MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Status as at 1 April 2009

Volume II
Part I, Chapters VIII to XI

UNITED NATIONS
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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 2009
INTRODUCTION

1. This publication, the twenty-sixth 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/22/add.1, consolidates all information on treaty actions (i.e., signatures, ratifications, accessions, denunciations, miscellaneous notifications, reservations, declarations and objections) undertaken relating to the multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General covered up to 1 April 2009.

A. TREATIES COVERED BY THIS PUBLICATION

2. This publication contains:
   - All multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General;
   - The Charter of the United Nations, in respect of which certain depositary functions have been conferred upon the Secretary-General (although the Charter itself is deposited with the Government of the United States of America);
   - 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;
   - 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.

B. DIVISION INTO PARTS AND CHAPTERS

3. The publication is comprised of two volumes, and is divided into two parts. Volume I includes Part I, Chapters I to XI. Volume II includes Part I, Chapters XII to XXIX, and Part II. Part I contains information relating to United Nations treaties, and Part II contains information relating to League of Nations treaties. Part I, in turn, is divided into chapters and each chapter relates to a given theme. The treaties within each chapter are listed in the chronological order of their conclusion. Part II lists the first 26 treaties in the order in which they appear in the last League of Nations publication of signatures, ratifications and accessions. Thereafter, the treaties are listed in the order in which they first gave rise to formalities or decisions within the framework of the United Nations.

C. INFORMATION PROVIDED IN RESPECT OF EACH TREATY

(a) United Nations treaties

4. Chapter headers

The following information is typically provided for each treaty in the header of each chapter:

- The full title, place and date of adoption or conclusion;
- Entry into force;
- Registration date and number, pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter (where appropriate);
- The number of signatories and parties;
- References to the text of the treaty as published in the United Nations, Treaty Series (UNTS) or, if it has not yet been published in the Treaty Series, the reference to the United Nations documentation where its text may be found; and
- A brief note on the adoption of the treaty.

5. Status tables

Participants are listed in the status tables in alphabetical order. Against each participant's name, the relevant treaty action is entered, i.e., the date of signature, the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, accession, or succession. The names of participants that have denounced the treaty appear between brackets, and the date of deposit of the notification of denunciation is indicated in a footnote. Additional information on denunciation of treaties appears in footnotes.

Entries in status tables pertaining to formalities effected by a predecessor State in respect of treaties to which the successor States have notified their succession are replaced by the names of the relevant successor States with the corresponding date of deposit of the notification of succession. A footnote indicates the date and type of formality effected by the predecessor State, the corresponding indicator being inserted next to the successor States in the table as the case may be. As regards treaties in respect of which formalities were effected by a predecessor State and not listed in the notifications of succession of the successor States, a footnote indicating the date and type of formality effected by the predecessor State is included in the status of the treaties concerned, the corresponding footnote indicator appearing next to the heading "Participant".

Treaties which have been terminated are denoted by an asterisk. For those treaties, the participant tables have been removed.

6. Declarations, reservations, objections

The texts of declarations and reservations generally appear in full immediately following the status tables. Objections, territorial applications and communications of a special nature, for example, declarations recognizing the competence of committees such as the Human Rights Committee, also appear in full. Related communications, for example, communications with regard to objections, and other information appear in footnotes.
(b) League of Nations treaties
7. The information provided is essentially based on the official records of the League of Nations. This accounts for the difference in format as compared with treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

8. The list of signatures, ratifications, acceptances, approvals, accessions, and successions 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 status 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 those actions. The second section provides the status following the assumption of the depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in relation to these treaties.

D. INFORMATION OF A GENERAL NATURE
9. On the occasion of undertaking treaty formalities, issues of a general character are sometimes raised (mostly with regard to representation, succession or territorial application). An effort has been made to group all explanatory notes relevant to such issues as they pertain to the States concerned in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this publication as well as in chapters I.1 and I.2. Similarly, Part I, Chapters I.1 and I.2 contain 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. 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. Progressively, all information of a historical and political nature will be moved to the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the publication.

Disclaimer:

The Treaty Section, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations has made every reasonable attempt to ensure that material contained in this publication was correct at the time it was created and last modified. However, this information is provided for reference purposes only. For an official record of actions undertaken with respect to the multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, States parties are advised to consult the e-mail transmissions/hard copies of the relevant communications issued by the Treaty Section, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations.

Suggestions for corrections or modifications should be communicated to:
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New York, N.Y. 10017
United States of America
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For the regularly updated electronic version of this publication, please visit the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet at:
http://treaties.un.org

Notes:
1 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 1946 (League of Nations, Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 194, p. 57) were transferred, upon dissolution of the League of Nations, to the custody of the United Nations.

2 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 list 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 at the time of its transfer to the custody of the United Nations.


4 The following main symbols are used: a, accession; A, acceptance; AA, approval; c, formal confirmation; d, succession; P, participation; s, definitive signature; and 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.
ARUBA

See note 1 under “Netherlands”.

BELARUS

Note 1.

BENIN

Note 1.
Formerly: "Dahomey" until 2 December 1975.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Note 1.
The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina deposited with the Secretary-General notifications of succession to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to various treaties with effect from 6 March 1992, the date on which Bosnia and Herzegovina assumed responsibility for its international relations.
See also note 1 under “former Yugoslavia”.
For information on the treatment of treaty actions by predecessor States and successor States in the status tables, see Part C, “Status tables” of the “Introduction” to this publication.

BURKINA FASO

Note 1.

BURMA

See note 1 under “Myanmar”.

CAMBODIA

Note 1.
As from 3 February 1990, "Cambodia". Formerly, as follows: as from 6 April 1976 to 3 February 1990 "Democratic Kampuchea"; as from 30 April 1975 to 6 April 1976 "Cambodia"; as from 28 December 1970 to 30 April 1975 "Khmer Republic".

CAMEROON

Note 1.
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".

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Note 1.
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.
In a communication dated 25 September 1979, the Permanent Representative of that country to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, following a change of regime which took place on 20 September 1979, the former institutions of the Empire had been dissolved and the Central African Republic had been proclaimed.

CHINA

Note 1.
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."

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
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.

Note 2.

By a notification on 20 June 1997, the Government of China informed the Secretary-General of the status of Hong Kong in relation to treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. The notification, in pertinent part, reads as follows:

"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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), 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. [For the full text of 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, 19 December 1984, see United Nations Treaty Series volume No.1399, p. 61, (registration number I-23391)].

It is provided in Section I 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 in Articles 12, 13 and 14 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 (hereinafter referred to as the Basic Law), that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 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. Furthermore, it is provided both in Section XI of Annex I to the Joint Declaration and Article 153 of the Basic Law 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 Administrative Region.

In this connection, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, I would like to inform Your Excellency as follows:

1. The treaties listed in Annex I to this Note [herein under], to which the People's Republic of China is a party, will be applied to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 as they:

(i) are applied to Hong Kong before 1 July 1997; or (ii) fall within the category of foreign affairs or defence or, owing to their nature and provisions, must apply to the entire territory of a State; or

(iii) are not applied to Hong Kong before 1 July 1997 but with respect to which it has been decided to apply them to Hong Kong with effect from that date (denoted by an asterisk in Annex I). II. The treaties listed in Annex II to this Note [herein under], to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a party and which apply to Hong Kong before 1 July 1997, will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997.

The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force beginning from 1 July 1997.

III. The Government of the People's Republic of China has already carried out separately the formalities required for the application of the treaties listed in the aforesaid Annexes, including all the related amendments, protocols, reservations and declarations, to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997.

IV. With respect to any other treaty not listed in the Annexes to this Note, to which the People's Republic of China is or will become a party, in the event that it is decided to apply such treaty to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Government of the People's Republic of China will carry out separately the formalities for such application. For the avoidance of doubt, no separate formalities will need to be carried out by the Government of the People's Republic of China with respect to treaties which fall within the category of foreign affairs or defence or which, owing to their nature and provisions, must apply to the entire territory of a State."

The treaties listed in Annexes I and II, referred to in the notification, are reproduced below.

Information regarding reservations and/or declarations made by China with respect to the application of treaties to
the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region can be found in the footnotes to the treaties concerned as published herein. Footnote indicators are placed against China's entry in the status list of those treaties.

Moreover, with regard to treaty actions undertaken by China after 1 July 1997, the Chinese Government confirmed that the territorial scope of each treaty action would be specified. As such, declarations concerning the territorial scope of the relevant treaties with regard to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region can be found in the footnotes to the treaties concerned as published herein. Footnote indicators are placed against China's entry in the status list of those treaties.

Annex I
(The treaties are listed in the order that they published in these volumes.)

Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice:
- Charter of the United Nations, 26 June 1945;
- Statute of the International Court of Justice, 26 June 1945;

Privileges and Immunities, Diplomatic and Consular Relations:
- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 18 April 1961;

Human Rights:
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 7 March 1966;
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 18 December 1979;
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 10 December 1984;

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances:
- Convention on psychotropic substances, 21 February 1971;

Health:
- International Trade and Development:
  - Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, 4 December 1965;
  - Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, 1 April 1982
- Transport and Communications - Customs matters:
  - Customs Convention on Containers, 2 December 1972*.
- Navigation:
  - Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 6 March 1948;
- Educational and Cultural Matters:
- Penal Matters:
  - International Convention against the taking of hostages, 17 December 1979;

Law of the Sea:
- Commercial Arbitration:
  - Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 10 June 1958.

Outer Space:

Telecommunications:

Disarmament:
- Convention on Prohibitions or restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with protocols I, II and III), 10 October 1980;

Environment:
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 22 March 1985;
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 16 September 1987;
- Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 29 June 1990;

Annex II
(The treaties are listed in the order that they are published in these volumes.)
Refugees and Stateless Persons:

Traffic in Persons:
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, 30 September 1921;
- International Agreement for the Suppression of the “White Slave Traffic”, 18 May 1904;

Obscene Publications:
- Protocol to amend the Convention for the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923, 12 November 1947;
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in Obscene Publications, 12 September 1923;
- Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, 4 May 1949;

Transport and Communications - Custom matters:
- International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Materials, 7 November 1952;
- Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, 4 June 1954;
- Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, 4 June 1954;
- Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, 4 June 1954;
- Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles, 18 May 1956;
- Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, 18 May 1956;

Transport and Communications - Road Traffic:
- Convention on Road Traffic, 19 September 1949.

Educational and Cultural Matters

Status of Women
- Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 31 March 1953;
- Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 10 December 1962.

Penal Matters:
- Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva 25 September 1926, 7 December 1953;
- Slavery Convention, 25 September 1926;
- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 7 September 1956.

Environment:
- Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Copenhagen, 25 November 1992.

League of Nations:
- Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, 20 April 1921;
- Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, 20 April 1921;
- Declaration Recognizing the Right to a Flag of States Having no Sea-coast, 20 April 1921;
- Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, 9 December 1923;
- International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities, 3 November 1923.

See also note 2 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland".

Note 3.
By a notification dated 13 December 1999, the Government of the People's Republic of China informed the Secretary-General of the status of Macao in relation to treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. The notification, in pertinent part, reads as follows:

"In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Portuguese Republic on the Question of Macao 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 Macao with effect from 20 December 1999. Macao will from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. [For the full text 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 Macao, 13 April 1987, see United Nation Treaty Series volume No. 1498, p. 229 (registration number I-25805)].

It is provided in Section 1 of Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Macao, which is Annex 1 to the Joint Declaration, and in Article 12, 13 and 14 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Basic Law), which was adopted by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 31 March 1993, that the Macao Special Administrative Region will
enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and
defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central
Furthermore, it is provided both in Section VIII of Annex
I of the Joint Declaration and Article 138 of the Basic Law
that international agreements to which the People's
Republic of China is not yet a party but which are
implemented in Macao may continue to be implemented in
the Macao Special Administrative Region.

In this connection, on behalf of the Government of the
People's Republic of China, I have the honour to inform
your Excellency that:

I. The treaties listed in Annex I to this Note
[herein below], to which the People's Republic of China is
a Party, will be applied to the Macao Special Administrative
Region with effect from 20 December 1999 so long as they
are one of the following categories:

(i) Treaties that apply to Macao before 20
December 1999;

(ii) Treaties that must apply to the entire
territory of a state as they concern foreign affairs or
defence or their nature or provision so require.

II. The Treaties listed in Annex II to this
Note, to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a
Party and which apply to Macao before 20 December
1999, will continue to apply to the Macao Special
Administrative Region with the effect from 20 December
1999.

III. The Government of the People's Republic of
China has notified the treaty depositaries concerned of the
application of the treaties including their amendments and
protocols listed in the aforesaid Annexes as well as
reservations and declarations made thereto by the Chinese
Government to the Macao Special Administrative Region
with effect from 20 December 1999.

IV. With respect to other treaties that are not
listed in the Annexes to this Note, to which the People's
Republic of China is or will become a Party, the
Government of the People's Republic of China will go
through separately the necessary formalities for their
application to the Macao Special Administrative Region if
it so decided."

The treaties listed in Annexes I and II, referred to in the
notification, are reproduced below.

Information regarding reservations and/or declarations
made by China with respect to the application of treaties to
the Macao Special Administrative Region can be found in
the footnotes to the treaties concerned as published herein.
Footnote indicators are placed against China's entry in the
status list of those treaties.

Moreover, with regard to treaty actions undertaken by
China after 13 December 1999, the Chinese Government
confirmed that the territorial scope of each treaty action
would be specified. As such, declarations concerning the
territorial scope of the relevant treaties with regard to the
Macao Special Administrative Region can be found in the
footnotes to the treaties concerned as published herein.
Footnote indicators are placed against China's entry in the
status list of those treaties.

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Annex I
(The treaties appear in the order as they are provided
in these volumes.)

Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the
International Court of Justice:
- Charter of the United Nations, 26 June
1945;
- Statute of the International Court of
Justice, 26 June 1945;
- 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.

Privileges and Immunities, Diplomatic and Consular
Relations:
- Convention on the Privileges and
Immunities of the United Nations, 13 February 1946;
- Convention on the Privileges and
Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United
Nations, 21 November 1947;
- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic
Relations, 18 April 1961;
- Vienna Convention on Consular
Relations, 24 April 1963.

Human Rights:
- International Convention on the
Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 7
March 1966;
- Convention on the Elimination of All
Forms of Discrimination against Women, 18 December
1979;
- Convention against Torture and Other
Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 10
December 1984;
- Convention on the Rights of the Child,
20 November 1989.

Refugees and Stateless Persons:
- Convention relating to the Status of
Refugees, 28 July 1951;
- Protocol relating to the Status of
Refugees, 31 January 1967;

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances:
- Convention on psychotropic substances,
21 February 1971;
- United Nations Convention against Illicit
Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 20
December 1988.

Health:
- Constitution of the World Health
Organization, 22 July 1946.

International Trade and Development:
- Charter of the Asian and Pacific
Development Centre, 1 April 1982.

Navigation:
- Convention on the International
Maritime Organization, 6 March 1948.

Penal Matters:
- International Convention against the
taking of hostages, 17 December 1979;

Law of the Sea:

Law of Treaties:

Telecommunications:

Disarmament:
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II and III), 10 October 1980;
- Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons), 13 October 1995;

Environment:
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 22 March 1985;
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 16 September 1987;
- Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 29 June 1990;
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 9 May 1992;

Annex II:
(The treaties appear in the order as they are provided in these volumes.)

Human Rights:
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 16 December 1966;
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966;

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances:
- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 30 March 1961

Traffic in Persons:
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, 30 September 1921;
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, 11 October 1933;
- Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 21 March 1950;

Transport and Communication - customs matters:
- Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, 4 June 1954;
- Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, 4 June 1954;

Transport and Communication - road traffic:
- Convention on Road Traffic, 19 September 1949.

Penal Matters:
- Slavery Convention, 25 September 1926;
- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 7 September 1956;

League of Nations:
- Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 7 June 1930;
- Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Cheques, 19 March 1931;
- Convention providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 7 June 1930;
- Convention providing a Uniform Law for Cheques, 19 March 1931;
- Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 7 June 1930;

See also note 1 under “Macao” and note 1 under “Portugal”.

Congo

Note 1.
In a communication dated 15 November 1971, the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of the Congo to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that their country would henceforth be known as the "Congo".

X HISTORICAL INFORMATION
COOK ISLANDS

Note 1.
Formerly administered by New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Niue currently have the status of self-governing States in free association with New Zealand.

The responsibility of the Cook Islands and Niue to conduct their own international relations and particularly to conclude treaties has evolved substantially over the years. For a period of time it was considered that, in view of the fact that the Cook Island and Niue, though self-governing, had entered into special relationships with New Zealand, which discharged the responsibilities for the external relations and defence of the Cook Islands and Niue at their request, it followed that the Cook Islands and Niue did not have their own treaty making capacity.

However, in 1984, an application by the Cook Islands for membership in the World Health Organization was approved by the World Health Assembly in accordance with its article 6, and the Cook Islands, in accordance with article 79, became a member upon deposit of an instrument of acceptance with the Secretary-General. In the circumstances, the Secretary-General felt that the question of the status, as a State, of the Cook Islands, had been duly decided in the affirmative by the World Health Assembly, whose membership was fully representative of the international community.

On the basis of the Cook Islands' membership in the World Health Organization, and of its subsequent admittance to other specialized agencies (Food and Agriculture Organization in 1985, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1985 and the International Civil Aviation Organization in 1986) as a full member without any specifications or limitations, the Secretary-General considered that the Cook Islands could participate in a treaty in its own right as a State. Consequently, the Cook Islands signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992.

The same solution was adopted by the SecretarGeneral following the approval of Niue's application for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO in 1993 and of the World Health Organization in 1994.

As a result of these developments, the Secretary- General, as depositary of multilateral treaties, recognized the full treaty-making capacity of the Cook Islands in 1992 and of Niue in 1994.

COSTA RICA

Note 1.
On 9 January 2002, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Costa Rica a communication transmitting the formal objection to the reservation formulated by the Government of Nicaragua which reads as follows:

I have the honour to write to you in your capacity as depositary of the declarations provided for in Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, with reference to note MRE/DW1081/10/01, which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua transmitted to you on 24 October 2001.

On 24 September 1929, the Republic of Nicaragua recognized, unconditionally, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. That declaration was deemed transferable to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by virtue of Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the Court. On various occasions, Nicaragua has used this optional declaration to bring proceedings before the International Court of Justice. In the Military and Paramilitary Activities In and Against Nicaragua case between Nicaragua and the United States of America, the Court found that this declaration was valid.

The above-mentioned note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, dated 24 October 2001, represents a casuistic attempt by the Nicaraguan Government to modify its voluntary declaration of unconditional acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as follows:

"Nicaragua will not accept as from 1 November 2001 the jurisdiction or competence of the International Court of Justice in relation to any matter or claim based on interpretations of treaties or arbitral awards that were signed and ratified or made, respectively, prior to 31 December 1901."

The Government of Costa Rica considers that this purported "reservation" is not permissible for the following reasons: (1) Public international law does not recognize the right to formulate reservations a posteriori unconditional declarations of acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; (2) Nicaragua is unable to formulate this "reservation" by virtue of its unilateral declarations before the same Court with respect to the nature of its acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction and the possibility of modifying it; (3) Even if this reservation were permissible, which it is not, the lack of a reasonable time period for its entry into force renders such a "reservation" contrary to the principle of good faith in international relations. In addition, it is worth noting that the foregoing is supported by the provision of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties contained in article 2, paragraph 1 (d), on the meaning of a reservation. Moreover, the provision contained in article 20, paragraph 3, of that Convention should also be borne in mind with respect to the formulation of a reservation to a treaty which is a constituent instrument of an international organization.

I must point out that the note to which my Government objects was not transmitted spontaneously. Rather, it represents a reaction to the fact that my Government has included an item in the national budget to cover the cost of the possible filing of a claim by Costa Rica against Nicaragua before the International Court of Justice for its failure to abide by the provisions agreed upon by both countries in the Cailas-Jerez Treaty of 1858 and the Cleveland Award of 1888. Both instruments were signed and ratified during the period which Nicaragua now seeks to exclude from the Court's jurisdiction by means of the
above-mentioned reservation. However, in its haste, it has overlooked the fact that, on 21 February 1949, the Government of Nicaragua signed a Pact of Amity with Costa Rica. Article III of that instrument reflects the commitment to apply the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement. Nicaragua has also failed to consider that, on 9 January 1956, as a corollary to the 1949 Pact of Amity, Nicaragua and Costa Rica signed, at the Pan American Union in Washington, an agreement to facilitate and expedite traffic on the San Juan River within the terms of the Treaty of 15 April 1858 and its interpretation given by arbitration on 22 March 1888. Both instruments were ratified in due course by both countries. The purported reservation also fails to include the judgement pronounced on 20 September 1916 by the Central American Court of Justice. The 1916 judgement of the Central American Court of Justice, the 1949 Pact of Amity and the 1956 agreement reinforce a set of legal rules which must be respected.

1. International law does not give Nicaragua the right to formulate reservations a posteriori to its unconditional declaration of acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

In the judgement on the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice pronounced in the Military and Paramilitary Activities In and Against Nicaragua case, the Court indicated that States could not modify their acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction as they pleased, but were bound by the terms of their declarations.

The Court noted, in particular, that the right to terminate declarations with indefinite duration was far from established in international law.

Nicaragua itself has recognized that contemporary international law does not give States the power to modify unilaterally their optional declarations of acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice when such declarations are unconditional.

In its written pleadings in the Border and Transborder Armed Actions case between Nicaragua and Honduras, Nicaragua stated categorically that a State bound by an optional declaration could not modify or denounce that declaration. Nicaragua claimed that the declaring State was bound by the terms of the optional declaration and that, by virtue of the principle of good faith, it could not seek to disengage unilaterally from the obligations it had acquired in making that declaration.

Nicaragua argued that that rule arose from an analogous application of the customary principles of the law of treaties. Nicaragua indicated that the principles incorporated into the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties were applicable to voluntary declarations of acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction in respect of denunciation and reservation, meaning that such declarations could not be modified unless the declaring State had previously reserved that right. Lastly, Nicaragua maintained that State practice showed that a State could modify an optional declaration only when it reserved the right to do so at the time it made the original declaration.

In its written pleadings in the jurisdictional phase of the Military and Paramilitary Activities case, Nicaragua argued that the legality of a purported modification depended on the intention of the declaring State at the time of making the original optional declaration. If the declaring State did not expressly reserve the right to make modifications, that State did not have the power to change its declaration or to formulate reservations.

Insofar as the declaration of acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice made by Nicaragua in 1929 does not include any conditions or time limits, nor does it expressly reserve the right to modify its content, Nicaragua has no right to formulate reservations to its acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction.

2. Nicaragua, by virtue of its public unilateral declarations before the Court with respect to the nature of its optional declaration and the possibility of modifying it, cannot formulate any reservations.

In a number of unilateral declarations, Nicaragua has recognized that its own declaration of acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction cannot be modified in any way.

In its written pleadings in the Military and Paramilitary Activities case, Nicaragua pointed out that its 1924 declaration could not be terminated or modified without prior notice and that any withdrawal or modification of the declaration must be based on the principles of the law of treaties. What is more, Nicaragua indicated categorically that the assumption that its declaration could be modified without prior notice was unfounded in the law relating to consensual legal obligations arising from optional declarations. In the same case, Nicaragua argued against the possibility of unilaterally modifying declarations of acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction. Nicaragua based its arguments both on the writings of the most distinguished legal experts and on considerations of principle. Nicaragua noted that the existence of a universal right of unilateral modification of optional declarations would violate the system of optional clauses in the Statute and would essentially eliminate the compulsory nature of the Court's jurisdiction.

These arguments demonstrate both Nicaragua's intention that its 1929 declaration of acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction should not be subject to any modification or denunciation and its repeated contention that the unilateral modification of such declarations, in the absence of a previous reservation, is contrary to international law. This acknowledgement of the legal situation is binding on Nicaragua. Under the principles of estoppel and good faith, Nicaragua cannot, at this time, reverse those positions.

Accordingly, Costa Rica considers that Nicaragua cannot now claim to modify unilaterally its unconditional acceptance of the voluntary jurisdiction of the Court by means of a purported "reservation".

Even if Nicaragua had the right to formulate a reservation to its optional declaration, which it does not,
the lack of a reasonable time period for its entry into force renders such a "reservation" null and void.

In the Military and Paramilitary Activities case, the International Court of Justice indicated that, while the right to denounce declarations without limit of time was far from established in international law, if such a right existed, then any denunciation would, by analogy with the law of treaties, have to provide for a reasonable time period before it entered into force. This principle applies, by analogy, to the introduction of changes to the voluntary acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction. Consequently, even if Nicaragua could modify its optional declaration by means of a reservation, which is not the case, then such a modification would have to be subject to a reasonable time period, by virtue of the principle of good faith.

It should be noted that, in the Border and Transborder Armed Actions case, Nicaragua argued that only a period of at least 12 months could be considered reasonable for any modification of a declaration of voluntary acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction.

Nicaragua's purported "reservation", which my Government has analysed in this note, provides for a period of only eight days from the time of its signature by the President of Nicaragua to the time of its purported entry into force. Even if Nicaragua were legally in a position to modify its acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction, which it is not, a period of eight days would not meet the requirement of a reasonable time period for the entry into force of such a modification.

What is more, Nicaragua, by virtue of its declarations in the Border and Transborder Armed Actions case, would be obligated, under the principles of good faith and estoppel, to provide for a period of at least 12 months before the purported "reservation" could enter into force. Accordingly, the purported "reservation" formulated on 24 October 2001 cannot be considered to meet the minimum requirements imposed by the principle of good faith.

Jurisdiction of the Court and the Pact of Bogotá:

Moreover, in the case of Nicaragua, as in the case of any other Latin American State party to the Pact of Bogotá, the denunciation of the Statute of the Court would not disengage it from the obligation to recognize the competence of that Court as a respondent, for the following reason:

In April 1948, the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement, better known as the Pact of Bogotá, was adopted. Costa Rica ratified it on 27 April 1949, and Nicaragua, in turn, ratified it on 26 July 1950. Accordingly, the Pact of Bogotá has been in force between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as from the latter date.

The Pact contains a definitive declaration of recognition of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court for all disputes of a juridical nature among the States parties to the Pact. Article XXXI of the Pact says:

"In conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the High Contracting Parties declare that they recognize in relation to any other American State, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory ipso facto, without the necessity of any special agreement so long as the present Treaty is in force, in all disputes of a juridical nature that arise among them..."

Therefore, since both Costa Rica and Nicaragua are ratifying parties to the Pact of Bogotá, there can be no doubt that both parties have recognized the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice to settle any legal dispute between them.

The above-mentioned article XXXI has the legal effect of transforming the vague juridical relations arising from unilateral declarations made by the parties under the optional clause into contractual relations which have the force and stability characteristic of an obligation arising directly from a treaty.

Dr. Eduardo Jimenez de Aréchega, a distinguished Uruguayan jurist who had the honour to serve as President of the International Court of Justice, maintained that there were substantial differences between the exercise of the optional clause and the fact of ratification to a convention. In an opinion which he provided to Costa Rica in his capacity as adviser to our country in the 1986 Nicaragua v. Costa Rica case, he gave the following explanation:

"The fundamental difference between the recognition of the Court's jurisdiction expressed by the parties to the Pact of Bogotá and that expressed by other States under the optional clause is as follows: (a) once the Pact of Bogotá has been ratified by an American State, the recognition of the Court's jurisdiction may be withdrawn only by denunciation of the Pact itself, which must be effected with at least one year's notice; and (b) the States which ratified the Pact could have introduced reservations to their recognition of the Court's jurisdiction if they had done so at the time of signature. As they did not do so with respect to the recognition of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, article XXXI became a mechanism for accepting fully the Court's jurisdiction, and is completely different in this regard from the very conditional acceptance which the majority of States have expressed through the application of the optional clause.

From these substantial differences, it follows that the American States parties to the Pact of Bogotá have established a legal system among themselves whereby the optional clause has been replaced by the categorical declaration contained in article XXXI of the Pact. The declarations made by American States in exercise of their prerogative under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court only have the legal effect of establishing the tenuous relations under that clause exclusively with States which are not Contracting Parties to the Pact of Bogotá, but not the contractual obligation created by article XXXI to recognize, with the force of a treaty, the obligation to grant the American States parties to the Pact of Bogotá the right to bring claims against other American States before the Court at The Hague."

Consequently, everaragua's Presidential Decree revoking the unilateral declaration of 1929 in which Nicaragua recognized the jurisdiction of the Court at The Hague to settle legal disputes with any other State having
expressed the same recognition were valid, which it is not; that nation would still be bound to recognize the competence of the Court at The Hague to settle legal disputes with any other Latin American State party to the Pact of Bogotá.

In light of the above, so long as the Pact of Bogotá is in force, Nicaragua cannot deny the competence of the International Court of Justice to hear and settle any legal dispute brought before it by Costa Rica.

For all the foregoing reasons, the Government of Costa Rica hereby presents a formal objection to the "reservation" formulated by the Government of Nicaragua, and declares that, for all intents and purposes, it will consider such reservation to be non-existent.

I should be grateful if you would transmit this document to the secretariat of the International Court of Justice and to the States parties to its Statute. Likewise, I should be grateful if you would have it circulated to the General Assembly as a document of the Assembly under the agenda item relating to the consideration of the report of the International Court of Justice to the General Assembly.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Roberto Rojas

COTE D'IVOIRE

Note 1.
Formerly: "Ivory Coast" until 31 December 1985.

CROATIA

Note 1.
In a letter dated 27 July 1992, received by the Secretary-General on 4 August 1992 and accompanied by a list of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, the Government of the Republic of Croatia notified that:


In conformity with the international practice, [the Government of the Republic of Croatia] would like to suggest that this take effect from 8 October, 1991, the date on which the Republic of Croatia became independent."

See also note 1 under "former Yugoslavia".

For information on the treatment of treaty actions by predecessor States and successor States in the status tables, see Part C, "Status tables" of the "Introduction" to this publication.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
See note 1 under "Czech Republic" and "Slovakia".

CZECH REPUBLIC

Note 1.

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."

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 under "Slovakia".

For information on the treatment of treaty actions by predecessor States and successor States in the status tables, see Part C, "Status tables" of the "Introduction" to this publication.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Note 1.

DENMARK

Note 1.
In a communication received on 22 July 2003, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General that "... Denmark's ratifications normally include the entire Kingdom of Denmark including the Faroe Islands and Greenland."

EGYPT

See note 1 under "United Arab Republic".

ESTONIA

Note 1.
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."

FAROE ISLANDS

See note 1 under "Denmark".

GERMANY

Note 1.
1. Prior to the formation of one sovereign German State through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany (effective from 3 October 1990), the Secretary-General received numerous communications relating to the application of international instruments to West Berlin.

2. In each case (noted here), the initial communication took the form of a note, letter, or declaration from the Federal Republic of Germany, in, accompanying or in connection with its instrument of accession, acceptance or ratification of an amendment, agreement, convention or protocol, to the effect that the relevant amendment, agreement, convention or protocol would also apply to "Land Berlin" or "Berlin (West)" (as noted here) with effect from the date on which it entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

- Communication (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of accession (deposited 10 October 1957) to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 13 February 1946.

- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of accession (deposited 10 October 1957) to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 21 November 1947.

Note: Acting in accordance with section 43 of article X of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany undertook to apply the provisions of the Convention to a number of specialized agencies by participation in each Annex to the Convention relevant to that specialized agency (for complete list of the Annexes participated in by the Federal Republic of Germany, see point 15 at the end of this footnote). Thereby, the declaration noted here, and the series of communications provoked by it recorded in the points below, came to apply to each of these Annexes as well. Therefore, any reference to the Convention and these communications below should therefore be understood as applying to each of these Annexes also.


HISTORICAL INFORMATION XV

- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of accession (deposited 5 November 1969) to the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, 13 January 1967.


- Communication (re: "Land Berlin") (received 22 January 1960) in relation to the 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, 19 November 1948.

- Communication (re: "Land Berlin") (received 27 April 1960) in relation to the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and use of Opium, 23 June 1953.


- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 2 December 1977) of the Convention on Psychotropic substances, 21 February 1971.


- Communication (re: "Land Berlin") (received 6 October 1964) in relation to the Constitution of the World Health Organization, 22 July 1946.


- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of accession (deposited 7 July 1961) to the Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic, 18 May 1956.


- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanies the instrument of ratification (deposited 1 December 1969) of the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), 30 September 1957.


- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 3 January 1963) of the European Agreement on Road Markings, 13 December 1957.

- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 29 November 1965) of the Agreement 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, 20 March 1958.

- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of acceptance (deposited 3 August 1978) on the Convention on Road Traffic, 8 November 1968.

- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 3 August 1978) of the Convention on Road Traffic, 8 November 1968.

- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") with ratification (deposited 9 July 1975) of the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), 1 July 1970.

- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 3 August 1978) of the European Agreement Supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals Opened for Signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, 1 May 1971.

- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 3 August 1978) of the 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, 1 March 1973.

- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") upon ratification (deposited 3 August 1978) of the European Agreement on Main International Arteries, 15 November 1975.


- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of acceptance (deposited 7 October 1965) of Amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 15 September 1964.


- Communication (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of acceptance (deposited 2 April 1979) of the Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization relating to the institutionalization of the Committee on Technical Cooperation in the Convention, 17 November 1977.


- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") upon ratification (deposited 19 April 1974) of the Convention on the measurement of inland navigation vessels, 15 February 1966.

- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") in connection with ratification (deposited 6 April 1983) of the

- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of accession (deposited 23 October 1958) to the Protocol for extending the period of validity of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons, 16 January 1957. Also contains statements regarding specific terms of the convention and their extension to Berlin (West).
- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") with instrument of accession (deposited 7 February 1974) to the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, 20 February 1957.
- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of accession (deposited 9 July 1969) to the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 10 December 1962.
- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 14 January 1959) of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 7 September 1956.
- Communication (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 15 December 1980) of the International Convention against the taking of hostages, 17 December 1979.
- Statement (re: "Berlin (West)") in the instrument of ratification (deposited 15 August 1985) of the Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, 27 June 1980.
- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 20 July 1959) of the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance, 20 June 1956.
- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") with ratification (deposited 26 July 1973) of the Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, 29 April 1958.
- Note (re: "Land Berlin") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 21 July 1987) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 23 May 1969. Application expressed as being "subject to the rights and responsibilities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America".
- Communication (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 16 October 1979) of the Convention on registration of objects launched into outer space, 12 November 1974.
- Declaration (re: "Berlin (est)") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 25 May 1979) of the Convention relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite, 21 May 1974.
- Declaration (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 24 May 1983) of the Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, 10 December 1976.
- Note (re: "Berlin (West)") accompanying the instrument of ratification (deposited 3 March 1987) of the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 percent, 8 July 1985.

3. In the case of the following amendments, agreements, conventions or protocols, communications from other States were received by the Secretary-General in response to the application of the relevant amendment, agreement, convention or protocol to West Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that the application to West Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany had no legal validity on the ground that West Berlin was not a "Land" of, or part of the territory of, the Federal Republic of Germany and could not be governed by it.
- Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 21 November 1947; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 18 April 1961; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Concerning Acquisition of Nationality, 18 April 1961; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 7 March 1966; communications from the Governments of Bulgaria (received 16 September 1969), Czechoslovakia (received 3 November 1969), Mongolia (received 7 January 1970), Poland (received 20 June 1969), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (received 10 November 1969) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 4 August 1969).

- Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, 13 January 1967; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Bulgaria and Mongolia.

- 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 Geneva on 26 June 1936; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- 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, 19 November 1948; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and use of Opium, 23 June 1953; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Constitution of the World Health Organization, 22 July 1946; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, 23 May 1967; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material, 7 November 1952; note accompanying the instrument of accession of the Government of Romania (deposited 15 November 1968).


- Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles, 18 May 1956; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport, 9 December 1960; communications (no dates available) from the Governments o Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- European Convention on Customs Treatment of Containers, 18 May 1956; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic, 18 May 1956; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), 19 May 1956; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (reaffirmed in declaration upon accession, deposited 2 September 1983).

- European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), 30 September 1957; communications from the Governments of Bulgaria (received 13 May 1970) and Mongolia (received 22 June 1970).

- European Agreement on Road Markings, 13 December 1957; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the
Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Agreement 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, 20 March 1958; communications from the Governments of Albania (received 14 June 1966), the Byelorussian SSR (received 6 June 1966 and 10 November 1967), Czechoslovakia (received 1 February 1966 and 13 September 1967), Hungary (received 10 February 1966), Poland (received 4 March 1966), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 12 April 1966 and 2 June 1967, and upon accession, deposited 10 December 1986).

- Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 6 March 1948; communication (no date available) from the Government of Poland.

- Amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 15 September 1964; communication (no date available) from the Government of Poland.

- Amendment to article 28 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 28 September 1965; communication (no date available) from the Government of Poland.

- Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, 22 November 1950; communication (no date available) from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations, 26 October 1961; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 31 March 1953; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 10 December 1962; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 7 September 1956; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance, 20 June 1956; communication (no dates available) from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 10 June 1958; communications (no dates available) from the Government of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

4. Often communications from other States in response to the application to West Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany of various amendments, agreements, conventions or protocols, noted at point 3 (as listed here), solicited yet further communications from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America rejecting such communications as unfounded. These communications informed the Secretary-General that under the Declaration on Berlin of 5 May 1955, the Federal Republic of Germany had conditional authorisation from the Allied Kommandatura to extend to Berlin the international agreements concluded by the Federal Republic.

- Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 21 November 1947; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 18 April 1961; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Concerning Acquisition of Nationality, 18 April 1961; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- 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 Geneva on 26 June 1936; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- 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, 19 November 1948; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and use of Opium, 23 June 1953; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- Constitution of the World Health Organization, 22 July 1946; communications (no dates available) from
the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, 4 June 1954; Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, 4 June 1954; and Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, 4 June 1954; communication (no date available) from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

- Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, 4 June 1954; communication (no date available) from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

- Customs Convention on Containers, 18 May 1956; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles, 18 May 1956; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport, 9 December 1960; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- European Agreement on Road Markings, 13 December 1957; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- Agreement 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, 20 March 1958; communications from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany (25 November 1966 and 21 August 1968), France (23 November 1966 and 21 August 1968), the United Kingdom (23 November 1966 and 21 August 1968) and the United States of America (21 August 1968).

- International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations, 26 October 1961; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 7 September 1956; communication (no date available) from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.


- Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 10 June 1958; communications (no dates available) from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

5. For a number of amendments, agreements, conventions or protocols (noted here), including some of those noted at points 3 and 4, the initial communication from the Federal Republic of Germany gave rise to communications to the effect that the initial communication was invalid because it was in contradiction to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 between the Governments of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Quadripartite Agreement was said to confirm that West Berlin was not a "Land" (where this term had been used) or constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and could not be governed by it, and that treaties affecting matters of security and status could not be extended to West Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany. The initial communication of the Federal Republic of Germany was said, in the case of almost every instrument noted here, to contradict or be incompatible with one or a combination of these stipulations (in one case, for the specific reason that it encroached on an area of competence of the German Democratic Republic) (as noted here). In the one exception to this rule (as noted here), the communication was said to encroach on an area of responsibility reserved for the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

- Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 13 February 1946; communication from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 9 November 1981) and the German Democratic Republic (both re: security and status).
- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 18 April 1961; communication (received 27 December 1973) from the Government of the German Democratic Republic (re: government).
- Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Concerning Acquisition of Nationality, 18 April 1961; communication (received 27 December 1973) from the Government of the German Democratic Republic (re: government).
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 7 March 1966; communication (received 27 December 1973) from the German Democratic Republic (re: government).
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 16 December 1966; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 5 July 1974, and reaffirming position, 13 February 1975), the German Democratic Republic (received 12 August 1974) and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (received 16 August 1974) (re: security and status).
- International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 5 July 1974, and reaffirming position, 13 February 1975), the German Democratic Republic (received 12 August 1974) and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (received 16 August 1974) (re: security and status).
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 18 December 1979; communication from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 15 April 1986) and the German Democratic Republic (received 22 April 1987) (both re: security and status).
- 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, 12 November 1947; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 4 December 1973) and the German Democratic Republic (accompanying the instrument of acceptance, deposited 16 July 1974) (both re: status).
- 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, 4 May 1949; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 4 December 1973) and the German Democratic Republic (accompanying the instrument of acceptance, deposited 16 July 1974) (both re: status).
- European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), 30 September 1957; declarations upon accession from the Governments of the German Democratic Republic (deposited 27 December 1973) and Hungary (deposited 19 July 1979) (re: government).
- Agreement 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, 20 March 1958; declaration upon accession (deposited 4 October 1974) of the Government of the German Democratic Republic (re: government) and communication upon accession (deposited 10 December 1986) of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (re: "Land" and government).
- Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 6 March 1948; communication (no date available) from the Government of the German Democratic Republic.
- Amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 15 September 1964; communication (no date available) from the Government of the German Democratic Republic.
- Amendment to article 28 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 28 September 1965; communication (no date available) from the Government of the German Democratic Republic.
- Convention relating to the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation, 15 March 1960; communication from the Government of the German Democratic Republic (deposited 8 October 1976) (re: area of competence of the German Democratic Republic).
- European Agreement on Main International Arteries, 15 November 1975; communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 14 December 1982, and reaffirming position, 2 December 1985) (re: security and status).
- Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 31 March 1953; communication (received 27 December 1973) from the Government of the German Democratic Republic (re: government).
- Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, 20 February 1957; communications from the Governments of Czechoslovakia (received 30 May 1974) and the German Democratic Republic (received 16 July 1974) (both re: security and status).
- Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 10 December 1962; communication upon accession (deposited 16 July 1974) from the Government of the German Democratic Republic (re: government).
- International Convention against the taking of hostages, 17 December 1979; communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 9 November 1981) (re: security and status).
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 14 December 1973; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 21 July 1977) (re: security and status), the German Democratic Republic (received 22 December 1978) (re: government), Czechoslovakia (received 25 April 1979) (re: security and status) and Hungary (27 November 1979) (re: security and status).
- Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 10 June 1958; communication upon accession (deposited 20 February 1975) from the Government of the German Democratic Republic (re: both government and security and status).
- Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, 10 December 1976; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 5 December 1983) and the German Democratic Republic (received 23 January 1984) (both re: area of responsibility reserved for the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States).

6. For a number of other amendments, agreements, conventions or protocols (noted here), the initial communication from the Federal Republic of Germany gave rise to communications to the effect that the application of the relevant instrument to West Berlin would be considered valid only to the extent that it was in conformity with the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement described at point 5.
- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 30 March 1961; communication from the Governments of the

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 3 May 1974) and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (received 6 August 1974), and declaration upon accession of the German Democratic Republic (deposited 2 December 1975).
- Convention on Psychotropic substances, 21 February 1971; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 18 April 1977) and the German Democratic Republic (received 8 July 1977).
- Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, 13 June 1976; communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 12 January 1978).
- Amendments to articles 17, 18, 20 and 51 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 15 November 1979; communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 10 February 1978).
- Convention on the measurement of inland navigation vessels, 15 February 1966; declaration upon accession (deposited 31 August 1976) from the Government of the German Democratic Republic.
- Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, 20 February 1957; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 24 May 1974) and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (received 6 August 1974).
- Convention on the High Seas, 29 April 1958; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 5 November 1973), Czechoslovakia (received 6 December 1973), the
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (13 February 1974) and the German Democratic Republic (received 27 December 1973).

- Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, 29 April 1958. Communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 5 November 1973), Czechoslovakia (6 December 1973) and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (received 13 February 1974).

- Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, 13 November 1979; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 20 April 1983), the German Democratic Republic (received 28 July 1983) and Poland (received 19 July 1985).

7. For some of the amendments, agreements, conventions or protocols noted in point 6 (as listed here), the communications noted for them at that point, which stated that the application of the relevant instrument to West Berlin would be considered valid only to the extent that it was in conformity with the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement, provoked responding communications. These responding communications made the point that a misleading reference had been made in the preceding communications to the statement in the Agreement that West Berlin continues "not to be [a] constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it."

- Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, 13 June 1976; communication from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 11 July 1978) (re: misleading reference).

- Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 8 April 1979; communication from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 29 October 1986) (re: misleading reference).

8. For the amendments, agreements, conventions or protocols noted in point 5 (as listed here), and for a number of such instruments noted in point 3 (as listed here), some of the related communications objecting to the initial declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement or otherwise gave rise to further communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (as noted here). At the essence of these communications was, in one case (as noted here), a denial that the material content of the relevant instrument could affect matters of security and status, and in all cases, the claim that the extension of the relevant instrument by the Federal Republic of Germany was valid and continued to have full effect because it had received proper prior authorization from the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which had followed established procedures endorsed under the Agreement to ensure matters of security and status were not affected, and integral elements of the Agreement allowed for the limited extension of instruments to West Berlin where matters of security and status were not affected. Communications of this nature were often followed closely by communications from the Federal Republic of Germany indicating its solidarity with the position taken (as noted here).

- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 18 April 1961; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 17 June 1974), and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 15 July 1974).

- Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Concerning Acquisition of Nationality, 18 April 1961; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 17 June 1974) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 15 July 1974).

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 9 December 1948; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 17 June 1974) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 15 July 1974).

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 7 March 1966; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 17 June 1974) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 15 July 1974).

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 16 December 1966; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 5 November 1974) (including denial re: security and status) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 6 December 1974).

- International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 5 November 1974) (including denial re: security and status) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 6 December 1974).

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 18 December 1979; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 20 March 1987).

- 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, 12 November 1947; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 17 July 1974) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 27 August 1974).

- 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, 4 May 1949; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 17 July 1974) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 27 August 1974).


- European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), 30 September 1957; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 17 June 1974) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 15 July 1974).

- Agreement 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, 20 March 1958; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 8 July 1975) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 September 1975).

- European Agreement on Main International Arteries, 15 November 1975; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 26 July 1984, and reaffirming position, 29 October 1986) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 23 August 1984).

- Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 6 March 1953; communications from the Permanent Representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations (received 10 December 1973) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (also received 10 December 1973).

- Amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 15 September 1964; communication from the Permanent Representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations (received 10 December 1973) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (also received 10 December 1973).

- Amendment to article 28 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 28 September 1965; communication from the Permanent Representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations (received 10 December 1973) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (also received 10 December 1973).
Nationality, 18 April 1961; communications from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (received 19 September 1974) (both re: solidarity and "Land").

- Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Concerning Acquisition of Nationality, 18 April 1961; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 12 September 1974, and reaffirming position, 8 December 1975) and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (received 19 September 1974) (both re: solidarity and "Land").

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 9 December 1948; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 12 September 1974, and reaffirming position, 8 December 1975) and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (received 19 September 1974) (both re: solidarity and "Land").

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 7 March 1966; communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 12 September 1974, and reaffirming position, 8 December 1975) and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (received 19 September 1974) (both re: solidarity and "Land").

- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 18 April 1961; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (two received 8 July 1975) (responding to the preceding communications of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics respectively), and from the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 September 1975).

- Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Concerning Acquisition of Nationality, 18 April 1961; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (two received 8 July 1975) (responding to the preceding communications of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics respectively), and from the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 September 1975).

10. For some of the instruments noted at point 9 (as listed here), the communications from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which had expressed solidarity with the German Democratic Republic and protested the extension of the relevant instrument to "Land Berlin", provoked responding communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (noted here). In essence, the communications responding to those of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asserted that the extension of the relevant instrument by the Federal Republic of Germany was valid and continued to have full effect for the same reasons of proper authorization detailed in point 6, and also defended the legitimacy under the Quadripartite Agreement of the terminology ("Land Berlin") used by the Federal Republic of Germany in its extension of the relevant instrument to the Western Sectors of Berlin. The communications responding to those of the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic asserted that this Government was not competent to comment authoritatively on the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement because it was not a party to the agreement. The communications were followed closely by communications from the Federal Republic of Germany indicating its solidarity with the position taken.


- European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), 30 September 1957; communication (received 12 September 1974, and reaffirming position, 8 December 1975) (re: solidarity and "Land") from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 6 March 1948; communication from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 16 April 1974) (re: conditional acceptance).


- Amendment to article 28 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, 28 September 1965; communication from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 16 April 1974) (re: conditional acceptance).
September 1957; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (two received 8 July 1975) (responding to the preceding communications of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic respectively), and from the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 September 1975).

11. For a number of the amendments, agreements, conventions or protocols noted in points 5, 6, 8 and 9, relevant communications provoked further communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America with different combinations of content to those described above (noted here). These communications made, in one case (as noted here) a denial of the Government of the German Democratic Republic's assertion of competence for the subject matter of the relevant instrument (as noted here), and in all cases: the same assertion regarding the authorization of the extension of the relevant instrument by the Federal Republic of Germany as described in points 6 and 10 (as noted here); and/or the same assertion regarding the use of terminology in that assertion as described in point 10 (as noted here); and/or the same assertion regarding the competence of the makers of the preceding communications as described in point 10; and/or the same allegation regarding the making of a misleading reference to the Quadripartite Agreement as described in point 7 (as noted here). Each variety of communication was followed closely by communications from the Federal Republic of Germany indicating its solidarity with the position taken (as noted here).

- Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 13 February 1946; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 8 June 1982) (re: authorization and competence), and from the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 16 August 1982).

- Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, 21 November 1947; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 8 July 1975) (re: competence and authorization), and from the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 September 1975).

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 16 December 1966; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 8 July 1975) (re: competence and authorization), and from the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 September 1975).

- International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 8 July 1975) (re: competence and authorization), and from the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 September 1975).

- 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, 12 November 1947; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 8 July 1975) (re: competence and authorization) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 September 1975).

- 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, 4 May 1949; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 8 July 1975) (re: competence and authorization) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 September 1975).

- Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), 19 May 1956; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 6 October 1986) (re: authorization and misleading reference) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 15 January 1987).

- Agreement 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, 20 March 1958; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 30 October 1987) (re: authorization and terminology) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 23 December 1987).

- Convention relating to the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation, 15 March 1960; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 13 June 1977) (including denial of the Government of the German Democratic Republic's assertion of competence) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 July 1977).

- Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, 20 February 1957; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 8 July 1975) (re: competence and authorization), and from the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 19 September 1975).

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 14 December 1973; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 21 August 1979) (re: competence), and from the
United Kingdom and the United States of America. Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 18 October 1979).

- Convention on the High Seas, 29 April 1958; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 8 July 1975) (re: competence and misleading reference).

- Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 10 June 1958; communication from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 26 January 1976) (reaffirming previous communications regarding other instruments re: competence and terminology, and competence and authorization respectively) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 24 February 1976).

- Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, 10 December 1976; communication from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 2 July 1984) (re: authorization and competence) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 5 June 1985).

- Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, 13 November 1979; communication from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 27 April 1984) (re: misleading reference and competence) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 13 June 1984).

12. For some of the instruments noted at point 11 (as listed here), the relevant communications asserting the lack of competence of the makers of the preceding communications to comment on the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement gave rise to further communications from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the maker itself (as noted here) rejecting these assertions as unfounded. In one case (as noted here), the responding communication of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed support for the maker's preceding claim of competence (noted at point 5) in relation to the subject matter of the relevant instrument as a basis for comment on the Agreement. In the other cases, the responding communications reaffirmed the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' own objections to or conditional acceptance of the extension of the relevant instrument to West Berlin described in points 5 and 6 and/or asserted the indisputable right of other parties to the instrument to express an opinion on the matter (as noted here).

- Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 13 February 1946; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 7 July 1983) (re: competence).

- Convention relating to the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation, 15 March 1960; communications from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 29 December 1982) (re: previous objections and indisputable right).

- Convention relating to the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation, 15 March 1960; communications from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 18 October 1977) (re: claim of competence).


- Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, 10 December 1976; communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 2 December 1985) (re: indisputable right).

- Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, 13 November 1979; communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received 2 December 1985) (re: conditional acceptance and indisputable right).

13. For the instruments noted at point 12 (listed again here), the communications in reply from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics gave rise to further communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (noted here). These communications reaffirmed the positions described in point 11, in one case (as noted here) making an assertion of factual error in the communication of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the others (as noted here), with respect to the competence of non-parties to the Quadripartite Agreement to comment on its provisions, emphasizing that the Agreement was part of conventional, not customary international law. In two cases the communication was followed closely by a communication from the Federal Republic of Germany indicating its solidarity with the position taken (as noted here).

- Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 13 February 1946; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 7 July 1983) (re: competence).

- Convention relating to the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation, 15 March 1960; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 21 April 1978) (re: factual error) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 30 May 1978).

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 14 December 1973; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 18 February 1982) (re: competence) and the Federal Republic of Germany in support (received 2 April 1982).

- Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, 10 December 1976; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 6 October 1986) (re: competence).
- Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, 13 November 1979; communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received 28 July 1986) (re: competence).

14. Finally, it should be noted that on 3 October 1990 the Secretary-General received a communication from the Government of Hungary indicating that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day [3 October 1990], it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, declarations made by it with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to "Land Berlin" of the instruments listed here.

- Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Concerning Acquisition of Nationality, 18 April 1961.
- 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, 19 November 1948.
- Customs Convention on Containers, 18 May 1956.
- European Agreement on Road Markings, 13 December 1957.
- European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), 30 September 1957.
- Agreement 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, 20 March 1958.
- Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 10 December 1962.

15. See Note at point 2 above:

- Annex I - International Labour Organisation (ILO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 10 July 1948 (application deposited 10 October 1957).
- Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 29 November 1948 (application deposited 10 October 1957).
- Revised text of Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 29 November 1948 (application deposited 10 October 1957).
- Annex III - International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 11 April 1949 (application deposited 10 October 1957).
- Annex V - International Monetary Fund (IMF) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 11 April 1949 (application deposited 10 October 1957).
- Annex IX - International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 6 October 1950 (application deposited 10 October 1957).
- Annex XII - International Maritime Organization (IMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and
May 1968 (application deposited 11 June 1985).


Note 2.
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, 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".

GREECE

Note 1.
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.

See also note 1 under "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia".

HONG KONG

See note 2 under "China" and "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland".

INDONESIA

Note 1.
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.)

**IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)**

**Note 1.**

By a communication received on 4 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.

**LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

**Note 1.**

Formerly: "Laos" until 22 December 1975.

**LATVIA**

**Note 1.**

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."

**LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA**

**Note 1.**

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".)

**LITHUANIA**

**Note 1.**

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."

**MACAO**

**Note 1.**

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific by changing the English-language spelling of "Macau, China" to Macao, China."

See also note 3 under "China" and note 1 under "Portugal".

**MALAYSIA**

**Note 1.**

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 it 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.

MALDIVES

Note 1.

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 'Maldive Islands' and that the full title of the State be called `Republic of Maldives'."

MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

Note 1.

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 America 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 aforementioned 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.

MONTENEGRO

Note 1.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro adopted its Declaration of Independence on 3 June 2006, following the referendum in the Republic of Montenegro on 21 May 2006, which took place pursuant to Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro. Montenegro was admitted to membership in the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/60/264 on 28 June 2006.

In a letter dated 10 October 2006, received by the Secretary-General on 23 October 2006 and accompanied by a list of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, the Government of the Republic of Montenegro notified that:

"[The Government of]...the Republic of Montenegro decided to succeed to the treaties to which the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro was a party or signatory.

[The Government of]...the Republic of Montenegro succeeds to the treaties listed in the attached Annex and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained as from June 3rd 2006, which is the date the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations and the Parliament of Montenegro adopted the Declaration of Independence.

[The Government of]...the Republic of Montenegro does maintain the reservations, declarations and objections made by Serbia and Montenegro, as indicated in the Annex to this instrument, prior to the date on which the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations."

See also notes 1 under "Serbia" and "Serbia and Montenegro"
**Netherlands as of 1 January 1986.** The said change would part of the Netherlands Antilles would obtain internal autonomy as a separate country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Government of the Netherlands informed the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Nations Industrial Development Organization, 1979; and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1966; the International Authority, the Council was expressly endowed by the Assembly and as the legal Administering Authority, the Council was expressly endowed by the General Assembly by resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967. As a subsidiary organ, it was responsible to, and under the authority of, the General Assembly in the same way as any other subsidiary organ. Unlike other subsidiary organs, however, the Council functioned in a dual capacity: as a policy-making organ of the General Assembly and as the legal Administering Authority of a Trust Territory. This latter characteristic of the Council distinguished it from other United Nations subsidiary organs and it could, therefore, be considered an organ sui generis for certain purposes. As the legal Administering Authority, the Council was expressly endowed by the General Assembly with certain competences and functions to be exercised on behalf of Namibia in terms comparable to that of a Government, inter alia, to represent Namibia internationally. Even though South Africa continued, at the time, to exercise de facto control over the Territory, the essential element was that the Council had the de jure competence, inter alia, to enact any necessary laws and recognitions. Indeed, the Council became a party to many treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1966; the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 1973; the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 1979; and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.

**Namibia**

**Note 1.**


The legal status of the United Nations Council for Namibia for the purpose of its participation in treaties was an issue during the period prior to Namibia's assuming responsibility for its international relations and becoming a member State of the United Nations. The Council for Namibia was established as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly by resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967. As a subsidiary organ, it was responsible to, and under the authority of, the General Assembly in the same way as any other subsidiary organ. Unlike other subsidiary organs, however, the Council functioned in a dual capacity: as a policy-making organ of the General Assembly and as the legal Administering Authority of a Trust Territory. This latter characteristic of the Council distinguished it from other United Nations subsidiary organs and it could, therefore, be considered an organ sui generis for certain purposes. As the legal Administering Authority, the Council was expressly endowed by the General Assembly with certain competences and functions to be exercised on behalf of Namibia in terms comparable to that of a Government, inter alia, to represent Namibia internationally. Even though South Africa continued, at the time, to exercise de facto control over the Territory, the essential element was that the Council had the de jure competence, inter alia, to enact any necessary laws and recognitions. Indeed, the Council became a party to many treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1966; the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 1973; the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 1979; and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.

**Note 1.**

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.

**Netherlands Antilles**

*See note 1 under "Netherlands".*

**New Zealand**

**Note 1.**

In a communication dated 10 April 2002, the Government of New Zealand confirmed the following in respect of Tokelau:

"Consistent with international law, New Zealand regards all treaty actions as extending to Tokelau as a non-self-governing territory of New Zealand unless express provision to the contrary is included in the relevant treaty instrument."

*See notes 1 under "Cook Islands" and "Niue".*

**Nicaragua**

*See note 1 under "Costa Rica".*

**Niue**

**Note 1.**

Formerly administered by New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Niue currently have the status of self-governing States in free association with New Zealand.

The responsibility of the Cook Islands and Niue to conduct their own international relations and particularly to conclude treaties has evolved substantially over the years. For a period of time it was considered that, in view of the fact that the Cook Island and Niue, though self-governing, had entered into special relationships with New Zealand, which discharged the responsibilities for the external relations and defence of the Cook Islands and Niue at their request, it followed that the Cook Islands and Niue did not have their own treaty making capacity.

However, in 1984, an application by the Cook Islands for membership in the World Health Organization was approved by the World Health Assembly in accordance with its article 6, and the Cook Islands, in accordance with article 79, became a member upon deposit of an instrument of acceptance with the Secretary-General. In the circumstances, the Secretary-General felt that the question of the status, as a State, of the Cook Islands, had been duly decided in the affirmative by the World Health Assembly, whose membership was fully representative of the international community.

On the basis of the Cook Islands’ membership in the World Health Organization, and of its subsequent admittance to other specialized agencies (Food and Agriculture Organization in 1985, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1985 and the International Civil Aviation Organization in 1986) as a full member without any specifications or limitations,
the Secretary-General considered that the Cook Islands could participate in a treaty in its own right as a State. Consequently, the Cook Islands signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992.

The same solution was adopted by the Secretary-General following the approval of Niue’s application for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1993 and of the World Health Organization in 1994.

As a result of these developments, the Secretary-General, as depositary of multilateral treaties, recognized the full treaty-making capacity of the Cook Islands in 1992 and of Niue in 1994.

**PALAU**

**Note 1.**

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."

**PALESTINE**

**Note 1.**

Agreements adopted under the auspices of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) are open for signature by the members of ESCWA. Palestine was admitted to membership in ESCWA pursuant to ECOSOC resolution 2089 (LXIII) dated 22 July 1977, which amended paragraph 2 of the terms of reference of the Commission. Full powers for the signature of the Agreements were issued by the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the President of the Palestinian National Authority.

**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, Víctor Fajardo y Huamanga, in the Department of Ayacucho, Andahuayas 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), Andahuayas (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, Victor Fajardo and Huamanga (Department of Ayacucho), Andahuaylas (Department of Apurimac), 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

Continuation of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days in the provinces of Huanta, La Mar, Cangallo, Victor Fajardo and Huamanga and Lucanas (Department of Ayacucho); Andahuaylas and Chincheros (Department of Apurimac); Angaraes, Tayacaja, Acobamba, Huancavelica and Castrovirreyna (Department of Huancavelica) by Decree No. 031-84-IN of 17 April 1984.

18 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

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

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 Apurimac); the provinces of Angaraes, Tayacaja, Acobamba, Huancavelica and Castrovirreyna (Department of Huancavelica).

21 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 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:

- Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Lucanas, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuamán;
- Huancavelica Department
  - Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja and Huaytará;
- Apurimac Department
  - Andahuaylas and Chincheros.

25 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 Apurimac); the provinces of Angaraes, Tayacaja, Acobamba, Huancavelica and Castrovirreyna (Department of Huancavelica).

12 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 Huánuco, except in the provinces of Puerto Inca and Pachitea.

18 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 theniel 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, Castrovírreyna, 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.

(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 Huánuco, 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, Castrovírreyna, Huancavelica, Andahuaylas and Chincheros (Department of Apurímac).

13 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 Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytará and Churcampa (Department of Huancavelica);
- Provinces of Huaycabamba, Huamalies, Dos de Mayo and Ambo (Department of Huánuco);
- Province of Chincheros (Department of Apurímac).

21 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.

(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.

(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
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, Huamalíes, Dos de Mayo and Ambo).

25 August 1986

By Supreme Decree No. 023-86-IN, extension of the State of Siege in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrion and Pasco (Department of Pasco) for a period of 60 days, starting from 19 August 1986.

5 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

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

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 Carrion 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

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

By Supreme Decree No. 036-86-IN, extension of the state of emergency in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrion and Pasco (Department of Pasco) for a period of 60 days, starting from 14 December 1986.

2 February 1987

By Supreme Decree No. 039-86-IN, for a period of 60 days starting from 24 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

By Supreme Decree No. 040-86-IN, extension of the State of emergency for a period of 60 days as from 13 February 1987 in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrion and Pasco (Department of Pasco).

3 April 1987

By Supreme Decree No. 041-86-IN, 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, Huancahuanco, Vilcashuaman and Sucre; Department of Apurimac (Province of Chincheros); and Department of Huánuco (Province of Ambo and District of Monzón of the Province of Huamalíes).

1 June 1987

By Supreme Decree No. 042-86-IN, for a period of 60 days as from 26 May 1987 in the provinces stated in the notification of 3 April 1987 as well as in the Department of Huancavelica (Province of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovierrey, Huancahuallpa, Tawacajà, Huaytará and Churcampa).

18 June 1987

By Supreme Decree No. 043-86-IN, 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.

24 June 1987

By Supreme Decree No. 044-86-IN, for a period of 60 days starting from 29 June 1987 in the provinces stated in the notification of 24 June 1987.

By Supreme Decree No. 045-86-IN, for a period of 30 days starting from 20 June 1987 in the provinces of Lima and Callao (see also notification dated 23 July 1987 hereinafter).
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.

(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 Cholón
Province of Marañón (Department of Huánuco) Provinces of Mariscal Cáceres and Tocache (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, Vílcarumán and Sucre (Department of Ayacucho); Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Taycaya, Huaytara and Churcampa (Department of Huancavelica); Province of Chincheros (Department of Apurímac); and Provinbo and District of Monzón of the Province of Huamalies.

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 Carrón 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
Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashuaman and Sucre);
Department of Huancavelica (Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytará and Churcampa);
Department of Apurimac (Province of Chincheros);
Department of Huánuco (Province of Ambo and District of Monzón of the Province of Huamalíes).

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:
Provinconcio Prado and District of Cholon 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 Cholon 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 Apurimac).

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 Castroviirreyna (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, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashuaman and Sucre);
Department of Apurimac (Province of Chincheros);
Department of Huánuco (Province of Ambo and District of Monzón of the Province of Huamalíes).

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 Carrion 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 Apurimac).
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 Apurimac;
Department of Huancavelica;
Department of San Martín;
Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, La Mar, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Huanta, Vilcashuaman and Sucre);
Department of Huánuco (Province of Ambo and Leoncio Prado; District of Monzón of the Province of Huamalíes and Cholon 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 the following Provinces:
Department of Apurimac;
Department of Huancavelica;
Department of San Martín;
Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, La Mar, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Huanta, Vilcashumán and Sucré);

Pasco Department: Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco;

Department of Huánuco: Ambo and Leóncio Prado,

District of Monzón (Province of Huamalies) and District of Cholón (province of Marañón);

Department of Lima: Provinces of Lima and the constitutional province of Callao).

21 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, Huamalies and Marañón in the Department of Huánuco.

9 January 1989

Extension of the state of emergency for sixty (60) days from 3 January 1989 in the Departments of Apurimac, Huancavelica, San Martín, Junín, Pasco, Ayacucho, Huánuco and Lima, the province of Lima and the constitutional province of Callao.

8 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 Apurimac (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

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-Contamán of the Department of Loreto.

15 August 1989

Proclamation of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days from 9 August 1989 in the Province of Huarochirí of the Department of Lima.

19 March 1992

Notification of declarations or extensions of the state of emergency were as follows:

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 26 August 1990 in Apurimac, 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, Huanca and San Antonio de Putina of the Department of Puno.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 25 October 1990 in Apurimac, 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 De0 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 24 December 1990 in Apurimac, 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 Huancán 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 Apurimac, 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 Lea, 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 in the Provinces of Azángaro, Lampa, Melgar, San Antonio de Putina and Huancané of the Department of Puno and in the Provinces of Caraveli, La Unión and Caylloma in the Department of Arequipa.
- Extension fora period of 60 days as from 23 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 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 Caraveli, 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 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 4 July 1991 in the Provinces of Ica, Chincha, Nazca, Pisco and Palpa of the Reges-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 Huacrachucu), 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, 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 Huacrachucu), 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 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, Matahui, Mitó, Nueve de Julio, Concepción and Orccotina 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, Huertas 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 Chaupimarca of the Province of Pasco, in the Districts of Chontambamba, 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 Sandía 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 4 October 1991 in the Provinces of Melgar, Azángaro and Sandía of the Department of Puno.

- 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 Azángaro 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 Huacachucoco), 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 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 60 days as from 25 December 1991 in the Province of Azángaro 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 Convención, in the Districts of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, Partahuana, Sapallanga, Chilca, Huancayo, Huamanacaca 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, Huertas 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 Chapaucmarca of the Province of Pe Districts of Chontambamba, 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 Carrion, 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, Tillacayac, Tintahuaro, 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 Huacachucoco), 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 Azángaro of the Department of Puno.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 25 February 1992 in the Provinces of Pasco and Daniel Carrion 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 Castrovirrey, Huaytara and Huancavelic 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.

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 conspirational 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 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.451.1996.TREATIES-10 of 10 February 1997 and C.N.459.1996.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 Junin; the Huancavelica, Castrovirreyne 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 Apurimac.

4 January 2000

Establishment and extension of the State of emergency in various districts, provinces and departments of Peru, indicating that the measures were prompted by the persistence this year of instances of civil unrest. [For a comprehensive list of these actions, see depositary notification C.N.43.2000.TREATIES-1 of 1 February 2000.]

Furthermore, the Government of Peru specified that the provisions from which it had derogated were articles 12, 17, 21 and 29 of the Covenant.

2 March 2000

Extension of the state of emergency in several provinces of Peru during the months of January and February 2000, indicating that the measures were prompted by (in respect of Decree Nos 001, 002 and 003) the persistence of civil unrest and by the need to complete the process of pacification in these areas of the country and (in respect of Decree No. 003) in particular in order to ensure the rational use of natural resources, particularly timber in the area of Tahuamanú Province of the department of Madre de Dios. Furthermore, the Government of Peru specified that the provisions from which it had derogated were articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

[For a recapitulative table of the Decrees by which a state of emergency was extended in various provinces, see depositary notification C.N.215.2000.TREATIES-3 of 28 April 2000.]

26 July 2000

(Dated 25 July 2000)

By Supreme Decree No. 015-2000-PCM dated 30 June 2000, establishment of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days as of 4 July 2000 in the district of Inapari, Tahuamanu Province, Department of Madre de Dios. The said Decree stipulates that this measure was necessary to protect citizens, ensuring peace and internal order in view of the presence of subversive armed groups.

The Government of Peru specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

18 June 2002

By Supreme Decree No. 052-2002-PCM of 16 June 2002, establishment of the state of emergency in the department of Arequipa, in the south of the country for a period of 30 days, with the suspension in that region of the rights relating to inviolability of domicile, freedom of movement and freedom of assembly and to liberty and security of person provided for in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), respectively, of the Political Constitution of Peru.

25 June 2002

Transmission of Decree No. 054-2002-PCM dated 21 June 2002, which revokes the state of emergency declared by the Peruvian Government in the Department of Arequipa.

30 May 2003

Transmission of Supreme Decree No. 055-2003-PCM dated 27 May 2003, which establishes the state of emergency throughout the national territory for a period of 30 days.
The Government of Peru specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

27 June 2003


The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

10 September 2003


The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

30 September 2003


The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

1 December 2003

On 1 December 2003, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 093-2003-PCM of 26 November 2003, which extended a state of emergency for a period of 60 days, and Supreme Decision No. 474-2003-DE/SG of 26 November 2003.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

27 January 2004

On 27 January 2004, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 003-2004-PCM of 23 January 2004, which extended a state of emergency for a period of 60 days, and Supreme Decision No. 021-2004-DE/SG of 23 January 2004.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

30 March 2004

On 30 March 2004, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 025-2004-PCM of 24 March 2004, which extended a state of emergency for a period of 60 days, and Supreme Decision No. 133-2004-DE/SG of 24 March 2004.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

13 May 2004

On 13 May 2004, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 028-2004-PCM of 6 April 2004, which extended a state of emergency for a period of 60 days and Supreme Decree No. 010-2004-PCM of 5 February 2004 by which the original state of emergency was established.

2 June 2004

On 2 June 2004, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 039-2004-PCM of 20 May 2004, which extended a state of emergency for a period of 60 days, and Supreme Decision No. 218-2004-DE/SG of 20 May 2004.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

5 August 2004

On 5 August 2004, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 056-2004-PCM of 22 July 2004, which extended a state of emergency for a period of 60 days.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

28 October 2004

On 28 October 2004, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 071-2004-PCM of 19 October 2004 and Supreme Decree No. 072-2004-PCM of 20 October 2004, which declared a state of emergency in the districts of San Gabán, Ollachea and Ayapara, province of Carabayla, and the district of Antauta, province of Melgar, in the department of Puno.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

16 November 2004

On 16 November 2004, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 076-2003-PCM of 6 November 2004, which declared a state of emergency in the province of Alto Amazonas, department of Loreto, for a period of 30 days.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

23 November 2004

On 23 November 2004, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 081-2004-PCM of 20 November 2004, which declared that the state of emergency has been ended in the
provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurímac. For the same time, the state of emergency has been extended for 60 days in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho; in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica; in the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, for a period of 60 days.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant shall be suspended.

On 2 December 2004, the Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru are being suspended.

On 26 January 2005, the Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant shall remain suspended.

Between 27 January 2005 and 31 March 2005, the Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant shall be suspended.

On 21 July 2005, the Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant shall be suspended.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant shall be suspended.

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The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24(f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the Covenant shall be suspended.

1 December 2005

On 1 December 2005, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification made under article 4 of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 006-2006-PCM, published on 18 February 2006, which extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leóncio Prado and Huamalíes, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali for sixty days.

During the state of emergency, the rights of inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of association and liberty and security of the person, recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24(f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.

17 March 2006

On 17 March 2006, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification made under article 4 of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 011-2006-PCM, issued on 15 March 2006, which extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huántar and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco, the province of Satipo, Andamarca district of the province of Concepción, and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junín, for a period of 60 days.

During the state of emergency, the rights of inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of association and liberty and security of the person, recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24(f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.

22 February 2006

On 22 February 2006, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification made under article 4 of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 019-2006-PCM, issued on 19 April 2006, which extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Ldo and Huamalíes, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, has been extended for sixty days. A previous extension was transmitted by Note 7-1-SG/05 of 22 February 2006.

During the state of emergency, the rights of inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom
of association and liberty and security of the person, recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.

5 July 2006

... by Supreme Decree No. 030-2006-PCM, issued on 17 June 2006 [...], the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco; the province of Tocache, department of San Martín and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, has been extended for sixty days. A previous extension was transmitted by Note 7-1-SG/010 of 25 April 2006.

During the state of emergency, the rights of inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of association and liberty and security of the person, recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.

27 September 2006

... by Supreme Decree No. 059-2006-PCM, issued on 22 September 2006 [...], the state of emergency in the Provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the Province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; the Province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the Province of Satipo, the Andamarca district of the Province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the Province of Huancayo, Department of Junín, has been extended for 60 days as from 27 September 2006.

During the emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, liberty of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, which are recognized, respectively, in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, shall be suspended.

20 October 2006

... by Supreme Decree No. 067-2006-PCM, published on 13 October 2006, a state of emergency has been declared in the province of Chiclayo, department of Lambayeque, for a period of 30 days. During the state of emergency, the right to personal freedom and security, inviolability of the home and freedom of movement, which are recognized in article 2, paragraphs 24 (f), 9 and 11, of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 9, 17 and 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, will be suspended.

23 October 2006

... by Supreme Decree No. 069-2006-PCM, issued on 17 October 2006, the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco; the province of Tocache, department of San Martín; and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, has been extended for 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in note No. 7-1-SG/023 of 3 July 2006.

During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and personal freedom and security, which are recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, will be suspended.

26 October 2006

... by Supreme Decree No. 072-2006-PCM, published on 20 October 2006, the terms of the declaration of the state of emergency in the province of Chiclayo, department of Lambayeque, communicated via note No. 7-1-SG/0 17 October 2006, have been amended.

Accordingly, during the state of emergency, the rights to personal freedom and security, which are recognized in article 2, paragraph 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, will be suspended.

1 December 2006

... by Supreme Decree No. 085-2006-PCM, issued on 23 November 2006 [...], the state of emergency in the Provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; in the Province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; in the Province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; in the Province of Satipo, Andamarca District of the Province of Concepción; and in the Santo Domingo de Acobamba District of the Province of Huancayo, Department of Junín, has been extended for 60 days as from 26 November 2006.

During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.

12 December 2006

... by Supreme Decree No. 086-2006-PCM, published on 6 December 2006, a state of emergency has been declared in the province Abancay, department of Apurímac, for a period of 30 days, as from that date.

During the state of emergency, the right to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, provided for in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru, and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, have been suspended.

PORTUGAL

Note 1.

On 18 November 1999, the Secretary-General received 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 [Conventions] to Macau."

See also note 3 under "China".

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Note 1.

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 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".

SLOVAKIA

Note 1.


The Republic of Serbia continued the membership of Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations, including all organs and organizations of the United Nations system, on the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006. Accordingly, by a letter dated 3 June 2006, the President of the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General that "membership of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro is continued by the Republic of Serbia in the United Nations, including all organs and organizations of the United Nations system...".

Subsequently, in a letter dated 16 June 2006, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia informed the Secretary-General that "the Republic of Serbia continues to exercise its rights and honour its commitments deriving from international treaties concluded by Serbia and Montenegro. Therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requests that the Republic of Serbia be considered a party to all international agreements in force, instead of Serbia and Montenegro. Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Serbia will perform the functions formerly performed by the Council of ministers of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro as depositary for the corresponding multilateral treaties." Moreover, in a letter dated 30 June 2006, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia confirmed that "all treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro will continue in force with respect to the Republic of Serbia with effect from 3 June 2006. Therefore, all declarations, reservations and notifications made by Serbia and Montenegro will be maintained by the Republic of Serbia until the Secretary-General, as depositary, is duly notified otherwise."

See "Montenegro" and "Serbia and Montenegro".

Note 1.


See also "Montenegro", "Serbia" and "Yugoslavia".

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Note 1.

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 under "Czech Republic".

For information on the treatment of treaty actions by predecessor States and successor States in the status tables, see Part C, "Status tables" of the "Introduction" to this publication.

SLOVENIA

Note 1.

In a letter dated 1 July 1992, received by the Secretary-General on the same date and accompanied by a list of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia notified that:

"When declaring independence on 25 June, 1991 the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia determined that international treaties which had been concluded by the SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] and which related to the Republic of Slovenia remained effective on its territory (Article 3 of the Constitutional Law on the implementation of the Constitutional Charter on the Independence and Sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia...). This decision was taken in consideration of customary international law and of the fact that the Republic of Slovenia, as a former constituent part of the Yugoslav Federation, had granted its agreement to the ratification of the international treaties concluded by the SFRY before 25 June 1991, but since it is likely that certain treaties may have lapsed by the date of independence of Slovenia or may be outdated, it seems essential that each treaty be subjected to legal examination.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has examined 55 multilateral treaties for which [the Secretary-General of the United Nations]... has assumed the depositary functions. ...[T]he Republic of Slovenia considers to be bound by these treaties by virtue of succession to the SFR Yugoslavia in respect of the territory of the Republic of Slovenia...

Other treaties, for which the Secretary-General of the United Nations is the depositary and which had been ratified by the SFRY, have not yet been examined by the competent authorities of the Republic of Slovenia. [The Government of the Republic of Slovenia] wim [the Secretary-General] ...on [its] ...position concerning these treaties in due course."

See also "former Yugoslavia".

For information on the treatment of treaty actions by predecessor States and successor States in the status tables, see Part C, "Status tables" of the "Introduction" to this publication.

SOUTH AFRICA

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

SRI LANKA

Formerly: "Ceylon" until 29 August 1972.

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

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

SURINAME


SYRIA

See note 1 under "United Arab Republic".

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Note 1.

The Government of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia deposited with the Secretary-General notifications of succession to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to various treaties with effect from 17 September 1991, the date on which it assumed responsibility for its international relations.

See also note 1 under "Greece" and note 1 under "former Yugoslavia".

For information on the treatment of treaty actions by predecessor States and successor States in the status tables, see Part C, "Status tables" of the "Introduction" to this publication.

TOKELAU ISLANDS

See note 1 under "New Zealand".

UGANDA

Note 1.

Re: Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs: 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."

**Ukraine**

*Note 1.*

**United Arab Republic**

*Note 1.*

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.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

*Note 1.*

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.

Note 2.
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 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 [Conventions] to Hong Kong."

See also note 2 under "China".

UNITED NATIONS (INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA)

Note 1.

The former Yugoslavia 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. The following republics constituting the former Yugoslavia declared their independence on the dates indicated: Slovenia (25 June 1991), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (17 September 1991), Croatia (8 October 1991), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (6 March 1992). Yugoslavia came into being on 27 April 1992 following the promulgation of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on that day. Yugoslavia nevertheless advised the Secretary-General on 27 April 1992 following the promulgation of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on that day. Yugoslavia accordingly claimed to be a member of those international organizations of which the former Yugoslavia had been a member. It also claimed that all those treaty acts that had been performed by the former Yugoslavia were directly attributable to it, as being the same State (See documents S/23877 and A/46/915). Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, all of which had applied for and were admitted to membership in the United Nations, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter (by resolutions 46/237 adopted on 22 May 1992, 46/238 adopted on 22 May 1992, 46/236 adopted on 22 May 1992, and 47/225 adopted on 8 April 1993 respectively), objected to this claim.

In its resolution 47/1 of 22 September 1992, the General Assembly, acting upon the recommendation of the Security Council in its resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992, considered that Yugoslavia could not continue automatically the membership of the former Yugoslavia in the United Nations, and decided that it should accordingly apply for membership in the Organization. It also decided that Yugoslavia could not participate in the work of the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel took the view, however, that this resolution of the General Assembly neither terminated nor suspended the membership of the former Yugoslavia in the United Nations. At the same time, the Legal Counsel expressed the view that the admission of a new Yugoslavia to membership in the United Nations, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, would terminate the situation that had been created by General Assembly resolution 47/1 (See document A/47/485). General Assembly resolution 47/1 did not specifically address the question of the status of either the former Yugoslavia or of Yugoslavia with regard to multilateral treaties that were deposited with the Secretary-General. The Legal Counsel took the view in this regard that the Secretary-General was not in a position, as depositary, either to reject or to disregard the claim of Yugoslavia that it continued the legal personality of the former Yugoslavia, absent any decision to the contrary either by a competent organ of the United Nations directing him in the exercise of his depositary functions, or by a competent treaty organ created by a treaty, or by the contracting States to a treaty directing him in the exercise of his depositary functions with regard to that particular treaty, or by a competent organ representative of the international community of States as a whole on the general issue of continuity and discontinuity of statehood to which the claim of Yugoslavia gave rise.

Consistent with the claim of Yugoslavia to continue the international legal personality of the former Yugoslavia, the Secretary-General, as depositary, continued to list treaty actions that had been performed by the former Yugoslavia in status lists in the present publication, using for that purpose the short-form name "Yugoslavia", which was used at that time to refer to the former Yugoslavia. Between 27 April 1992 and 1 November 2000, Yugoslavia undertook numerous treaty actions with respect to treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. Consistent with the claim of Yugoslavia to continue the international legal personality of the former Yugoslavia, these treaty actions were also listed in status lists against the name "Yugoslavia". Accordingly, the Secretary-General, as depositary, did not make any differentiation in the present publication between treaty actions that were performed by the former Yugoslavia and those that were performed by Yugoslavia, both categories of treaty actions being listed.
against the name "Yugoslavia". The General Assembly admitted Yugoslavia to membership by its resolution A/RES/55/12 on 1 November 2000. At the same time, Yugoslavia renounced its claim to have continued the international legal personality of the former Yugoslavia.

Treaty actions undertaken by Yugoslavia were subsequently listed in this publication against the designation "Serbia and Montenegro" until 2 June 2006.

Treaty actions undertaken by the former Yugoslavia appear in footnotes, against the designation "former Yugoslavia".

See note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "Slovenia", "Serbia and Montenegro", "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia".

For information on the treatment of treaty actions by predecessor States and successor States in the status tables, see Part C, "Status tables" of the "Introduction" to this publication.

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

Note 1.


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 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.

**VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)**

Note 1.

As from 17 November 2004. Formerly: "Venezuela".

**VIET NAM**

Note 1.

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).

**YEMEN**

Note 1.

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".

**YUGOSLAVIA**

Note 1.

By a notification dated 8 March 2001, received by the Secretary-General on 12 March 2001, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia lodged an instrument, inter alia, advising its intent to succeed to various multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, and confirming certain actions relating to such treaties. The notification stated the following:

"[T]he Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, having considered the treaties listed in the attached annex 1, succeeds to the same and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained as from April 27, 1992, the date upon which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations [Ed. note: Annex 1 attached to the notification contains a list of treaties to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a signatory or party].

...[T]he Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia maintains the signatures, reservations, declarations and objections made by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the treaties listed in the attached annex 1, prior to the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

...[T]he Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia confirms those treaty actions and declarations made by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which are listed in the attached annex 2. [Ed. note: Annex 2 attached to the notification contains a list of certain treaty actions undertaken by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia between 27 April 1992 and 1 November 2000.]

Entries in status tables relating to treaty actions undertaken by Yugoslavia between the date of the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia and the date of admission of Yugoslavia to membership in the United Nations, which were not dependent on prior treaty actions by the former Yugoslavia or other conditions, had been maintained against the designation "Yugoslavia".

See also "Serbia and Montenegro" and "former Yugoslavia".

Note 2.

In a communication dated 4 February 2003, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informed the Secretary-General that:

"...following the adoption and promulgation of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro by the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 4 February 2003, as previously adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia on 27 January 2003 and by the Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro on 29 January 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro [as of 4 February 2003]".

See also "Serbia and Montenegro".

For information on the treatment of treaty actions by predecessor States and successor States in the status tables, see Part C, "Status tables" of the "Introduction" to this publication.

**YUGOSLAVIA (FORMER)**

Note 1.

The former Yugoslavia 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. The following republics constituting the former Yugoslavia declared their independence on the dates indicated: Slovenia (25 June 1991), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (17 November 1991), Croatia (8 October 1991), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (6 March 1992). Yugoslavia came into being on 27 April 1992 following the promulgation of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on that day. Yugoslavia nevertheless advised the Secretary-General on 27 April 1992 that it claimed to continue the international legal personality of the former Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia accordingly claimed to be a member of those international organizations of which the former Yugoslavia had been a member. It also claimed that all those treaty acts that had been performed by the former Yugoslavia were directly attributable to it, as being the same State (See documents S/23877 and A/46/915). Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, all of which had applied for and were admitted to membership in the United Nations, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter (by resolutions 46/237 adopted on 22 May 1992, 46/238 adopted on 22 May 1992, 46/236 adopted on 22 May 1992, and 47/225 adopted on 8 April 1993 respectively), objected to this claim.

In its resolution 47/1 of 22 September 1992, the General Assembly, acting upon the recommendation of the
Security Council in its resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992, considered that Yugoslavia could not continue automatically the membership of the former Yugoslavia in the United Nations, and decided that it should accordingly apply for membership in the Organization. It also decided that Yugoslavia could not participate in the work of the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel took the view, however, that this resolution of the General Assembly neither terminated nor suspended the membership of the former Yugoslavia in the United Nations. At the same time, the Legal Counsel expressed the view that the admission of a new Yugoslavia to membership in the United Nations, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, would terminate the situation that had been created by General Assembly resolution 47/1 (See document A/47/485). General Assembly resolution 47/1 did not specifically address the question of the status of either the former Yugoslavia or of Yugoslavia with regard to multilateral treaties that were deposited with the Secretary-General. The Legal Counsel took the view in this regard that the Secretary-General was not in a position, as depositary, either to reject or to disregard the claim of Yugoslavia that it continued the legal personality of the former Yugoslavia, absent any decision to the contrary either by a competent organ of the United Nations directing him in the exercise of his depositary functions, or by a competent treaty organ created by a treaty, or by the contracting States to a treaty directing him in the exercise of his depositary functions with regard to that particular treaty, or by a competent organ representative of the international community of States as a whole on the general issue of continuity and discontinuity of statehood to which the claim of Yugoslavia gave rise.

Consistent with the claim of Yugoslavia to continue the international legal personality of the former Yugoslavia, the Secretary-General, as depositary, continued to list treaty actions that had been performed by the former Yugoslavia in status lists in the present publication, using for that purpose the short-form name "Yugoslavia", which was used at that time to refer to the former Yugoslavia. Between 27 April 1992 and 1 November 2000, Yugoslavia undertook numerous treaty actions with respect to treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. Consistent with the claim of Yugoslavia to continue the international legal personality of the former Yugoslavia, these treaty actions were also listed in status lists against the name "Yugoslavia". Accordingly, the Secretary-General, as depositary, did not make any differentiation in the present publication between treaty actions that were performed by the former Yugoslavia and those that were performed by Yugoslavia, both categories of treaty actions being listed against the name "Yugoslavia". The General Assembly admitted Yugoslavia to membership by its resolution A/RES/55/12 on 1 November 2000. At the same time, Yugoslavia renounced its claim to have continued the international legal personality of the former Yugoslavia.

Treaty actions undertaken by Yugoslavia were subsequently listed in this publication against the designation "Serbia and Montenegro" until 2 June 2006. Treaty actions undertaken by the former Yugoslavia appear in footnotes, against the designation "former Yugoslavia".

See note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "Slovenia", "Serbia and Montenegro", "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia".

For information on the treatment of treaty actions by predecessor States and successor States in the status tables, see Part C. "Status tables" of the "Introduction" to this publication.
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E. Multimodal Transport

Part I

UNITED NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES

Chapters VIII to XI
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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 November 1947, in accordance with article V.1
REGISTRATION: 2 February 1950, No. 709.

Note: The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 126 (II)² of 20 October 1947.

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

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.


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 also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the first matter of this volume.

4 On 6 June 1997, Secretary-General received a communication regarding the status of Hong Kong from China (see also note 2 under "China" in the "Historical Information" section in the first matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, China notified the Secretary-General that the Protocol will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

5 See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 1 under "China" in the "Historical Information" section in the first matter of this volume).

6 Czechoslovakia had signed the Protocol definitively on 12 November 1947. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the first matter of this volume.

7 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.

8 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."

9 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the first matter of this volume.

10 The former Yugoslavia had signed Protocol definitively on 12 November 1947. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the first matter of this volume.
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

New York, 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 February 1950, in accordance with article 9, 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: 56.


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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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Ratification of the Convention as amended by the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol(d)
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Notes:

1 In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that it had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 18 December 1958. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2 On 6 and 10 June 1997, the Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Hong Kong from China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with regard to the Convention (chapter VIII.3) and Protocol (chapter VIII.1) (see also note 2 under "China" and note 2 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume. Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention and the Protocol will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

3 See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 1 under “China” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume).

4 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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

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

7 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."

8 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

9 The former Yugoslavia had signed the Protocol definitively on 12 November 1947. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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. 685.

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Notes:


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

3 In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that [it] had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 18 December 1958. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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.

5 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 note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 See note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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.
4. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS, ON 4 MAY 1910

Entry into Force: 4 May 1949, in accordance with article 5.1
Registration: 4 May 1949, No. 445.

Note: The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 256 (III) 2 of 3 December 1948.

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

5 See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 1 under “China” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume).

6 Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Protocol on 9 May 1949 and 21 June 1951, respectively. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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. See also note 1 under “Russian Federation” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

8 The former Yugoslavia had signed and accepted the Protocol on 4 May 1949 and 29 April 1953, respectively. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

**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: 57.


### Text of the Agreement as Amended by the Protocol

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### Ratification of the Agreement as Amended by the Protocol

VIII 5. Obscene Publications 11
Trinidad and Tobago .... 11 Apr 1966 d
Turkey ......................... 13 Sep 1950
United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland^ 4 May 1949
United Republic of
Tanzania .................... 28 Nov 1962 a
United States of
America ................... 14 Aug 1950
Zambia ....................... 1 Nov 1974 d

Notes:
1 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 2 under
"Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front
matter of this volume. See also note 2 under "Germany" in the
"Historical Information" section in the front matter of this
volume.
2 The Secretary-General, received on 6 and 10 June 1997
communications regarding the status of Hong Kong from China
and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
with regard to the Agreement (chapter VIII-6) and Protocol
(chapter VIII-4)(see also note 2 under "China" and note 2 under
"United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" in the
"Historical Information" section in the front matter of this
volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong
Kong, China notified the Secretary-General that the Agreement
and the Protocol will also apply to the Hong Kong Special
Administrative Region.

On 17 December 2002, the Government of China informed the
Secretary-General of the following:

"On 1 July 2002, the Government of the HKSAR merged its
Information Technology and Broadcasting Bureau and the
Commerce and Industry Bureau into the Commerce Industry and
Technology Bureau. Accordingly, the Commerce, Industry and
Technology Bureau becomes the authority of the HKSAR
charged with the duty provided for in Article 1 of the
Agreement."

3 See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions,
etc., on behalf of China (note 1 under "China" in the "Historical
Information" section in the front matter of this volume).
4 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 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia"
in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this
volume.
5 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 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical
Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
7 The former Yugoslavia had accepted the Protocol on 29
April 1953. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina",
"Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former
Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the
"Historical Information" section in the front matter of this
volume. 

12 VIII 5. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS
6. AGREEMENT FOR THE REPRESSSION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

Paris, 4 May 1910

REGISTRATION: 5 July 1920, No. 22.¹

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
Belgium
Brazil
Denmark
France
Germany
Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Italy
Netherlands
Portugal
Russia
Spain
Switzerland
United States of America

(2) States which acceded to the Agreement

Albania
Bulgaria
China²,³
Czechoslovakia⁴
Egypt
Estonia
Finland
Ireland

Latvia
Luxembourg
Monaco
Norway
Poland
Romania
San Marino
Siam

(3) The Agreement was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

Australia
Bahamas
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Belgian Congo
and Ruanda-Urundi
Bermuda
British East Africa
British Guiana
British Honduras
Canada
Ceylon
Cyprus
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Fiji
Gambia
German Colonies
Gibraltar
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Gold Coast
Hong Kong²

Iceland and Danish West Indies
India
Iraq
Jamaica
Kenya
Leeward Islands
(Malaya, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis)
Malay States
Malta
Mauritius
Netherlands East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao
Newfoundland
New Zealand
Northern Nigeria
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Palestine
St. Helena
Samoa
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somaliland
Southern Nigeria  
Southern Rhodesia  
South West Africa  
Straits Settlements  
Swaziland  
Tanganyika  
Transjordan  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Turks and Caicos Islands  

Uganda  
Union of South Africa  
Virgin Islands  
Wei-hai-wei  
Western Pacific Islands  
Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)  
Zanzibar  

(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 (former)  

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations  

| Participant  
———  
| Accession(a), Succession(d)  
|  
| Czech Republic  
| 30 Dec 1993 d  
|  
| Fiji  
| 1 Nov 1971 d  
|  
| Liberia  
| 16 Sep 2005 a  
|  
| Slovakia  
| 28 May 1993 d  
|  
| Zimbabwe  
| 1 Dec 1998 d  

Notes:  


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

3 See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 1 under “China” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume).  

4 See note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.  

5 See note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”,  

"former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.  

6 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 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
VIII 6. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS
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.
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 1 (I)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.

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*1. Excluding members of the League of Nations.
*2. Signatories which have not yet signed.
*3. Provisional signatories.
*4. Definitive signature(s) accepted.
*5. Provisional acceptance.

IX 1. HEALTH 17
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Notes:

2. The former Yugoslavia had signed and accepted the Constitution on 22 July 1946 and 19 November 1947, respectively. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
3. Accepted for Tanganyika on 15 March 1962 and for Zanzibar on 29 February 1964. See also note 1 under “United Republic of Tanzania” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
4. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 1 under “China” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume).
5. See note 3 under “China” regarding Macao in the
6 See note 2 under "China" regarding Hong Kong in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7 Czechoslovakia had signed and accepted the Convention on 22 July 1946 and 1 March 1948, respectively. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

9 The German Democratic Republic had accepted the Constitution on 8 May 1973. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

11 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."

12 "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."

13 Democratic Yemen had accepted the Constitution on 6 May 1968. See also note 1 under “Yemen” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
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*


*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.

In accordance with article 73 of the Constitution, amendments come into force for all Members when adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly and accepted by two-thirds of the Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. Following is the list of States which had accepted the Amendments prior to the entry into force of the Amendments.

*See chapter IX.1 for the complete list of Participants, Members of the World Health Organization, for which the above amendments are in force, pursuant to article 73 of the Constitution.

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Notes:
1 See note 2 under “China” regarding Hong Kong in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2 Acceptance on behalf of the Republic of China on 25 April 1960. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 1 under “China” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume).

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

4 The former Yugoslavia had accepted the amendments on 8 April 1960. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 See note 1 under “United Arab Republic” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

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 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.
### 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 which reads as follows: "1. Texts of proposed amendments to this Constitution shall be communicated by the Director-General to Members at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Health Assembly. Amendments shall come into force for all Members when adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly and accepted by two-thirds of the Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes."

**STATUS:** Parties: 98.

**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.

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**Notes:**

1. The former Yugoslavia had accepted the amendments on 29 March 1966. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2. The German Democratic Republic had accepted the amendment on 21 February 1974. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

**REGISTRATION:** 21 May 1975, No. 221.

**STATUS:** Parties*


*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.

In accordance with article 73 of the Constitution, amendments come into force for all Members when adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly and accepted by two-thirds of the Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. Following is the list of States which had accepted the Amendments prior to the entry into force of the Amendments.

*See chapter IX.1 for the complete list of Participants, Members of the World Health Organization, for which the above amendments are in force, pursuant to article 73 of the Constitution.

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**Notes:**

1. The former Yugoslavia had accepted the amendments on 3 September 1968. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yougoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2. 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 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.

3. 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 1 under “China” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume). 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.

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

5. See note 2 under “China” regarding Hong Kong in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7. The German Democratic Republic had accepted the amendments on 21 February 1974. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

9. 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.

10. 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)."

11 The formality was effected by Democratic Yemen. See also note 1 under “Yemen” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
### 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*


*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.

In accordance with article 73 of the Constitution, amendments come into force for all Members when adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly and accepted by two-thirds of the Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. Following is the list of States which had accepted the amendments prior to the entry into force of the Amendments.

*See chapter IX.1 for the complete list of Participants, Members of the World Health Organization, for which the above amendments are in force, pursuant to article 73 of the Constitution.

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**Notes:**

1. The former Yugoslavia had accepted the amendments on 22 April 1975. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

3. See note 2 under “China” regarding Hong Kong in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

5. The German Democratic Republic had accepted the amendments on 13 July 1976. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6. On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 1 under “Netherlands” regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

8. 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)."

9. The Yemen Arab Republic had accepted the amendments on 11 February 1977. See also note 1 under “Yemen” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
1. c) Amendments to articles 24 and 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, for all Members of the World Health Organization*.

REGISTRATION: 20 January 1984, No. 221.

STATUS: Parties*


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 29.38 of 17 May 1976.

In accordance with article 73 of the Constitution, amendments come into force for all Members when adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly and accepted by two-thirds of the Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. Following is the list of States which had accepted the amendments prior to the entry into force of the amendments.

*See chapter IX.1 for the complete list of Participants, Members of the World Health Organization, for which the above amendments are in force, pursuant to article 73 of the Constitution.

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Notes:

1 The former Yugoslavia had accepted the amendments on 2 September 1983. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", Croatia, "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

2 See note 3 under "China" regarding Macao in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

3 See note 2 under "China" regarding Hong Kong in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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."

5 On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 1 under "Netherlands" regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7 Democratic Yemen had accepted the amendments on 3 May 1982. See also note 1 under "Yemen" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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 which reads as follows: "1. Texts of proposed amendments to this Constitution shall be communicated to the Director-General to Members at least six months in advance of their consideration by the Health Assembly. Amendments shall come into force for all Members when adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly and accepted by two-thirds of the Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes."


**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.

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Notes:

1. With the following territorial application:

In accordance with the provision of article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the Amendment shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

2. On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 1 under “Netherlands” regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

4. The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 1 under “Yemen” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
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, for all Members of the World Health Organization*.

**REGISTRATION:** 11 July 1994, No. 221.

**STATUS:** Parties*

**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.

In accordance with article 73 of the Constitution, amendments come into force for all Members when adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly and accepted by two-thirds of the Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. Following is the list of States which have accepted the amendments prior to the entry into force of the amendments.

*See chapter IX.1 for the complete list of Participants, Members of the World Health Organization, for which the above amendments are in force, pursuant to article 73 of the Constitution.

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**Notes:**

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

2. See note 2 under “China” regarding Hong Kong in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

5. On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

6. See note 1 under “New Zealand” regarding Tokelau in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
1. h) Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

**Geneva, 16 May 1998**

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 15 September 2005, in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution, for all Members of the World Health Organization*.

**REGISTRATION:** 15 September 2005, No. 221.

**STATUS:** Parties*


**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.

In accordance with article 73 of the Constitution, amendments come into force for all Members when adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly and accepted by two-thirds of the Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. Following is the list of States which have accepted the amendments prior to the entry into force of the amendments.

*See chapter IX.1 for the complete list of Participants, Members of the World Health Organization, for which the above amendments are in force, pursuant to article 73 of the Constitution.

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

2 See note 2 under “China” regarding Hong Kong in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

3 On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

4 See note 1 under “New Zealand” regarding Tokelau in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
2. Protocol concerning the Office international d'hygiène publique

New York, 22 July 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 October 1947, in accordance with article 7.
REGISTRATION: 20 October 1947, No. 125.

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Notes:

1. The Constitution was drawn up by the International Health Conference, which had been convened pursuant to resolution 1(I) 3 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.

2. The States parties to the Arrangement for the creation at Paris of an Office international 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.

- Czechoslovakia, who was a participating party to the Arrangement for the creation at Paris of an Office international d'hygiène publique, had signed and accepted the Protocol on 22 July 1946 and 1 March 1948, respectively. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

3. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accession, etc. on behalf of China (note 1 under “China” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume).

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

5. The former Yugoslavia had signed and accepted the Protocol on 22 July 1946 and 19 November 1947, respectively. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
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).

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.

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Notes:
1. See note 2 under "China" regarding Hong Kong in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
2. See note 3 under "China" regarding Macao in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
3. For the Kingdom in Europe.
4. WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Geneva, 21 May 2003

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 February 2005, in accordance with article 36(1). This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or accession with the Depositary.

2. For each State that ratifies, accepts or approves the Convention or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article for entry into force have been fulfilled, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 3. For each regional economic integration organization depositing an instrument of formal confirmation or an instrument of accession after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article for entry into force have been fulfilled, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of its depositing of the instrument of formal confirmation or of accession. 4. For the purposes of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States Members of the organization."


Note: The above Convention was adopted during the 56th World Health Assembly, which took place from 19 to 28 May 2003, at the Palais des Nations, Geneva. It was opened for signature by all Members of the World Health Organization, or Members of the United Nations, and by regional economic integration organizations from 16 June 2003 to 22 June 2003 at the World Health Organization Headquarters in Geneva, and remains open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 30 June 2003 to 29 June 2004.

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Declarations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or accession.)
AZERBAIJAN

Declarations:


In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 27 of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that, where any disputes arising between the Republic of Azerbaijan and any Party concerning the implementation and interpretation of the Convention can not be settled by negotiations and other diplomatic means, according to paragraph 1 of the above-mentioned Article such disputes shall be settled through arbitration."

BELGIUM

Declaration made upon signature:

This signature also engages the French community, Flemish community and German-speaking community, the Walloon region, the Flemish region and the Brussels-capital region.

Declaration made upon ratification:

The Kingdom of Belgium declares that, for a dispute not resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 27 of the Convention, it accepts, as compulsory, ad hoc arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by consensus by the Conference of the Parties.

BRAZIL

Declarations:

With respect to matters relating to the support for economically viable alternative activities to tobacco, proposed by the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control of the World Health Organization, adopted by the World Health Assembly on 21 May 2003, Brazil makes the following interpretative declaration:

Brazil declares that, in the context of preambular paragraphs 15 and 16, and of Articles 4 (6), 17 and 26 (3) of the Framework Convention for Tobacco Control of the World Health Organization, there is no prohibition to the production of tobacco or restriction to national policies of support for farmers currently dedicated to this activity.

In addition, Brazil declares it to be imperative that the Convention be an effective instrument for the international mobilization of technical and financial resources in order to help developing countries to make economic alternatives to the agricultural production of tobacco viable, as part of their national strategies for sustainable development.

Lastly, Brazil also declares that it will not support any proposal with a view to utilizing the Framework Convention for Tobacco Control of the World Health Organization as an instrument for discriminatory practices to free trade.

CHINA

Declaration:

In accordance with the provision of Article 16, paragraph 5.....the People's Republic of China indicates hereby its commitment to prohibit the introduction of tobacco vending machines within its jurisdiction.

ESTONIA

Declaration:

"In accordance with article 16, paragraph 5 of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia indicates its commitment to a total ban on tobacco vending machines within its jurisdiction.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Interpretative declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon formal confirmation:

"The Community and its Member States declare that a Member State of the European Community whose national constitution or constitutional principles do not permit the introduction of a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship may make use of the provision enshrined in Article 13(3) of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control to accommodate regulations so as to respect national constitutional constraints."

Upon formal confirmation:

Declaration:

"The European Community declares that, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 3(1)(p) and 152 thereof, it is competent to adopt measures, which complement the national policies of its Member States, directed towards improving public health, preventing human illness and diseases, and obviating sources of danger to human health.

The current members of the Community are the Kingdom of Belgium, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Community competence exists in areas already covered by Community legislation. The Community acts listed below are illustrative of the Community's sphere of competence in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Community. The exercise of competence that Member States have transferred to the Community by virtue of the Treaties is, by its very nature, bound to continuously evolve. Therefore in this regard, the Community reserves its right to issue further declarations in the future.

List of Community acts and programmes contributing to promoting tobacco control:


GUATEMALA

Upon signature:

Declaration:

With respect to Article 21 1(e) and (4) of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on May 21, 2003, that the Republic of Guatemala makes the following interpretative declaration:

The Republic of Guatemala declares that it interprets, in the context of Article 21 1(e) and (4) of the Convention, that the implementation of Article 13 4(d) of the Convention, concerning disclosure to relevant governmental authorities of expenditures by the tobacco industry on advertising, promotion and sponsorship not yet prohibited, will be subject to national law regarding confidentiality and privacy.

Upon ratification:

Syrian Arab Republic

Declaration:

Accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the said Convention does not, in any way, imply recognition of Israel, nor shall it lead to entry into any dealings with the State of Israel in the matters governed by the provisions of the Convention.

Viet Nam

Declaration:

"Any dispute arising between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and any other Parties to the Convention concerning the implementation or application of the Convention, which is not resolved through negotiation or any other peaceful means in accordance with paragraph 1, article 27 thereof, shall be referred to arbitration for settlement, only on the basis of agreement between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and such parties, on the basis of case by case."

Objections

(Until otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or accession.)

Israel

With regard to the declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon ratification:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of ratification of the Syrian Arab Republic of the abovementioned Convention [...] contains a declaration with respect to the State of Israel.

Notes:

1 On 11 October 2005, the Government of China informed the Secretary-General of the following:

In accordance with the provision of article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and the declaration made by the People's Republic of China on the prohibition of the introduction of tobacco vending machines shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

2 With the following territorial exclusion:

.....the Convention does not until further notice apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

3 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
With the following territorial exclusion:

"... consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this ratification shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."
CHAPTER X
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

(An asterisk indicates that an agreement has expired or has terminated, or has been superseded by a subsequent agreement)

1. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*
   Geneva, 30 October 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: provisionally on 1 January 1948.
REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814.
STATUS: Parties: 3.
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.
1. b) 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.

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. c) 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.

Note: See "Note:" under 1. (c) above.
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.

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.

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.

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
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<th>Ratification, Accession(a)</th>
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Notes:

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:

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* 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 1 under “United Republic of Tanzania” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.), 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

Abidjan, 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.


Note: The Board of Governors of the African Development Bank adopted, on 17 May 1979 in Abidjan, 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.

<table>
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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.

*Note:* The original of the Agreement was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 2 June 1982.

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X 2 B. *INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT* 57
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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 preferential 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**

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."
KUWAIT

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.

SWEDEN

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:
With reference to article 64.3 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank, Sweden thereby 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 IRELAND

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 Mâlaga-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 terms 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."

Notes:

1 The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Agreement on 15 September 1982 (subsequently having been admitted to the Bank on 30 December 1982 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). See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

2 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:

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3 See note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

5 For the Kingdom in Europe.

6 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 chapter X.2.

7 The Bank notified the Depositary that those reservations above that are not contemplated in the Agreement, had been accepted by the Bank.

8 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."

9 On 13 September 2006, the Government of Norway informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"Upon ratification of the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank, Norway made the following declaration, in accordance with article 64, No. 3 in the Agreement:

'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.'

[The Government of Norway has] the honour to inform you that the Government of Norway hereby withdraws its reservation to the exemption for Taxation set out in article 57."
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.

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.

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<td>23 Dec 1965</td>
<td>2 Dec 1966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Landlocked 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:

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 landlocked 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 international instruments concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes may be binding both on Chile and on the other American country.

CZECH REPUBLIC

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."

HUNGARY

The Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, which debar 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 Landlocked States, of entering a reservation relating to its membership in regional economic unions or common markets.

MONGOLIA

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.

**SLOVAKIA**

"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."

**UKRAINE**

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.

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**Notes:**

1. The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 8 July 1965 and 10 May 1967, respectively. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

2. Czechoslovakia had 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 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

3. See note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

5. 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 16 made upon ratification. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 605, p. 399.

6. 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.

Note: The Agreement was adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Asian Development Bank, which had been convened pursuant to resolution 62 (XXI) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and which met at Manila from 2 to 4 December 1965.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Participation under articles 3 (2) and (3)(P)</th>
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<td>20 Jul 1966</td>
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<td>Indonesia 4</td>
<td>24 Nov 1966 P</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

AUSTRALIA 10

"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, therefore, 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 mail-bags 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 mail-bags 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.

GERMANY6

"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."

"According to article 50, paragraph 1, concerning immunity 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 ZEALAND11
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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Participant presenting the application for admission</th>
<th>Date of the resolution by the Council of Governors</th>
<th>Date on which the resolution took effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong Kingdom</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>26 Mar</td>
<td>27 Mar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiji* Kingdom</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2 Apr 1970</td>
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<td>Papua New Guinea*</td>
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<td>1971</td>
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<td>British Solomon Islands Protectorate</td>
<td>United</td>
<td>12 Apr 1973 30 Apr 1973</td>
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<td>28 May 1974</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>8 Apr 1976 20 Apr 1976</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* 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 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 Republic of China, representing the Island of Taiwan, was re-designated as "Taipei, China" and continues its membership under that designation.


4 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.

5 The Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Hong Kong from China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see note 2 under "China" and note 2 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

6 See note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7 For the Kingdom in Europe.

8 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

9 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.

10 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.

11 On 22 April 2002, the Government of New Zealand notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its declaration made upon ratification. The declaration read as follows:

"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."
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.

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.

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
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<th>Participant</th>
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6. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Kingston, 18 October 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 January 1970, in accordance with article 64.

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.

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

Declaration:

France8

In accordance to the Agreement, the French Republic recalls that the Departments of Guyana, Martinique and Guadeloupe are an integral part of the French territory and that, as a result, it is a state of the Caribbean region.
GERMANY

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).

GRENADA

The instrument of ratification contains 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.

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 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."

MONTserrat

The instrument of ratification contains 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.

ST. LUCIA

The instrument of ratification contains 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.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The instrument of ratification contains 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.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"(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."
Paragraph (d) of the United Kingdom declaration and the declaration by the Government of British Honduras, 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 desisted and informed all Governments concerned and the Bank accordingly.

Notes:

1 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."

2 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.

3 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.

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

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:

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

7 Antigua, Bahamas, British Honduras, 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.

8 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.

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.

10 Paragraph (d) of the United Kingdom declaration and the declaration by the Government of British Honduras, 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.

Participant: Date of admission:
Italy 2 November 1988
Germany 27 October 1989
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 desired and informed all Governments concerned and the Bank accordingly.
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 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession. 2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession."

REGISTRATION: 1 August 1988, No. 26119.


TEXT:


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7 4 X 7. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
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:
2. The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 14 June 1974 and 31 August 1989, respectively. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
3. The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 27 November 1978. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
4. Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 29 August 1975 and 26 May 1977, respectively. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
5. See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

Vienna, 11 April 1980

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1988, in accordance with article IX which reads as follows: "1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month following the deposit of the second instrument of accession, provided that on that date: (a) the 1974 Limitation Convention is itself in force; and (b) the 1980 Sales Convention is also in force. If these Conventions are not both in force on that date, this Protocol shall enter into force on the first day on which both Conventions are in force. (2) For each State acceding to this Protocol after the second instrument of accession has been deposited, this Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month following the deposit of its instrument of accession, if by that date the Protocol is itself in force. If by that date the Protocol itself is not yet in force, the Protocol shall enter into force for that State on the date the Protocol itself enters into force.".

REGISTRATION: 1 August 1988, No. 26120.
STATUS: Parties: 16.


The Protocol is open for accession by all States, at any time, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

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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:
2 The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Protocol on 31 August 1989. See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
7. b) Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods,
as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980

New York, 14 June 1974

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1988, in accordance with article 44 (1) of the Convention and article IX (1) of the Protocol [see "Entry into force" in chapters X.7 and X.7(a)].

REGISTRATION: 1 August 1988, No. 26121.

STATUS: Parties - 20.

TEXT:


Note: The text of the Convention, as amended, has been established by the Secretary-General, as provided for by article XIV of the Protocol.

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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 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
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.
TEXT:

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).

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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) ²

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X 8. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT 81
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(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.

EGYPT

Upon signature:
The Government of the French Republic declares, in accordance with the provisions of 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.

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 REPUBLIC

"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."

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.
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. (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 (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

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 On 1 September 2004, the Government of Australia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to denounce the Agreement. The action will become effective for Australia on 31 July 2007, in accordance with its article 9, Section 1(b).

2 The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Agreement on 10 February 1977 and 12 December 1977, respectively [the amount of the initial contribution as specified in the instrument in accordance with article 4(2) (a) and (b) being in US dollars 300,000 (category III) to be paid in dinars]. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

5 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.

6 The amount payable in three instalments.

7 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.

8 For the Kingdom in Europe and as from 1 January 1986 to Aruba. See also note 1 under “Netherlands” regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

10 One half of the amount payable in Pakistan rupees and one half payable in convertible currency.

11 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.

12 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.

13 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.

14 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."
8. a) Amendments effected by Resolution 86/XVIII adopted on 26 January 1995 by the Governing Council 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 of the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Rome, 26 January 1995

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 February 1997, in accordance with article 12.
8. b) Amendment effected by Resolution 100/XX adopted on 21 February 1997 by the Governing Council to article 4.1 of the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development

*Rome, 21 February 1997*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 21 February 1997, in accordance with article 12.

Vienna, 8 April 1979

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1985, in accordance with article 25(2b).
STATUS: Signatories: 133. Parties: 173.¹

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.

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

**AUSTRALIA1**

"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."

**BELARUS11**

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 these funds 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.

**Bulgaria**

Declaration:

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria ratifies the Constitution of UNIDO proceeding from the consensus confirmed in General 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 economic 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 REPUBLIC

Declarations:


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.

KUWAIT

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 cooperation.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic believes that without the fundamental restructurings 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.

MONGOLIA

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 Lao 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 cooperation 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 FEDERATION

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.

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 cooperation.

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.

UNIDO's active promotion of the establishment of effective control of the activities of trans-national 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 cooperation" 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 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 extends 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 fully taken into account and acted upon. The nature and the extent of the Soviet Union's cooperation 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.

SLOVAKIA

UKRAINE

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 adoption 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 cooperation.

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 the acts of economic aggression, diktat, 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 article 22 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 1 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 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 state ments 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 "Depository 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, on 1 January 1992, the Government of Australia acceded to the Constitution.

The Secretary-General received instruments of denunciation of the Constitution from the following Governments on the dates indicated hereinafter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of notification</th>
<th>Date of effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3 Dec 1992</td>
<td>31 Dec 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>4 Dec 1995</td>
<td>31 Dec 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>23 Dec 1996</td>
<td>31 Dec 1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 1 under "Czech Republic" and under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

3 The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Constitution, and deposited its notification under article 25 thereof on 8 April 1979, 8 February 1980 and 10 June 1985, respectively. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

5 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 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7 See note 1 under "Namibia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

8 For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 1 under "Netherlands" regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

9 The ratification is applicable also to the Cook Island and Niue.

10 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 1 under "Yemen" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

11 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.)

12 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.

TEXT:


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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>19 Jul 1983 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>2 Dec 2008 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>17 Mar 1988 a</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
<td>11 Apr 1980 29 Dec 1987</td>
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<td>Belarus</td>
<td>9 Oct 1989 a</td>
</tr>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>31 Oct 1996 a</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12 Jan 1994 d</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>9 Jul 1990 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>4 Sep 1998 a</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>11 Apr 1980 7 Feb 1990</td>
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<td>30 Sep 1981 11 Dec 1986 AA</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>10 Jul 2001 a</td>
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<td>Croatia^3</td>
<td>8 Jun 1998 d</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>Cyprus</td>
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<td>26 May 1981 14 Feb 1989</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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Ratification,
Acceptance(A),
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Accession(a),
Succession(d)

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<td>25 Mar 1999</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>13 Oct 1994</td>
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<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>16 Aug 1990</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12 Mar 2001</td>
<td>d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>11 Apr 1980</td>
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<td>d</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>7 Jan 1994</td>
<td>d</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>24 Jul 1990</td>
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<td>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 Jun 1986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**ARMENIA**

Upon accession

Declarations:
1. Pursuant to Article 95 of the Convention, the Republic of Armenia declares that it will not apply the Article 1, subparagraph (1) (b) of the Convention to the parties that declare not to be bound by the Article 1, subparagraph (1) (b) of the Convention.
2. Pursuant to Articles 12 and 96 of the Convention, the Republic of Armenia 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 Armenia.

**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.

**CANADA**

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 11 and article 11 as well as the provisions in the Convention relating to the content of article 11.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

**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 its 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, the Republic of Estonia declares that the said Convention does not apply where any party has his place of business in the Republic of Estonia."

9 March 2004

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."

GERMANY

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."

ICELAND

12 March 2003

Declaration:

"Pursuant to article 94, paragraph 1, the Convention will not apply to contracts of sale or to their formation where the parties have their places of business in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden."

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. ]

PARAGUAY

Declaration:

The Republic of Paraguay 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 agreement, [or] any offer, acceptance or other indication of intention to be made in any form other than in writing shall not apply where any party has its place of business in Paraguay.

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."

SLOVAKIA

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Declaration:

Declarations under article 93 of the Convention
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession.)

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."

CANADA

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, Quebec and Saskatchewan, as well as the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, the Convention shall extend to the Territory of Nunavut. The Government of Canada also declares that the declaration made at the time of its accession to the Convention on April 23, 1991, the declaration deposited on April 9, 1992, the declaration deposited on June 29, 1992 and the declaration deposited on July 31, 1992, remain in effect."

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." 18 June 2003 "The Government of Canada declares, in accordance with Article 93 of the Convention, that in addition to the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan, as well as the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, the Convention shall extend to the Territory of Nunavut. The Government of Canada also declares that the declaration made at the time of its accession to the Convention on April 23, 1991, the declaration deposited on April 9, 1992, the declaration deposited on June 29, 1992 and the declaration deposited on July 31, 1992, remain in effect."

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.
3  The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 11 April 1980 and 27 March 1985, respectively. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
4  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 also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
5 See note 1 under “Germany” regarding Berlin (West) in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.


7 The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 13 August 1981 and 23 February 1989, respectively. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

9 For the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba.

10 With a declaration of non-application to the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.

11 On 31 July 1992, the Government of Canada, by virtue of article 97 (4) of the Convention, notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the following declaration made upon accession by virtue of article 95, which read as follows:

"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

Note: The Charter was adopted on 1 April 1982 by resolution 225 (XXXVIII)2 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Definitive signature(s), Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia ...............</td>
<td>11 Oct 1983 s</td>
<td>Republic..........................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh ...............</td>
<td>9 Sep 1982 s</td>
<td>Malaysia..........................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam ......</td>
<td>14 Feb 1985 s</td>
<td>Maldives.........................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China1,3..................</td>
<td>18 Feb 1983 s</td>
<td>Nepal..............................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands.............</td>
<td>29 Mar 1983 s</td>
<td>New Zealand4...................... 9 Sep 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji .....................</td>
<td>4 Sep 1986 a</td>
<td>Pakistan..........................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India ....................</td>
<td>25 Apr 1983 s</td>
<td>Philippines……………………</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia ...............</td>
<td>7 Jan 1983 s</td>
<td>Republic of Korea………………</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan ....................</td>
<td>9 Sep 1982 s</td>
<td>Sri Lanka.......................... 9 Sep 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic</td>
<td>9 Sep 1982 s</td>
<td>Thailand.......................... 27 Jun 1983 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Viet Nam.......................... 9 Sep 1982 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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." ... 

The Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Macao from China and Portugal (see note 3 under “China” and note 1 under “Portugal” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

2 Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 10 (E/198/20) and (E/ESCAP/287).

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

4 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
11. a) Amendments to the Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre

Kuala Lumpur, 16 July 1998

NOT YET IN FORCE:

see article XIX of the Charter which reads as follows: "1. Any party to this Charter may propose an amendment to it. 2. The proposed amendment shall be considered by the General Council and if approved by a two-thirds majority in the General Council shall enter into force for all parties to this Charter on the thirtieth day after the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of instruments of acceptance of the proposed amendment by two thirds of the parties to this Charter."

STATUS:

TEXT:


Note: In accordance with article XIX of the Charter, the General Council, at its Twelfth Session held at Kuala Lumpur from 15 to 16 July 1998, approved various amendments to the Charter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Acceptance(A)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Acceptance(A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>17 Aug 2000 A</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>25 Jan 2000 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>14 Sep 2001 A</td>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>9 Jul 2001 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>14 May 2001 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 2. When a State ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Convention after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention enters into force in respect of that State on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."

STATUS:
Signatories: 3. Parties: 5.

TEXT:

Note: The draft Convention was prepared by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. The Convention was adopted by resolution 43/165 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>7 Dec 1989</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 Sep 1992 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>15 Dec 2004 a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>30 Jun 1990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>23 Jan 1991 a</td>
<td></td>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>29 Jun 1990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>8 Aug 2001 a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>16 Sep 2005 a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
NOT YET IN FORCE: see article 22 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of one year from the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For each State which becomes a Contracting State to this Convention after the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of one year after the date of the deposit of the appropriate instrument on behalf of that State. 3. Each State Party shall apply the provisions of this Convention to transport-related services with respect to goods taken in charge by the operator on or after the date of the entry into force of this Convention in respect of that State."

STATUS:

TEXT:

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>6 Apr 1999 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>15 Oct 1991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>15 Dec 2004 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>21 Mar 1996 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>19 Apr 1991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>19 Jul 2005 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>19 Apr 1991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>19 Apr 1991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>30 Apr 1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Definitive signature(s)</th>
</tr>
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<td>Angola</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>20 Jul 2004 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>15 Dec 1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
<td>[24 Jun 1997 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>25 Nov 1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
<td>17 Nov 1995, 12 May 1995 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</td>
<td>6 Dec 1994</td>
<td>31 May 1995 AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>7 Jul 2008 a</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
<td>27 Mar 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>15 Dec 2004 a</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>17 Oct 1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>16 Sep 1994 s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
<td>17 Feb 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran (Islamic Republic)</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
<td>11 Sep 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>24 Jul 1997 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>23 Nov 1994</td>
<td>8 Jul 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>30 Sep 1994</td>
<td>29 Dec 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>16 Sep 2005 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes:

1 The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 8 December 1994 and 3 December 1996, respectively. See also note 1 regarding "former Yugoslavia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

2 On 9 November 2007, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Colombia a notification of denunciation. In accordance with the provisions of article XVIII (2) of the Agreement, the denunciation will take effect sixty days after the date of receipt of the said notification.

New York, 11 December 1995

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 2000, in accordance with article 28(1).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td></td>
<td>18 Jun 1997 a</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 Dec 1998 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 Dec 2004 a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td></td>
<td>28 Oct 1998 a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 Sep 2005 a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

NOT YET IN FORCE:

see article 53 which reads as follows: "(a) This Agreement shall be 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 this Agreement [Non-regional members: Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Malta, Netherlands, Russia, Turkey, United States; Regional members: Algeria, Egypt (Arab Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia], and shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatories, in accordance with their own procedures. (b) Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of this Agreement and amendments thereto shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall act as the depositary of this Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the "Depositary"). The Depositary shall transmit certified copies of this Agreement to each signatory, and shall notify the signatories of deposits of instruments of ratification, acceptance and approval, the date thereof, and the date on which this Agreement enters into force. (c) This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall have been deposited by signatories whose initial subscriptions represent not less than sixty-five percent of the total subscriptions set forth in Schedule A of this Agreement. (d) For each prospective member which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval after this Agreement shall have entered into force, this Agreement shall enter into force on the date of such deposit. (e) If this Agreement shall not have entered into force within two years after its opening for signature, the Depositary shall convene a conference of interested parties to determine the future course of action."

STATUS:


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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>7 May 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>8 Nov 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>22 May 1997</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>8 Nov 1996</td>
</tr>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>30 May 1997</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>22 Nov 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>22 Nov 1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
NOT YET IN FORCE:

see article 45 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months from the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary. 2. For each State that becomes a Contracting State to this Convention after the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of deposit of the appropriate instrument on behalf of that State. 3. This Convention applies only to assignments if the contract of assignment is concluded on or after the date when this Convention enters into force in respect of the Contracting State referred to in article 1, paragraph 1 (a), provided that the provisions of this Convention that deal with the rights and obligations of the debtor apply only to assignments of receivables arising from original contracts concluded on or after the date when this Convention enters into force in respect of the Contracting State referred to in article 1, paragraph 3. 4. If a receivable is assigned pursuant to a contract of assignment concluded before the date when this Convention enters into force in respect of the Contracting State referred to in article 1, paragraph 1 (a), the right of the assignee has priority over the right of a competing claimant with respect to the receivable to the extent that, under the law that would determine priority in the absence of this Convention, the right of the assignee would have priority."

STATUS:

TEXT:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>16 Sep 2005 a</td>
<td>America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>12 Jun 2002</td>
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<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>24 Sep 2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of</td>
<td>30 Dec 2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Declarations and Reservations

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

LUXEMBOURG

Declaration:

"Pursuant to article 39 of the Convention, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg declares that it does not wish to be bound by chapter V, which contains autonomous conflict-of-laws rules that allow too wide an application to laws other than those of the assignor and that moreover are difficult to reconcile with the Rome Convention."

"The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, pursuant to article 42, paragraph 1 (c), of the Convention, will be bound by the priority rules set forth in section III of the annex, namely those based on the time of the contract of assignment."
New York, 23 November 2005

NOT YET IN FORCE: in accordance with article 23 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 2. When a State ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Convention after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention enters into force in respect of that State on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."

STATUS:

Signatories: 18.

Note: The above Convention was adopted on 23 November 2005 during the 53rd plenary meeting of the General Assembly by resolution A/60/21. In accordance with its article 16, the Convention shall be open for signature by all States from 16 January 2006 to 16 January 2008 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>6 Jul 2006</td>
<td>Philippines 25 Sep 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>27 Sep 2007</td>
<td>Republic of Korea 15 Jan 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</td>
<td>26 Sep 2007</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia 12 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>22 May 2006</td>
<td>Senegal 7 Apr 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>19 Sep 2006</td>
<td>Sierra Leone 21 Sep 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>27 Sep 2007</td>
<td>Singapore 6 Jul 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>25 Sep 2007</td>
<td>Sri Lanka 6 Jul 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

**TEXT:**

**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 International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road, and on 1 January 1966 in respect of the 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.) For the list of participants, see "Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, Status as at 31 December 2000" (ST/LEG/SER.E/19).
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.
TERMINATION: See under the Agreement of 16 June 1949, chapter XI.A-1. For the list of participants, see "Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, Status as at 31 December 2000" (ST/LEG/SER.E/19).
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.
TERMINATION: See under the Agreement of 16 June 1949, chapter XI.A-1. For the list of participants, see "Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, Status as at 31 December 2000" (ST/LEG/SER.E/19).
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. |
| REGISTRATION:      | 7 July 1955, No. 696.                     |
| TERMINATION:       | See under the Agreement of 16 June 1949, chapter XI.A-1. For the list of participants, see "Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, Status as at 31 December 2000" (ST/LEG/SER.E/19). |
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: 66.¹

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Accession(s), Succession(d), Ratification</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Accession(s), Succession(d), Ratification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>6 Jan 1956 a</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>3 Sep 1965 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>8 Jun 1956 a</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>16 Sep 2005 a</td>
</tr>
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¹ Accession
² Succession
³ Signature
⁴ Ratification
⁵ Germany
⁶ Slovakia
⁷ Italy
⁸ France
⁹ Montenegro
¹⁰ Netherlands
¹¹ New Zealand

XI A 5. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - CUSTOM MATTERS 119
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.

**GERMANY**

"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."

**MEXICO**

*Reservation:*

Conformément à l'article XIV, the Government of the United Mexican States hereby declares that it does not agree to the temporary importation of representative samples of vehicles and industrial and agricultural machinery or equipment referred to in article III of the Convention.

**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.

**SPAIN**

**SRI LANKA**

**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

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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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**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."

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**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.


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 1 under United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

5. The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 29 May 1956. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and
“Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 12 January 1956. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

9 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

12 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.

13 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.
**6. CONVENTION CONCERNING CUSTOMS FACILITIES FOR TOURING**

*New York, 4 June 1954*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 11 September 1957, in accordance with article 16.

**REGISTRATION:** 11 September 1957, No. 3992.

**STATUS:** Signatories: 32. Parties: 78.\(^{1,2}\)

**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 276, p. 191; vol. 596, p. 542 (amendment to article 2).\(^{3}\)


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\(^{1}\) Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)

\(^{2}\) Parties: 78.

\(^{3}\) Signatories: 32.

\(^{4}\) Resolution 468 F (XIV).

\(^{5}\) Participants:

\(^{6}\) Signatures:

\(^{7}\) Accession(a):

\(^{8}\) Succession(d):

\(^{9}\) Entry into force:

\(^{10}\) Registration:

\(^{11}\) Status:

\(^{12}\) Text:

\(^{13}\) Note:
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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.

**BULGARIA**

**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 applies the rule in article 10, paragraph 2 so far as subparagraph 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

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.

ROMANIA

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 FEDERATION

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.

SINGAPORE

"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."

SWEDEN

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".

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

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

TUNISIA

"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-powered bicycles, skis, tennis racquets 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 TANZANIA

"The Government of the United Republican 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."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium22</td>
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<td>Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, with reservations</td>
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<td>7 Mar 1958</td>
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</tr>
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<td>21 May 1963</td>
<td>Cook Islands (including Niue)</td>
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<td>Portugal5</td>
<td>18 Sep 1958</td>
<td>Overseas Provinces</td>
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<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern</td>
<td>30 Mar 1983</td>
<td>Macau</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Aug 1957</td>
<td>North Borneo, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar, and Malta</td>
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Participant
Ireland\textsuperscript{6,23,24}
United States of America

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<td>25 Jul 1956</td>
<td>British Guiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Notes:
1 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 2001 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.

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 In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 9 August 1966, the Government of the Netherlands proposed an amend- ment 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 ar- ticle 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.


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

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

7 The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Convention on 31 January 1956. See also note 1 under "Viet Nam" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

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

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

12 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

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

16 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 Romania".

17 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. 348, p. 358.

18 The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to these reservations.

19 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".

20 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.

21 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.

22 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.

23 [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.

24 "(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".
7. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION CONCERNING CUSTOMS FACILITIES FOR TOURING, RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF TOURIST PUBLICITY DOCUMENTS AND MATERIAL

New York, 4 June 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 June 1956, in accordance with article 10.
REGISTRATION: 11 September 1957, No. 3992.
STATUS: Signatories: 25, Parties: 73.¹

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 (XV4)² adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 15 April 1953. For the text of the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 276, p. 191.

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<td>15 Jun 1954</td>
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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 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.

BULGARIA 16,17

CUBA

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

CZECH REPUBLIC 5

FIJI

"Fiji shall not be bound by Article 2 of the Additional 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."
require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may at any time be dutiable.

**Territorial Application**

<table>
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<tr>
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**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.


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 Subsequently, in a communication received on 6 May 1994, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation made upon accession to article 15 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 348, p. 258. See also note 16 in this chapter.

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

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

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

20 With the following reservation: "Notwithstanding articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Additional Protocol, the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika reserve the right to require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may at any time be dutiable."
8. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF PRIVATE ROAD VEHICLES

New York, 4 June 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 December 1957 by the exchange of the said letters, in accordance with article 35.
REGISTRATION: 15 December 1957, No. 4101.

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 (XV4)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.

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Note: ¹ = Date of signature; ² = Amendments; ³ = Resolution; ⁴ = Acceptance; ⁵ = Succession; ⁶ = Chapter VII; ⁷ = Accession; ⁸ = Ratification.
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**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.

**BULGARIA**

**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."

**HUNGARY**

Declaration:

"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 were envisaged in this Convention as 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

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 FEDERATION

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

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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of receipt of the notification</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, with reservations</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7 Mar 1958</td>
<td>Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea and Suriname</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participant</td>
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<td>Territories</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Cook Islands (including Niue)</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>18 Sep 1958</td>
<td>Overseas Provinces</td>
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<td>7 Aug 1957</td>
<td>Malta</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7 Aug 1957</td>
<td>North Borneo, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar; and Malta (with reservation)</td>
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<td>14 Jan 1958</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands</td>
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**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. The Secretary-General circulated on 6 April 1979 the text of an amendment proposed by Switzerland aiming at the addition of a new article 25bis 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 25bis) 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.


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

5 The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Convention on 31 January 1956. See also note 1 under “Viet Nam” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7 The instrument contained a notification by which the European Community accepts the resolution of the United Nations on 2 July 1993 on the applicability of carnets de passage en douane and CPD carnets to private road vehicles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

14 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]."

15 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. See also note 14.

16 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.

17 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.

18 The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.

19 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".

20 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.

21 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 the exchange of the said 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.


Ratification, Accession(a), Participant Signature Succession(d)

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica ..............</td>
<td>11 Nov 1963 d</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

BULGARIA9
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 REPUBLIC

"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 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.

SLOVAKIA

"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]."

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of receipt of the notification</th>
<th>Territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3 Jan 1968</td>
<td>The Territories of Papua, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Trust Territory of New Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>27 Jul 1960</td>
<td>Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>23 May 1958</td>
<td>The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 Oct 1959</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Dec 1974</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. 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.

2. The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 9 March 1961. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “Former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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. 299. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

6. See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
7 See note 1 under "Netherlands" regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

8 See note 1 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" regarding Hong Kong in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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 with regard to article 17 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 348, p. 375.

10 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."
10. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES

Geneva, 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
8 April 1959 by the exchange of the said letters, in accordance with article 34.

REGISTRATION:
8 April 1959, No. 4721.

STATUS:

UNITED NATIONS, Treaty Series, vol. 327, p. 123; vol. 1314, p. 277 (amendment); and
depository notification C.N.316.1991.TREATIES-1 of 30 January 1992 (amendments to
authentic English and French texts).

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<td>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</td>
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<td>Azerbaijan</td>
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<td>Netherlands 18 May 1956 27 Jul 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>18 Feb 1963</td>
<td>Norway 11 Jul 1966 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and</td>
<td>12 Jan 1994 d</td>
<td>Poland 18 May 1956 6 May 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herzegovina</td>
<td>7 Oct 1959 a</td>
<td>Portugal 8 May 1967 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>8 Apr 1959 a</td>
<td>Romania 7 Jan 1966 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>31 Aug 1994 d</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia 23 Jan 2003 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>16 Sep 1965 a</td>
<td>Serbia 12 Mar 2001 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>2 Feb 1983 d</td>
<td>Sierra Leone 13 Mar 1962 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>8 Jan 1959 a</td>
<td>Singapore 15 Aug 1966 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Community</td>
<td>1 Feb 1996 a</td>
<td>Slovenia 3 Nov 1992 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>23 May 1967 a</td>
<td>Spain 17 Nov 1958 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>12 Sep 1961 a</td>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 20 Dec 1999 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>18 May 1956 23 Jul 1957</td>
<td>Turkey 10 May 2005 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>18 May 1956 29 Mar 1962</td>
<td>Uzbekistan 11 Jan 1999 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>2 Apr 1998 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>3 Jan 2003 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

BULGARIA

POLAND

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of receipt of the notification</th>
<th>Territories</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>30 Jul 1959</td>
<td>The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Nov 1959</td>
<td>Brunei, Gibraltar, North Borneo, Seychelles, Singapore and Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29 Apr 1960</td>
<td>Cyprus and Gambia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Sep 1960</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 Sep 1960</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 Jul 1962</td>
<td>Kenya and Uganda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. 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.

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 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 and 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.

3. The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 12 June 1961. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
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 the exchange of the said letters, in accordance with article 34.

REGISTRATION: 1 January 1959, No. 4630.


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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>31 Oct 1963 a</td>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>18 May 1956</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>18 May 1956</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>18 May 1956</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>16 Feb 1965 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>31 Aug 1994 d</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>8 Jan 1959 a</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>13 Mar 1962 d</td>
</tr>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>30 Sep 1965 a</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>3 Nov 1992 d</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>18 May 1956</td>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>3 Sep 1981 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>18 May 1956</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2 Oct 1958 a</td>
</tr>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>18 May 1956</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>18 May 1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>11 Nov 1963 d</td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
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Territorial Application

<table>
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<th>Territories</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>14 Dec 1959</td>
<td>Overseas Territories (St. Pierre and Miquelon, French Somaliland, Comoro Archipelago, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 Dec 1959</td>
<td>Condominium of the New Hebrides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>3 Oct 1958</td>
<td>The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 May 1959</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>15 Sep 1959</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19 Oct 1959</td>
<td>Malta and Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 Dec 1959</td>
<td>Condominium of the New Hebrides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 May 1960</td>
<td>Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Notes:**

1. 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.

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

3. 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.

4. The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 29 January 1960. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

7. See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

8. 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 1 under “Netherlands” regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

9. 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.

10. 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 Used for Repairing Europ Wagons

**Geneva, 15 January 1958**

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 1 January 1961 by the exchange of the said letters, in accordance with article 6.

**REGISTRATION:** 1 January 1961, No. 5503.

**STATUS:** Signatories: 8. Parties: 9.¹


<table>
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<th>Definitive signature(s), Ratification, Accession(a)</th>
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<td>Denmark²</td>
<td>5 Feb 1958</td>
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<td>Switzerland¹</td>
<td>20 Feb 1958</td>
<td>7 Jul 1960</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>7 Feb 1958</td>
<td>19 Aug 1959</td>
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<td>Germany³⁴</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>5 Feb 1958</td>
<td>8 Mar 1960</td>
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**Notes:**

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ See note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

⁵ 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 the exchange of the said 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:
Text:

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<th>Signature</th>
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<td>Kuwait 26 May 1977 a</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>15 Apr 1959 s</td>
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<td>Malta 31 Jan 1978 a</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>23 Oct 1961</td>
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<td>14 Mar 1962</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>2 May 1961 a</td>
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<td>Netherlands 9 Apr 1959 27 Jul 1960</td>
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<td>Norway 2 Mar 1960 a</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
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<td>Russian Federation 20 Feb 1974 a</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>2 May 1961 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>6 Dec 1961 a</td>
<td>Sweden 14 Apr 1959 s</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2 May 1961 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</td>
<td>25 May 1971 a</td>
<td>Slovakia 28 May 1993 d</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>15 Apr 1959 11 Jan 1963</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
<td>8 Nov 1973 a</td>
<td>United States of America 3 Dec 1968 a</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>8 Nov 1973 a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
BULGARIA

CZECH REPUBLIC

GREECE

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.

SLOVAKIA

TURKEY

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 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.

2 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 XIA-16).

3 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 23 August 1960. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7 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.

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 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.

9. 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.

10. 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, in accordance with article 7(2).
REGISTRATION: 12 June 1962, No. 6200.

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

BULGARIA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention.

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 REPUBLIC

POLAND

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.

SLOVAKIA

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

3 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 19 June 1964. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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 definitive signature to article 11 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 429, p. 226.

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 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.
**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 6 December 1975, in accordance with article 19.

**REGISTRATION:** 6 December 1975, No. 14449.

**STATUS:** Signatories: 15. Parties: 38.

**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 (proces-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); C.N.36.1994.TREATIES-1 of 10 March 1994 (amendments to the Convention and annexes 4 and 6); C.N.492.2007.TREATIES-1 of 20 April 2007 (proposal of amendments to Annexes 1 and 4); C.N.327.2008.TREATIES-1 of 22 April 2008 (amendments to Annexes 1 and 4).

**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 1970 and Council resolutions 1568 (L) and 1725 (LIII). 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>14 Dec 1978 a</td>
<td>Montenegro 9</td>
<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>9 Jun 2006 a</td>
<td>Morocco 13</td>
<td>14 Aug 1990 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>10 Nov 1975 a</td>
<td>New Zealand 10</td>
<td>20 Dec 1974 a</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
<td>22 May 1973</td>
<td>Poland 14</td>
<td>20 Dec 1972 29 Apr 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>4 Sep 1998 a</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia 18</td>
<td>23 Dec 2008 a</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>5 Dec 1972</td>
<td>Serbia 19</td>
<td>10 Dec 1975 6 Sep 2001 a</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>22 Jan 1986 a</td>
<td>Slovakia 20</td>
<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
<td>23 Nov 1984 a</td>
<td>Spain 21</td>
<td>16 Apr 1975 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic 22</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
<td>Switzerland 23</td>
<td>5 Dec 1972 12 Oct 1976</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>26 Dec 1973</td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago 24</td>
<td>23 Mar 1990 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>2 Jun 1999 a</td>
<td>Tunisia 25</td>
<td>11 Mar 2009 a</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>10 Jan 1973</td>
<td>Ukraine 27</td>
<td>22 Oct 1973 1 Sep 1976</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>25 Jan 2005 a</td>
<td>Uzbekistan 29</td>
<td>27 Nov 1996 a</td>
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<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>22 Oct 2007 a</td>
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<td>Liberia</td>
<td>16 Sep 2005 a</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>27 Mar 2002 a</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Declarations and Reservations

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

AZERBAIJAN

Reservation:

La République d'Azerbaidjan n'autorise à entrer sur son territoire ni les conteneurs vides ou chargés en provenance ou à destination de la République d'Arménie ni les conteneurs appartenant à des personnes physiques ou morales immatriculées en République d'Arménie ou contrôlés et exploités par de telles personnes.

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 arbitration tribunal for consideration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

CUBA¹¹

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 REPUBLIC⁸

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.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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.

SLOVAKIA⁸

SPANISH

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.

SWITZERLAND¹

(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.

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 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."
Amendments to the Convention and annexes were adopted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendments to:</th>
<th>Author of the proposal:</th>
<th>Date of proposal:</th>
<th>Date of entry into force:</th>
</tr>
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<td>Annexes 4 and 6</td>
<td>Customs Cooperation Council</td>
<td>8 Dec 1981</td>
<td>8 Mar 1983</td>
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<td>Annexes 1, 5, 6 and 7</td>
<td>Customs Cooperation Council</td>
<td>18 June 1984</td>
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<td>Annex 6</td>
<td>Customs Cooperation Council</td>
<td>8 Nov 1985</td>
<td>1 Jan 1988*</td>
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<td>Article 1, par. c, and Annex 6</td>
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<td>1 Dec 1988</td>
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<td>Annexes 1 and 4</td>
<td>Customs Cooperation Council</td>
<td>20 Apr 2007</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*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.

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 20 March 1978, in accordance with article 53(1).

**REGISTRATION:** 20 March 1978, No. 16510.

**STATUS:** Signatories: 16. Parties: 68.


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.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>17 Jul 1995 a</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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.

BULGARIA
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 REPUBLIC

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."

KUWAIT
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.

POLAND
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 is to 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.

SLOVAKIA

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 administered 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

[See objection under "European Community"]

DENMARK

[See objection under "European Community"]

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 made by Bulgaria.]

FRANCE

[See objection under "European Community"]

GERMANY

[See objection under "European Community"]

IRELAND

[See objection under "European Community"]

ITALY

[See objection under "European Community"]

LUXEMBOURG

[See objection under "European Community"]

NETHERLANDS

[See objection under "European Community"]
**Territorial Application**

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of receipt of notification</th>
<th>Territories</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>8 Oct 1982</td>
<td>Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey, Gibraltar and Isle of Man</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. 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.

2. Amendments to the Convention and annexes were adopted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendments to:</th>
<th>Author of the proposal:</th>
<th>Date of circulation:</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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**Note:**

**160 XI A 16. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - CUSTOM MATTERS**
Amendments to: | Author of the proposal: | Date of circulation: | Date of entry into force:
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Amendments regarding the addition of two new Explanatory Notes to Article 6.2.bis and Annex 8, Article 10 (B)]

** As for the entry into force of the amendment to Annex 1 (model of the TIR Carnet, Rules regarding the use of the TIR carnets, 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 Government of the 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.

**** Annexes 2 and 7 only. By 12 February 2002, none of the Contracting Parties to the above-mentioned Convention had expressed an objection to the proposal of amendments to Article 3 the Secretary-General. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of article 59 (3) of the Convention, the amendments to Article 3 of the Convention will enter into force on 12 May 2002 for all Contracting Parties.

3 The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 28 April 1976 and 20 September 1977, respectively. See also note 1 regarding “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

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

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

8 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

9 For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 1 under “Netherlands” regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

10 On 12 April 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Greece the following communication:


See also note 1 under “Greece” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

11 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.

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 accession with respect to article 57 (2) to (6). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1079, p. 296.

13 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."
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.
17. Procès-verbal of rectification of Annex 8 to the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods


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).

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).

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**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.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Reservation:
The Czech Republic enters the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 6 and paragraph 2 of article 7, concerning the granting of temporary admission without payment of import duties and taxes on spare parts, accessories and equipment imported for the repair or adjustments of the Pool containers without the production of customs documents being required and without the furnishing of a form of security.

**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.]

**LITHUANIA**

Declaration:
"... WHEREAS, it is provided in Article 15 of the said Convention, the Republic of Lithuania declares that by applying paragraph 2 of Articles 6 and 7 of the above-mentioned Convention, it shall reserve the right to require the production of Customs documents and security on importation and re-exportation of the component parts for repair of containers and (or) their accessories and equipment. These requirements shall be applied in the following circumstances:
1) cases of serious risk of failure to comply with the obligation to re-export the component parts for repair of containers and (or) their accessories and equipment, and
2) cases where payment of customs debt likely to arise is not entirely certain."

**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."

**POLAND**

*Reservation:*

With reference to the article 15 of this Convention, the Republic of Poland enters the reservation that in accordance with paragraph 2 of articles 6 and 7 of the Convention, the Republic of Poland legislation requires, in certain circumstances, production of customs documents and the furnishing 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 occur is not certain.

**SLOVAKIA**

*Declaration:*

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**Notes:**

1. With a territorial application in respect of the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

"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."

**SLOVENIA**

*Reservations:*

"In accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention, Slovene legislation in certain circumstances requires the production of customs documents and security form for component parts for repair, and for accessories and equipment of containers. These circumstances are:
- when there is danger that it would be impossible to fulfil the obligations after the re-export
- when it is not sure that the customs debt which might arise would be paid."

**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: 19. Parties: 93.


**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) 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.

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**Declarations and Reservations**

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

**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**

"Austria will not in future apply annex 1 to the Convention."

**BARBADOS**

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.

"Excluding annexes 1 and 2."

**BOTSWANA**

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 cm $^3$ (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 nightfall 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 this Convention, excluding 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 articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passengers for hire or reward."

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

**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.

**FIJI**

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 articulated 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**

**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 Gov- ernment 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 14,17
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 14,18
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 exclude 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.

SLOVAKIA
"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."

SOUTH AFRICA
"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."

SWEDEN
"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."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
"Subject to the exclusion of annexes 1 and 2."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
"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 international 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."

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)
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.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of receipt of the notification</th>
<th>Territories</th>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3 May 1961</td>
<td>Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>23 Apr 1954</td>
<td>Belgian Congo and Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi</td>
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<td>29 Oct 1952</td>
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<td>and Togoland and the Cameroons under French Mandate</td>
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<td>Netherlands New Guinea and Suriname</td>
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<td>Trust Territory of Western Samoa</td>
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<td>All Overseas Provinces-excluding Macau</td>
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<td>African localities and provinces</td>
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<td>United Kingdom of</td>
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<td>Isle of Man</td>
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</table>
Participant          Date of receipt of the notification          Territories

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

28 May 1958          Guernsey and Bailiwick of Jersey
27 Aug 1958          British Guiana, British Honduras, Colony of Aden, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Seychelles and Uganda
25 Mar 1959          Gambia
13 May 1959          Singapore
13 May 1959          Mauritius
20 Nov 1959          Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia
23 Nov 1959          Malta
8 Feb 1960           Zanzibar
25 Mar 1960          Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
22 Apr 1960          Sierra Leone
22 Apr 1960          North Borneo
22 Apr 1960          St. Vincent
27 Sep 1960          Barbados
12 Jan 1961          Hong Kong
3 Aug 1961           Bahamas
14 Jul 1965          Grenada and Swaziland
16 Dec 1965          Fiji
30 Aug 1950          All the territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible

United States of America

Declarations and Reservations
(Unless otherwise indicated the declarations and reservations were made upon notification of territorial application.)

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."

PORTUGAL

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**

[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.

**Reservations:**

[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**

**Reservation:**

[Same, mutatis mutandis, as those made for the Bailiwick of Guernsey, under No. 2.]

**St. Lucia and Trinidad**

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**

"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**

"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**

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland excludes 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**

[Same, mutatis mutandis, as those made for St. Vincent.]

**Barbados**

"The declarations and reservations relating to Barbados are the same as those made by the United Kingdom in its instrument of ratification."

**Hong Kong**

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**

"Subject to the same reservations and declarations made in respect of the United Kingdom on ratification."

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**Distinguishing Sign of Vehicles in International Traffic (Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General)**

**Participant**

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Participant

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Seychelles ...................................... SY
Sierra Leone ........................................ WAL
Singapore .............................................. SGP
Slovakia7 ............................................ SK
South Africa ........................................ ZA
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Syrian Arab Republic ............................ SYR
Tanganyika25 ........................................ EAT
Thailand ............................................... T
Togo .................................................... TG
Trinidad and Tobago ............................... TT
Tunisia ................................................. TN
Turkey .................................................. TR
Uganda ................................................... EAU
United Kingdom of Great Britain GB
and Northern Ireland

United States of America ............................ USA
Uruguay .................................................. U
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) .. YV
Zambia25 ............................................... RNR
Zanzibar ............................................. EAZ
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 1 under “Viet Nam” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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, on 9 and 15 December 1999, the Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Macao from China and Portugal (see also note 3 under “China” and note 1 under “Portugal” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

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

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.

Accession on behalf of the Republic of China on 27 June 1957. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 1 under “China” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General, 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 stating that, since their Governments did not recognize the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the Government of China, they could not regard the said accession as valid. The Permanent Missions of 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 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.

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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

It should also be noted that, upon succession, the Government of Slovakia had selected the distinctive letters "SK" 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".

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

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

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

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 considered 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.

The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 19 September 1949 and 8 October 1956, respectively, adopting the letters “YU” as distinguishing sign of vehicles in International Traffic. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”; “Croatia”; “former Yugoslavia”; “Slovenia”; “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

See under "Declarations and Reservations made upon notification of territorial application".

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.

15 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.

16 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.

17 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".

18 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.

19 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.

20 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 1 under "Viet Nam" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

21 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".

22 See note 1 under “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

23 For declarations and reservations made by these territories upon accession or notification of succession after attaining statehood, see under "Declarations and Reservations".

24 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."

25 Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General, prior to the independence of that country, by the Government responsible for its international relations.

26 As from 15 May 2003. Previously: "RB".

27 From 1 July 1976 to 1 January 1996: "FR".

28 Including French overseas territories.

29 Including African localities and provinces.
2. PROTOCOL CONCERNING COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES AT PRESENT OCCUPIED

Geneva, 19 September 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 March 1952, in accordance with article 29.
REGISTRATION: 26 March 1952, No. 1671.
STATUS: Signatories: 17; Parties: 19.

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) 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.

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3. PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

Geneva, 19 September 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 December 1953, in accordance with article 58.
REGISTRATION: 20 December 1953, No. 1671.

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) 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.

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

AUSTRIA

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.
BULGARIA

"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."

FINLAND

"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."

HUNGARY

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 FEDERATION

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 interpretation 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.

SWEDEN

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

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Notes:

1 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).

2 Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council, during its seventh session (E/1065), p. 8.

3 Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Protocol on 28 December 1949 and 3 November 1950, respectively. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

6 The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Protocol on 19 September 1949 and 8 October 1956, respectively. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

7 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."

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 respect to article 62. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 434, p. 290.

9 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.

10 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."

11 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.
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.

<table>
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<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
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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 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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 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 The former Yugoslavia had signed definitively the Agreement on 16 September 1950. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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.

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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 article 5.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1952, No. 1671.
annex) and vol. 1137, p. 484 (termination).

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<tr>
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<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
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</table>

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

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, 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.

4 The former Yugoslavia had signed definitively the Agreement on 16 September 1950. See also note 1 under
"Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and
"Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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: 27.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 92, p. 91.1

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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>4 Dec 1952 s</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>15 Dec 1953 a</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
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Notes:

2 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Declaration on 18 November 1960. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

3 Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Declaration on 6 March 1973. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

5 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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 (paragraph 3 of the Additional Protocol provides that it shall enter into force on the date of its signature and shall be considered an integral part of the General Agreement on the date of entry into force of the Agreement)], see article 10 which reads as follows: "1. The present Agreement shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 8 (i.e. Countries participating in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe, and countries granted the right to do so by a resolution of the Commission) have signed it without reservation or ratification, have ratified it or have acceded to it. 2. For any country ratifying or acceding to it after that date, the present Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession. 3. The present Agreement shall terminate if at any time the number of Contracting Parties thereto is less than five.".

STATUS:

TEXT:

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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".

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

3 The former Yugoslavia had signed the Agreement on 17 March 1954. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
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 article 2 of the Protocol of Signature of the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport, which reads as follows: "Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 8 of article 9 of the General Agreement, Annex C.1 shall be open, on 1 July 1954, for signature by countries which have by that date signed the General agreement or acceded to it. It shall form an integral part of the General Agreement in so far as concerns countries which have accepted it by either signing it on the date stated above, subsequently acceding to it or acceding, without reservation to the General Agreement after 1 July 1954."


<table>
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<th>Signature</th>
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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

Geneva, 16 December 1955

**NOT YET IN FORCE:**

see article 2 which reads as follows: "This Agreement shall be open until 16 January 1956 for signature and thereafter for accession by the Contracting Parties to the European Agreement of 16 September 1950, supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals of 19 September 1949 and shall enter into force when all these Contracting Parties have signed it and ratified it if necessary, or have acceded to it."

**STATUS:**


**TEXT:**


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**Notes:**

1 For the Agreement of 16 September 1950, see chapter XI.B-4.

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

3 For the Kingdom in Europe.

4 The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Agreement on 16 December 1955 and 19 March 1957, respectively. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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(2).

REGISTRATION: 18 August 1959, No. 4844.


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<td>20 Apr 1959</td>
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<td>12 Jan 1994 d</td>
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Declarations and Reservations

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

**CZECH REPUBLIC1**

**POLAND7**

**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**

XII B 10. Transport and Communications - Road Traffic 189
## Territorial Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Territories</th>
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<td>Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea and Suriname</td>
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<td>15 Jan 1963</td>
<td>Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and the Isle of Man</td>
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<td>Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Gibraltar</td>
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<td>British Virgin Islands and Seychelles</td>
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<td>26 Jul 1963</td>
<td>Montserrat and St. Lucia</td>
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<td>8 Nov 1963</td>
<td>British Guiana, Brunei, St. Vincent and Zanzibar</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6 May 1964</td>
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**Notes:**

1. The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 18 May 1956 and 8 April 1960, respectively. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2. Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 2 July 1962, with a declaration. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 431, p. 316. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

5. See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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 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.
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.


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

BULGARIA

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

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

CZECH REPUBLIC

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

HUNGARY

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.

IRELAND

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

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

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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

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

POLAND

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.

ROMANIA

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

SLOVAKIA

Turkey

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

UKRAINE

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

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<th>Territories</th>
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#### Notes:

1. The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 19 May 1956 and 22 October 1958, respectively. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2. Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 4 September 1974, with a reservation. Subsequently, on 26 April 1991, the 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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

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

6. For the Kingdom in Europe.

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

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

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

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

Subsequently, on 11 September 1974, a communication was received from the Government of the United Kingdom to the effect that that 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).

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.

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<th>Signature</th>
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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**

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<th>Territories</th>
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**Notes:**

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

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

3. For the Kingdom in Europe.

4. In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Gibraltar.
11. b) Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) concerning the Electronic Consignment Note

Geneva, 20 February 2008

NOT YET IN FORCE: in accordance with article 7 which reads as follows: "1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after five of the States referred to in article 7, paragraph 3, of this Protocol, have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. 2. For any State ratifying or acceding to it after five States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

STATUS:

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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: 20.

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**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 REPUBLIC**

**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.]

**POLAND**

**SLOVAKIA**

**Territorial Application**

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of receipt of the notification</th>
<th>Territories</th>
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Notes:

1 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 29 May 1959. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2 Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 2 July 1962, with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 436, p. 116. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

4 For the Kingdom in Europe.

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, 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(2).
REGISTRATION: 29 August 1962, No. 6293.

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</table>

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 REPUBLIC

POLAND

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.

SLOVAKIA

Territorial Application

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
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**Notes:**

1. The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 29 May 1959. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2. Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 2 July 1962, with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 436, p. 132. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

3. See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. For the Kingdom in Europe.

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, 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.


<table>
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</table>
**Declarations and Reservations**

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

**Czech Republic**

*Reservation:

**Hungary**

The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11 of the Agreement concerning compulsory arbitration.

**Slovakia**

We also question whether from a legal point of view the introduction of "compelling regulations" relating to tunnels at the international level is reconcilable with the provisions of the ADR.

By 1 October 2006, that is to say, on the expiry of the period of three months, no further objection had been notified to the Secretary-General. Consequently, the amendments have been deemed accepted in accordance with article 14 (3) of the Agreement and will enter into force three months after the date of acceptance, i.e., on 1 January 2007.

**Notes:**

1. On 27 September 2006, the Government of Switzerland notified the Secretary-General of its objection to the above amendments as indicated in depositary notification circulated on 22 January 2007. The objection reads as follows:

"The Swiss Confederation rejects the proposed amendment because it could lead to a lessening of road safety on Swiss sovereign territory. By contrast with existing Swiss legislation, the proposed new international regulations relating to tunnels will not apply to exempted dangerous goods. This is especially problematic with respect to exempted limited quantities, since the new regulations will permit the carriage of considerable quantities of dangerous goods. Furthermore, a comparison between existing Swiss legislation and the new ADR tunnel regulations shows that it would only be possible to maintain the current standard of safety in Switzerland if extensive support measures were to be introduced relating to transport through tunnels, and these measures would in turn result in considerable additional costs.

2. The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 28 May 1971. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7 For the Kingdom in Europe.
14. a) Protocol amending article 14 (3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)

**New York, 21 August 1975**

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 19 April 1985, in accordance with article 3(1).

**REGISTRATION:** 19 April 1985, No. 8940.


**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.

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
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**Notes:**

1. The former Yugoslavia had accepted the Protocol on 1 October 1976. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

3. The German Democratic Republic had accepted the Protocol on 10 August 1976. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
14. b) Protocol amending article 1 (a), article 14 (1) and article 14 (3) (b) 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 which reads as follows: "This Protocol shall enter into force one month after the date on which all the Contracting Parties to the Agreement have signed it without reservation of ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession as the case may be."


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.

<table>
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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.

<table>
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</table>

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.

BULGARIA

CZECH REPUBLIC

HUNGARY

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.

SLOVAKIA

Notes:
1 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 29 May 1959. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
2 Czechoslovakia had acceded to the 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 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
3 See note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
4 See note 1 under "Germany" regarding Berlin (West) in...
the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

6 For the Kingdom in Europe.

7 In a notification received on 6 May 1994, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation made upon accession with respect to article 14 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 456, p. 500.

8 In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with respect to article 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 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

Geneva, 20 March 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
20 June 1959, in accordance with article 7.

REGISTRATION:
20 June 1959, No. 4789.

STATUS:

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); vol. 1891, p. 381 and doc. TRANS/WP29/409 (amendments*).

Note: *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.
Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon definitive signature, ratification, accession or succession. For the current status of each Regulation annexed to the Agreement, see hereinafter.)

AUSTRALIA

Declarations:

"[The Government of Australia declares that] it will not be bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement, as amended, until further notification is given."

"[The Government of Australia also declares] that the Agreement, as amended, will apply to all territories for whose international relations Australia is responsible, with the exception of Norfolk Island."

Belgium declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the revised Agreement and that the Agreement, as amended, will apply to all territories for whose international relations Belgium is responsible.

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.

BULGARIA

Declaration:

"... The Government of Bulgaria notified its application of the following Regulations annexed to the Agreement: 6, 13, 13H, 24, 27, 28, 30, 39, 43, 48, 49, 51, 54, 55, 58, 73, 83, 84, 89, 93 and 105."

CZECH REPUBLIC

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. The European Community declares that UN/ECE Regulation 22 shall not apply to the United Kingdom."

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.

Regulations Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103.

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.

The Government of Latvia does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement as binding upon it.

ITALY

Italy does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.

JAPAN

Declaration:

"The Government of Japan declares that it will 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."

LATVIA

Declaration:

"The Government of Latvia 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."

MALAYSIA

Reservation:

(1) Pursuant to Article 11 of the Agreement, the Government of Malaysia declares that it
does not consider itself bound by Article 10 of the Agreement; and

(2) The Government of Malaysia reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the arbitration procedure set forth in Article 10 of the Agreement or any other procedure for arbitration".

NEW ZEALAND

Déclaration :

New Zealand accepts and intends to apply the following regulations as promulgated under the Agreement:

Regulations Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 36, 37, 43, 46, 52, 54, 64, 66, 75, 87, 94, 98, 108, and 109.

POLAND

Declaración:

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.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Déclaration:

In accordance with article 1, paragraph 5 of the Agreement, the Republic of Korea declares that it does not consider itself bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement.

Reservation:

In accordance with article 11, paragraph 1 of the Agreement, the Republic of Korea declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.

ROMANIA

Réserve :

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.

Déclaration:

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).

SLOVAKIA

SOUTH AFRICA

Déclaration:

"In accordance with Article 1 paragraph 5 of the said Agreement the Government of the Republic of South Africa declares that it will not be bound by the following Regulations: Nos. 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109."

SPAIN

Subject to reservations provided for in article 11 of the Agreement.

THAILAND

Reservation:

"In accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement."

Declaration:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand shall not be bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement, as amended, until further notification is given."

TURKEY

Reservation:

"Turkey does not consider itself bound by any of the regulations annexed to this Agreement."

UKRAINE

Déclaration:

"Ukraine reserves its right to submit the list of Regulations which will be applied on the territory of Ukraine as soon as it will be adopted on the national level."
Notes:

1 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 14 February 1962. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2 Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Agreement on 12 May 1960, with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 358, p. 366. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

3 With a declaration that the Agreement does not apply to the Faeroe Islands.

4 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.

5 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. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

8 On 27 November 2001, the Government of New Zealand informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"[T]he Government of New Zealand ... declares that, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this accession shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."

9 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.

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 10 of the Agreement made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1122, p. 356.
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: 8 August 1960, in accordance with article 1(5).
REGISTRATION: 8 August 1960, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 36.
TEXT: 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/SCI/WP29/237 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01, Regulation No. 1 only); vol. 1693, p. 92 and docs. TRANS/SCI/WP29/305 and 306 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01, Regulation No. 1 only); vol. 1696, p. 162 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/332 (supplement 3 to amendments series 01, Regulation No. 1 only); vol. 1764, p. 267 and doc. TRANS/SCI/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); vol. 1884, p. 453 (rectifications); 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); vol. 1999, p. 461 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/335 (supplement 7 to series 01 - Regulation No. 1 only); C.N.105.2001.TREATIES-2 of 8 March 2001 and doc.TRANS/WP.29/763 (amendments series 02 - Regulation No. 1 only) and C.N.741.2001.17 September 2001 (adoption).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 1

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**Notes:**

1. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2. 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.

3. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 1 as from 14 February 1962. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5. Czechoslovakia applied regulation No. 1 as from 8 May 1961. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6. 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.

7. The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 1 as from 3 January 1976:

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 1 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”...

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

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

9. For the Kingdom in Europe.

10. See note 1 under New Zealand in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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.

TEXT: See “TEXT” under Regulation No. 1.

**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 2**

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**Notes:**

1 For additional reference to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2 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.

3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 2 as from 14 February 1962. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 2 as from 8 May 1961. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovenia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 2 as from 3 January 1976:

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 2 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...
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."....

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

8 For the Kingdom in Europe.

9 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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: 37.


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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 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 3 as from 26 May 1969. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 3 as from 16 February 1964. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 3 as from 3 January 1976.

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 3 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

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

8 In its instrument of accession the Government of Japan stated, inter alia, that it was bound by Regulation No. 3 (Revision 2).

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

10 For the Kingdom in Europe.

11 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.4) Regulation No. 4. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of power-driven vehicles 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: 35.

TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 4

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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. 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.

3. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 4 as from 26 May 1969. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 4 as from 17 June 1969. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6. 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.

7. The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 4 as from 3 January 1976.

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 4 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

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

9. See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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: 33.


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.

220 XI B 16.5. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - ROAD TRAFFIC
2 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 5 as from 26 May 1969. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia also applied Regulation No. 5 as from 15 April 1968. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

6 See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

8 For the Kingdom in Europe.

9 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

10 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
16.6) Regulation No. 6. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for power-driven vehicles and their trailers

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1967, in accordance with article 1(5).
REGISTRATION: 15 October 1967, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 38.

TEXT:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 6

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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. 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.

3. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 6 as from 26 May 1969. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 6 as from 17 June 1969. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6. 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.

7. The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 6 as from 3 January 1976.

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, *inter alia*, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 6 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

8. See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

9. For the Kingdom in Europe.

10. See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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 power-driven 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: 37.

TEXT:


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Contrasting Parties applying Regulation No. 7

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**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. 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.

3. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 7 as from 26 May 1969. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 7 as from 17 June 1969. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6. 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.

7. The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 7 as from 3 January 1976.

   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, inter alia, of the following:

   - [Regulation No. 7 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

   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.”

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

8. In its instrument of accession the Government of Japan stated, inter alia, that it was bound by Regulation No. 7 (Revision 2).

9. See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
10 For the Kingdom in Europe.

11 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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, H9, HIR1, HIR2 and/or H11)

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
15 November 1967, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:**
15 November 1967, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**
Parties: 34.


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 82

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Notes:

1  For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2  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.

3  Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4  The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 8 as from 26 May 1969. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5  Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 8 as from 17 June 1969. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6  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.

7  The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 8 as from 3 January 1976.

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 8 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

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

9  For the Kingdom in Europe.

10  See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.9) Regulation No. 9. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of three-wheeled vehicles with regard to noise

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 1 March 1969, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:** 1 March 1969, No. 4789.

**STATUS:** Parties: 21.

**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); vol. 1763, p. 283 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/355 (amendments series 05); C.N.370.1998.TREATIES-90 of 8 September 1998 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP.29/611 (amendment series 06) and C.N.152.1999.TREATIES-1 of 4 March 1999 (adoption); C.N.706.1999.TREATIES-1 of 6 August 1999 (modifications); C.N.289.2006.TREATIES-1 of 10 April 2006 and doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2006/2 (supplement 1 to amendments series 06) and C.N.862.2006.TREATIES-2 of 25 October 2006 (adoption).1

**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 9**:2

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**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 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia, one of the Contracting States having proposed the Regulation, applied Regulation No. 9 as from 1 March 1969 in accordance with article 1 (3). See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 9 as from 1 March 1969. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.10 Regulation No. 10. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to electromagnetic compatibility

1 April 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1969, in accordance with article 1(5).
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1969, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 32.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 102

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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 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.
3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 10 as from 22 February 1973. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and
Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 10 as from 15 July 1969. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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.

Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 10 as from 26 September 1977.

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 10 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply.

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."

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

See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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: 35.
TEXT:

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Notes:
1 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/29/343 as up-dated annually.
2 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.
3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
4 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 11 as from 18 October 1983. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and
Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 11 as from 14 April 1972. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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.

The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 11 as from 26 September 1977.

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 11 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

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

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

For the Kingdom in Europe.

See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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.

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<td>16 Jan 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>9 Aug 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>1 Jul 1969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.
3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 12 as from 14 April 1972. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
4 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.

5 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

6 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 12 as from 28 June 1981.

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 12 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7 For the Kingdom in Europe.

8 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation</th>
<th>Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation</th>
<th>Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>3 May</td>
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</tr>
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<td>12 Aug</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>18 Jan</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>28 Sep</td>
<td>1998 d</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>25 Mar</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>Poland</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>17 Mar</td>
<td>1994 d</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>6 Apr</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2 Jun</td>
<td>1993 d</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>19 Dec</td>
<td>1986</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1 Feb</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12 Mar</td>
<td>2001 d</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
<td>29 Oct</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>28 May</td>
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<td>European Community</td>
<td>23 Jan</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>30 Sep</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>3 Jun</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>19 Aug</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of</td>
<td>1 Apr</td>
<td>1998 d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1 Jun</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
<td>19 Nov</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>28 Jan</td>
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<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>9 Aug</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>2 Aug</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>1 Oct</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 13 as from 6 November 1984. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 13 as from 18 September 1982. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

6 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 13 as from 28 June 1981.

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 13 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

7 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

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

9 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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: See XI-B-16.1.

TEXT:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 13H

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<th>Participant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>11 May 1998</td>
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<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>15 Apr 2002</td>
<td>Montenegro3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>11 May 1998</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>22 Nov 1999</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>11 May 1998</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>11 May 1998</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>11 May 1998</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>11 May 1998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>11 May 1998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes:
1 The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1(4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 13H, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 13H, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Community*</td>
<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia**</td>
<td>25 Feb 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine***</td>
<td>1 May 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand****</td>
<td>27 Nov 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The European Community implicitly notified its non-application of Regulation No. 13H upon accession by virtue of its declaration restricting its application to those Regulations in force at the date of accession, i.e. 23 January 1998. Regulation No. 13H was not in force at that time, but had been circulated as a draft Regulation, pursuant to article 1(5) of the Agreement. In a communication dated 16 April 1999, the European Community subsequently confirmed its intention to reserve its position with regard to the entry into force of the Regulation for the European Community. See declaration made by the European Community upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

**See declaration made by Australia upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

***See declaration made by Ukraine upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

****In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.14) Regulation No. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages, ISOFIX anchorages systems and ISOFIX top tether anchorages

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1970
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1970, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 37.
TEXT:

1 April 1970 and Geneva

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 14^2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>12 Feb 1998</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12 Oct 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>3 May 1995</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina^3</td>
<td>28 Sep 1998 d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 14 as from 18 October 1983. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 14 as from 14 April 1972. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 14 as from 26 September 1977.

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 14 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

The notification further states that it "... does not constitute a general statement of position by the Federal Republic of German Democratic Republic as a Contracting Party of the Agreement. Further, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will apply Regulation No. 14 in accordance with its Article 1, as a Contracting Party to the Agreement of the European Community..."
Germany on the question of state succession in relation to treaties.

See also note 2 "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

9 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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: 3

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>[11 Oct 1979]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>[12 Oct 1970]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>28 Sep 1998 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>[17 Mar 1994 d]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>[9 Dec 1983]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>[20 Jun 1977]</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>[1 Aug 1970]</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>[18 Jul 1972]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>[19 Aug 1976]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>[13 Feb 1973]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>[28 Jan 2002]</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>[2 Aug 1983]</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>[30 Mar 1971]</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>[3 Feb 1975]</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>[23 Dec 1976]</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
<td>[12 Mar 2001 d]</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>[1 Aug 1970]</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>[29 Jun 1973]</td>
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<tr>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>1 Apr 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>[18 May 1972]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1 The following states notified, pursuant to the provisions of article 1 (? ) of the Agreement, their intention to cease to apply regulation No. 15, with effect from the date indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of effect of the cessation of application:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>24 May 1985</td>
</tr>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1 Oct 1989</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>2 Feb 2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia*</td>
<td>31 Dec 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1 Oct 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1 Jan 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1 Oct 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany**</td>
<td>30 Sep 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>21 May 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1 Oct 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1 Jul 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>20 June 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1 Jan 1989</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
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<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>24 Aug 2001</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
<td>14 May 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>2 Aug 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>15 Feb 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland***</td>
<td>1 Oct 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1 Oct 1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 15 as from 14 April 1972.

** The notification of application by the Federal Republic of Germany 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. 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. 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 gradualization.

*** 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.

2 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.

3 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

4 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.

5 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 15 as from 28 June 1976. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 15 as from 26 September 1977.

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 15 which was] applied by the German Democratic Republic but not by the Federal Republic of Germany [is] not to be applied in the future... [It will be recalled that the Federal Republic of Germany had notified the Secretary-General, on 18 July 1972, that it intended to apply Regulation No. 15. For its subsequent notification of cessation of application of Regulation No. 15, see note 1.]

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.”

See also note 2 “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

8 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 15 as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date entry into force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1 May 1977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16.16) Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of:

I. Safety-belts, restraint systems, child restraint systems and isofix child restraint systems for occupants of power-driven vehicles

II. Vehicles equipped with safety-belts, safety-belt reminder, restraint systems, child restraint systems and isofix child restraint systems

1 December 1970

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1970, in accordance with article 1(5).


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation</th>
<th>Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td></td>
<td>24 Sep 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 May 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Dec 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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Notes:

1 Amendments to Regulation No. 16 proposed by the Government 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.

2 The amendments were adopted and are binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 16 as from 8 September 2001, except for Yugoslavia. Pursuant to article 12 (3) of the Agreement, the amendments will enter into force for Yugoslavia two months after the period of six months following the date of the notification by the Secretary-General of the proposed amendment, i.e. 8 November 2001.

3 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

4 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.

5 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 16 as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
<thead>
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Notes:

1 Amendments to Regulation No. 16 proposed by the Government 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.

2 The amendments were adopted and are binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 16 as from 8 September 2001, except for Yugoslavia. Pursuant to article 12 (3) of the Agreement, the amendments will enter into force for Yugoslavia two months after the period of six months following the date of the notification by the Secretary-General of the proposed amendment, i.e. 8 November 2001.

3 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

4 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.

5 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 16 as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:
The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 16 as from 28 June 1976. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

Czechoslovakia applied Regulation 16 as from 14 April 1972. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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.

Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 16 as from 28 June 1981.

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:

- [Regulation No. 16 which has] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

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

See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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).
STATUS: Parties: 36.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 17

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>3 Jul 2002</td>
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<td>1 Apr 1998 d</td>
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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 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 17 as from 28 June 1976. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 17 as from 14 April 1972. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 17 as from 26 September 1977.

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:

- [Regulation No. 17 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

8 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

9 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.18) Regulation No. 18. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use

**1 March 1971**

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<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
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**Notes:**

1. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2. 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.

3. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 18 as from 6 November 1984. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 18 as from 14 April 1972. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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.

The German Democratic Republic applied Regulations No. 18 as from 26 September 1977.

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:

- [Regulation No 18 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 18 as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:

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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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16.19) Regulation No. 19. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicle front fog lamps

1 March 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
1 March 1971, in accordance with article 1(5).

REGISTRATION:
1 March 1971, No. 4789.

STATUS:
36 Parties.

TEXT:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 19

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<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
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<th>Participant</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. 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 the the acceptance of the aforesaid amendments.

2. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3. 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.

4. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 19 as from 28 June 1976. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 19 as from 14 April 1972. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

7. 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 accession."

8. The German Democratic Republic Regulation No. 19 as from 3 January 1976.

9. 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.”

10. In its instrument of accession the Government of Japan stated, inter alia, that it was bound by Regulation No. 19 (Revision 3).

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

12. Date of entry into force of Regulation 19 as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:
Participant: Sweden
Date entry into force: 28 May 1972
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:
1 May 1971, in accordance with article 1(5).

REGISTRATION:
1 May 1971, No. 4789.

STATUS:
Parties: 35.

TEXT:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 20

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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<td>3 Jul 2003</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1 May 1971</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>7 Apr 1992</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>28 Sep 1998 d</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>23 Dec 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
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<td>8 Feb 1996</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>21 Oct 1976</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>3 Nov 1992 d</td>
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<td>4 Dec 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>19 Aug 1976</td>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>1 Apr 1998 d</td>
</tr>
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<td>1 Jul 1998</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>28 Jan 2002</td>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>1 Oct 1971</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1 May 1971</td>
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</tbody>
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Notes:
1. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.
2. 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.

3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 20 as from 28 June 1976. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 20 as from 14 April 1972. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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.

7 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 20 as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date entry into force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1 May 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1 May 1971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 20 as from 3 January 1976.

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:

- [Regulations 20 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

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

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

10 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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.
TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1 Dec 1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>28 Sep 1998 d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
</tr>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>21 Oct 1976</td>
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<td>European Community</td>
<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>1 Dec 1971</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>2 Mar 1983</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12 Mar 2001</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
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<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
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<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
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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 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.
3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
4 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 21 as from 21 May 1991. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
5 Czechoslovakia applied Regulations No. 21 as from 30
July 1972. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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.

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 21 as from 26 September 1977.

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:

- [Regulation No. 21 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

9 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

10 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 21 as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant:</th>
<th>Date entry into force:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1 Dec 1971</td>
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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).
REGISTERATION: 1 June 1972, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 33.


| Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 22 |
| Participant | Application of regulation, Succession(d) | Participant | Application of regulation, Succession(d) |
| Austria | 29 May 1987 | Netherlands | 1 Jun 1972 |
| Belarus | 3 Jul 2003 | New Zealand | 18 Jan 2002 |
| Belgium | 1 Jun 1972 | Norway | 23 Dec 1987 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 28 Sep 1998 d | Poland | 14 Sep 1992 |
| Croatia | 17 Mar 1994 d | Romania | 7 Mar 1996 |
| Czech Republic | 27 Mar 1995 | Russian Federation | 19 Dec 1986 |
| Denmark | 21 Oct 1976 | Serbia | 12 Mar 2001 d |
| Estonia | 26 May 1999 | Slovakia | 15 Nov 1996 |
| European Community | 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 | 8 Mar 1984 | Switzerland | 3 May 1982 |
| Hungary | 24 Sep 1979 | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 1 Apr 1998 d |
| Italy | 4 Apr 1977 | Turkey | 8 May 2000 |
| Lithuania | 28 Jan 2002 | | |
| Luxembourg | 2 Mar 1983 | | |
| Montenegro | 23 Oct 2006 d | | |
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 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.

3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 22 as from 16 November 1987. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 See under “Declarations and Reservations” in chapter XI.B.16 for the declaration made by the European Community with regard to the application of Regulation No. 22 to the United Kingdom.

6 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.

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 22 as from 18 May 1980.

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:

- Regulation No. 22 which had already been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

8 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

9 See note 1 under “New Zealand” regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 23) Regulation No. 23. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers

I December 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1971, in accordance with article 1(5).
REGISTRATION: 1 December 1971, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 37.


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 23

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<th>Participant</th>
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<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<td>29 Aug 1972</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>14 Sep 1973</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>4 Oct 1995</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>19 Aug 1976</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>3 Nov 1992 d</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>18 Apr 2001</td>
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</table>
Notes:

1 Amendments to Regulations 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.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 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.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5 It appears from indications given by the former Yugoslavia that it had applied Regulation 23 de facto as from 21 May 1983 and the Secretary-General's understanding was that none of the other Contracting Parties concerned objected thereto. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 23 as from 30 July 1972. See also note 1 and note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

7 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.

8 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 23 as from 3 January 1976.

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:

- [Regulation No. 23 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

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

10 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

11 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 23 as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date entry into force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1 Dec 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1 May 1977</td>
</tr>
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</table>
16. 24) Regulation No. 24. Uniform provisions concerning: I. The approval of compression with 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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 September 1972, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 September 1972, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 32.


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 24

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12 Aug 1976</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>21 Mar 1975</td>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina3</td>
<td>28 Sep 1998 d</td>
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<td>6 Jan 1999</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>22 Nov 1999</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>14 Sep 1992</td>
</tr>
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<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>23 Dec 1976</td>
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<td>Czech Republic4</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
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<td>19 Dec 1986</td>
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<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
<td>Slovakia4</td>
<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
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<td>3 Nov 1992 d</td>
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<td>France6</td>
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<td>Germany7</td>
<td>14 Sep 1973</td>
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<td>4 Dec 1995</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>4 Oct 1995</td>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia9</td>
<td>1 Apr 1998 d</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>19 Aug 1976</td>
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<td>16 Jan 2001</td>
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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.
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.

The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 24 as from 6 November 1984. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 24 as from 9 December 1975. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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.

Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 24 as from 18 May 1980.

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:

- [Regulation No. 24 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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: 36.

TEXT:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 25

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>30 Apr 1979</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>18 Jan 2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>28 Sep 1998 d</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>23 Dec 1987</td>
</tr>
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<td>Croatia</td>
<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2 Oct 2001</td>
</tr>
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<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
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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 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 25 as from 18 October 1983. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and...
Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 25 as from 9 December 1975. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 25 as from 26 September 1977.

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:

- [Regulation No. 25 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

9 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 26) Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections

1 July 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
REGISTRATION:
STATUS:
TEXT:

1 July 1972, in accordance with article 1(5).
1 July 1972, No. 4789.

Parties: 34.


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 262

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Croatia</td>
<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>6 Jan 1999</td>
</tr>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2 Oct 2001</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>23 Dec 1976</td>
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<td>European Community</td>
<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>4 Oct 1995</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1 Jul 1972</td>
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<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
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<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
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Notes:
1 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.
2 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.
3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
4 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 26 as from

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21 May 1991. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 26 as from 9 December 1975. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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.

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 26 as from 26 September 1977.

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:

- [Regulation No. 26 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

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

9 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 27) Regulation No. 27. Uniform provisions for the approval of advance-warning triangles

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
15 September 1972, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:**
15 September 1972, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**

---

**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 27**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
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<td>Austria</td>
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<td>15 Sep 1972</td>
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<td>3 May 1995</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
<td>2 Feb 2001</td>
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<td>19 Dec 1986</td>
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<td>18 Feb 1999</td>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
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<td>5 Feb 1974</td>
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<td>9 Aug 2002</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
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**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. 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.

3. 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.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 27 as from 23 June 1979.

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:

- [Regulation No. 27 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

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

6 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 27 as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
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<th>Participant:</th>
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<tbody>
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16. 28) Regulation No. 28. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 January 1973, in accordance with article 1(5).
TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 28

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
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<td>22 Apr 1985</td>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>28 Sep 1998 d</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>23 Dec 1987</td>
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<td>22 Nov 1999</td>
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<td>14 Sep 1992</td>
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<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
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<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
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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. 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.
3. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 28 as from 31 January 1985. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
4. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 28 as from 3 November 1985. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and
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.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1(3).

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 28 as from 23 June 1979.

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:

- [Regulation No. 28 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply:

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 15 June 1974, in accordance with article 1(5).
**REGISTRATION:** 15 June 1974, No. 4789.
**STATUS:** Parties: 21.
**TEXT:**


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**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. 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.
3. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
16. 30) Regulation 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.
TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 30

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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. 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.

3. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 30 as from 18 June 1979. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 30 as from 26 September 1977. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5. 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.

6. The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 30 as from 18 May 1980.

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:

- [Regulation No. 30 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

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

8. See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

9. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 May 1975
REGISTRATION: 1 May 1975, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 23.


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 31

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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 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.

3 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.

4 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
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: 19.
TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 32²

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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 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.

³ The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 32 as from 28 June 1981.

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, inter alia, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 32 which was applied by the German Democratic Republic but not by the Federal Republic of Germany] is not to be applied in the future...

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.”

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

⁴ Czechoslovakia applied Regulations No. 32 from 17 September 1976. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

⁵ Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
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

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
1 July 1975
REGISTRATION:
1 July 1975, No. 4789.
STATUS:
Parties: 19
TEXT:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 33

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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. 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.
3. The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 33 as from 28 June 1981.

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, *inter alia*, of the following:

- [Regulation No. 33 which was] applied by the German Democratic Republic but not by the Federal Republic of Germany [is] not to be applied in the future...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 33 as from 17 September 1976. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
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.
TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 342

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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 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.
3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 34 as from 18 September 1982. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
4 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.

5 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 34 as from 28 June 1981.

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:

- [Regulation No. 34 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply.

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.”

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

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
**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:**

**TEXT:**

**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 35**

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**Notes:**

1. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2. 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.

3. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 35 as from 18 October 1983. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 35 as from 18 September 1982. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6. The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 35 as from 23 June 1979.

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:

- [Regulations No. 35 which had] 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...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 36

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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 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.

3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 36 as from 10 February 1992. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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."
Amendments to Regulation No. 37. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units on power-driven vehicles and of their trailers

Geneva, 7 July 1998

16. 37a) Amendments to Regulation No. 37. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units on power-driven vehicles and of their trailers

*Geneva, 7 July 1998*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 7 July 1998.
16. 37b) Amendments to Regulation No. 37. Uniform provisions concerning
the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units on power-
driven vehicles and of their trailers

17 November 1999

16. 37c) Amendments to 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

13 January 2000

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 January 2000.
REGISTRATION: 13 January 2000, No. 4789.
STATUS:
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: 36.

TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 38

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Application of regulation, Succession(d)

Participant

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ............................ 1 Apr 1998
Turkey................................................................. 8 May 2000

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 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.

3 It appears from the indications given by the former Yugoslavia that it had applied the Regulation No. 38 de facto as from 21 May 1983 and the Secretary-General's understanding was that none of the other Contracting Parties concerned objected thereto. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 38 as from 20 July 1981. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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."

6 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.

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 38 as from 18 May 1980.

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:

- [Regulation No. 38 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

8 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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: 33.


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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. 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.

3. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 39 as from 6 November 1984. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 39 as from 29 December 1981. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and
5 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.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 39 as from 18 May 1980.

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:

- [Regulation No. 39 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

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

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

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
1 September 1979, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:**
1 September 1979, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**

**APPLICATION OF REGULATION**

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**Notes:**

1. The Government of Switzerland declared that it intended to apply Regulation No. 40 as from 1 April 1983. Subsequently, in a notification received on 23 October 1986, the Government of Switzerland informed the Secretary-General it would no longer apply regulation No. 40 as from 30 September 1987.

2. 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.

3. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

4. 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.

5. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 40 as from 4 December 1987. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
6 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 40 as from 18 September 1982. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

7 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

8 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 40 as from 6 May 1984.

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:

- [Regulation No. 40 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

9 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
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: 25.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 412

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Notes:
1 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 41 as from 31 January 1985. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 41 as from 1 August 1980. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 41 as from 28 June 1981.

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:

- (Regulation No. 41 which had 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...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
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<tr>
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**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. 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.

3. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 42 as from 18 September 1982. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 42 as from 28 June 1981.

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:

- [Regulation No. 42 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

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

5. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
16. 43) Modifications to Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning
the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials

Geneva, 23 June 2000

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 June 2000, in accordance with article 2, 4(1).
REGISTRATION: 23 June 2000, No. 4789.
STATUS:
16. 43a) Amendments to Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials

**13 January 2000**

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16. 43b) Modifications to Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials

*Geneva, 23 June 2000*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 23 June 2000, in accordance with article 2,4(1).

**REGISTRATION:** 23 June 2000, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**
16. 43c) Amendments to Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials

6 July 2000

STATUS:
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: 28.

TEXT:

United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1213, p. 204 and doc. E/ECE/TRANS/SCI/1WP29/360 (supplement 4 to amendments series 02); vol. 1485, p. 358 and doc. TRANS/SCI/1WP29/361 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); vol. 1763, p. 287 and doc. TRANS/SCI/1WP29/362 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02); vol. 2000, p. 492 and doc. TRANS/SCI/1WP29/363 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02); and Amend. 1 (amendment series 01); depositary notification C.N.398.1983.TREATIES-61 of 26 January 1984 (procès-verbal of rectification); vol. 1763, p. 287 and doc. TRANS/SCI/1WP29/360 (supplement 4 to amendments series 02); vol. 1887, p. 396 and doc. TRANS/SCI/1WP29/361 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); vol. 2000, p. 492 and doc. TRANS/SCI/1WP29/363 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02); C.N.44.1998.TREATIES-25 of 9 March 1998 (modifications); C.N.377.1999.TREATIES-1 of 18 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/SCI/1WP29/364 (supplement 2 to amendments series 03); C.N.440.2000.TREATIES-1 of 29 June 2000 and doc. TRANS/SCI/1WP29/365 (supplement 1 to amendments series 03); C.N.134.2001.TREATIES-1 of 13 March 2001 and doc. TRANS/SCI/1WP29/366 (supplement 4 to amendments series 03); and C.N.193.2002.TREATIES-1 of 4 March 2002 (adoption); C.N.869.2003.TREATIES-1 of 26 August 2003 and doc. TRANS/SCI/1WP29/367 (supplement 5 to amendments series 03 and

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 442

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### 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. 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.

3. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 44 as from 8 November 1982 in application of article 12 (2) of the Agreement. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. 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.

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

6. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
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.


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 45

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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
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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. 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.

3. Czechoslovakia also applied Regulation No. 45 as from 3 November 1985. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. 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.

5 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

6 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 45 as from 6 May 1984.

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:

- [Regulation No. 45 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply..

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.”

See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
16.46) Regulation No. 46. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of
devices for indirect vision and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation
of these devices

1 September 1981

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
REGISTRATION:
STATUS:
TEXT:

1 September 1981, in accordance with article 1(5).
1 September 1981, No. 4789.

doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/163 and Amend.1 and 2 (amendments series 01); vol. 1505, p.
290 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/168 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01); and
depository 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); vol. 1933, p. 385
and doc. TRANS/WP.29/300 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01); and vol. 2000, p.
486 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/546 (supplement 4 to amendments series 01);
(amendments series 02) and C.N.487.2005.TREATIES-1 of 23 June 2005 (adoption);
C.N.1145.2006.TREATIES-1 of 13 December 2006 and
doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2006/100 (R only) (modifications); C.N.571.2007.TREATIES-
1 of 10 May 2007 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/2007/101 + Amend.1 (Supplement 1 to
amendments series 02) and C.N.1085.2007.TREATIES-3 of 12 November 2007
(adoption); C.N.572.2007.TREATIES-2 of 10 May 2007 and doc.
TRANS/WP.29/2007/11 + Amend.1 (Supplement 1 to amendments series 02) and
C.N.1086.2007.TREATIES-4 of 11 December 2007 (adoption);
C.N.517.2007.TREATIES-1 of 11 January 2008 and doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2006/82
+ amendments referred to in paragraph 48 of the report of the session (Supplement 2 to
amendments series 02) and C.N.490.2008.TREATIES-3 of 14 July 2008 (adoption);
(Supplement 3 to amendments series 02) and C.N.797.2008.TREATIES-4 of 28 October
2008 (adoption); C.N.17.2009.TREATIES-1 of 15 January 2009 and doc.
ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2008/95 (modifications); C.N.34.2009.TREATIES-1 of 22 January
2009 and doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2008/96 + amendments referred to in para. 57 of the
report (supplement 4 to amendments series 02).2

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 46

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Notes:
1 At the time of publication, supplement 2 to the amendments series 01 to Regulation No. 46 was still under consideration.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 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.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 46 as from 18 September 1982. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 46 as from 3 April 1988.

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:

"- [Regulation No. 46 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

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

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

9 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 46 as indicated by the contracting State in its notification of application:

Participant: Date entry into force:
Russian Federation 1 Jan 1988
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

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 1 November 1981

**REGISTRATION:** 1 November 1981, in accordance with article 1(5).

**STATUS:** Parties: 25.

**TEXT:**

1 November 1981, in accordance with article 1(5).

1 November 1981, No. 4789.

Parties* 25


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### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 47

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### Notes:

1. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2. 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.

3. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 47 as from 31 January 1985. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 47 as from 18 September 1982. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5. The German Democratic Republic Regulation No. 47 as from 6 May 1984.

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:

- [Regulation No. 47 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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 Regulation No. 47 was proposed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

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

8 The Government of Switzerland declared that it intended to apply Regulation No. 47 as from 1 April 1983. Subsequently, in a notification received on 23 October 1986, the Government of Switzerland informed the Secretary-General it would no longer apply Regulation No. 47 as from 30 September 1988.
Amendments to Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

27 February 1999

REGISTRATION: 27 February 1999, No. 4789.
STATUS:
16. 48a) Amendments to Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

27 February 1999

REGISTRATION: 27 February 1999, No. 4789.
STATUS:

---
16. 48b) Amendments to Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

18 November 1999

REGISTRATION: 18 November 1999, No. 4789.
STATUS:
16. 49) Regulation No. 49. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and Natural Gas (N.G.) engines as well as positive-ignition (P.I.) engines fuelled with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and vehicles equipped with C.I. and N.G. engines and P.I. engines fuelled with LPG, 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: 32.


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316 XI B 16 49. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - ROAD TRAFFIC
Notes:

1 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 49 as from 6 November 1984. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 49 as from 15 April 1982. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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 to 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.

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No 49 as from 6 May 1984.

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:

- [Regulation No. 49 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

8 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
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 vehicles of category L

1 June 1982

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
1 June 1982, in accordance with 1(5).

REGISTRATION:
1 June 1982, No. 4789.

STATUS:
Parties: 32.

TEXT:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 50

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<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>29 Jun 1990</td>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1 Jun 1982</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
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<td>6 Jan 1999</td>
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<td>19 Dec 1986</td>
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<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
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<td>6 Aug 1986</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
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<td>15 Sep 1988</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>3 Nov 1992 d</td>
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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 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 50 as from 6 March 1985. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 50 as from 18 December 1983. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

6 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 50 as from 6 May 1984.

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:

- [Regulation No. 50 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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.”

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

7 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

8 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 51) Amendments to Regulation No. 51. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions

*17 November 1999*

<table>
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16. 51a) Amendments to Regulation No. 51. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions

17 November 1999

STATUS: XIB 16.51a. Transport and Communications - Road Traffic
16. 52) Regulation No. 52. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of M2 and M3 small capacity vehicles with regard to their general construction

1 November 1982

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1982, in accordance with article 1(5).

REGISTRATION: 1 November 1982, No. 4789.

STATUS: Parties: 25.

TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 52

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<td>30 Oct 1995</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
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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 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.

3 Czechoslovakia applied the Regulation No. 52 as from 10 February 1992. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5 Regulation No. 52 was proposed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 52 as indicated by the contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
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16. 53) Regulation No. 53. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of category L3 vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

I February 1983

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 February 1983, in accordance with article 1(5).
REGISTRATION: 1 February 1983, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 27.
TEXT:

Notes:

1 The amendments were adopted and are binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 53 as from 9 September 2001, except for Yugoslavia. Pursuant to article 12 (3) of the Agreement, the amendments will enter into force for Yugoslavia two months after the period of six months following the date of the notification by the Secretary-General of the proposed amendment, i.e. 9 November 2001.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

3 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.

4 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 53 as from 31 January 1985. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 53 as from 30 July 1984. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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.

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 53 as from 1 February 1983.

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:

- [Regulation No. 53 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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 Regulation No. 53 was proposed by the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

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

8 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

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

10 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 53 as indicated by the contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>
16. 54) Amendments to Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers

7 February 1999

REGISTRATION: 7 February 1999, No. 4789.
16. 54a) Amendments to Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers

7 February 1999

REGISTRATION: 7 February 1999, No. 4789.
STATUS: 7 February 1999, No. 4789.
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.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 55

<table>
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Notes:
1 The amendments were adopted and are binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 55 as from 16 September 2001, except for Yugoslavia. Pursuant to article 12 (3) of the Agreement, the amendments will enter into force for Yugoslavia two months after the period of six months following the date of the notification by the Secretary-General of the proposed amendment, i.e. 16 November 2001.
2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.
3 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.
4 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 55 as from 29 November 1989. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
5 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 55 as from 3 November 1985. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovenia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date
of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

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

Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 55 as indicated by the contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date entry into force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>1 Jan 1988</td>
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</table>
16. 56) Regulation No. 56. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such

**15 June 1983**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>8 Jun 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>28 Sep 1998 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
</tr>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
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<td>European Community</td>
<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>14 Jul 1988</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>19 Nov 1998</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>28 Jan 2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>29 Jun 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>6 Jan 1999</td>
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<td>8 Feb 1996</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
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<td>3 Nov 1992 d</td>
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<td>4 Dec 1995</td>
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<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>1 Apr 1998 d</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
<td>8 May 2000</td>
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<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>26 Feb 1990</td>
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</table>

**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. 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.

3. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 56 as from 31 January 1985. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 56 as from 18 December 1983. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5. 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.

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

7 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

8 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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:**

**STATUS:**
Parties: 31.

**TEXT:**

### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 57

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>12 Feb 1998</td>
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<td>6 Jan 1999</td>
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<td>Belarus</td>
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<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>8 Feb 1996</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>28 Sep 1998 d</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
</tr>
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<td>Croatia</td>
<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
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<td>3 Nov 1992 d</td>
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<td>European Community</td>
<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>18 Apr 2001</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>14 Jul 1988</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>4 Dec 1996</td>
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<td>6 Aug 1986</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>4 Dec 1995</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>15 Sep 1988</td>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>1 Apr 1998 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>15 Jun 1983</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>8 May 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>28 Jan 2002</td>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>29 Jun 1990</td>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>15 Jun 1983</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/SCI/29/343 as updated annually.

2 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.

3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 57 as from 31 January 1985. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 57 as from 18 December 1983. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and
5 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.

6 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 57 as from 9 November 1986.

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:

- [Regulation No. 57 which had] been applied by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

8 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 58) Regulation No. 58. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: 1. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs); 2. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; 3. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP)

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 1 July 1983, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:** 1 July 1983, No. 4789.

**STATUS:** Parties: 33.


### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 58²

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<th>Participant</th>
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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>3 May 1995</td>
<td>Montenegro⁸</td>
<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>8 Jun 1990</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3 Mar 1988</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina³</td>
<td>28 Sep 1998 d</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>25 Mar 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>22 Nov 1999</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>7 Apr 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia⁹</td>
<td>17 Mar 1994 d</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>4 Feb 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic⁴</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
<td>Russian Federation⁹</td>
<td>6 Jan 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>26 May 1999</td>
<td>Serbia³</td>
<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Community⁵</td>
<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
<td>Slovakia⁴</td>
<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>11 Feb 1991</td>
<td>Slovenia³</td>
<td>3 Nov 1992 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France⁶</td>
<td>1 Jul 1983</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>29 Oct 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany⁷</td>
<td>14 Jan 1991</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>4 Dec 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>4 Oct 1995</td>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia³</td>
<td>1 Apr 1998 d</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>15 Sep 1988</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>9 Dec 1999</td>
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<td>Italy⁶</td>
<td>1 Jul 1983</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>9 Aug 2002</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>3 Jul 2002</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>28 Jan 2002</td>
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<td>22 Nov 1993</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

¹ For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

² 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.

³ The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 58 as from 16 November 1987. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

⁴ Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 58 as from 3 November 1985. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
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.

Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 58 as from 9 November 1986.

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:

- [Regulation No. 58 which had] 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...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 58 as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date entry into force</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
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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: 30.

**TEXT:**


**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 59**

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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1 Oct 1983</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
<td>2 Feb 2001</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>European Community</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>1 Oct 1983</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td>28 Jan 2002</td>
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**Notes:**

1 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2 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.

3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 59 as from 18 October 1992. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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 case 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.

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

7 The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 59 as from 18 May 1993. The Government of Yugoslavia, upon depositing its notification of succession to the Agreement on 12 March 2001, did not confirm its application of Regulation No. 59. Subsequently, in a notification received on 31 July 2002, the Government of Yugoslavia informed the Secretary-General that, by virtue of its succession to the Agreement on 12 March 2001, with effect from 27 April 1992, the date of State succession, it confirms its application to Regulation No. 59 as from 18 May 1993. See also note 1 under “former Yugoslavia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
**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**

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 1 July 1984, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:** 1 July 1984, No. 4789.

**STATUS:** Parties: 22.

**TEXT:**

**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 60**

<table>
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<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
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<td>Belarus</td>
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<td>8 Jun 1990</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3 Mar 1988</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>6 Jan 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>26 May 1999</td>
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<td>7 Mar 1996</td>
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<td>European Community(^5)</td>
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<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>8 Feb 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>11 Feb 1991</td>
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<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
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<td>2 Jul 1984</td>
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<td>27 Feb 2003</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>9 Aug 2002</td>
</tr>
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<td>Italy(^4)</td>
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<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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. 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.

3. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 60 as from 1 July 1984. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5. 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 [...]

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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.

6 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 60 as from 3 April 1988.

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:

- [Regulation No. 60 which had] 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...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 61

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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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 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.

3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 61 as from 3 November 1985. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article (3).

5 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 61 as from 3 April 1988.

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:

- [Regulation No. 61 which had] 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...

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.”

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


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 62

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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 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.

3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 62 as from 18 October 1992. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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.

5 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

6 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 62 as from 3 April 1988.

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:

- [Regulation No. 62 which had] 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...

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.”

See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 63) Regulation No. 63. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise

15 August 1985

**ENTRY INTO FORCE: REGISTRATION:**

15 August 1985, in accordance with article 1(5).

**STATUS:**

15 August 1985, No. 4789.

**TEXT:**

Parties: 22.


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**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 63**

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2. 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.

3. The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 63 as from 3 April 1988.

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:

- [Regulation No. 63 which was] applied by the German Democratic Republic but not by the Federal Republic of Germany [is] not to be applied in the future...

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.”

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

4. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 63 as from 16 November 1987. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

August 1985. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

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

8 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 63 as indicated by the contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
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<th>Participant:</th>
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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, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:**
1 October 1985, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**
Parties: 24.

**TEXT:**

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**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 64**

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2 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.

3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 64 as from 18 October 1992. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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.

5 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 64 as from 19 December 1986.

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:

- [Regulation No. 64 which had] 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...

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 65) Regulation No. 65. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
15 June 1986, in accordance with article 1(5).

REGISTRATION:
15 June 1986, No. 4789.

STATUS:

TEXT:

15 June 1986


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 65

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<th>Participant</th>
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2 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.

3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 65 as from 3 April 1988.

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:

- [Regulation No. 65 which was] applied by the German Democratic republic but not by the Federal Republic of Germany [is] not to be applied in the future...

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.”

See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 66) Regulation No. 66. Uniform technical prescriptions 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: 27.
TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 66²

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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 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.

³ 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.

4 See note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

6 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 66 as indicated by the contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date entry into force:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>1 Jan 1988</td>
</tr>
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16. 67) Amendments to Regulation No. 67. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system

*Geneva, 13 November 1999*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 13 November 1999.

**REGISTRATION:** 13 November 1999, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**

———
16. 67a) Amendments to Regulation No. 67. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system

Geneva, 13 November 1999

STATUS:
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

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 1 May 1987

**REGISTRATION:** 1 May 1987, in accordance with article 1(5).

**STATUS:** Parties: 20.

**TEXT:** Doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.67; and vol. 1949, p. 352 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/475 (supplement 1 to the original).

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### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 68

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<td>3 Mar 1988</td>
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<td>23 May 2000</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>7 Mar 1996</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>1 May 1987</td>
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### 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. 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.

3. The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 68 as from 21 May 1991. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

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

6. See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 69) Amendments to Regulation No. 69. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers

7 February 1999

REGISTRATION: 7 February 1999, No. 4789.
16. 69a) Amendments to Regulation No. 69. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers

7 February 1999

REGISTRATION: 7 February 1999, No. 4789.
STATUS:
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: 33.


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<td>28 Jul 1993</td>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
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</table>
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 The amendments were adopted and are binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 70 as from 12 September 2001, except for Yugoslavia. Pursuant to article 12 (3) of the Agreement, the amendments will enter into force for Yugoslavia two months after the period of six months following the date of the notification by the Secretary-General of the proposed amendment, i.e. 12 November 2001.

3 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.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 70 as from 19 June 1990. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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.

7 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
**16. 71** Regulation No. 71. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver’s field of vision

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 1 August 1987, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:** 1 August 1987, No. 4789.

**STATUS:** Parties: 22.


### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 71

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<td>1 Aug 1987</td>
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### Notes:

1. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2. 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.

3. Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 64 as from 18 October 1992. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4. 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.

5. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
**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)**

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 15 February 1988, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:** 15 February 1988, No. 4789.

**STATUS:** Parties: 23.

**TEXT:** Doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505-Rev.1/Add.71; vol. 1527, p. 286 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); vol. 1693, p. 92 and docs. TRANS/SC1/WP29/306 and 312 (supplement 1 to the original); vol. 1872, p. 502 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); vol. 2024, p. 36 and doc. TRANS/SC/29/571 (supplement 2 to the original); depositary notification C.N.118.2001.TREATIES-1 of 12 March 2001 and doc. TRANS/SC/29/769 (amendments series 01) and C.N.785.2001.TREATIES-2 (Reissued) of 18 October 2001 (adoption).

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**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 72**

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<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
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</table>

**Notes:**

1. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/SC/29/343 as updated annually.

2. The amendments were adopted and are binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 72 as from 12 September 2001, except for South Africa. Pursuant to article 12 (3) of the Agreement, the amendments will enter into force for South Africa two months after the period of six months following the date of the notification by the Secretary-General of the proposed amendment, i.e. 12 November 2001.

3. 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.

4. 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.

Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
16. 73) Regulation No. 73. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1988
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1988, in accordance with article 1(5).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 73

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Notes:

1 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2 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.

3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 73 as from 9 June 1991. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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.

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

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 The Government of Yugoslavia, upon depositing its notification of succession to the Agreement on 12 March 2001, confirmed its application of Regulation No. 73. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 74) Regulation No. 74. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of category L1 vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 15 June 1988, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:** 15 June 1988, No. 4789.

**STATUS:** Parties: 23


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### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 74

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<td>Latvia</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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</table>

**Notes:**

1. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2. 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.
3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 74 as from 15 June 1988. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5 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.

6 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 75) Amendments to Regulation No. 75. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds

7 February 1999

REGISTRATION: 7 February 1999, No. 4789.
STATUS:
16. 75a) Amendments to Regulation No. 75. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds

7 February 1999

REGISTRATION: 7 February 1999, No. 4789.

STATUS: 7 February 1999, No. 4789.
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: 18.

TEXT:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 76

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Notes:
1 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2 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.

3 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 76 as from 1 July 1988.

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:

- [Regulation No. 76 which had] 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...

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 Regulation No. 76 was proposed by the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

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

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
30 September 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
30 September 1988, in accordance with article 1(5).

REGISTRATION:
30 September 1988, No. 4789.

STATUS:
Parties: 27.

TEXT:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 77

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Notes:
For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

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.

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.

Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
16. 78) Regulation No. 78. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories L1, L2, L3, L4 and L5 with regard to braking

15 October 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1988, in accordance with article (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 October 1988, No. 4789.


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 78

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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 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.
3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 78 as from 21 February 1989. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 78 as from 1 January 1990. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

7 The German Democratic Republic applied Regulation No. 78 as from 24 April 1989.

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:

- [Regulation No. 78 which had] 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:

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."

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

8 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
Amendments to Regulation No. 79. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment

7 February 1999

REGISTRATION: 7 February 1999, No. 4789.
STATUS:
16. 79a) Amendments to Regulation No. 79. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment

7 February 1999

REGISTRATION: 7 February 1999, No. 4789.
STATUS:
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.


### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 80\(^2\)

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### Notes:

1. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

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

6 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 80 as indicated by the contracting State in its notification of application:

<table>
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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

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
1 March 1989

REGISTRATION:
1 March 1989, in accordance with article 1(5).

STATUS:

TEXT:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 812

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<td>France5</td>
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| Italy5              | 1 Mar 1989                               | Republic of
|                     |                                          | Macedonia          |                                          |
| Japan               | 1 May 2001                               | Turkey              | 8 May 2000                               |
| Lithuania           | 28 Jan 2002                              |                     |                                          |

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 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.

3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 81 as from 18 October 1992. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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.

5 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
16.82) Regulation No. 82. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2)

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 17 March 1989, in accordance with article 1(5).
STATUS: Parties: 23.

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<td>Hungary</td>
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</table>

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 The amendments were adopted and are binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 82 as from 12 September 2001, except for South Africa. Pursuant to article 12 (3) of the Agreement, the amendments will enter into force for South Africa two months after the period of six months following the date of the notification by the Secretary-General of the proposed amendment, i.e. 12 November 2001.

3 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.

4 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.

5 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date
of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
**16.83** Regulation No. 83. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
5 November 1989

**REGISTRATION:**
5 November 1989, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**
Parties: 32.


---

**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 83**

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380  XI B 1683. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - ROAD TRAFFIC
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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

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
15 July 1990, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:**
15 July 1990, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**
Parties: 25.1

**TEXT:**

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**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 84**

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**Notes:**
1 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 dates indicated below:

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2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/ WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 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.

4 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 84 as from 21 May 1991. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 84 as from 27 August 1991. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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 note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
15 September 1990, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:**
15 September 1990, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**
Parties: 32.

**TEXT:**

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**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 85**

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**Notes:**
1 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as updated annually.
2 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.
3 The former Yugoslavia applied Regulation No. 85 as from 21 May 1991. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
4 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 85 as from 27 August 1991. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note
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.

6 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

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

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**

1 August 1990

**REGISTRATION:**

1 August 1990, in accordance with article 1(5).

**STATUS:**

1 August 1990; No. 4789.

**TEXT:**


---

**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 86**

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**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 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.

3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 86 as from 18 October 1992. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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 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.
16. 87) Regulation No. 87. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of
daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
1 November 1990, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:**
1 November 1990, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**
Parties: 21.

**TEXT:**


### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 87

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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. 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.

3. 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.

4. Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5. See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 88

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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 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.
3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
16. 89) Regulation No. 89. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Vehicles with regard to limitation of their maximum speed or their adjustable speed limitation function; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limiting device (SLD) or adjustable speed limitation device (ASLD) of an approved type; III. Speed limitation devices (SLD) and adjustable speed limitation device (ASLD)

1 October 1992

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 October 1992, in accordance with article 1(5).
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1992, No. 4789.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 892

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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  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.

3  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.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 90) Regulation No. 90. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies and drum-brake linings 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: 30.

TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 90²

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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 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.

3 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.

4 See note 1 regarding "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section at the front of this volume.

5 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
16. 91) Regulation No. 91. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of
side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
15 October 1993, in accordance with article 1(5).

REGISTRATION:
15 October 1993, No. 4789.

STATUS:
Parties: 28.

vol. 1991, p. 343 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/454 (supplement 1 to the original);
(supplement 2 to the original); C.N.449.2000.TREATIES-1 of 29 June 2000 and
doc. TRANS/WP.29/733 (supplement 3 to the original); C.N.119.2002.TREATIES-1
of 12 February 2002 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/834 (supplement 4 to the original)
and
of 16 January 2003 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/903 (supplement 5 to the original) and
C.N.705.2003.TREATIES-2 of 17 July 2003 (adoption); C.N.888.2003.TREATIES-4
of 27 August 2003 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/948 (supplement 6 to the original) and
of 4 March 2004 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/983 (procès-verbal concerning certain
modifications); C.N.179.2004.TREATIES-1 of March 2004 and
doc.TRANS/WP.29/984 (procès-verbal concerning certain modifications); C.N.1306.2004.TREATIES-1 of 23 December 2004 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/2004/54
(supplement 7 to the original) and C.N.492.2005.TREATIES-1 of 23 June 2005
(adoption); C.N.1342.2005.TREATIES-1 of 4 January 2006 and doc.
TRANS/WP.29/2005/74 (supplement 8 to the original) and C.N.535.2006.TREATIES-1
of 11 July 2006 (adoption); C.N.623.2006.TREATIES-1 of 2 August 2006 and
doc.TRANS/WP.29/65 (supplement 9 to the original) and C.N.169.2007.TREATIES-1
of 7 February 2007 (adoption); C.N.1225.2007.TREATIES-1 of 11 January 2008 and
doc.ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/73 (supplement 10 to the original) and
of 15 April 2008 and doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2008/29 (supplement 11 to the original) and

Notes:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 912

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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 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.

3 Czechoslovakia applied Regulation No. 91 as from 15 October 1993. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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.

5 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
16. 92) Regulation No. 92. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of non-original replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motorcycles, mopeds and three-wheeled vehicles

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1993
REGISTRATION: 1 November 1993, in accordance with article 1(5).
STATUS: 1 November 1993, No. 4789.


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 92

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Notes:
1 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. 92, with effect from the dates indicated below:

| Participant: Finland          | Date of effect of the cessation of application: 1 Feb 2007 |

3 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.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1(3).
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)

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 February 1994
REGISTRATION: 27 February 1994, in accordance with article 1(5).
STATUS: Parties: 25.

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2 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.
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4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
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: 22.


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 94

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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 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.

3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

4 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 94 as indicated by the contracting State in its notification of application:

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Participant: Date entry into force:
Britain and Northern Ireland
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).


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 95

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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 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.
3 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
4 Date of entry into force of Regulation No. 95 as indicated by the contracting State in its notification of application.

Participant: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Date entry into force: 6 Jul 1995
15 December 1995, in accordance with article 1(5).

15 December 1995, No. 4789.

Parties: 23.


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
REGISTRATION: 15 December 1995, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 23.

**Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 96**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>12 Feb 1998</td>
<td>Montenegro⁵</td>
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<td>16 Jan 2001</td>
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<td>5 Jul 2002</td>
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**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 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.

³ 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.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

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

Entry Into Force: 1 January 1996, in accordance with article 1(5).
Registration: 1 January 1996, No. 4789.
Status: Parties: 23.
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<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
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<td>France</td>
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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 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.
3 In a letter dated 29 July 1998, the European Community informed the Secretary-General of the following:

XI B 16 97. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - ROAD TRAFFIC 405
"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.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
15 April 1996

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**

15 April 1996, in accordance with article 1(5).

**REGISTRATION:**

15 April 1996, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**


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### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 98

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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 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.

3 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.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).

5 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

15 April 1996

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 April 1996, in accordance with article 1(5).
REGISTRATION: 15 April 1996, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 25.

Text:

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 99

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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 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.
3 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.

4 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3).
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 August 1996, in accordance with article 1(4).
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.\(^1\)

### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 100\(^3\)

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**Notes:**

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of...
entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 100, pursuant to article 1 (4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 100, pursuant to article 1(5):

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<td>Bulgaria**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia***</td>
<td>25 Feb 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine****</td>
<td>1 May 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa*****</td>
<td>18 Apr 2001</td>
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<td>New Zealand******</td>
<td>27 Nov 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See declaration made by Japan upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

**In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Bulgaria notified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of Bulgaria implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by Bulgaria upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

***See declaration made by Australia upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

****See declaration made by Ukraine upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

*****See declaration made by South Africa upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

******In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

4 See declaration made by the European Community upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

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.

5 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.101) Regulation No. 101. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars powered by an internal combustion engine only, or powered by a hybrid electric power train with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and/or the measurement of electric energy consumption and electric range, and of categories M1 and N1 vehicles powered by an electric power train only with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and electric range

1 January 1997

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1997, in accordance with article 1(4).
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1997, No. 4789.
STATUS:
TEXT:


### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 101

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<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
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1 January 1997

**XIB 16.101. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - ROAD TRAFFIC** 413
Notes:

1 The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 101, pursuant to article 1 (4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 101, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan*</td>
<td>25 Sep 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>South Africa******</td>
<td>18 Apr 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand******</td>
<td>27 Nov 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See declaration made by Japan upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

**In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Bulgaria notified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of Bulgaria implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by Bulgaria upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

***See declaration made by Australia upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

****See declaration made by Ukraine upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

*****See declaration made by South Africa upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

4 See declaration made by the European Community upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

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.

5 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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(4).
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.1

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 102

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>13 Dec 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
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<td>Belarus</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<td>European Community</td>
<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>13 Dec 1996</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>13 Dec 1996</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
<td>19 Nov 1998</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>28 Jan 2002</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>13 Dec 1996</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>13 Dec 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>13 Dec 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>13 Dec 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>13 Dec 1996</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Notes:
1 The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1(4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 102, pursuant to article 1(4);
or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 102, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan*</td>
<td>25 Sep 1998</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ukraine****</td>
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<td>South Africa*****</td>
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<td>New Zealand******</td>
<td>27 Nov 2001</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*See declaration made by Japan upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

**In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Bulgaria notified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of Bulgaria implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by Bulgaria upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

***See declaration made by Australia upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

****See declaration made by Ukraine upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

*****See declaration made by South Africa upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

******In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

4 See declaration made by the European Community upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

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.

5 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
**16. 103) Regulation No. 103. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement catalytic converters for power-driven vehicles**

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 23 February 1997, in accordance with article 1(4).

**REGISTRATION:** 23 February 1997, No. 4789.

**STATUS:** Parties: See XI-B-16.1.


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### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 103

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>23 Feb 1997</td>
<td>Montenegro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>23 Feb 1997</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Community</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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**Notes:**

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1(4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their...
disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 103, pursuant to article 1 (4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 103, pursuant to article 1(5):

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*See declaration made by Japan upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

**In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Bulgaria notified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of Bulgaria implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by Bulgaria upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

***See declaration made by Australia upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

****See declaration made by Ukraine upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

*****See declaration made by South Africa upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

******In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

4 See declaration made by the European Community upon acceptance to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

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."

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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.

5 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 104) Regulation No. 104. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for vehicles of category M, N and O

**15 January 1998**

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
15 January 1998, in accordance with article 1(4).

**REGISTRATION:**

**STATUS:**
Parties: See XI-B-16.

**TEXT:**

---

### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 104

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<thead>
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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement
thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation " reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under " Application of regulation " is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under " Application of regulation " reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 104, pursuant to article 1 (4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 104, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant:</th>
<th>Date of the notification:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The European Community implicitly notified its non-application of Regulation 104 upon accession by virtue of its declaration restricting its application to those Regulations in force at the date of accession, i.e. 23 January 1999. Regulation 104 was not in force at that time, but had been circulated as a draft Regulation, pursuant to article 1 (5) of the Agreement. In a communication dated 16 April 1999, the European Community subsequently confirmed its intention to reserve its position with regard to the entry into force of the Regulation for the European Community. See declaration made by the European Community upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

**See declaration made by Japan upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

***In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Bulgaria notified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of Bulgaria implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by Bulgaria upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

****See declaration made by Australia upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

*****See declaration made by Ukraine upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

******In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

4 See declaration made by the European Community upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

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

**STATUS:**
16. 105a) 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.
STATUS: 13 January 2000, No. 4789.
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 May 1998, in accordance with article 1(4).
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.1


### Contracting Parties applying Regulation No 106

<table>
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<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>7 May 1998</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement.
thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 106, pursuant to article 1 (4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 106, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Community*</td>
<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan**</td>
<td>25 Sep 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latvia***</td>
<td>19 Nov 1998</td>
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<td>Bulgaria****</td>
<td>22 Nov 1999</td>
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<td>Australia*****</td>
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<td>Ukraine******</td>
<td>1 May 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa***********</td>
<td>18 Apr 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand*************</td>
<td>27 Nov 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The European Community implicitly notified its non-application of Regulation 106 upon accession by virtue of its declaration restricting its application to those Regulations in force at the date of accession, i.e. 23 January 1998. Regulation 106 was not in force at that time, but had been circulated as a draft Regulation, pursuant to article 1 (5) of the Agreement. In a communication dated 16 April 1999, the European Community subsequently confirmed its intention to reserve its position with regard to the entry into force of the Regulation for the European Community. See declaration made by the European Community upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

** See declaration made by Japan upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

***See declaration made by Latvia upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

**** In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Bulgaria notified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of Bulgaria implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by Bulgaria upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

*****See declaration made by Australia upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

******See declaration made by Ukraine upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

*******See declaration made by South Africa upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

******** In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

4 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 107) Modifications to Regulation No. 107. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-deck large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction

STATUS:
16.107a) Modifications to Regulation No. 107. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-deck large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction
16.108) Modifications to Regulation No. 108: Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers

Geneva, 14 June 1999


STATUS:
16. 108a) Modifications to Regulation No. 108: Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers

Geneva, 14 June 1999

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(4).
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.

TEXT:


Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 109

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<th>Participant</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1 The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into
force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 109, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 109, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Community*</td>
<td>23 Jan 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan**</td>
<td>25 Sep 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia****</td>
<td>25 Feb 2000</td>
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<td>Ukraine*****</td>
<td>1 May 2000</td>
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<td>South Africa******</td>
<td>18 Apr 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The European Community implicitly notified its non-application of Regulation 109 upon accession by virtue of its declaration restricting its application to those Regulations in force at the date of accession, i.e. 23 Jy 1998. Regulation 109 was not in force at that time, but had been circulated as a draft Regulation, pursuant to article 1(5) of the Agreement. In a communication dated 16 April 1999, the European Community subsequently confirmed its intention to reserve its position with regard to the entry into force of the Regulation for the European Community. See declaration made by the European Community upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16

**See declaration made by Japan upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

***In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Bulgaria notified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of Bulgaria implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by Bulgaria upon accession to the Agreement in XI.B.16.

****See declaration made by Australia upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

*****See declaration made by Ukraine upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

******See declaration made by South Africa upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

1 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

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

5 See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6 In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply, inter alia, Regulation No. 109 annexed to the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.
16. 110) Regulation No. 110. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of:
I. Specific components of motor vehicles using compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of specific components of an approved type for the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system

Geneva, 28 December 2000

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 December 2000, in accordance with article 1(4).
REGISTRATION: 28 December 2000, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.1

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>
Notes:

1 The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 110, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 110, pursuant to article 1(5):

| Participant                  | Date of the notification:
|------------------------------|-----------------------------
| Japan                        | 11 Dec 2000                 
| Australia*                   | 26 Feb 2001                 
| New Zealand**                | 27 Nov 2001                 
| Thailand                     | 2 Mar 2006                  

*The notification of cessation was accompanied by the following:

"[I]t had been the intention of the Government of Australia to notify its disagreement to [Regulation 110] when first circulated under [communication dated 28 June 2000] but [...] it was unable to do so before the 28 December 2000 deadline.

[It is] the intention of the Government of Australia to cease applying [Regulation 110] in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 6 of the Agreement. [The Government of Australia] further notifies that during the twelve month notice period, Australia will not be in a position to apply [Regulation 110]. The Government of Australia regrets any inconvenience that may arise."

**In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

4 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.

5 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.111) Regulation No. 111. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tank vehicles of categories N and O with regard to rollover stability

**Geneva, 28 December 2000**

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 28 December 2000, in accordance with article 1(4).

**REGISTRATION:** 28 December 2000, No. 4789.

**STATUS:** Parties: See XI-B-16.


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<th>Participant</th>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>28 Dec 2000</td>
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</table>
| Greece      | 28 Dec 2000                              | The former Yugoslav Republic of
| Hungary     | 28 Dec 2000                              | Macedonia   | 28 Dec 2000                             |
| Italy       | 28 Dec 2000                              | Turkey      | 28 Dec 2000                             |
| Latvia      | 28 Dec 2000                              | Ukraine     | 28 Dec 2000                             |
| Lithuania   | 28 Jan 2002                              | United Kingdom of Great Britain and
| Luxembourg  | 28 Dec 2000                              | Northern Ireland | 28 Dec 2000 |

**Notes:**

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1(4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their
disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 111, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 111, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification:</th>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>11 Dec 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia*</td>
<td>26 Feb 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand**</td>
<td>27 Nov 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The notification of cessation was accompanied by the following:

"It had been the intention of the Government of Australia to notify its disagreement to [Regulation 111] when first circulated under [communication dated 28 June 2000] but [...] it was unable to do so before the 28 December 2000 deadline.

[It is] the intention of the Government of Australia to cease applying [Regulation 111] in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 6 of the Agreement. [The Government of Australia] further notifies that during the twelve month notice period, Australia will not be in a position to apply [Regulation 111]. The Government of Australia regrets any inconvenience that may arise."

**In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

4 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.

5 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.112) Regulation No. 112. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps

Geneva, 21 September 2001

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 September 2001, in accordance with article 1(4).
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.12

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<td>21 Sep 2001</td>
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<td>21 Sep 2001</td>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>21 Sep 2001</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>21 Sep 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.112) Regulation No. 112. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps
### Notes:

1. Contracting Parties having notified the Secretary-General on the date indicated below, subject to one year’s notice, their intention to cease to apply Regulation No. 112, pursuant to the provisions of article 1 (6) of the Agreement, as amended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>24 Jan 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>22 Jul 2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 112, pursuant to article 1 (4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 112, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand *</td>
<td>27 Nov 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

3. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

4. Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

5. See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 113) Regulation No. 113. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps

Geneva, 21 September 2001

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 September 2001, in accordance with article 1(4).
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 113

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>[21 Sep 2001]</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>28 Jan 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>21 Sep 2001</td>
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<td>15 Apr 2002</td>
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<td>3 Feb 2006</td>
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<td>Belarus</td>
<td>21 Sep 2001</td>
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<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>21 Sep 2001</td>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>[21 Sep 2001]</td>
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<td>Participant</td>
<td>Date of the notification</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>21 Sep 2001</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>21 Sep 2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Contracting Parties having notified the Secretary-General on the date indicated below, subject to one year’s notice, their intention to cease to apply Regulation No. 113, pursuant to the provisions of article 1(6) of the Agreement, as amended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>24 Jan 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>22 Jul 2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1(4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

   States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

   States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 113, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 113, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand *</td>
<td>27 Nov 2001</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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*In a communication received on 18 January 2002, the Government of New Zealand, in connection with its accession to the Agreement, clarified its intention to apply certain Regulations annexed to the Agreement. By notifying the application of certain Regulations, the Government of New Zealand implicitly notified the non-application of those Regulations not specified, in accordance with article 1(5) of the Agreement. See declaration made by New Zealand upon accession to the Agreement in chapter XI.B.16.

3. For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

4. Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

5. See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.114) Regulation No. 114. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of:
I. An airbag module for a replacement airbag system;
II. A replacement steering wheel equipped with an airbag module of an approved type;
III. A replacement airbag system other than that installed in a steering wheel.

Geneva, 1 February 2003

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 February 2003, in accordance with article 1(4).
REGISTRATION: 1 February 2003, No. 4789.
TEXT: Depositary notification C.N.123.2003.TREATIES-1 of 6 February 2003 and
doc.TRANS/WP.29.881.2.

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 114

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>1 Feb 2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.
States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 114, pursuant to article 1 (4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 114, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>12 Dec 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>17 Dec 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

3 Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

4 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.115) Regulation No. 115. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of:
I. Specific LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of LPG in their propulsion system; II. Specific CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of CNG in their propulsion system.  

30 October 2003

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 October 2003, in accordance with article 1 (4).
REGISTRATION: 30 October 2003, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.1


<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
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<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>30 Oct 2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.
States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 115, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 115, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>23 Sep 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>17 Oct 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.116) Regulation No. 116. Uniform technical prescriptions concerning the protection of motor vehicles against unauthorized use

Geneva, 6 April 2005

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 April 2005, in accordance with article 1(4).
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.
TEXT:


**Participant** | Application of regulation, Succession(d) | **Participant** | Application of regulation, Succession(d)
---|---|---|---
Austria | 6 Apr 2005 | Montenegro | 23 Oct 2006
Azerbaijan | 6 Apr 2005 | Netherlands | 6 Apr 2005
Belarus | 6 Apr 2005 | New Zealand | 6 Apr 2005
Belgium | 6 Apr 2005 | Norway | 6 Apr 2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina | 6 Apr 2005 | Poland | 6 Apr 2005
Bulgaria | 6 Apr 2005 | Portugal | 6 Apr 2005
Croatia | 6 Apr 2005 | Romania | 6 Apr 2005
Czech Republic | 6 Apr 2005 | Russian Federation | 6 Apr 2005
Denmark | 6 Apr 2005 | Serbia | 6 Apr 2005
Estonia | 6 Apr 2005 | Slovakia | 6 Apr 2005
European Community | 6 Apr 2005 | Slovenia | 6 Apr 2005
Finland | 6 Apr 2005 | South Africa | 6 Apr 2005
France | 6 Apr 2005 | Spain | 6 Apr 2005
Germany | 6 Apr 2005 | Sweden | 6 Apr 2005
Greece | 6 Apr 2005 | Switzerland | 6 Apr 2005
Hungary | 6 Apr 2005 | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 6 Apr 2005
Italy | 6 Apr 2005 | Turkey | 6 Apr 2005
Japan | 6 Apr 2005 | Ukraine | 6 Apr 2005
Latvia | 6 Apr 2005 | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 6 Apr 2005
Lithuania | 6 Apr 2005 | | |
Luxembourg | 6 Apr 2005 | | |
Malaysia | 3 Feb 2006 | | |

**Notes:**

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixty-fifth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their
disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 116, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 116, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
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2 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
**16.117** Regulation No. 117. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tyres with regard to rolling sound emissions and to adhesion on wet surfaces

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
6 April 2005, in accordance with article 1(4).

**REGISTRATION:**
6 April 2005, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**
Parties: See XI-B-16.

**TEXT:**

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</table>
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 6 Apr 2005 | 445
| Turkey                            | 6 Apr 2005                              |
| Ukraine                           | 6 Apr 2005                              |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 6 Apr 2005 |

**Notes:**
1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1(4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.
States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 117, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 117, pursuant to article 1(5):

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<td>2 Mar 2006</td>
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2 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.118) Regulation No. 118. Uniform technical prescriptions concerning the burning behaviour of materials used in the interior construction of certain categories of motor vehicles

Geneva, 6 April 2005

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Notes:

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1(4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 118, pursuant to article 1(4);
or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 118, pursuant to article 1(5):

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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
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<td>29 Mar 2005</td>
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Participant: Thailand  
Date of the notification: 2 Mar 2006

2 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
**Regulation No. 119. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of cornering lamps for power-driven vehicles**

*Geneva, 6 April 2005*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
6 April 2005, in accordance with article 1(4).

**REGISTRATION:**
6 April 2005, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**
Parties: See XI-B-16.

**TEXT:**
Depositary notifications:
- C.N.1089.2004.TREATIES-4 of 6 October 2004 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/1034
- C.N.631.2006.TREATIES-1 of 2 August 2006 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/2006/69 (supplement 1 to the original)
- C.N.183.2007.TREATIES-1 of 7 February 2007 (adoption)
- C.N.1234.2007.TREATIES-1 of 11 January 2008 and doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/79 (supplement 2 to the original)
- C.N.314.2008.TREATIES-1 of 15 April 2008 and doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2008/37 (supplement 3 to the original)
- C.N.821.2008.TREATIES-3 of 30 October 2008 (adoption)

<table>
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**Notes:**

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such
States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 119, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 119, pursuant to article 1(5):

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<th>Date of the notification</th>
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2 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.120) Regulation No. 120. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors and in non-road mobile machinery, with regard to the measurement of the net power, net torque and specific fuel consumption

Geneva, 6 April 2005

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 April 2005, in accordance with article 1(4).
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.

<table>
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| Hungary                      | 6 Apr 2005                               | The former Yugoslav Republic of
|                              |                                          | Macedonia                   | 6 Apr 2005                               |
| Italy                        | 6 Apr 2005                               | Turkey                      | 6 Apr 2005                               |
| Latvia                       | 6 Apr 2005                               | Ukraine                     | 6 Apr 2005                               |
| Lithuania                    | 6 Apr 2005                               | United Kingdom of Great Britain and
|                              |                                          | Northern Ireland            | 6 Apr 2005                               |
| Luxembourg                   | 6 Apr 2005                               |                            |                                          |
| Malaysia                     | 3 Feb 2006                               |                            |                                          |

Notes:

1 The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation"
reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 120, pursuant to article 1 (4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 120, pursuant to article 1(5):

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2 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.121) Regulation No. 121. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the location and identification of hand controls, telltales and indicators

*Geneva, 18 January 2006*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 18 January 2006, in accordance with article 1(4).

**REGISTRATION:** 18 January 2006, No. 4789.

**STATUS:** Parties: See XI-B-16.1

**TEXT:**


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**Notes:**

1 The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1(4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.
States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 121, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 121, pursuant to article 1(5):

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<th>Participant:</th>
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2 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 122) Regulation No. 122. Uniform technical prescriptions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to their heating systems

Geneva, 18 January 2006

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 January 2006, in accordance with article 1(4).
REGISTRATION: 18 January 2006, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: See XI-B-16.

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Notes:
1 The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their
disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "**Application of regulation**" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 122, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 122, pursuant to article 1(5):

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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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### Notes:

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.
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States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 123, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 123, pursuant to article 1(5):

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2 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16.124) Regulation No. 124. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of wheels for passenger cars

Geneva, 2 February 2007

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 February 2007, in accordance with article 1(4).
REGISTRATION: 2 February 2007, No. 4789.

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Notes:

1. The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is
reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 124, pursuant to article 1(4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 124, pursuant to article 1(5):

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2 See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
16. 125) Regulation No. 125. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the forward field of vision of the driver

Geneva, 9 November 2007

<table>
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<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1 The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation " reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation " is the date of deposit of the notification.
States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 124, pursuant to article 1 (4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 124, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>15 Jan 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1 Feb 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Contracting Parties having notified the Secretary-General on the date indicated below, subject to one year’s notice, their intention to cease to apply Regulation No. 125, pursuant to the provisions of article 1 (6) of the Agreement, as amended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>29 Oct 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Date of the notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>17 Oct 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16.126) Regulation No. 126 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of partitioning systems to protect passengers against displaced luggage, supplied as non-original equipment

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:**
9 November 2007, in accordance with article 1(4).

**REGISTRATION:**
9 November 2007, No. 4789.

**STATUS:**

**TEXT:**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Application of regulation, Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Community</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>9 Nov 2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1 The Regulation enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 1 (4). The date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Regulation for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Regulation, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Regulation may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 1(7) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of regulation" is the date of deposit of the notification.
States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Regulation, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Regulation as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of regulation" reflects the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Agreement.

Following is the list of Contracting Parties that notified their objection to draft Regulation No. 124, pursuant to article 1 (4); or declared the non-application of Regulation No. 124, pursuant to article 1(5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant:</th>
<th>Date of the notification:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>15 Jan 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1 Feb 2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contracting Parties having notified the Secretary-General on the date indicated below, subject to one year’s notice, their intention to cease to apply Regulation No. 125, pursuant to the provisions of article 1 (6) of the Agreement, as amended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant:</th>
<th>Date of the notification:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>29 Oct 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant:</th>
<th>Date of the notification:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>17 Oct 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 1962

NOT YET IN FORCE: see article 8 which reads as follows: "1. This Agreement shall come into force on the ninetieth day after five of the countries referred to in article 7, paragraph 1 (i.e., Countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference), have signed it without reservation as to ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. 2. With respect to any country which ratifies or accedes to this Agreement after five countries have signed it without reservation as to ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said country has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.".


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signatures, Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>29 Jun</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>19 Jan</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>13 Feb</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>10 Apr</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>22 Jun</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>23 Oct</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td>19 Jun</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 Mar</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 Jan</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td>19 Jan</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1 Although listed for reasons of convenience, this Agreement is not limited to transport by road.
2 See note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
3 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
4 With a declaration that the Polish People's Republic is not bound by paragraph 2 and 3 of article 12 of the Agreement.
5 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 25 September 1963. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
NOT YET IN FORCE: see article 18 which reads as follows: "1. The present Agreement shall be open until 30 June 1962 for signature, and thereafter for accession, by countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe and countries admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference. 2. The Agreement shall be ratified. 3. The instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the manner provided for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this article. 4. On the expiry of two years after 30 June 1962, or at an earlier date if at least three of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of this article so request, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall invite the governments of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 to send representatives to a meeting to consider whether it is possible and expedient to bring the Agreement into force, having regard to whether or not the countries prepared to deposit their instruments of ratification or accession are contiguous. If at that meeting at least three countries deposit their instruments of ratification or accession, the Agreement shall enter into force between them on the one hundred and eightieth day after the deposit of the said instruments; if this condition is not fulfilled, no instrument of ratification or accession shall be deposited, a further meeting shall be convened by the Secretary-General when three of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 so request and the Agreement shall enter into force on the one hundred and eightieth day after the deposit at that meeting of at least three instruments of ratification or accession. 5. Each country which ratifies or accedes to the present Agreement after at least three countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession at the meeting provided for in paragraph 4 of this article shall become a Contracting Party to the Agreement on the one hundred and eightieth day after it ratification or accession."

STATUS: Signatories: 8.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>29 May 1962</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1 Mar 1962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>12 Apr 1962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>17 May 1962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Britain and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>31 Jan 1962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
3 With a declaration that the Polish People's Republic is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22 of the Agreement.
Vienna, 8 November 1968

19. **Convention on Road Traffic**

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 21 May 1977, in accordance with article 47(1).

**REGISTRATION:** 21 May 1977, No. 15705.

**STATUS:** Signatories: 36. Parties: 68.

**TEXT:**


**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) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Guyana</td>
<td>31 Jan 1973 a</td>
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<td>Armenia</td>
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<td>Holy See</td>
<td>8 Nov 1968</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>3 Jul 2002 a</td>
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<td>Indonesiena</td>
<td>8 Nov 1968</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
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<td>8 Nov 1968</td>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>14 Mar 1980 a</td>
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<td>8 Nov 1968</td>
<td>29 Oct 1980</td>
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<td>Central African Republic</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>16 Sep 2005 a</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>8 Nov 1968</td>
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<td>Liberia</td>
<td>20 Nov 1991 a</td>
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<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>8 Nov 1968</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>23 Nov 1992 d</td>
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<td>Monaco</td>
<td>6 Jun 1978 a</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
<td>30 Sep 1977 a</td>
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<td>Mongolia</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
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<td>Niger</td>
<td>11 Jul 1975 a</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>1 Apr 1985</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>19 Mar 1986 a</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>8 Nov 1968</td>
<td>9 Dec 1971</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>6 Oct 2006 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>23 Jul 1993 a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>8 Nov 1968</td>
<td>27 Dec 1973</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ghana</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>8 Nov 1968</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>29 Dec 1969</td>
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<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>26 May 1993 a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).

Belgium 14

16 May 1989

Reservations to article 10 (3) and 18 (3).

Brazil 15

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 territory 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.
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 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.

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 graveled 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, (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."

FINLAND

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."

GERMANY

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 5, paragraph 58**

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 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.

**HUNGARY**

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."

**KUWAIT**

**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 artiicle 52 of the said Convention.

**Declaration:**

Morocco will treat mopeds as motor cycles.

**NETHERLANDS**

**Reservations:**

"Notwithstanding Article 16, paragraph 1, and the amended Article 16, paragraph 1, getting into the left-hand lane is not mandatory in the Netherlands;

Notwithstanding Article 26, paragraph 1, it is not prohibited for road-users to cut across files of school children accompanied by a person in charge and other processions;

Notwithstanding Article 27, paragraph 3, it is not prohibited in the Netherlands for cyclists and moped riders to carry passengers on their vehicles;

Notwithstanding Articles 35 and 36, agricultural and forestry tractors, vehicles for the disabled, motorcycles of limited speed and the trailers towed by them are not required to display a registration number;

Notwithstanding the amended Article 35, a reservation is made with respect to vehicles that are required to display a registration number."

**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]."

**POLAND**

**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 on Road Traffic, article 38 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on 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 principles 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 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".]

SLOVAKIA

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 shall 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 18, paragraph 3

Switzerland applies article 18, paragraph 3, in accordance with the 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."

TUNISIA

Declaration:

In ratifying the accession to the Convention on Road Traffic concluded at Vienna on 8 November 1968, the Republic of Tunisia declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 52 of the Convention and affirms that any dispute which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention may be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only after the prior consent of all the Parties concerned.

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.

ZIMBABWE

23 February 1982

"For the purpose of the application of the Convention, Zimbabwe will treat mopeds as motor cycles."

XIB 19. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - ROAD TRAFFIC 471
Distinguishing Sign of Vehicles in International Traffic [article 45 (4)] (Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General)\textsuperscript{13}

\textbf{Participant}

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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:

   The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

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, subparagraph (d), of the Convention.

(Subsequently, on 30 November 1993, the Government of Germany notified the Secretary-General that it was withdrawing the 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 (d)

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by the amendments to 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."

Other amendments to the Agreement were proposed by various States and adopted as follows:

<table>
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<th>Object of the amendment</th>
<th>Proposed by:</th>
<th>Date of circulation and entry into force</th>
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* On 28 September 2005, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 49 (1) of the Convention that Finland has no objection to the proposed amendments transmitted on 28 September 2004.

The Government of Finland furthermore informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"... the Government of Finland wishes to recall that the acceptance of the amendments shall not affect the reservations made by the Government of Finland to the said Convention.

Also Finland wishes to point out that if the proposed amendments are accepted, the reservation made by the Government of Finland to paragraph 4 a) of the Annex 3 of the 1968 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic shall consequently apply to paragraph 2 subparagraph d (i) of the Annex 33."


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 1 under "China" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.).

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 The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 8 November 1968 and 1 October 1976, respectively, adopting the letters "YU" as Distinguishing sign of vehicles in International Traffic pursuant to article 45 (4). See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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".

7 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 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

8 See note 1 under "Germany" regarding Berlin (West) in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

10 For the Kingdom in Europe.

11 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.

12 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."  

See also note 1 under "Greece" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

13 See also list under the 1949 Convention (chapter XI.B-1).

14 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.

15 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.

XI B 19. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - ROAD TRAFFIC 475
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.

Formerly: "EW" until 31 December 1993.

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.

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.

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."

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.

In a communication received on 12 December 2005, the Government of Switzerland informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 11, paragraph 1 (a) made upon ratification with effect from 28 March 2006. The reservation read as follows:

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.

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.

Formerly: "SU" until 30 September 2004.

Formerly: "SF" until 31 December 1992.

Also applicable to the overseas territories.

Formerly: "SU" until 10 March 1993.

Formerly: "TMN" until 14 June 1994.

20. CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

Vienna, 8 November 1968

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1978, in accordance with article 39(1).
STATUS:


Text:


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Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification

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<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
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XI B 20. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - ROAD TRAFFIC 477
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 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 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.

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 Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic by a transliteration into Latin characters solely to indicate the terminal points of international routes passing through the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and places of interest to international tourism.

Declaration made upon ratification:

In the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic 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 REPUBLIC**

**DEVELOPMENT RELATIONSHIP 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."

**FINLAND**

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**

Reservations:

- Article 10, paragraph 6

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.

**GREECE**

[The Government of Greece] declares that it has no intention of treating mopeds as motorcycles.

**HUNGARY**

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 anarchistic 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."

**IRAQ**

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.

NETHERLANDS

Reservations:
"Notwithstanding Article 26, paragraph 1, it is permissible in the Netherlands, subject to certain conditions, for a vehicle to cross a single or double continuous line on a carriageway;

In relation to road markings:
• with respect to Article 26, paragraph 2, and the amended Article 26, paragraph 2, a reservation is made with regard to the requirements for lines on roads;
• with respect to Article 29, paragraph 2, and the amended Article 29, a reservation is made with regard to the colour of road markings;
• with respect to the recommendations included in Annex 8, a reservation is made with regard to the layout and design of road markings;

The 'Hospital' sign E, 12b, included in Annex 9, is not used in the Netherlands;

Notwithstanding Article 8, paragraph 1bis, inserted into the Convention, electronic prohibitory signs without a red border are used in the Netherlands;

A reservation is made to the amendment of Annex 1, Section E, subsection II, paragraph 14 of the Convention, and Annex 3 of the Convention, with respect to the requirements for signs indicating airports."

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]."

POLAND

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).]

ROMANIA

RESERVATIONS:

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of 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.

Switzerland reserves the right to enact in its national legislation a regulation specifying that signs C, 13aa and C: 13 ab shall not prohibit drivers from also overtaking motor vehicles whose maximum speed is limited to 30 km/h.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

[Some 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."

SLOVAKIA

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 sub-section 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
decision, 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."

TUNISIA
Declaration:

Designations under article 46 (2)

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<td>Poland</td>
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In ratifying the accession to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals concluded at Vienna on 8 November 1968, the Republic of Tunisia declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 44 of the Convention and affirms that any dispute which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention may be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only after the prior consent of all the Parties concerned.

UKRAINE
Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:
[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced under "Belarus".]
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, 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.

1 Reservations

1.1 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 1 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.

Other amendments were proposed by various States and adopted as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Object of the amendment</th>
<th>Proposed by:</th>
<th>Date of circulation and Entry into force:</th>
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* On 28 September 2005, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 41 (1) of the Convention that Finland has no objection to the proposed amendments transmitted on 28 September 2004.

The Government of Finland furthermore informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"... the Government of Finland wishes to recall that the acceptance of the amendments shall not affect the reservations made by the Government of Finland to the said Convention".

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 1 under "China" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume).

4 The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 8 November 1968 and 6 June 1977, respectively, choosing A a as a model danger warning sign and B, 2 a as a model stop signal under article 46 (2). See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5 Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 8 November 1968 and 7 June 1978, respectively, choosing A a as a model danger warning sign and B, 2 a 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 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6 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".

7 The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 11 October 1973 choosing A a as a model danger warning sign and B, 2 a 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 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

8 See note 1 under "Germany" regarding Berlin (West) in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

10 For the Kingdom in Europe.

11 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.

12 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.

13 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.

14 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."

15 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.

16 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."

17 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.
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 5 January 1976, in accordance with article 16(4).

REGISTRATION: 5 January 1976, No. 14533.


TEXT:

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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of</td>
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</table>

Declarations and Reservations

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

**Belgium**

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 Republic**

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.

**Denmark**

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium"].

**Finland**

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium"].

**France**

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium"].

**Germany**

[Same declaration, in essence, as the one reproduced under "Belgium"].

**Ireland**

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium"].

**Luxembourg**

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium"].

**Malta**

Reservation:
The Government of Malta hereby declares that within the meaning of article 19, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, it does not feel bound by the provisions of article 18, paragraphs 2 and 3 thereof.

Declaration:
"The Government of Malta declares that transport operations between the 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."

**Monaco**

The principality of Monaco declared that the accession to the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR) does not affect the validity of the Conventions concluded with the Republic of France.

**Netherlands**

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"].

**Poland**

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
arbitrators 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.

SLOVAKIA

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:


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 proposed 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:

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<tr>
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<th>Date of entry into force:</th>
</tr>
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<td>Norway*</td>
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<tr>
<td>France**</td>
<td>24 June 2005</td>
<td>16 June 2006</td>
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</table>

2 The Protocol of signature [annexed to the Agreement] was signed on 31 March 1971 on behalf of Austria.

3 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 17 December 1974. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

8 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.

9 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).

10 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).

TEXT:


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<th>Participant</th>
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Declarations and Reservations

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

**Bulgaria**

*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 Republic**

"[The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic] does not consider itself bound by article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement."

**Hungary**

"[The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic] does not consider itself bound by article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement."

**Poland**

*Reservation:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement relating to the mandatory submission to arbitration, at the request of one of the Parties, of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement.

*Declarations:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state that the provisions of article 9 of the Agreement, which limit the circle of possible participants to this Agreement, are of a discriminatory character, and states that, in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality among States, the Agreement should be opened for participation by all European States without any discrimination or restriction."

**Russian Federation**

"The provisions of article 14 of the Agreement under which Contracting Parties may extend its applicability to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outmoded and contrary to 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).

SLOVAKIA

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 received on 2 July 2002, the Government of Germany notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 18 (2) (b) of the Agreement, that although it intended to accept the proposal transmitted by C.N.106.2002.TREATIES-1 of 7 February 2002 to amend the Agreement, the conditions necessary for such acceptance were not yet fulfilled. 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 period of nine months following the expiry of the period of six months indicated in depositary notification C.N.703.2003.TREATIES-2 of 10 July 2002, i.e. before 7 May 2003, the Government of Germany had not submitted 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 7 November 2003.

3 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 period 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 submitted 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.

4 In a communication received on 26 June 2003, the Government of Germany notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 18 (2) (b) of the Agreement, that although it intended to accept the proposal, transmitted by C.N.228.2003.TREATIES-2 of 12 March 2003 to amend the Agreement, the conditions necessary for such acceptance were not yet fulfilled. 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 period of nine months following the expiry of the period of six months indicated in depositary notification C.N.663.2003.TREATIES-6 of 27 June 2003, i.e. before 12 June 2004, the Government of Germany had not submitted 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 12 December 2004.

5 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:

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<th>Proposed by:</th>
<th>Articles or Annexes:</th>
<th>Depositary notification reference:</th>
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<td>Proposed by</td>
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<td>Depositary notification reference:</td>
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</table>

* The objectionendments 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.".

*** On 25 April 2000, the Government of Germany notified the Secretary-General that although it intended to accept the proposal, the conditions necessary for such acceptance were not yet fulfilled.

**** On 16 November 2005 the Government of Germany notified the Secretary-General that "The Federal Republic of Germany objects that the amendments dated 27 June 2005 and 13 July 2005 were not consolidated. This would have been advisable for reasons of efficiency since the two amendments were made in close succession. The amendment dated 27 June 2005 concerns Annex 1, Appendix 1, paragraphs 2 and 4 of the ATP. Both paragraphs were however redrafted by the amendment of 13 July 2005, which contains a new version of the entire Annex 1 of the ATP and did not take account of the amendments of 27 June 2005. The revised version of Annex 1 therefore does not reflect the latest changes to those paragraphs. It is thus necessary for the amendments of 27 June 2005 to be considered before the new version enters into force".

***** On 14 August 2006, the Government of Germany notified the Secretary-General that "The Federal Republic of Germany objects to the proposal (amendments to Article 2 and
Annexes 1 and 2 to the ATP) transmitted by C.N.261.2006.TREATIES-1 Reissued of 5 April 2006.

First of all the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the proposed deletion of Article 2, third sentence of the ATP. According to this sentence each Contracting Party can recognize the validity of certificates stating the compliance with the standards of the ATP and issued by the competent authorities of Non-Contractingy in conformity with the requirements of annex 1, appendices 1 and 2 to this Agreement. There is no apparent reason why this form of recognition should no longer apply.

The Federal Republic of Germany also objects to the amendments of the text of annexes 1 and 2 of the ATP which consist for the most part in a mere rectification. Only in a few cases do they contain significant changes such as the regulations on the Kit bodies. It is not immediately clear which amendments imply real innovations and which simply include editorial rewording. The Federal Republic of Germany therefore requests a revised version of the text of the annexes 1 and 2 to the ATP, i.e. a consolidated text without modification instructions. A new version will be needed in any case in order to make the ATP easier for users to read.

The Federal Republic of Germany therefore suggests the following modification procedure consisting of two logical steps:

1. First of all annexes 1 and 2 to the ATP would be modified to only take account of the actual technical innovations adopted by the Working Party during the 60th and 61st sessions.

2. Subsequently, the text of annexes 1 and 2 to the ATP would be completely rectified with the objective of producing a consolidated version of annexes 1 and 2."

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 and 4 of article 18 of the Agreement, the proposal of amendments to Article 2 and Annexes 1 and 2 of the ATP is deemed not to have been accepted and is of no effect, the objection by the Government of Germany having been received by the Secretary-General before the expiry of the six-month period provided for in article 18 (2), i.e. before 1 November 2007.

The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 21 November 1975. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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, vol. 1272, p. 439. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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).

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

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 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

For the Kingdom in Europe.

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.

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.
TEXT:


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).

<table>
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<th>Signature</th>
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<td>25 Nov 1975</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 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 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 REPUBLIC

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.

ESTONIA

Reservation:
"..., the Republic of Estonia informs that Estonia does not consider itself bound by Article 9 of the Agreement".

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."

FRANCE

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.

GERMANY

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, subparagraph (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 (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].

NETHERLANDS

Reservation:
"A reservation is made to part 9 of the Annex amending Article 10 of the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic with respect to drivers being obliged to take the ways, carriageways and lanes allotted."

POLAND

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

25 April 2007

Declarations:
"Until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Convention shall be applied only on the territory controlled effectively by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova."
"Pursuant to the provisions of the art 11, the Republic of Moldova does not consider itself bound by the art 9 of the Agreement."

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

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object of the amendment</th>
<th>Proposed by:</th>
<th>Date of circulation and date of entry into force:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*In this regard, the Secretary-General received communications from the following States, on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Germany (26 July 2000):

The amendments proposed by Austria in document ECE/RCTE/CONF./6/FINAL require, under German law, the approval of the competent legislative bodies. Moreover, they refer to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions for Periodic Technical Inspections of Wheeled Vehicles and the Reciprocal Recognition of Such Inspections, done at Vienna on 13 November 1997 (Vienna Agreement of 1997). Germany accepts Austria’s proposed amendments, subject to the approval by its legislative bodies. Germany reserves the right not to apply paragraph 4 of the Annex to the European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic of 8 November 1968, which amends article 3 of the Convention on Road Traffic, paragraph 26 (bis) of the Annex to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic, which amends article 39 of the Convention, and paragraph 26 (ter) of the Annex to the European Agreement, which amends article 40 of the Convention, in so far as these provisions refer to the abovementioned Vienna Agreement of 1997 and as long as the latter Agreement has not been ratified either by its competent legislative bodies or by the European Union with effect for Germany.

Switzerland (26 July 2000):

Switzerland has no objection to the amendments proposed by Austria

Switzerland will apply the provisions contained in paragraphs 4, 26 bis and 26 ter of the Annex to the European Agreement supplementing the 1968 Convention on Road Traffic insofar as they relate to the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions for Periodic Technical Inspections of Wheeled Vehicles and the Reciprocal Recognition of Such Inspections, done at Vienna on 13 November 1997, only if the latter Agreement is ratified.

** In this regard, communications were received by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Switzerland (26 September 2005):

"... Switzerland has no objection to the proposed amendments transmitted on 28 September 2004."

Finland (28 September 2005):

"... Finland has no objection to the proposed amendments transmitted on 28 September 2004."

The Government of Finland furthermore informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"... the Government of Finland wishes to recall that the acceptance of the amendments shall not affect the reservations made by the Government of Finland to the said Agreement."

The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 1 October 1976. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 1 October 1976. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

3 Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 7 June 1978, with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, Treaty Series , 1137, p. 415. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

For the Kingdom in Europe.

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.

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**

*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: 30.


*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).

**Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d) Participant Signature**

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<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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 REPUBLIC**

[Same reservations as those under chapter XI.B.20.]

**DENMARK**

**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 I, paragraphs 2 and 3
of the Convention):
"Signs indicating dangerous descent and steep ascent),
Finland reserves the right to use sign A, 2 s of the
Convention to indicate a dangerous descent, instead of
sign A, 2 a. Similarly sign A, 3 s 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.

"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-3, C, 3 b of the Convention."

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.

GERMANY

Reservations:
Ad paragraph 3 of the annex
(Article 1, sub-paragraph (I) of the Convention):
The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider
itself bound by paragraph 3 of the annex (article 1, sub-
paragraph (I) 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). ]

NETHERLANDS

Reservations:
"With reference to part 22 of the Annex and the
Appendix to this Annex to the European Agreement, a
reservation is made with respect to the no entry sign for
vehicles carrying more than a certain quantity of explosives or readily inflammable
substances and the no entry sign for vehicles carrying
more than a certain quantity of substances liable to cause water pollution."

POLAND

Declaration:
The Polish People's Republic will use symbol A, 2 c (dangerous descent) instead of
symbol A, 2 a, and symbol A, 3 s (steep ascent) instead of symbol A, 3 a 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 Convention 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). ]

SLOVAKIA

SWEDEN

"With respect to paragraph 22 of the annex, signs C, 3 a
to C, 3 b 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."

SWITZERLAND

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 2 a, 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").

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.2a, 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, 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 have 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.

Other amendments were proposed by various States and adopted as follows:

**Object of the amendment:** Proposed by: Date of circulation and Entry into force:

<table>
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<th>Amendment</th>
<th>Proposed by:</th>
<th>Date of circulation</th>
<th>Entry into force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* In this regard, communications were received by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

**Switzerland (26 September 2005):**

"... Switzerland has no objection to the proposed amendment transmitted on 28 September 2004.

**Finland (28 September 2005):**

"Finland has no objection to the proposed amendment transmitted on 28 September 2004.

The Government of Finland furthermore informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"... the Government of Finland wishes to recall that the acceptance of the amendments shall not affect the reservations made by the Government of Finland to the said Agreement."

2 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 6 June 1977. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

3 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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

5 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 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7 For the Kingdom in Europe.

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 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

Geneva, 1 March 1973

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 April 1985, in accordance with article 4(2).
REGISTRATION: 25 April 1985, No. 23345.


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).

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<td>3 Aug 1978</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>18 Dec 1986 a</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>18 Dec 1973</td>
<td>16 Mar 1976</td>
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Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 Feb 1997 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>4 Jul 1973</td>
<td>25 Nov 1975</td>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
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<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
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<td>25 Jul 1985 a</td>
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<td>20 Mar 1973</td>
<td>11 Dec 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>20 Dec 1999 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 May 1984 a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Austria
Reservation:
"Paragraph 5 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, 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 Republic

Denmark
[Same reservations as those under chapter XI.B-20.]
FINLAND

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."

GERMANY

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

Reservation:
[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).]

NETHERLANDS

Reservations:
"In relation to the amendment of Article 26, paragraph 1 of the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals, as amended, contained in part 3 of the Annex, with regard to crossing single or double continuous lines on a carriageway;
- with respect to the amendment of Article 26, paragraph 2 of the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals, as amended, contained in part 3 of the Annex, with regard to lines on roads,
- with respect to the amendment of Article 29 of the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals, as amended, contained in part 6 of the Annex, with regard to the colour of road markings,

not with to the amendment of Annex 8 of the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals, as amended, contained in part 7 of the Annex, with regard to the layout and design of road markings."

POLAND

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.]

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 Amendments were proposed by various States and adopted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object of the amendment</th>
<th>Proposed by:</th>
<th>Date of circulation and Entry into force:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* In this regard, communications were received by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Switzerland (26 September 2005):
"... Switzerland has no objection to the proposed amendments transmitted on 28 September 2004.

The Government of Finland furthermore informed the Secretary-General of the following:
"... the Government of Finland wishes to recall that the acceptance of the amendments shall not affect the reservations made by the Government of Finland to the said Protocol."

Finland (28 September 2005):
"... Finland has no objection to the proposed amendments transmitted on 28 September 2004.

The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Protocol on 6 June 1977. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

504 XI B 25. Transport and Communications - Road Traffic
3 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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 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.

5 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 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7 See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

8 For the Kingdom in Europe.

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 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>12 Jan 1994 d</td>
<td></td>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2 Jun 1993 d</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>28 May 1993 d</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1 Mar 1974</td>
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<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>17 May 2005 a</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
<td>14 Jan 1994 a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>4 Jul 1973</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Czech Republic
Slovakia

Notes:
1 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 1 April 1976. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

2 Czechoslovakia had acceded to the 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

3 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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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


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.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Participant</th>
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<tr>
<td>Germany¹</td>
<td>1 Nov 1978</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>14 Jan 1994 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
¹ See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
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).
ENTRY INTO FORCE:

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina¹</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>28 Dec 1978 a</td>
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<td>Croatia¹</td>
<td>2 Nov 1993 d</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>9 Dec 1975</td>
<td>4 Oct 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montenegro²</td>
<td></td>
<td>23 Oct 2006 d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td></td>
<td>31 Mar 1983 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serbia¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Granting 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.

Notes:
¹ The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 23 June 1978. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
² See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
28. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARTERIES (AGR)

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 March 1983, in accordance with article 6(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)*

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Participant</th>
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<th>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</th>
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<td>Croatia………………….</td>
<td>2 Feb 1994 d</td>
<td>........................................</td>
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<td>Austria…………………..</td>
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<td>Azerbaijan………………..</td>
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<td>Denmark………………….</td>
<td>2 Nov 1987 a</td>
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<td>Belarus…………………..</td>
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<td>Finland………………….</td>
<td>19 Nov 1991 a</td>
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<td>Belgium…………………..</td>
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<td>France………………….</td>
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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina…………</td>
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<td>........................................</td>
<td>Germany………………….</td>
<td>30 Aug 1995 a</td>
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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).
Participants | Signature | Participant | Signature
---|---|---|---
Greece | 11 Oct 1988 a | Russian Federation | 14 Dec 1982 a
Hungary | 1 Sep 1978 a | Serbia | 12 Mar 2001 d
Italy | 2 Jul 1981 a | Slovakia | 28 May 1993 d
Kazakhstan | 17 Jul 1995 a | Slovenia | 6 Jul 1992 d
Latvia | 12 Jun 1997 a | Sweden | 27 Oct 1992 a
Lithuania | 27 Aug 1993 a | Switzerland | 30 Jan 1976
Montenegro | 23 Oct 2006 d | Republic of
Netherlands | 12 Dec 1979 a | Macedonia | 20 Dec 1999 d
Norway | 14 Sep 1992 a | Turkey | 16 Oct 1992 a
Poland | 31 Dec 1976 9 Nov 1984 | Ukraine | 29 Dec 1982 a
Portugal | 8 Jan 1991 a | United Kingdom of
Republic of Moldova | 25 May 2006 a | Great Britain and
Romania | 2 Jul 1985 a | Northern Ireland | 22 Dec 1976

**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.

**BULGARIA**

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

**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.

**POLAND**

**ROMANIA**

Reservations:

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 in dispute must be obtained, and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties to the dispute may act as arbitrators.

**SLOVAKIA**

**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.
Notifications made pursuant to articles 8 and 9 of the Agreement
(Unless otherwise indicated, the notifications were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

ALBANIA

2 August 2006

"In accordance with its article 10, the name and the address of the administration responsible to which proposed amendments to the annexes to this Agreement
are to be communicated in conformity with articles 8 and 9 of this Agreement, is the following:

Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunication
Address: Sheshi Skenderbej, No. 5, Tirane, Albania
Tel/Fax: + 355 4 225 196, + 355 4 232 389"

Notes:

1 Amendments to the Convention were adopted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object of the proposal:</th>
<th>Proposed by:</th>
<th>Date of circulation:</th>
<th>Entry into force:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>German Democratic Republic</td>
<td>1 March 1984</td>
<td>4 January 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>GFederal Republic of Germany and Poland</td>
<td>11 December 1985</td>
<td>12 September 1986</td>
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<td>Annexes II and III</td>
<td>Various Parties</td>
<td>23 September 1988</td>
<td>24 June 1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>26 April 1990</td>
<td>27 January 1991</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Denmark and GFederal Republic of Germany</td>
<td>27 April 1990</td>
<td>28 January 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Yugoslavia (former)</td>
<td>8 August 1990</td>
<td>8 May 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>18 March 1991</td>
<td>18 December 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex II</td>
<td>Belgium, Romania and Switzerland</td>
<td>22 May 1992</td>
<td>1 June 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>11 April 1994</td>
<td>25 January 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>19 April 1994</td>
<td>27 January 1995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Agreement on 19 December 1980. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

3 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 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

4 See note 1 under “Germany” regarding Berlin (West) in

XI B 28. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - ROAD TRAFFIC  511
the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

5 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 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7 For the Kingdom in 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 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.

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 13 of the Agreement made upon notification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 880, p. 401.
28. a) Amendments to Article 9 of the European Agreement on main international traffic arteries (AGR)

Geneva, 29 March 2007

NOT YET IN FORCE: in accordance with article 7(2 (c)) see paragraph 2 (c) of article 7 which read as follows: "If the amendment is accepted by two-thirds of the Contracting Parties, the Secretary-General shall so notify all Contracting Parties and the amendment shall come into force twelve months after the date of such notification. The amendment shall come into force with respect to all Contracting Parties except those which, before it comes into force, make a declaration that they do not accept the amendment."

STATUS:
TEXT: Doc. ECE/TRANS/SC.1/379

Note: The Working Party on Road Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe adopted certain amendments to Article 9 of the Agreement at its hundredth session held in Geneva from 17-19 October 2006, in accordance with article 7 of the above Agreement. The proposed amendments were circulated by the Secretary-General under cover of depositary notification C.N.314.2007.TREATIES-1 Reissued of 16 October 2007.

| Participant | Acceptance (A) |
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 which reads as follows: "1. This Agreement shall initially enter into force three months after the date on which the Governments of eight States have either signed it definitively or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval with the Depositary. Upon such entry into force, the provisions in this Agreement relating to the establishment of the Council, to the deposit of letters of credit with the latter and to accession shall be given effect as soon as possible, the other provisions shall be given effect only after letters of credit have been deposited with the Council by eight parties at least. 2. For each State which signs this Agreement definitively or on behalf of which an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession is deposited after the date on which definitive signatures have been affixed or instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval have been deposited on behalf of eight States, this Agreement shall enter into force three months after definitive signature or deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession on behalf of that State. Upon entry into force of this Agreement in respect of that State, the provisions relating to the deposit of a letter of credit with the Council shall be given effect as soon as possible. The other provisions shall be given effect in respect of the State concerned only after the appropriate letter of credit has been deposited with the Council."

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>
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 which reads as follows: "This Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For each State that ratifies, accepts, approves, or accedes to this Convention after the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention enters into force in respect of that State on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 3. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of any Protocol amending this Convention shall be deemed to apply to this Convention as amended."


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.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notifications made under article 14

(Unless otherwise indicated, the notifications were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

LIBERIA

"...in relation to article 14 of the Convention ...

The Ministry of Finance shall serve as the authority competent to issue or approve certificates attesting that carriers falling within the definition of article 1, paragraph 8 (a) have a valid insurance or other financial security in accordance with provisions of this Convention as well as the authority competent to make or receive communication relating to the compulsory insurance or any other financial security".

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 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 January 2001, in accordance with article 5(1).

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<th>Ratification, Definitive signature(s), Accession(a)</th>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
31. 1) Rule No. 1. "Uniform provisions for periodical technical inspections of wheeled vehicles with regard to the protection of the environment"

Geneva, 14 December 2001

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 December 2001, in accordance with article 2(1) of the Agreement.

REGISTRATION: 4 December 2001, No. 37244.

STATUS: Parties: 10.

TEXT:


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<td>4 Dec 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>4 Dec 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1 The Rule enters into force for all Contracting Parties to the Agreement which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with 2 (3). The date listed under "Application of rule" reflects the date of the entry into force of the Rule for those States parties to the Agreement, at the time of the entry into force of the Rule, which did not notify their disagreement thereto, in accordance with article 2(3) of the Agreement.

States parties to the Agreement not applying the Rule may, at any time, notify the Secretary-General that they intend to apply it, and the Rule will then enter into force for such States on the sixtieth day after such notification, in accordance with article 2(6) of the Agreement. For these States, the date listed under "Application of rule" is the date of deposit of the notification.

States that become parties to the Agreement subsequent to the entry into force of the Rule, which do not notify their disagreement thereto, apply the Rule as from the date of entry into force of the Agreement for such States. In these cases, the date listed under "Application of rule" reflects the date of definitive signature of the Agreement, or the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession to the Agreement, pursuant to article 4(3).
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


ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 August 2000, in accordance with article 11 which reads as follows: "11.1 This Agreement and its Annexes, which constitute integral parts of the Agreement, shall enter into force on the thirtieth (30) day following the date on which a minimum of five (5) countries and/or regional economic integration organizations have become Contracting Parties pursuant to Article 9. This minimum of five (5) must include the European Community, Japan, and the United States. 11.2. If, however, paragraph 11.1 of this Article is not satisfied fifteen (15) months after the date specified in paragraph 10.1 [i.e. 25 June 1998], then this Agreement and its Annexes, which constitute integral parts of the Agreement, shall enter into force on the thirtieth (30) day following the date on which a minimum of eight (8) countries and/or regional economic integration organizations have become Contracting Parties pursuant to Article 9. Such date of entry into force shall not be earlier than sixteen (16) months after the date specified in paragraph 10.1. At least one (1) of these eight (8) must be either the European Community, Japan or the United States of America. 11.3 for any country or regional economic integration organization that becomes a Contracting Party to the Agreement after its entry into force, this Agreement shall enter into force sixty (60) days after the date that such country or regional economic integration organization deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.".

REGISTRATION: 25 August 2000, No. 36868.

Note: The Agreement, 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 at its one-hundred-and-fifteenth Session, held from 23 to 26 June 1998. In accordance with its article 10, the Agreement will be open for signature from 25 June 1998 until its entry into force.

<table>
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<th>Participant</th>
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<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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<td>Australia1</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>2 Nov 2000 a</td>
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<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>16 Jan 2007 a</td>
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<td>China2</td>
<td>10 Oct 2000 A</td>
<td>Romania</td>
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</tr>
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<td>European Community... 18 Oct 1999</td>
<td>15 Feb 2000 AA</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
<td>3 Jul 2001 a</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Declarations and Reservations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon definitive signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Declaration:
"The European Community declares in matters within its competence that its Member States have transferred powers to it in fields covered by this Agreement, including the power to make binding decisions on them."

Notes:
1 "THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA hereby declares, pursuant to Article 15, subparagraph 2 of the Agreement, that the Agreement shall not extend to the following Australian territories:

Australian Antarctic Territory, Coral Sea Islands Territory, Norfolk Island, Territory of Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island, Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Territory of Christmas Island."

2 With a declaration to the effect that the Agreement shall apply to the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao of the People’s Republic of China.

3 As from 30 April 2003: in respect of the Netherlands Antilles.

4 On 27 November 2001, the Secretary-General received the following:

"[T]he Government of New Zealand ... declares that, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this accession shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."
33. AGREEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL ROADS IN THE ARAB MASHREQ

Beirut, 10 May 2001

ENTRY INTO FORCE:

19 October 2003, in accordance with article 6(1) which reads as follows: "1. The Agreement shall enter into force ninety (90) days after the date on which five (5) members of ESCWA have either signed it definitively or deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval or accession. 2. For each member of ESCWA referred to in paragraph 1 of article 5 (i.e. members of ESCWA) signing the Agreement definitively or depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval thereof or accession thereto after the date on which five members of ESCWA have either signed it definitively or deposited such instrument, the Agreement shall enter into force ninety (90) days after the date of that member's definitive signature or deposit of the instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession. For each State other than a member of ESCWA depositing an instrument of accession, the Agreement shall enter into force ninety (90) days after the date of that State's deposit of that instrument."

REGISTRATION:

STATUS:

19 October 2003, No. 39639.


Note: The Agreement was adopted by resolution 235 (XXI) on 10 May 2001 at the Twenty-First Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia held in Beirut from 8 to 11 May 2001. This Agreement shall be open to members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for signature at United Nations House in Beirut from 10 May 2001 to 31 December 2002.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Definitive signature(s), Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</th>
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<td>10 May 2001</td>
<td>28 Nov 2006</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon definitive signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Declaration:

... the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, having considered the said Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq, hereby ratifies that Agreement and makes a solemn commitment to implement its provisions, on the understanding that the entry of the Syrian Arab Republic into that Agreement under no circumstances implies recognition of Israel or willingness to undertake with it any Agreement-related business.

Notes:

¹ See note 1 under “Palestine” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 July 2005, in accordance with article 6(2) see article 6 which reads as follows: "1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which the Governments of at least eight (8) States have consented to be bound by the Agreement pursuant to article 5 paragraph 2. For each State which definitively signs or deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date upon which the conditions for the entry into force of the Agreement have been met, the Agreement shall enter into force for that State ninety (90) days after the date of its definitive signature or of its deposit of the said instrument."


Note: The Agreement was adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at the Intergovernmental Meeting to Develop an Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asia Highway Network held in Bangkok on 17 and 18 November 2003. It shall be open for signature by States which are members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Shanghai, China, from 26 to 28 April 2004 and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 1 May 2004 to 31 December 2005.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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Reservations and declarations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the reservations were made upon definitive signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

XI B 34. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS - ROAD TRAFFIC 521
AFGHANISTAN

Upon signature:
... "with reservations related to conciliation as provided in Article 14, paragraph 5 of the Agreement".

AZERBAIJAN

Declaration:
The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that according to the Article 15 of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network, its provisions can not be implemented to the routes connecting the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and of the Republic of Armenia.

The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it reserves its rights to amend or revoke at any time the provisions the Paragraph 1 of the present declaration, and other Parties will be notified of any such amendments and revocation.

MYANMAR

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:
... the Government of the Union of Myanmar makes the following reservation in relation to article 14(5) of the Agreement:
"Any State may, at the time of definitive signature or of depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, deposit a reservation stating that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the present article relating to conciliation. Other Parties shall not be bound by the provisions of the present article relating to conciliation with respect to any Party which has deposited such a reservation".
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: 10.1


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</tbody>
</table>

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 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. 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: 12.¹

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Definitive signature(s), Ratification, Accession(a)</th>
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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 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.
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.


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.

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>11 Dec 1996 a</td>
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<td>12 Mar 2001 d</td>
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<td>5 Oct 1994 d</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>16 Apr 1986</td>
<td>26 Jun 1987 AA</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>4 Jan 1993 a</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
<td>18 May 2006 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>27 Mar 2002 a</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Declaration:

"Declaration in respect of Article 8 of the European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC):"
The Federal Government of the Republic of Austria declares herewith in accordance with Article 9 of the European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC) that the Republic of Austria does not consider herself bound by the provisions of Article 8 of the AGC.

The topographic conditions in Austria do not permit a complete adherence to the parameter "nominal minimum speed" of 160 kph on existing lines and of 250 kph on new lines to be built. Also, when considering the optimal use of resources available for the improvement of railroad infrastructure and the priority goal of the lines capacity, the parameter of a "nominal minimum speed" of 250 kph cannot be upheld for all new lines.

**Belarus**

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon acceptance:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by article 8 of the European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines of 31 May 1985 and declares that the agreement of all the parties to a dispute is required, in each specific case, for the submission to arbitrators of any dispute between Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the European Agreement and that only persons designated by mutual agreement between the parties to a dispute may act as arbitrators.

**Czech Republic**

**Latvia**

Notification under article 13:

---

**Notes:**

1 Amendments to the Convention were adopted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendments to:</th>
<th>Proposed by:</th>
<th>Date of circulation:</th>
<th>Date of entry into force:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>30 Mar 1992</td>
<td>10 Mar 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey and Ukraine</td>
<td>20 Jul 1994</td>
<td>14 May 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Italy and Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>12 Nov 1997</td>
<td>12 Feb 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Hungary and Poland</td>
<td>10 Feb 2000</td>
<td>15 Nov 2000</td>
</tr>
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<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Czech Republic, Republic of Moldova and Greece</td>
<td>28 Mar 2001</td>
<td>1 Jan 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex I</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>28 Feb 2005</td>
<td>9 Nov 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

3 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 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

5 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 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

7 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.
4. AGREEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS IN THE ARAB MASHREQ

Beirut, 14 April 2003

ENTRY INTO FORCE:

23 May 2005, in accordance with article 5(2) which reads as follows: "1. The Agreement shall enter into force ninety (90) days after the date on which four (4) members of ESCWA have either signed it definitively or deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For each member of ESCWA referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, signing the Agreement definitively or depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval thereof or accession thereto after the date on which four (4) ESCWA members have either signed it definitively or deposited such an instrument, the Agreement shall enter into force ninety (90) days after the date of that member's definitive signature or deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For each State other than a member of ESCWA depositing an instrument of accession, the Agreement shall enter into force (90) days after the date of that State's deposit of that instrument.".

REGISTRATION:

23 May 2005; No. 41357.

STATUS:


TEXT:


Note: The above Agreement was adopted on 14 April 2003 during the 22nd session of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) held in Beirut from 14 to 17 April 2003. The Agreement is open for signature by members of ESCWA at United Nations House in Beirut from 14 to 17 April 2003, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 31 December 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<td>Jordan</td>
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<td>Kuwait</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palestine(^1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
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<td>22 Feb 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
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<td>10 Dec 2007</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

\(^1\) See note 1 under "Palestine" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 June 2009, in accordance with article 5(1) see article 5 which reads as follows: "1. The Agreement shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which the Governments of at least eight (8) States have consented to be bound by the Agreement pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 2 and 3. 2. For each State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date upon which the conditions for the entry into force of the Agreement have been met, the Agreement shall enter into force for that State ninety (90) days after the date of deposit of the said instrument."


Note: The above Agreement was adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its 62nd Session by resolution number 62/4 on the "Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network" held in Jakarta on 12 April 2006. It shall be open for signature by States which are members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Busan, Republic of Korea, from 10 to 11 November 2006, during the Ministerial Conference on Transport, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16 November to 31 December 2008.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<td>China</td>
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<td>Lao People's Democratic</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>10 Nov 2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Declarations and Reservations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession, acceptance or approval.)

AZERBAIJAN

Upon signature:
Declaration:
"The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that according to the Article 14 of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, its provisions can not be implemented to the routes connecting the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and of the Republic of Armenia.
The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it reserves its rights to amend or revoke at any time the provisions the Paragraph 1 of the present declaration, and other Parties will be notified of any such amendments and revocation."

INDIA

Upon signature:
Reservation:
"...subject to the declaration that the Government of the Republic of India does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 13 of the Agreement relating to conciliation."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Reservation:
"..., in accordance with article 10 of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, it does not accept the provisions of the article 13 relating to conciliation procedures of the said Agreement.

Notes:
1 Upon signature, the Government of Cambodia made the following statement:

"[With regard to the...] implementation schedule for construction and the completion of the missing section between Bat Doeung and the connecting point at Cambodia/Vietnam border, at Trapaing Sre village, 2nd December commune, Snoul district, Kratie Province..., [it is noted that the...] Trans-Asian railway transport operation is impassable, until the construction and the completion of the missing section have been done in the future."

2 Upon its approval to the Agreement, the Government of China made the following declaration in respect of Hong Kong and Macao:

"In accordance with the provisions of Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the Agreement shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China."
6. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS TRANSIT PROCEDURES FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY RAIL UNDER COVER OF SMGS CONSIGNMENT NOTES

Geneva, 9 February 2006

NOT YET IN FORCE: see article 22 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force six months after the date on which five Contracting Parties to the SMGS Agreement have signed this Convention without reservations concerning ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. 2. This Convention shall enter into force for the other States referred to in article 21, paragraphs 1 and 2, six months after the date of signature without reservations concerning ratification or of deposit of instruments of ratification or accession. ...".

STATUS:


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<tbody>
<tr>
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### 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 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after three of the States referred to in article 11, paragraph 1 (i.e. members of the ECE and States admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference), have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. 2. For any State ratifying or acceding to it after three States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession."

**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.

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</table>

**Declarations and Reservations**

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

**Germany**

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:
See note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
1. a) Protocol to the Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN)

**Geneva, 5 July 1978**

**NOT YET IN FORCE:**
see article 4 which reads as follows: "1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after three of the States referred to in article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 (i.e. States which are signatories to, or have acceded to the Convention and are either members of the Economic Commission for Europe or have been admitted to that Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference), of this Protocol have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. 2. However, this Protocol shall not enter into force before the Convention has entered into force. 3. For any State ratifying or acceding to it after three States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.".

**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.*

<table>
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<td>Germany¹</td>
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**Notes:**
¹ See note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
NOT YET IN FORCE: see article 20 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after three of the States referred to in article 19, paragraph 1 (States members of the Economic Commission for Europe and States admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's terms of reference) have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. 2. With respect to any State which ratifies or accedes to this Convention after three States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said State as deposited its instrument of ratification or accession."

STATUS:

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.

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<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Russian Federation</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 declares 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 which reads as follows: "1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after three of the States referred to in article 3, paragraph 1 and 2 (i.e. States which are signatories to, or have acceded to the Convention and are either members of the ECE or have been admitted to that Commission in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 of the Commission's Terms of reference and is a Party to the Convention) of this Protocol have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. 2. However, this Protocol shall not enter into force before the Convention has entered into force. 3. For any State ratifying or acceding to it after three States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, this Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the said State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession."

STATUS: 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.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</th>
<th>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification</th>
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<td>Botswana</td>
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<td>19 Apr 1979</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
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<td>Senegal</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Holy See</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
<td>10 May 2001 a</td>
<td>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic)</td>
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<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>26 Oct 1989 a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Declarations and Reservations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession, acceptance or approval.)

CZECH REPUBLIC
"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."

SLOVAKIA
... with the following reservation: The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall not in any way be construed to mean recognition of Israel and shall not lead to entry with it into any of the transactions regulated by the provisions of the Convention.

Notes:
2 Czechoslovakia had signed the Convention on 6 March 1979 with the following declaration:

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 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.

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."

See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

3 See note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.
4. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON MARITIME LIENS AND MORTGAGES, 1993

Geneva, 6 May 1993

ENTRY INTO FORCE:

5 September 2004, in accordance with article 19 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force 6 months following the date on which 10 States have expressed their consent to be bound by it. 2. For a State which expresses its consent to be bound by this Convention after the conditions for entry into force thereof have been met, such consent shall take effect 3 months after the date of expression of such consent."

REGISTRATION:

5 September 2004, No. 40538.

STATUS:


TEXT:

Definitive signature(s),
Ratification,
Acceptance(A),
Approval(AA),
Accession(a)

Participant Signature

Brazil............................28 Mar 1994
China ............................18 Aug 1994
Denmark......................... 9 Aug 1994
Ecuador................................16 Mar 2004 a
Estonia................................7 Feb 2003 a
Finland..............................29 Aug 1994
Germany............................11 Jul 1994
Guinea ..............................18 Nov 1993
Lithuania......................... 8 Feb 2008 a
Monaco..............................28 Mar 1995 a
Morocco ............................23 Aug 1994
Nigeria..............................5 Mar 2004 a
Norway.............................31 Aug 1994
Paraguay............................24 May 1994
Peru ........................................23 Mar 2007 a
Russian Federation.............. 4 Mar 1999 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.............................11 Mar 1997 a
Spain.....................................7 Jun 2002 a
Sweden.............................. 2 Jun 1994
Syrian Arab Republic........... 8 Oct 2003 a
Tunisia..............................24 Nov 1993
Ukraine..............................27 Feb 2003 a
Vanuatu..............................10 Aug 1999 a

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon definitive signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Declaration:
The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention does not in any way constitute a recognition of Israel or entail entry into any dealings with Israel in the context of the provisions of the Convention.

Notes:

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).

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, form 1 October 1996 to 30 September 1997.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<td>24 Feb 1999</td>
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</table>

Notes:
1 For the Kingdom in Europe.
6. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY INLAND WATERWAYS (ADN)

Geneva, 26 May 2000

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 February 2008, in accordance with article 11(1).


Note: The Agreement was adopted on 26 May 2000 at Geneva on the occasion of the Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway (ADN) organized jointly by the Economic Commission for Europe and the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (CCNR). Accordingly, pursuant to its Article 10, the Agreement would be opened for signature in Geneva from 26 May 2000 until 31 May 2001 at the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe by Member States of the Economic Commission for Europe whose territory contains inland waterways, other than those forming a coastal route, which form part of the network of inland waterways of international importance as defined in the European Agreement on Main Inland Waterways of International Importance (AGN), Geneva, 19 January 1996.

<table>
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<td>Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>26 May 2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon definitive signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

AUSTRIA

Declaration:

The Agreement applies to the Danube (including the Vienna Danube channel), the March, the Enns and the Traun, as well as their arms, side-channels, ports and branches. The Agreement shall not apply to the following:
1. The New Danube (bypass channel) from the inlet (km 1,938.06) to Weir II (km 1,918.30);
2. Greiffenstein barrage weir: the section of the old Danube arm above the sill (km 1,948.89, right bank);
3. Altenwörth barrage weir: the section of the old Danube arm above the sill (km 1,979.55, left bank);
4. Melk barrage weir: the section of the left-bank old Danube arm above the sill (km 2,037.30, left bank), as well as the section of the Melk old Danube arm above the sill (km 2,035.70, right bank);
5. Abwinden barrage weir: the section of the old Danube arm above the sill (km 2,120.40, left bank);
6. The Enns from km 2.7;
7. The Traun from km 1.8;
8. The March from km 6;
9. Any other waters to which reference has not been made.

FRANCE

Declaration:

… the French Republic, with reference to Article 14, paragraph 3, sub b, declares that the implementation of the Agreement on the Rhine and the Moselle is subject to compliance with the procedures set out in the statutes of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine.

GERMANY

Declaration:

"With reference to Article 14, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph b, of the European Agreement concerning the
International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN), the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that the implementation of the Agreement on the Rhine is subject to compliance with the procedures set out in the statutes of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (CCR), and its implementation on the Moselle is subject to compliance with the procedures set out in the statutes of the Moselle Commission.

LUXEMBOURG

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[The] Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, on signing this Agreement, declares that the obligations arising therefrom in no way affect the commitments assumed by Luxembourg by virtue of its membership in the European Union.

NETHERLANDS

Declaration:

"With reference to Article 14, paragraph 3, sub b, of the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways, the kingdom of the Netherlands declares that the implementation of the Agreement on the Rhine, Waal and Lek is subject to compliance with the procedures set out in the statutes of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine."
ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 September 2006, in accordance with article 17(2) which reads as follows: 

"This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force ninety (90) days after five (5) members of ESCWA have put their definitive signature thereto, or deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."


Note: This Memorandum of Understanding shall be open for signature by members of ESCWA in Damascus, from 9 to 12 May 2005 and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 31 December 2005.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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<td>Palestine</td>
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<td>Qatar</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
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<td>Yemen</td>
<td>9 May 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1 See note 1 under “Palestine” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

New York, 11 December 2008

Note: The above Convention was adopted on 11 December 2008 during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly by resolution A/RES/63/122. In accordance with its article 88 (1), the Convention shall be open for signature by all States at Rotterdam, the Netherlands, on 23 September 2009, and thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.
E. Multimodal Transport

I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS

Geneva, 24 May 1980

NOT YET IN FORCE: see article 36 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force 12 months after the Governments of 30 States have either signed it not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval or accession with the depositary. 2. For each State which ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Convention after the requirements for entry into force given in paragraph 1 of this article have been met, the Convention shall enter into force 12 months after the deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument."

STATUS:

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 33/1601 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.

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Liberia...................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi...................</td>
<td>2 Feb 1984 a</td>
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</table>

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: 32.


<table>
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</table>
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."

MONTENEGRO

With confirmation of reservation:
"The provisions of article 12 in connection with article 13 of the Agreement are not binding on Serbia and Montenegro."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation:
The Russian Federation does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12 of the said Agreement.

SERBIA

Reservation:
"The provisions of article 12 in connection with article 13 of the Agreement are not binding on Serbia and Montenegro."

UKRAINE

Reservation:
"With reference to article 13 of the Agreement, Ukraine does not consider itself bound by article 12 of this 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, III and IV 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 entered into force for all Contracting Parties on 25 June 1998.

Other amendments to the Agreement were adopted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object of the proposal</th>
<th>Proposed by</th>
<th>Date of circulation</th>
<th>Entry into force</th>
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<tr>
<td>Annexes I and II</td>
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<td>1 Feb '01</td>
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<td>Annexes I and II</td>
<td>Working Party</td>
<td>17 Jan '01</td>
<td>18 Dec '01</td>
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<td>7 Apr '05</td>
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<td>Annexes I and II</td>
<td>Working Party</td>
<td>19 Aug '05</td>
<td>20 May '06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Czechoslovakia had signed the Agreement on 30 October 1991. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

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

4 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 which reads as follows: "1. This Protocol shall enter into force 90 days after the date on which the Governments of five States have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, provided that one or more waterways of the international inland waterway network for combined transport link, in a continuous manner, the territories of at least three of the States which have deposited such an instrument. 2. If the above condition is not fulfilled, the Protocol shall enter into force 90 days after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, whereby the said condition will be satisfied. 3. For each State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the commencement of the period of 90 days specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the Protocol shall enter into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the said instrument."

STATUS:
TEXT:

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Signature</th>
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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:

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."

HUNGARY

Declaration:
"The Government of the Republic of Hungary hereby declare, that the approval of the Protocol cannot be interpreted as a commitment to fulfil the required work concerning the adaptation of any inland waterway for combined transport not belonging to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Hungary but mentioned in the Annex to the Protocol.

Since this Protocol is 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 this Protocol must be and remain parties to the AGTC, the Protocol is clearly and intimately linked to the AGTC.

Accordingly, the Republic of Hungary 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."

Reservation:
"In accordance with Article 12 the Republic of Hungary does not consider itself bound by Article 11 of this Protocol concerning arbitration and shall not apply it."

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.]
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