



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/32/156
23 August 1977
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Thirty-second session
Item 62 of the provisional agenda*

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

International conventions and protocols in the
field of the environment

Note by the Secretary-General

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (annex I) and on the register of international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (annex II).

* A/32/150.

ANNEX I

International conventions and protocols in the
field of the environment*

* Previously issued as document UNEP/GC/91.



United Nations Environment Programme



Distr.
GENERAL



UNEP/GC/91
3 February 1977

Original: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Fifth session
Nairobi, 9-25 May 1977
Item 7 (b) of the provisional agenda

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Report of the Executive Director

The report is submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX), and Governing Council decisions 24 (III) and 67 (IV). It describes developments in respect of conventions in the field of the environment in 1976, and outlines action taken to keep the Governing Council informed of the status of existing conventions.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly in resolution 3436 (XXX) expressed concern that existing international conventions or protocols in the field of the environment had not yet received the wide acceptance and application they deserved. It further requested the Governing Council to keep the General Assembly informed annually of the status of such conventions, and of new conventions concluded in this field.

2. The Governing Council had already, in decision 24 (III), urged all States entitled to become parties to existing conventions and protocols in the field of the environment to do so as soon as possible. In the same decision, the Executive Director was requested to keep the Governing Council informed at each session of any new international convention concluded in the field of the environment, as well as of the status of existing conventions, with particular reference to ratifications, accessions and entry into force, and of the intention of various Governments to become parties to such conventions during the year between the sessions of the Governing Council. Accordingly, section II of this report contains information on conventions which entered into force, or were concluded, during 1976, and on the intention of Governments to ratify existing conventions. It also lists conventions currently in the course of preparation. Section III outlines the action taken, in response to Governing Council decisions 24 (III) and 66 (IV), sub-paragraph (a), to inform the Governing Council of the status of existing conventions.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN 1976

3. During 1976 the following international conventions in the field of environment entered into force: 1/

- Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears, on 26 May 1976;
- Convention on the Protection of the Environment between Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, on 5 November 1976.

4. The following new Conventions and Protocols were concluded:

- Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, 16 February 1976;
- Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, 16 February 1976;
- Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, 16 February 1976;
- Convention of the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific, 12 June 1976.

1/ For more detailed information on these conventions, see Information Paper No.5

5. Governing Council decision 67 (IV) urged States to accept the 1969 Amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, and to become parties as soon as possible to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973. To bring this decision to the attention of Governments, the Executive Director sent a circular letter to them in July 1976. By 31 December 1976, responses had been received from the Government of Mexico indicating an intention to accept the 1969 Amendments, and from the Government of Israel indicating an intention to become party to the 1973 Convention.

6. At present the following proposed conventions are at varying stages of preparation and negotiation. Further information may be obtained from the organizations responsible which are listed as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| - Draft Convention on Conservation of Certain Islands for Science | IUCN |
| - Draft Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Fauna | IUCN |
| - Draft European Convention for the Protection of International Watercourses against Pollution | Council of Europe |
| - Draft Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden | ALECSO |
| - Draft Kuwait Regional Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution | UNEP |
| - Draft Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources | UNEP |
| - Draft Convention of the Law of the Sea. | United Nations |

III. REGISTER OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

7. The Governing Council, in its decision 66 (IV) of 13 April 1976, requested the Executive Director to continue with the systematic collection, analysis and presentation of data and information relating to international conventions and agreements in the field of the environment.

8. To assist Governments to identify those environmental conventions to which they may be entitled to become parties in accordance with the request of the General Assembly in resolution 3436 (XXX) to provide the Governing Council regularly with the information it has requested in decisions 24 (III) and 66 (IV), a list of all the important international conventions in the field of the environment, adopted since 1933 has been made in Information Paper No.5. This collection will form the nucleus of a UNEP register of international conventions in the field of the environment, which will be up-dated annually through the loose-leaf filing system and periodically consolidated by adding subsequent volumes - (UNEP/GC/90, chap.V, section A, para.13 and 14)

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IV. SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

9. The Governing Council may wish to take note of the report of the Executive Director on conventions and protocols in the field of the environment, and to request him to transmit it, together with Information Paper No.5, to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of December 1975.

ANNEX II

Register of international conventions and protocols
in the field of the environment*

* Previously issued as document UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5 and Corr.1.



United Nations Environment Programme



Distr.
GENERAL



UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5
7 February 1977

Original: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Fifth session
Nairobi, 9-25 May 1977

REGISTER OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT 1/

1/ UNEP is grateful to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources for permission to draw on its publication B7 "International environmental law - multilateral treaties" (Erich Schmidt Verlag) from which many of the entries in this document are taken. In some cases, however, the information provided has been updated by the UNEP secretariat.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. This register was prepared in response to Governing Council decision 24 (III) of 30 April 1975 and General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, under the terms of which both the General Assembly and the Governing Council are to be kept informed annually of any new international convention concluded in the field of the environment and of the status of existing conventions. Governing Council decision 66 (IV) of 13 April 1976 further requested the Executive Director to continue with the systematic presentation of data and information relating to such conventions.

2. Accordingly, in presenting this register a different format has been used from that in document UNEP/GC/61/Add.2, so as to give more information about the status of each convention without unduly increasing the length of the text. Each entry contains the full official title, the objectives of the agreement, a summary of the provisions, details concerning membership, the name of the depositary, dates of adoption and entry into force, place of adoption, languages used, the parties to the convention and the dates when each party ratified it. The status of the conventions and protocols listed is indicated as at 31 December 1976.

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CONVENTION
RELATIVE TO THE PRESERVATION OF FAUNA AND FLORA
IN THEIR NATURAL STATE

Objectives

To preserve the natural fauna and flora of certain parts of the world, particularly of Africa, by means of national parks and reserves, and by regulation of hunting and collection of species.

Provisions

(a) Parties to establish national parks and strict natural reserves in their territories (art. 3), and to control all human settlements therein (art. 4);

(b) Preservation of forest areas and domestication of economically utilizable wild animals to be encouraged (art. 7);

(c) Protection of species listed in Annex to be of special urgency and importance (art. 8);

(d) Trade in trophies and manufacture of articles from them to be controlled (art. 9);

(e) Certain methods of hunting to be generally prohibited, e.g. poison, explosives, dazzling lights, nets, pits, snares, etc. (art. 10).

Membership

Open for accession to any Government. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Depositary Government.

Date of adoption	8.11.1933
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	14. 1.1936
Languages	English, French
Depositary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	14. 1.1936
India	9. 8.1939
Italy	27. 9.1939
Portugal	13.10.1950
South Africa	14. 1.1936
Spain	10.10.1936
Sudan	14. 1.1936
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14. 1.1936
United Republic of Tanzania	3. 3.1962

CONVENTION
ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION
IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Objectives

To preserve all species and genera of native American fauna and flora from extinction, and to preserve areas of extraordinary beauty, striking geological formations or aesthetic, historic or scientific value.

Provisions

- (a) Parties to establish national parks, national reserves, nature monuments and strict wilderness reserves (art. 2);
- (b) National parks to provide recreational and educational facilities to the public (art. 3);
- (c) Strict wilderness areas to be maintained inviolate (art. 4);
- (d) Co-operation to be maintained between Governments in the field of research (art. 6);
- (e) Species listed in annex to be especially protected (art. 8);
- (f) Control to be imposed on trade in protected fauna and flora and any part thereof (art. 9).

Membership

The Convention is open for signature by American Governments. Instruments of ratification to be deposited with the Organization of American States.

Date of adoption	12.10.1940
Place of adoption	Washington
Date of entry into force	30. 4.1942
Languages	English, French, Spanish; Portuguese
Depositary	Organization of American States

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	27. 9.1946
Brazil	26.11.1965
Chile	4. 3.1967
Colombia	-
Costa Rica	12. 4.1967
Dominican Republic	3. 6.1942
Ecuador	20. 1.1945
El Salvador	30. 4.1942
Guatemala	30. 4.1942
Haiti	30. 4.1942
Mexico	27. 6.1942

Nicaragua	22. 8.1946
Panama	16. 6.1972
Peru	22. 2.1947
Trinidad and Tobago	24. 7.1969
United States of America	30. 4.1942
Uruguay	9. 7.1970
Venezuela	30. 4.1942

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING
(as amended)

Objectives

To protect all species of whales from overfishing and safeguard for future generations the great natural resources represented by whale stocks. To establish a system of international regulation for the whale fisheries to ensure proper conservation and development of whale stocks.

Provisions

- (a) Establishment of the International Whaling Commission (art. 3);
- (b) The Commission to encourage research and investigation, to collect and analyse statistical information, and to appraise and disseminate information concerning whaling and whale stocks (art. 4);
- (c) The Commission to meet annually to adopt regulations for the conservation and utilization of whale stocks, dealing with protected and unprotected species, open and closed seasons, open and closed areas, size limits for species, maximum catches for any one season, types of gear and apparatus to be used (art. 5);
- (d) Schedule attached containing detailed regulations for whaling (under art. 5);
- (e) Contracting Governments to take measures to enforce these regulations, and to report any infraction of them to the Commission (art. 9).

Membership

Any Government may adhere to the Convention by notification in writing to the Depositary Government.

Date of adoption	2.12.1946	19.11.1956 (amendment)
Place of adoption	Washington	
Date of entry into force	10.11.1948	4. 5.1959 (amendment)
Language	English	
Depositary	United States of America	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	18. 5.1960
Australia	10.11.1948
Brazil	4. 1.1974
Canada	25. 2.1949
Denmark	23. 5.1950
France	3.12.1948
Iceland	10.11.1948

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Japan	21. 4.1951
Mexico	30. 6.1949
New Zealand	15. 6.1976
Norway	23. 9.1960
Panama	10.11.1948
South Africa	10.11.1948
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10.11.1948
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10.11.1948
United States of America	10.11.1948

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Objectives

To investigate, protect and conserve the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic in order to maintain a maximum sustained catch from these fisheries.

Provisions

(a) The area covered includes all waters, except territorial waters, lying approximately north of latitude 39°00' north and west of longitude 42°00' west and bordered by the coasts of Greenland, the United States of America and Canada (art. 1), and divided into 5 subareas as per the annex to the convention;

(b) Establishment of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (art. 2);

(c) A Panel to be established for each subarea to carry out the objectives (art. 4);

(d) The Commission to obtain and collate information relating to the fisheries and to disseminate it (art. 6);

(e) The Commission, to maintain fish stocks, may recommend to the parties, for joint action, regulations concerning open and closed seasons, open and closed areas, size limits for species, types of gear to be used and over-all catch limits for any species (art. 8).

Membership

Any non-signatory Government may adhere to the Convention by notification in writing to the Depositary Government.

Date of adoption	8. 2.1949
Place of adoption	Washington
Date of entry into force	3. 7.1950
Language	English
Depositary	United States of America

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bulgaria	21. 8.1972
Canada	3. 7.1950
Cuba	28.11.1975
Denmark	14.12.1950
France	27. 1.1953
German Democratic Republic	21. 5.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	27. 6.1957
Iceland	3. 7.1950

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Italy	19. 8.1952
Japan	1. 7.1970
Norway	2. 7.1952
Poland	21.11.1961
Portugal	19. 7.1952
Romania	21. 3.1967
Spain	17. 1.1952
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10. 4.1958
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3. 7.1950
United States of America	3. 7.1950

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CONVENTION
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTER-AMERICAN
TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION

Objectives

To maintain populations of yellow fin and skipjack tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean to permit maximum sustained catches year after year.

Provisions

(a) Establishment of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (art. 1);

(b) The Commission to investigate the abundance, biology and ecology of the tuna, and of fishes used as bait in the tuna fisheries; to collect and analyse information; publish such information and make recommendations for joint action by the parties to maintain tuna stocks (art. 2).

Membership

Any Government whose nationals participate in the fisheries covered by the Convention may adhere to the Convention: notification shall be made to each of the contracting parties, whose unanimous consent is required. Thereafter such Government shall deposit an instrument of adherence with the Depositary Government.

Date of adoption	31. 5.1949
Place of adoption	Washington
Date of entry into force	3. 3.1950
Languages	English, Spanish
Depositary	United States of America

Parties and dates of entry infor force

Canada	1. 4.1968
Costa Rica	3. 3.1950
France	22. 5.1973
Japan	1. 7.1970
Mexico	29. 2.1964
Nicaragua	6.11.1973
Panama	21. 9.1953
United States of America	3. 3.1950

AGREEMENT
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL FISHERIES
COUNCIL FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
(as amended)

Objectives

The development and proper utilization of the resources of the Mediterranean and contiguous waters through international co-operation.

Provisions

(a) The establishment, within the framework of FAO, of the General Fisheries Council of the Mediterranean (art. 1);

(b) The Council to encourage and co-ordinate research, to undertake research, to publish information, to propose measures regarding standardization of equipment, techniques and nomenclature, and relating to the development and proper utilization of aquatic resources.

Membership

Open to acceptance by member States of FAO, subject to a two-thirds majority of the Council membership. Acceptance to be effected by deposit of an instrument of acceptance with the Director-General of FAO.

Date of adoption	24. 9.1949
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	3.12.1963 (as amended)
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depository	FAO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	3.12.1963
Bulgaria	3. 7.1972
Cyprus	3.12.1963
Egypt	3.12.1963
France	3.12.1963
Greece	3.12.1963
Israel	3.12.1963
Italy	3.12.1963
Lebanon	3.12.1963
Libyan Arab Republic	3.12.1963
Malta	3.12.1963
Monaco	3.12.1963
Morocco	3.12.1963
Romania	19. 2.1971

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Spain	3.12.1963
Syrian Arab Republic	12.12.1975
Tunisia	3.12.1963
Turkey	3.12.1963
Yugoslavia	3.12.1963

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS

Objectives

To protect birds in the wild state, considering that in the interests of science, the protection of nature and the economy of each nation, all birds should as a matter of principle be protected.

Provisions

(a) In general, protection to be given to all birds during the breeding season, to migrants during their flight to their breeding grounds, and to endangered species throughout the year (art. 2);

(b) In general, the taking of eggs, shells and young birds shall be prohibited (art. 4);

(c) Certain methods of hunting birds to be prohibited or restricted, e.g. snares, nets, poisoned bait, blinded decoy-birds, motor boats and motor vehicles (art. 5);

(d) A species found to be a pest in a region may be excepted from protection (art. 6);

(e) Exceptions may also be made in the interests of science and education (art. 7);

(f) Each party to draw up lists of birds which may be lawfully taken or killed in compliance with this Convention (art. 8);

(g) Parties to take measures to prevent destruction of birds by water pollution, electric cables, insecticides and poisons, and to educate children and the public in the need for protection of birds (art. 10);

(h) Parties to establish reserves for breeding birds (art. 11).

Membership

Open for accession to any State. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Depositary Government.

Date of adoption	18.10.1950
Place of adoption	Paris
Date of entry into force	17. 1.1963
Language	French
Depositary	France

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	17. 1.1963
Iceland	17. 1.1963
Luxembourg	17. 1.1963

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Netherlands	17. 1.1963
Spain	17. 1.1963
Sweden	23. 7.1963
Switzerland	17. 1.1963
Turkey	12. 9.1967
Yugoslavia	26. 9.1973

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CONVENTION
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EUROPEAN AND
MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION
ORGANIZATION

Objectives

To prevent the introduction and spread of pests and diseases of plants and plant products.

Provisions

(a) Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (art. 1);

(b) The Organization to act, with FAO, as a regional plant protection organization under article 8 of the International Plant Protection Convention, 1951;

(c) The Organization to advise, assist and co-ordinate Government measures to prevent the introduction and spread of plant pests and diseases (art. 5), and to obtain, exchange, study and publish information relating to the same;

(d) Schedule II contains a list of pests and diseases to be given special attention.

Membership

Restricted to those countries listed in Schedule III of the Convention, and any other country the Council of the Organization may invite to become a member.

Date of adoption	18. 4.1951
Place of adoption	Paris
Date of entry into force	18. 4.1951
Languages	English, French
Depositary	France

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	13. 2.1969
Austria	18. 4.1951
Belgium	21.10.1953
Bulgaria	16. 4.1959
Cyprus	7.10.1961
Czechoslovakia	30. 3.1960
Denmark	18. 4.1951
Finland	2. 5.1960
France	18. 4.1951

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German Democratic Republic	20.10.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	27. 4.1955
Greece	18. 4.1951
Hungary	5. 4.1960
Iran	6. 4.1976
Ireland	18. 4.1952
Israel	4. 8.1953
Italy	18. 4.1951
Luxembourg	18. 4.1951
Morocco	27.10.1972
Netherlands	18. 4.1951
Norway	2. 3.1956
Poland	5. 9.1958
Portugal	3.11.1953
Romania	6. 3.1959
Spain	18. 4.1951
Sweden	30. 6.1953
Switzerland	18. 4.1951
Turkey	10. 8.1965
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	17. 6.1957
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18. 4.1951
Yugoslavia	18. 4.1951

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INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

Objectives

To maintain and increase international co-operation in controlling pests and diseases of plants and plant products, and in preventing their introduction and spread across national boundaries.

Provisions

(a) Parties undertake to adopt the legislative, technical and administrative measures specified in the Convention (art. 1);

(b) Specific and regional agreements to be made in conjunction with FAO (art. 2);

(c) Each party to set up an official plant protection organization to:

(i) Inspect areas under cultivation consignments of plants in international traffic for existence or outbreak of plant pests or diseases;

(ii) Issue certificates relating to phytosanitary condition and origin of plants and plant products;

(iii) Carry on research in the field of plant protection (art. 4);

(d) Parties to regulate very strictly import and export of plants and plant products, by means, where necessary, of prohibitions, inspections, destruction of consignments (art. 6).

Membership

Open to all Governments for adherence. Instruments of adherence to be deposited with the Director-General of FAO.

Date of adoption	6.12.1951
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	3. 4.1952
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	FAO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	23. 9.1954
Australia	27. 8.1952
Austria	22.10.1952
Bahrain	29. 3.1971
Belgium	22. 7.1952
Bolivia	27.10.1960
Brazil	14. 9.1961
Canada	10. 7.1953

Chile	3. 4.1952
Colombia	26. 1.1970
Costa Rica	23. 7.1973
Cuba	14. 4.1976
Democratic Kampuchea	10. 6.1952
Denmark	13. 2.1953
Dominican Republic	20. 6.1952
Ecuador	9. 5.1956
Egypt	22. 7.1953
El Salvador	12. 2.1953
Finland	22. 6.1960
France	20. 8.1957
German Democratic Republic	4.12.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	3. 5.1957
Greece	9.12.1954
Guatemala	25. 5.1955
Guyana	31. 8.1970
Haiti	6.11.1970
Hungary	17. 5.1960
India	9. 6.1952
Iran	18. 9.1972
Iraq	1. 7.1954
Ireland	31. 3.1955
Israel	3. 9.1956
Italy	3. 8.1955
Jamaica	24.11.1969
Japan	11. 8.1952
Jordan	24. 4.1970
Kenya	7. 5.1974
Lao People's Democratic Republic	28. 2.1955
Lebanon	18. 9.1970
Libyan Arab Republic	9. 7.1970
Luxembourg	13. 1.1955
Malawi	21. 5.1974
Malta	13. 5.1975

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Mauritius	11. 6.1971
Mexico	26. 5.1976
Morocco	12.10.1972
Netherlands	29.10.1954
New Zealand	16. 9.1952
Nicaragua	2. 8.1956
Norway	23. 4.1956
Pakistan	10.11.1954
Panama	14. 2.1968
Papua New Guinea	1. 6.1976
Paraguay	5. 4.1968
Peru	1. 7.1975
Philippines	3.12.1953
Portugal	20.10.1955
Republic of Korea	8.12.1953
Romania	17.11.1971
Senegal	3. 3.1975
South Africa	21. 9.1956
Spain	3. 4.1952
Sri Lanka	3. 4.1952
Sudan	16. 7.1971
Sweden	30. 5.1952
Trinidad and Tobago	30. 6.1970
Tunisia	22. 7.1971
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24. 4.1956
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7. 9.1953
United States of America	18. 8.1972
Uruguay	15. 7.1970
Venezuela	12. 5.1966
Yugoslavia	11. 2.1955

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AGREEMENT
CONCERNING MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF THE STOCKS
OF DEEP-SEA PRAWNS (Pandalus borealis),
EUROPEAN LOBSTERS (Homarus vulgaris),
NORWAY LOBSTERS (Nephrops norvegicus)
AND CRABS (Cancer pagurus)
(as amended)

Objective

To protect the stocks of the four species of crustacea.

Provisions

- (a) Covers only the seas lying between Denmark and Sweden and Norway (art. 1);
- (b) Size of mesh of nets and minimum size of crustaceans to be caught are regulated (arts. 2, 3, 4);
- (c) Fishery research is excluded from the provisions of articles 2, 3, 4, (art. 5).

Membership

Restricted to the signatory States.

Date of adoption	7. 3.1952 (amending protocol 14.10.1959)
Place of adoption	Oslo
Date of entry into force	26. 1.1953 (amending protocol 14.10.1959)
Language	Norwegian
Depositary	Norway

Parties and dates of entry into force

Denmark	26. 1.1953 (14.10.1959)
Norway	26. 1.1953 (14.10.1959)
Sweden	26. 1.1953 (14.10.1959)

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE HIGH SEAS FISHERIES
OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Objectives

To ensure maximum sustained productivity of the fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean. To co-ordinate research and conservation measures to this end.

Provisions

(a) All the waters of the North Pacific Ocean and adjacent seas, other than territorial waters, are included (art. 1);

(b) Establishment of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (art. 2);

(c) Commission to study fish stocks and decide and recommend necessary joint conservation measures (art. 3);

(d) Strong enforcement measures are included (arts. 9-10);

(e) Annex to Convention contains conservation measures for halibut, herring and salmon.

Membership

Restricted to the signatory States.

Date of adoption	9. 5.1952
Place of adoption	Tokyo
Date of entry into force	12. 6.1953
Languages	English, Japanese
Depositary	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Canada	12. 6.1953
Japan	12. 6.1953
United States of America	12. 6.1953

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION
OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL
(as amended on 11 April 1962)

Objectives

To take action to prevent pollution of the sea by oil discharged from ships.

Provisions

(a) Applies to all ships, except tankers of under 150 tons g.t. and other ships of under 500 tons g.t., registered in the territory of, or having the nationality of, a Party. Excepting also naval ships and ships engaged in whaling (art. 2);

(b) Annex A contains a list of prohibited zones in which tankers may not discharge, ships over 20,000 tons g.t. built after the entry into force of this provision may not discharge and other ships may only discharge as far as possible from land (art. 3);

(c) Exceptions to article 3 in cases of necessity to secure safety of ship, save life or prevent damage to cargo, or where leakage is unavoidable and all measures have been taken to minimize it (art. 4);

(d) Parties to provide facilities at ports for reception of oily residues and mixtures, and at oil loading terminals (art. 8);

(e) All ships covered by the Convention to carry an oil record book, as per Annex B, to be completed whenever certain operations take place (art. 9);

(f) Parties to send texts of laws, decrees, orders and regulations giving effect to the Convention to the United Nations.

Membership

Open to all States for acceptance; instruments of acceptance to be deposited with the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

	(convention)	(amendments)
Date of adoption	12. 5.1954	11. 4.1962
Place of adoption	London	
Date of entry into force	26. 7.1958	18. 5.1967 */
Languages	English, French	
Depositary	IMCO	

*/ Except for amendment to article 14 which entered into force 28. 6.1967 excluding Poland.

Parties and dates of entry into forceEffective date of entry into force

Algeria	20. 4.1964
Argentina	30.12.1976
Australia	29.11.1962
Austria	19. 8.1975
Bahamas	22.10.1975
Belgium	26. 7.1958
Canada	26. 7.1958
Democratic Yemen	20. 8.1969
Denmark	26. 7.1958
Dominican Republic	29. 8.1963
Egypt	22. 7.1963
Fiji	15.11.1972
Finland	30. 3.1959
France	26. 7.1958
Germany, Federal Republic of	26. 7.1958
Ghana	17. 8.1962
Greece	28. 6.1967
Iceland	23. 5.1962
India	4. 6.1974
Ireland	26. 7.1958
Israel	11. 2.1966
Italy	25. 8.1964
Ivory Coast	17. 6.1967
Japan	21.11.1967
Jordan	8. 8.1963
Kenya	12.12.1975
Kuwait	27. 2.1962
Lebanon	31. 8.1967
Liberia	28. 6.1962
Libyan Arab Republic	18. 5.1972
Madagascar	1. 5.1965

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Effective date of entry into force

Malta	10. 4.1975
Mexico	26. 7.1958
Monaco	25. 6.1970
Morocco	29. 5.1968
Netherlands	26. 7.1958
New Zealand	1. 9.1971
Nigeria	22. 4.1968
Norway	26. 7.1958
Panama	25.12.1963
Philippines	19. 2.1964
Poland	28. 5.1961
Portugal	28. 6.1967
Saudi Arabia	30. 3.1972
Senegal	27. 6.1972
Spain	22. 4.1964
Sweden	26. 7.1958
Switzerland	12. 4.1966
Syrian Arab Republic	24. 3.1969
Tunisia	11. 9.1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3.12.1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26. 7.1958
United States of America	8.12.1961
Uruguay	9. 3.1976
Venezuela	12. 3.1964
Yugoslavia	11. 6.1974

The Convention has been extended to:

Netherlands Antilles	20. 7.1962
Puerto Rico, Guam, Canala zone)	
Virgin Islands, American Samoa)	
Trust Territories of the Pacific)	9. 9.1975
Islands)	
Midway Islands, Wake Island, Johnston Island	18. 3.1976

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PLANT PROTECTION AGREEMENT FOR THE SOUTH EAST ASIA
AND PACIFIC REGION
(as amended)

Objectives

To prevent the introduction into and spread within the region of destructive plant diseases and pests.

Provisions

(a) The region stretches from the western border of Pakistan, to the eastern coast of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam along the southern border of China, and includes also all territories in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the South China Sea wholly or partly within the area bounded by Long. 100° E, Lat. 45° S, Long. 130° W, Lat. 38° N, to its intersection with the coast of the Republic of Korea (art. 1);

(b) Establishment of the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region (art. 2);

(c) Trade in plants and plant products to be regulated by certification, prohibition, inspection, disinfection, quarantine, destruction, etc. as necessary (art. 3);

(d) Special measures (in Appendix B) to be taken to exclude South American leaf blight of the Hevea rubber tree from the region (art. 4).

Membership

Open to any State within the region for adherence, but no reservations permitted. Instruments of adherence to be deposited with the Director-General of FAO.

		(amendment)
Date of adoption	27. 2.1956	3.11.1967
Place of adoption	Rome	
Date of entry into force	2. 7.1956	16. 8.1969
Languages	English, French Spanish	
Depository	FAO	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	2. 7.1956
Bangladesh	4.12.1974
Burma	4.11.1959
Democratic Kampuchea	27. 1.1969
Fiji	16.12.1970
France	20. 8.1957
India	2. 7.1956

Indonesia	21.12.1967
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17. 3.1960
Malaysia	20.11.1957
Nepal	12. 8.1965
New Zealand	17.12.1975
Pakistan	8. 1.1958
Papua New Guinea	1. 6.1976
Philippines	11. 6.1962
Portugal	2. 7.1956
Samoa	23.12.1971
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	2. 7.1956
Sri Lanka	2. 7.1956
Thailand	3.12.1956
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3.12.1956

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INTERIM CONVENTION ON CONSERVATION OF NORTH PACIFIC FUR SEALS
(as amended)

Objectives

To achieve maximum sustainable productivity from the fur seal resources of the North Pacific, and to conduct adequate scientific research to this end.

Provisions

(a) Parties to co-ordinate scientific research programmes to determine measures necessary to maximize the sustainable yield from the fur seal resources, and to establish the relationship between fur seals and other living marine resources (art. 2);

(b) Establishment of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission to formulate and co-ordinate research programmes, study the results of such research, and make recommendations to the parties on the basis of the findings for measures to achieve the objectives of the Convention (art. 5);

(c) Enforcement measures for boarding and arresting boats believed to be offending against the Convention (art. 6);

(d) Indigenous peoples practising traditional sealing methods are exempted from the Convention's provisions (art. 7).

Membership

Restricted to signatory States, no provision for adherence or accession.

		(amendments)	
Date of adoption	9. 2. 1957	8. 10. 1963	3. 9. 1969
Place of adoption	Washington		
Date of entry into force	14. 10. 1957	10. 4. 1964	3. 9. 1969
Languages	English, Russian, Japanese		
Depository	United States of America		

Parties and dates of entry into force

Canada	14. 10. 1957
Japan	14. 10. 1957
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	14. 10. 1957
United States of America	14. 10. 1957

CONVENTION
ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

Objectives

To define and delimit the rights of States to explore and exploit the natural resources of the continental shelf.

Provisions

(a) Coastal States have sovereign and exclusive rights over the continental shelf for the purpose of exploration and exploitation (art. 1);

(b) Such exploration or exploitation must not cause unjustifiable interference with navigation, fishing or the conservation of the living resources of the sea, or with oceanographic or other scientific research (art. 5).

Membership

Open for accession to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies. Instruments to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Date of adoption	29. 4.1958
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	10. 6.1964
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

Parties and dates of entry into force

Albania	6. 1.1965
Australia	10. 6.1964
Bulgaria	10. 6.1964
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	10. 6.1964
Canada	8. 3.1970

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China <u>2/</u>	11.11.1970
Colombia	10. 6.1964
Costa Rica	17. 3.1972
Czechoslovakia	10. 6.1964
Cyprus	11. 5.1974
Democratic Kampuchea	10. 6.1964
Denmark	10. 6.1964
Dominican Republic	10. 9.1964
Fiji	18. 4.1971
Finland	18. 3.1965
France	14. 7.1965
German Democratic Republic	26. 1.1974
Greece	6.12.1972
Guatemala	10. 6.1964
Haiti	10. 6.1964
Israel	10. 6.1964
Jamaica	7.11.1965
Kenya	20. 7.1969
Lesotho	23.10.1973
Madagascar	10. 6.1964
Malawi	3.12.1965

2/ It will be recalled that, by its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

"... 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."

By a note dated 25 September 1972, addressed to the Secretary-General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, stated inter alia that:

"As from 1 October 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 'China' are all illegal and null and void ...".

/...

Malaysia	10. 6.1964
Malta	18. 6.1966
Mauritius	4.11.1970
Mexico	1. 9.1966
Netherlands	19. 3.1966
New Zealand	17. 2.1965
Nigeria	28. 5.1971
Norway	8.10.1971
Poland	10. 6.1964
Portugal	10. 6.1964
Romania	10. 6.1964
Senegal	10. 6.1964
Sierra Leone	25.12.1966
South Africa	10. 6.1964
Spain	27. 3.1971
Swaziland	15.11.1970
Sweden	1. 7.1966
Switzerland	17. 6.1966
Thailand	1. 8.1968
Togo	
Tonga	29. 7.1971
Trinidad and Tobago	10. 8.1968
Uganda	14.10.1964
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	10. 6.1964
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10. 6.1964
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10. 6.1964
United States of America	10. 6.1964
Venezuela	10. 6.1964
Yugoslavia	27. 2.1966

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CONVENTION
ON FISHING AND CONSERVATION OF THE LIVING RESOURCES
OF THE HIGH SEAS

Objectives

Through international co-operation, to solve the problems involved in the conservation of the living resources of the high seas, considering that through the development of modern techniques some of these resources are in danger of being over-exploited.

Provisions

(a) All States have a duty to adopt, or co-operate with other States in adopting, measures for their respective nationals for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas (art. 1);

(b) Such measures should be formulated with a view to securing a supply of food for human consumption (art. 2);

(c) Coastal States have special interests in the high seas adjacent to their territorial seas and may unilaterally adopt conservation measures for such areas which shall be valid for other States if there is an urgent need for such measures, and the measures are based on scientific findings and do not discriminate against foreign fishermen (arts. 6-7);

(d) Disputes to be settled by a special commission of five members whose decision shall be binding on the States concerned (arts. 9 and 11).

Membership

Open for accession to any State. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Date of adoption	29. 4.1958
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	20. 3.1966
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	20. 3.1966
Belgium	5. 2.1972
Colombia	20. 3.1966
Democratic Kampuchea	20. 3.1966
Denmark	26.10.1968
Dominican Republic	20. 3.1966
Fiji	18. 4.1971
Finland	20. 3.1966
France	18.10.1970

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Haiti	20. 3.1966
Jamaica	20. 3.1966
Kenya	20. 7.1969
Lesotho	23.11.1973
Madagascar	20. 3.1966
Malawi	20. 3.1966
Malaysia	20. 3.1966
Mauritius	4.11.1970
Mexico	1. 9.1966
Netherlands	20. 3.1966
Nigeria	20. 3.1966
Portugal	20. 3.1966
Sierra Leone	20. 3.1966
South Africa	20. 3.1966
Spain	27. 3.1971
Switzerland	17. 6.1966
Thailand	1. 8.1968
Tonga	28. 8.1971
Trinidad and Tobago	11. 5.1966
Uganda	20. 3.1966
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20. 2.1966
United States of America	20. 3.1966
Upper Volta	20. 3.1966
Venezuela	20. 3.1966
Yugoslavia	20. 3.1966

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CONVENTION ON THE HIGH SEAS

Objectives

To codify the rules of international law relating to the high seas.

Provisions (environmentally related)

(a) States to draw up regulations to prevent pollution of the sea by oil from ships and pipelines or resulting from the exploration and exploitation of the seabed (art. 24);

(b) States to take measures to prevent pollution of the sea by dumping of radioactive waste, and to co-operate with international agencies in taking such measures to prevent pollution of the seas or airspace above them, resulting from radioactive materials or other harmful agents (art. 25).

Membership

Open for accession to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies. Instruments to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Date of adoption	29. 4.1958
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	30. 9.1962
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depository	Secretary-General of the United Nations

Parties and dates of entry into force

Afghanistan	30. 9.1962
Albania	6. 1.1965
Australia	13. 6.1963
Austria	9. 2.1974
Belgium	5. 2.1972
Bulgaria	30. 9.1962
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	30. 9.1962
Central African Empire	14.11.1962
Costa Rica	17. 3.1972
Czechoslovakia	30. 9.1962
Democratic Kampuchea	30. 9.1962
Denmark	26.10.1968

Dominican Republic	10. 9.1964
Fiji	10.10.1970
Finland	18. 3.1965
German Democratic Republic	26. 1.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	25. 8.1973
Guatemala	30. 9.1962
Haiti	30. 9.1962
Hungary	30. 9.1962
Indonesia	30. 9.1962
Israel	30. 9.1962
Italy	16. 1.1965
Jamaica	30. 9.1962
Japan	10. 7.1968
Kenya	20. 7.1969
Lesotho	23.10.1973
Madagascar	30. 9.1962
Malawi	3.12.1965
Malaysia	30. 9.1962
Mauritius	12. 3.1968
Mexico	1. 9.1966
Mongolia	14.11.1976
Nepal	27. 1.1963
Netherlands	20. 3.1966
Nigeria	30. 9.1962
Poland	30. 9.1962
Portugal	7. 2.1963
Romania	30. 9.1962
Senegal	30. 9.1962
Sierra Leone	30. 9.1962
South Africa	9. 5.1963
Spain	27. 3.1971
Swaziland	15.11.1970
Switzerland	17. 6.1966
Thailand	1. 8.1968
Tonga	4. 6.1971

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Trinidad and Tobago	30. 9.1962
Uganda	14.10.1964
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	30. 9.1962
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30. 9.1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30. 9.1962
United States of America	30. 9.1962
Upper Volta	3.11.1965
Venezuela	30. 9.1962
Yugoslavia	27. 2.1966

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NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION

Objectives

To ensure the conservation and rational exploitation of the fish stocks of the North-East Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters.

Provisions

- (a) Includes seas lying between, approximately latitude 36° N, longitude 42° W, and longitude 51° E, but excluding the Mediterranean and the Baltic. The area to be divided into regions (art. 1);
- (b) Establishment of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (art. 3);
- (c) The Commission to consider what measures may be required to conserve fish stocks, and make recommendations to Parties based on the results of scientific research and investigation (art. 6);
- (d) Such measures to concern size of mesh for fishing nets, size of fish that may be kept on board, open and closed seasons and areas, regulation of fishing gear (art. 7);
- (e) All sea fish and shell fish are included but not sea mammals (art. 7 (3)).

Membership

Open to all States for accession by notification in writing addressed to the Depositary Government.

Date of adoption	24. 1.1959
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	27. 6.1963
Languages	English, French
Depositary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	27. 6.1963
Bulgaria	1. 9.1976
Denmark	27. 6.1963
Finland	22. 6.1976
France	27. 6.1963
German Democratic Republic	26. 6.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	27. 6.1963
Iceland	27. 6.1963
Ireland	27. 6.1963

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Netherlands	27. 6.1963
Norway	27. 6.1963
Poland	27. 6.1963
Portugal	27. 6.1963
Spain	27. 6.1963
Sweden	27. 6.1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	27. 6.1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27. 6.1963

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CONVENTION
CONCERNING FISHING IN THE BLACK SEA

Objectives

The rational utilization of the fishery resources and the development of marine fishing in the Black Sea.

Provisions

(a) Co-operation between parties in improving fishing techniques and scientific research (art. 1);

(b) Ports of refuge from bad weather for fishing boats from the contracting States established in each State (art. 2);

(c) Minimum sizes of fish to be taken (art. 5);

(d) Parties to exchange information concerning fish migrations, scientific research and fishing techniques (arts. 6-7);

(e) A Mixed Commission established to work out measures to regulate fishing, if necessary to amend article 5, to co-ordinate research, and to exchange information (arts. 8-9).

Membership

Open for accession to Black Sea States.

Date of adoption	7. 7.1959
Place of adoption	Varna
Date of entry into force	21. 3.1960
Languages	Bulgarian, Romanian, Russian
Depositary	Bulgaria

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bulgaria	21. 3.1960
Romania	21. 3.1960
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	21. 3.1960

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AGREEMENT
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LATIN-AMERICAN FOREST RESEARCH
AND TRAINING INSTITUTE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF
THE UNITED NATIONS

Objectives

To establish the Institute on a permanent basis to assist in the implementation of the programme of FAO in the field of forestry in Latin America.

Provisions

(a) The Institute to be at the Forestry School of the University of the Andes, Merida, Venezuela;

(b) The institute to conduct applied research to contribute to proper conservation, utilization and development of the forest resources of Latin America, to give courses of instruction for the training of forestry technicians and to gather, classify and distribute scientific material within its field (art. 3).

Membership

Open to all member States or associate members of FAO.

Date of adoption	18.11.1959
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	16.11.1960
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	FAO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Chile	7.10.1965
Costa Rica	30. 1.1963
Cuba	17. 7.1961
Dominican Republic	5. 4.1965
Ecuador	23. 1.1961
France	16.11.1960
Haiti	13. 3.1961
Honduras	14. 8.1962
Netherlands	16.11.1960
Panama	16.11.1960
Peru	6.12.1960
Surinam	26.11.1975
Trinidad and Tobago	2. 2.1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17. 3.1961
Venezuela	16.11.1960

THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

Objectives

That Antarctica should be used for peaceful purposes, for international co-operation in scientific research, and not become the scene or object of international discord.

Provisions

(a) No military bases, military manoeuvres or weapon testing in Antarctica (art. 1);

(b) Freedom of scientific investigation and co-operation in exchange of information regarding plans for such investigation and of personnel engaged in such investigation, and of information resulting from such investigation (arts. 2-3);

(c) Territorial claims in Antarctica not affected by the Convention (art. 4);

(d) Observers to inspect stations, installations, equipment to be appointed by each Party (art. 7);

(e) Meetings of parties to be held for consultation and to formulate and recommend measures to further the objectives of the Treaty;

(f) Detailed agreed measures for the conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora.

Membership

Open for accession by any State Member of the United Nations, or any other State by unanimous invitation of the parties. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Government of the United States of America.

Date of adoption	1.12.1959
Place of adoption	Washington
Date of entry into force	23. 6.1961
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	United States of America

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	23. 6.1961
Australia	23. 6.1961
Belgium	23. 6.1961
Brazil	16. 5.1975
Chile	23. 6.1961
Czechoslovakia	14. 6.1962

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Denmark	20. 5.1965
France	23. 6.1961
German Democratic Republic	19.11.1974
Japan	23. 6.1961
Netherlands	30. 3.1967
New Zealand	23. 6.1961
Norway	23. 6.1961
Poland	23. 6.1961
Romania	15. 9.1971
South Africa	23. 6.1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23. 6.1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23. 6.1961
United States of America	23. 6.1961

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AGREEMENT
CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN THE QUARANTINE OF PLANTS
AND THEIR PROTECTION AGAINST PESTS AND DISEASES

Objectives

To expand co-operation in the quarantine of plants and their protection from pests, diseases and weeds, and to co-ordinate measures in respect of quarantine of plants, the control of pests and diseases of agricultural plants, and the control of weeds.

Provisions

(a) Parties to take necessary measures against pests, weeds and diseases listed in Annex (art. 1);

(b) Parties to exchange information concerning plant pests and diseases and their control (art. 2);

(c) Parties to give one another technical assistance in the control of such pests, diseases and weeds (art. 3);

(d) Parties to co-operate in applying uniform phyto-sanitary regulations for import/export of plant matter from one country to another (art. 4).

Membership

Open to any State for accession. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Date of adoption	14.12.1959
Place of adoption	Sofia
Date of entry into force	19.10.1960
Language	Russian
Depositary	Secretariat of CMEA

Parties and dates of entry into force

Albania	19.11.1960
Bulgaria	19.10.1960
Czechoslovakia	19.10.1960
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	15.11.1960
German Democratic Republic	17.11.1960
Hungary	19.10.1960
Mongolia	23. 8.1961
Poland	27.10.1960
Romania	19.10.1960
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	19.10.1960

CONVENTION
ON THIRD PARTY LIABILITY IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY
(as amended)

Objectives

To ensure adequate and equitable compensation for persons who suffer damage caused by nuclear incidents, whilst ensuring that the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is not thereby hindered. To unify the basic rules in various countries relating to liability incurred for such damage.

Provisions

(a) Operator of a nuclear installation to be liable for damage to or loss of life of any person and damage to or loss of any property upon proof that such loss or damage was caused by a nuclear incident involving either nuclear fuel or radioactive products or waste in, or nuclear substances coming from, such an installation (art. 3);

(b) Maximum liability of operator defined (art. 7);

(c) Actions must be brought within 10 years from the date of the nuclear incident (art. 8);

(d) Operator not liable if incident caused by act of armed conflict, invasion, civil war or grave natural disaster of an exceptional character (art. 9);

(e) Operator must maintain insurance to cover his liability (art. 10).

Membership

Open for accession by any State, subject to unanimous consent of Parties, by notification in writing to the Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

		(amendment)
Date of adoption	29. 7.1960	28. 1.1964
Place of adoption	Paris	
Date of entry into force	1. 4.1968	1. 4.1968
Languages	Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Italian, German	
Depositary	Secretary-General of OECD	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	1. 4.1968
Denmark	4. 9.1974
Finland	8. 6.1972
France	1. 4.1968
Germany, Federal Republic of	30. 9.1975
Greece	12. 5.1970

Italy	17. 9.1975
Norway	2. 7.1973
Spain	1. 4.1968
Sweden	1. 4.1968
Turkey	1. 4.1968
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1. 4.1968

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PROTOCOL
CONCERNING THE CONSTITUTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MOSEL AGAINST POLLUTION

Objective

To protect the Mosel river against pollution.

Provisions

(a) Establishment of the International Commission for the Protection of the Mosel against pollution;

(b) The Commission to be responsible for research into the nature, importance and sources of pollution, and to propose measures to the Parties to protect the Mosel;

(c) The Commission to establish relations as necessary with other organizations concerned with water pollution.

Membership

Restricted to the three riparian signatory States.

Date of adoption	20.12.1961
Place of adoption	Paris
Date of entry into force	1. 7.1962
Languages	German, French
Depositary	

Parties and dates of entry into force

France	1. 7.1962
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. 7.1962
Luxembourg	1. 7.1962

CONVENTION
ON THE AFRICAN MIGRATORY LOCUST

Objectives

To maintain on an international basis the preventive control of the African migratory locust, and to extend such control to other species of migratory acrididae.

Provisions

(a) Establishment of the International African Locust Organization (art. 1) and of the International Administrative Council for the Surveillance and Preventive Control of the African Migratory Locust (art. 2);

(b) The organization to maintain constant surveillance and control in the recognized outbreak area on the Niger, to undertake research into the ecology of the locust, and to develop the most economic methods of control (art. 3).

Membership

Any State may accede to the Convention by depositing an instrument of accession with the Government of Mali, subject to an agreement being reached between the acceding Government and the Contracting Parties relating to contributions.

Date of adoption	25. 5.1962
Place of adoption	Kano
Date of entry into force	13. 4.1963
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Mali

Parties and dates of entry into force

Benin	13. 4.1963
Chad	13. 4.1963
Ghana	28. 5.1963
Ivory Coast	13. 4.1963
Kenya	29.11.1963
Mali	13. 4.1963
Niger	13. 4.1963
Senegal	13.11.1963
Upper Volta	13. 4.1963

AGREEMENT
CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION
OF THE RHINE AGAINST POLLUTION

Objectives

To maintain co-operation between the riparian States in preventing pollution and improving the quality of the waters of the Rhine.

Provisions

(a) Continuation of the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine;

(b) The Commission to be responsible for research into the nature, importance and sources of pollution, and to propose measures to the Parties to protect the Rhine;

(c) The Commission to report annually to the Parties on the results of research done, and to collaborate with other organizations concerned with water pollution.

Membership

Restricted to the five riparian signatory States.

Date of adoption	29. 4.1963
Place of adoption	Berlin
Date of entry into force	1. 5.1965
Languages	German, French, Dutch
Depositary	Switzerland

Parties and dates of entry into force

France	1. 5.1965
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. 5.1965
Luxembourg	1. 5.1965
Netherlands	1. 5.1965
Switzerland	1. 5.1965

CONVENTION
ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE

Objective

To establish minimum standards to provide financial protection against damage resulting from peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Provisions

(a) Operator of a nuclear installation to be liable for nuclear damage on proof that such damage was caused by an incident within the installation, or involving nuclear material originating therefrom or being sent thereto (art. 2);

(b) The liability of the operator in such a case to be absolute, but contributory negligence may be found against the person suffering such damage; and in any case the operator will not be liable if the nuclear incident was due directly to act of armed conflict, civil war, insurrection or a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character (art. 4);

(c) Limits of liability and limitation of action established (arts. 5-6);

(d) Operator to maintain insurance or financial security to cover liability (art. 7).

Membership

Open for accession to all States Members of the United Nations, or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Director-General of IAEA.

Date of adoption	21. 5.1963
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	IAEA Director-General

Date of deposit of relevant instrument

Argentina	25. 4.1967
Bolivia	10. 4.1968
Cuba	25.10.1965
Egypt	5.11.1965
Philippines	15.11.1965
Trinidad and Tobago	31. 1.1966
United Republic of Cameroon	6. 3.1964

TREATY
BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE,
IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

Objectives

To obtain an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international contract in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations: to put an end to the armaments race and eliminate the incentive to the production and testing of all kinds of weapons including nuclear weapons.

Provisions

(a) Parties to undertake to prohibit, prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, at any place under its jurisdiction or control:

- (i) In the atmosphere beyond its limits including outer space; or under water including territorial waters or high seas; or
- (ii) In any other environment if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the State under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted.

Membership

Open to all States.

Date of adoption	5. 8.1963
Place of adoption	Moscow
Date of entry into force	10.10.1963
Languages	English, Russian
Depositaries	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Parties and dates of entry into force

Afghanistan	12. 3.1964
Australia	12.11.1963
Austria	17. 7.1964
Belgium	1. 3.1966
Benin	15.12.1964
Bolivia	4. 8.1965
Botswana	
Brazil	15.12.1964

Bulgaria	13.11.1963
Burma	15.11.1963
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	16.12.1963
Canada	28. 1.1964
Central African Empire	22.12.1964
Chad	1. 3.1965
Chile	6.10.1965
China <u>3/</u>	18. 5.1964
Costa Rica	10. 7.1967
Cyprus	15. 4.1965
Czechoslovakia	14.10.1963
Denmark	15. 1.1964
Dominican Republic	3. 6.1964
Ecuador	6. 5.1964
Egypt	10. 1.1964
El Salvador	3.12.1964
Fiji	14. 8.1972

3/ It will be recalled that, by its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

"... 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".

By a note dated 25 September 1972, addressed to the Secretary-General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, stated inter alia that:

"As from 1 October 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 'China' are all illegal and null and void ...".

Finland	9. 1.1964
Gabon	20. 2.1964
Gambia	
German Democratic Republic	
Germany, Federal Republic of	1.12.1964
Ghana	27.11.1963
Greece	18.12.1963
Guatemala	6. 1.1964
Honduras	2.10.1964
Hungary	21.10.1963
Iceland	29. 4.1964
India	10.10.1963
Indonesia	20. 1.1964
Iran	5. 5.1964
Iraq	30.11.1964
Ireland	18.12.1963
Israel	15. 1.1964
Italy	10.12.1964
Ivory Coast	5. 2.1965
Japan	15. 6.1964
Jordan	29. 5.1964
Kenya	10. 6.1965
Kuwait	20. 5.1965
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10. 2.1965
Lebanon	14. 5.1965
Liberia	19. 5.1964
Libyan Arab Republic	15. 7.1968
Luxembourg	10. 2.1965
Madagascar	15. 3.1965
Malawi	
Malaysia	15. 7.1964
Malta	
Mauritania	6. 4.1964
Mauritius	12. 3.1968
Mexico	27.12.1963

Mongolia	1.11.1963
Morocco	1. 2.1966
Nepal	7.10.1964
Netherlands	14. 9.1964
New Zealand	10.10.1963
Nicaragua	26. 1.1965
Niger	3. 7.1964
Nigeria	17. 2.1967
Norway	21.11.1963
Panama	24. 2.1966
Peru	20. 7.1964
Philippines	10.11.1965
Poland	14.10.1963
Republic of Korea	24. 7.1964
Romania	12.12.1963
Rwanda	22.10.1963
Samoa	15. 1.1965
San Marino	3. 7.1964
Senegal	6. 5.1964
Sierra Leone	21. 2.1964
South Africa	10.10.1963
Spain	17.12.1964
Sri Lanka	5. 2.1964
Sudan	4. 3.1966
Swaziland	29. 5.1969
Sweden	9.12.1963
Switzerland	16. 1.1964
Syrian Arab Republic	1. 6.1964
Thailand	15.11.1963
Togo	7.12.1964
Tonga	22. 6.1971
Trinidad and Tobago	14. 7.1964
Tunisia	26. 5.1965
Turkey	8. 7.1965

Uganda	24. 3.1964
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	30.12.1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10.10.1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10.10.1963
United Republic of Tanzania	6. 2.1964
United States of America	10.10.1963
Uruguay	25. 2.1969
Venezuela	22. 2.1965
Yugoslavia	15. 1.1964
Zaire	28.10.1965
Zambia	

AGREEMENT
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION FOR
CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST IN
THE EASTERN REGION OF ITS
DISTRIBUTION AREA IN
SOUTH-WEST ASIA

Objective

Through the establishment of a commission within the framework of FAO, to promote national and international research and action to control the desert locust in the region (Afghanistan, India, Iran and Pakistan and any territories adjacent to them).

Provisions

- (a) Establishment of the Commission (art. 1);
- (b) Parties to maintain locust information and control services; reserves of insecticides and equipment; training, survey and research work (art. 2);
- (c) The Commission to have functions of joint action and assistance, information and co-ordination, and co-operation in the field of research, training, and control (art. 4).

Membership

Open for acceptance by States Members of the United Nations situated in the region subject to a two-thirds vote of the Commission members.

Date of adoption	3.12.1963
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	15.12.1964
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	FAO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Afghanistan	15.12.1964
India	15.12.1964
Iran	15.12.1964
Pakistan	12. 7.1965

AGREEMENT
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING
THE DESERT LOCUST IN THE NEAR EAST

Objective

Through the establishment of a commission within the framework of FAO, to promote national and international research and action to control the desert locust in the region.

Provisions

As for the Agreement concerning the Commission for controlling the desert locust in the eastern region of its distribution in South-West Asia.

Membership

Open for acceptance by States Members of the United Nations situated in the region subject to a two-thirds vote of the Commission members.

Date of adoption	2. 7.1965
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	21. 2.1967
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	FAO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bahrain	24. 2.1969
Democratic Yemen	10.11.1969
Egypt	6. 7.1967
Iraq	9. 1.1970
Jordan	21. 2.1967
Kuwait	10. 8.1967
Lebanon	21. 2.1967
Oman	9.10.1972
Qatar	31.12.1968
Saudi Arabia	17.10.1972
Sudan	21. 2.1967
Syrian Arab Republic	3.12.1968
Yemen	20. 3.1969

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS

Objective

To maintain populations of tuna and tuna-like fish in the Atlantic Ocean at levels permitting the maximum sustainable catch for food and other purposes.

Provisions

(a) Applies to all waters of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas (art. 1);

(b) Establishment of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (art. 3);

(c) The Commission to be responsible for research into the abundance, ecology and biometry of the fish, the oceanography of their environment, and the effects of human and natural factors on their abundance (art. 4);

(d) The Commission, on the basis of scientific evidence, to make recommendations for the maintenance of the populations of tuna and tuna-like fish (art. 8).

Membership

Open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, subject to ratification, or open to adherence by any such State at any time. Relevant instruments to be deposited with the Director-General of FAO.

Date of adoption	14. 5.1966
Place of adoption	Rio de Janeiro
Date of entry into force	21. 3.1969
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	FAO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Angola	29. 7.1976
Brazil	1. 4.1969
Canada	21. 3.1969
Cuba	15. 1.1975
France	21. 3.1969
Ghana	21. 3.1969
Ivory Coast	6.12.1972
Japan	21. 3.1969

Morocco	26. 9.1969
Portugal	3. 9.1969
Republic of Korea	28. 8.1970
Senegal	25. 8.1971
South Africa	21. 3.1969
Spain	21. 3.1969
United States of America	21. 3.1969

PHYTO-SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AFRICA

Objectives

To control and eliminate plant diseases in Africa and prevent the introduction of new diseases.

Provisions

(a) Parties to control import of plants as considered necessary by the Organization of African Unity (OAU);

(b) Parties to take measures of quarantine, certification or inspection in respect of living organisms, plants, plant material, seeds, soil, compost or packing material;

(c) Parties to take action as necessary to deal effectively with diseases of plants and insect pests;

(d) Panel of scientific consultants established to advise OAU on technical problems relating to plant health and protection.

Membership

All member States of the Organization of African Unity.

Date of adoption	16. 9.1967
Place of adoption	Kinshasa
Date of entry into force	16. 9.1967
Languages	English, French
Depositary	OAU

Parties and dates of entry into force

All member States of OAU	16. 9.1967
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AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Objectives

The undertaking of individual and joint action for the conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, flora and faunal resources for the present and future welfare of mankind, from an economic, nutritional, scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic point of view.

Provisions

- (a) Fundamental principle - "The Contracting States shall undertake to adopt the measures necessary to ensure conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, flora and faunal resources in accordance with scientific principles and with due regard to the best interests of the people" (art. II);
- (b) Parties to take effective measures to conserve and improve the soil and to control erosion and land use (art. IV);
- (c) Parties to establish policies to conserve, utilize and develop water resources, prevent pollution and control water use (art. V);
- (d) Parties to protect flora and ensure best utilization, management of forests and control of burning, land-clearance, over-grazing (art. VI);
- (e) Parties to conserve faunal resources and use them wisely: management of populations and habitats; control of hunting, capture and fishing; prohibition of poisons, explosives, automatic weapons in hunting (art. VII);
- (f) Protected species - those in List A, total protection, those in List B to be taken only with authorization (art. VIII);
- (g) Traffic in trophies to be tightly controlled to prevent trade in illegally killed and obtained trophies (art. IX);
- (h) Conservation areas to be established and maintained (art. X);
- (i) Customary rights to be reconciled with the Convention (art. XI);
- (j) Conservation education to be undertaken at all levels (art. XIII);
- (k) Conservation and ecological factors to be considered in development plans (art. XIV);
- (l) Parties to co-operate wherever necessary in implementing the Convention (art. XVI).

Membership

Open for accession by any independent African State. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of OAU.

Date of adoption	15. 9.1968
Place of adoption	Algiers
Date of entry into force	9.10.1969
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Secretary-General of OAU

Parties

Central African Empire
Ghana
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Swaziland
United Republic of Tanzania
Upper Volta
Zambia

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON THE RESTRICTION OF THE USE OF CERTAIN DETERGENTS IN WASHING AND CLEANING PRODUCTS

Objectives

To protect:

- (a) The supply of water for the population, industry, agriculture and other business occupations;
- (b) The natural aquatic fauna and flora, in particular so far as they contribute to human well-being;
- (c) The unhindered enjoyment of places devoted to leisure and sport.

Provisions

(a) Parties to legislate nationally so that washing or cleaning products containing one or more synthetic detergents are not put on the market unless the detergents are, as a whole, at least 80 per cent susceptible to biological degradation (art. 1);

(b) Compliance with the above must not result in the usage of detergents which, under normal use, might adversely affect human or animal health.

Membership

Open to signature by member States of the Council of Europe which take part in the activities in the field of public health under resolution (59) 23 of the Council. Instruments of acceptance or ratification to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

Date of adoption	16. 9.1968
Place of adoption	Strasbourg
Date of entry into force	16. 2.1971
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	16. 2.1971
Denmark	16. 2.1971
France	30. 5.1971
Germany, Federal Republic of	2. 3.1973
Netherlands	28. 2.1971
Spain	11.10.1975
Switzerland	22.12.1975
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16. 2.1971

EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS
DURING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

Objectives

To safeguard, as far as possible, animals in transport from suffering, through the adoption of common provisions regarding the international transport of animals.

Provisions

(a) Five categories of animals established: (1) Domestic animals of soliped, bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine species; (2) Domestic birds and domestic rabbits; (3) Domestic dogs and domestic cats; (4) Other mammals and birds; (5) Cold-blooded animals;

(b) * Animals of class (1) covered by detailed provisions regarding fitness to travel, construction and marking of containers, means of attachment of animals, feeding and watering in transit, need for attendant and veterinary attention (arts. 3-37);

(c) Animals of class (2) covered by most of the same provisions (arts. 38-39), as are animals of class (3) except when accompanied by the owner or his representative (arts. 40-41);

(d) Animals of class (4) similarly covered, with special provisions for wild animals (arts. 42-45);

(e) Animals of class (5) covered briefly (art. 46).

Membership

Open to signature by member States of the Council of Europe, subject to ratification. Non-member States may be invited to accede.

Date of adoption	13.12.1968
Place of adoption	Paris
Date of entry into force	20. 2.1971
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe

Parties and dates of entry into force

Austria	15. 3.1974
Belgium	1. 7.1974
Denmark	20. 2.1971
France	1. 7.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. 7.1974
Iceland	20. 2.1971
Ireland	15. 9.1975
Italy	4.11.1974
Luxembourg	14.10.1972

Norway	20. 2.1971
Spain	3. 2.1975
Sweden	20. 4.1972
Switzerland	20. 2.1971
Turkey	20. 6.1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1. 7.1974

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Objectives

To apply stringent scientific methods to archaeological research and discoveries to preserve their full historical significance; to prevent illicit excavation and through education to give archaeological excavations their full scientific significance.

Provisions

(a) Parties to delimit and protect sites and areas of archaeological interest (art. 2);

(b) Parties to prohibit illicit excavation, to entrust excavation only to qualified persons, and to ensure control and conservation of finds (art. 3);

(c) Parties to establish national inventories and scientific catalogues of publicly-, and where possible, privately-owned archaeological objects (art. 4);

(d) Circulation of objects for scientific, cultural and educational purposes to be promoted (art. 5).

Membership

Open to signature by member States of the Council of Europe. Instruments of ratification or acceptance to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

Date of adoption	6. 5.1969
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	20.11.1970
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe

Parties and dates of entry into force

Austria	28. 5.1974
Belgium	20.11.1970
Cyprus	24. 2.1971
Denmark	20.11.1970
France	4.11.1972
Germany, Federal Republic of	22. 4.1975
Holy See	18. 8.1972
Italy	17.12.1974
Liechtenstein	15. 4.1976
Luxembourg	8. 6.1972
Malta	1. 7.1971
Spain	1. 6.1975
Sweden	18. 6.1975
Switzerland	20.11.1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9. 3.1972

AGREEMENT
FOR CO-OPERATION IN DEALING WITH POLLUTION
OF THE NORTH SEA BY OIL

Objectives

Co-operation between the coastal States in providing manpower, supplies, equipment and scientific advice at short notice to deal with discharge of oil or other noxious or hazardous substances in the North Sea.

Provisions

(a) Covers the North Sea south of latitude 61° N and the English Channel east of a line 50 nautical miles west of a line joining the Scilly Isles and Ushant (art. 2);

(b) Parties to co-operate in informing each other of casualties or oil slicks in the area, and in requiring masters of ships and pilots of aircraft registered in their territories to report such incidents (art. 5);

(c) Area divided into national zones for each of which the relevant party has prime responsibility (art. 6);

(d) Assistance should be requested first from any other State likely to be affected by the pollution (art. 7).

Membership

Open to any Government for signature, ratification or approval: instruments to be deposited with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Date of adoption	9. 6.1969
Place of adoption	Bonn
Date of entry into force	9. 8.1969
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Federal Republic of Germany

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	9. 8.1969
Denmark	9. 8.1969
France	9. 8.1969
Germany, Federal Republic of	9. 8.1969
Netherlands	8. 3.1974
Norway	28.11.1970
Sweden	9. 8.1969
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9. 8.1969

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR
THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF
THE SEA BY OIL, 1954

Objectives

To amend the 1954 Convention to achieve the complete avoidance, as soon as practicable, of the discharge of persistent oils into the sea.

Provisions

(a) Allowable discharges from ships to which the Convention applies are very much more limited in quantity and permissible oil content (art. 3 as amended);

(b) Ships to be fitted within 12 months to prevent escape of oil into the bilges (art. 7 as amended);

(c) Requirements for Oil Record Book made more stringent (art. 9 as amended).

Date of adoption	21.10.1969
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, French
Depository	IMCO

Membership

Open to all States. Instruments of acceptance to be deposited with IMCO.

Dates of deposit of relevant instruments

Algeria	7. 6.1976
Argentina	30. 9.1976
Australia	7.11.1973
Bahamas	22. 7.1976
Belgium	27. 4.1973
Canada	20. 6.1972
Denmark	22. 3.1971
Egypt	14. 8.1972
Fiji	15. 8.1972
Finland	15. 3.1974
France	4. 2.1972
Ghana	7. 7.1976
Greece	3. 8.1976
Iceland	5. 3.1970

Italy	30. 4.1975
Japan	6. 4.1971
Lebanon	29. 9.1972
Liberia	25. 9.1972
Libyan Arab Republic	19. 7.1976
Madagascar	22. 1.1971
Malta	10. 4.1975
Monaco	18. 3.1975
Netherlands	29.12.1975
New Zealand	27. 4.1976
Norway	29. 6.1971
Panama	7. 1.1976
Philippines	16. 5.1973
Saudi Arabia	30.12.1971
Spain	25. 2.1976
Sweden	26.10.1972
Syrian Arab Republic	10. 9.1975
Tunisia	11. 9.1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2.11.1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10. 5.1971
United States of America	17.10.1973
Yugoslavia	25. 6.1976

CONVENTION
OF THE CONSERVATION OF THE LIVING RESOURCES OF
THE SOUTHEAST ATLANTIC

Objective

To achieve co-operation in the conservation and rational exploitation of the living resources of the southeast Atlantic Ocean.

Provisions

(a) Establishment of the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (art. 4);

(b) Commission to be responsible for research into ecology, biometry, abundance and environment of all living resources, and to collect, analyse and publish scientific information (art. 6);

(c) Commission to establish Regional Committees for each region of the area, and Stock Committees for certain stocks within the area (art. 7);

(d) These Committees to draft recommendations, based on scientific investigations, for measures applicable to the region or stock concerned (art. 7);

(e) The Commission may make recommendations regarding mesh sizes, size limits of fish, open and closed seasons and areas, regulation of fishing gear, regulation of total catch (art. 8).

Membership

Open for adherence by any State at the invitation of the Commission. Instruments of adherence to be deposited with the Director-General of FAO.

Date of adoption	23.10.1969
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	24.10.1971
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	FAO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	30.11.1973
Bulgaria	24. 5.1972
Cuba	14. 2.1975
France	3.11.1972
German Democratic Republic	19. 7.1974
Israel	4. 2.1976
Italy	21. 1.1976
Japan	24.10.1971

Poland	1. 4.1972
Portugal	24.10.1971
South Africa	24.10.1971
Spain	5. 1.1972
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24.10.1971

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR
OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE

Objectives

To ensure that adequate compensation is available to persons who suffer damage caused by pollution resulting from the escape or discharge of oil from ships. To standardize international rules and procedures for determining questions of liability and adequate compensation in such cases.

Provisions

(a) The owner of a ship at the time of an incident causing oil pollution damage shall be liable for any damage so caused, unless the incident is caused by act of war, exceptional natural phenomenon, malicious act of a third party, or negligence of a Government or other authority in maintaining navigational aids (art. 3);

(b) Contributory liability may be found against the plaintiff in certain cases (art. 3);

(c) Where two or more ships have caused such damage the owners shall be jointly and severally liable (art. 4);

(d) Limits to liability established (art. 5);

(e) Ships carrying over 2,000 tons of oil as cargo must maintain insurance (art. 7);

(f) Limitations of 3 and 6 years for rights of action (art. 8);

(g) Warships are excluded (art. 11).

Membership

Open for accession to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or IAEA. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of IMCO.

Date of adoption	29.11.1969
Place of adoption	Brussels
Date of entry into force	19. 6.1975
Languages	English, French
Depositary	IMCO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	19. 6.1975
Bahamas	20.10.1976
Denmark	19. 6.1975
Dominican Republic	19. 6.1975
Fiji	19. 6.1975
France	19. 6.1975

Germany, Federal Republic of	18. 8.1975
Greece	1. 9.1976
Ivory Coast	19. 6.1975
Japan	1. 9.1976
Lebanon	19. 6.1975
Liberia	19. 6.1975
Monaco	19.11.1975
Morocco	19. 6.1975
Netherlands	8.12.1975
New Zealand	26. 7.1976
Norway	19. 6.1975
Panama	6. 4.1976
Poland	16. 6.1976
Senegal	19. 6.1975
South Africa	15. 6.1976
Spain	7. 3.1976
Sweden	19. 6.1975
Syrian Arab Republic	19. 6.1975
Tunisia	2. 8.1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22. 9.1975
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19. 6.1975
Yugoslavia	16. 9.1976

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO INTERVENTION ON
THE HIGH SEAS IN CASES OF OIL POLLUTION CASUALTIES

Objectives

To enable countries to take action on the high seas in cases of a maritime casualty resulting in danger of oil pollution of sea and coastlines; to establish that such action would not affect the principle of freedom of the high seas.

Provisions

(a) Parties may take such measures on the high seas as may be necessary to prevent, mitigate or eliminate grave and imminent danger to their coastline or related interests from pollution or threat of pollution of the sea by oil (art. 1);

(b) Before taking action a coastal State should notify the flag State of the ship, consult with independent experts, and notify any person whose interests may reasonably be expected to be affected by such action. In cases of extreme urgency measures may be taken at once. In any case the coastal State must endeavour to protect human life and assist persons in distress (art. 3);

(c) Such measures shall not go beyond what is reasonably necessary to achieve the end mentioned in article 1 and shall be proportionate to the damage actual or threatened (art. 5).

Membership

Open for accession to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or IAEA. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of IMCO.

Date of adoption	29.11.1969
Place of adoption	Brussels
Date of entry into force	6. 5.1975
Languages	English, French
Depository	IMCO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bahamas	20.10.1976
Belgium	6. 5.1975
Cuba	3. 8.1976
Denmark	6. 5.1975
Dominican Republic	6. 5.1975
Fiji	6. 5.1975
France	6. 5.1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	5. 8.1975
Japan	6. 5.1975

Lebanon	6. 5.1975
Liberia	6. 5.1975
Mexico	7. 7.1976
Monaco	6. 5.1975
Morocco	6. 5.1975
Netherlands	18.12.1975
New Zealand	6. 5.1975
Norway	6. 5.1975
Senegal	6. 5.1975
Spain	6. 5.1975
Surinam	19. 9.1975
Sweden	6. 5.1975
Syrian Arab Republic	6. 5.1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	6. 5.1975
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6. 5.1975
United States of America	6. 5.1975

BENELUX CONVENTION ON THE HUNTING AND PROTECTION OF BIRDS

Objective

To harmonize legislation and regulations relating to hunting and the protection of wild birds in the three contracting States.

Provisions

(a) Parties to standardize their classification of different types of game into four categories;

(b) Parties to harmonize their regulations for open and closed seasons for hunting, and for weapons, ammunition and means of hunting;

(c) Areas in which shooting is permitted to have minimum dimensions;

(d) Regulations concerning the transport and sale of game to be standardized;

(e) Parties to protect birds, other than those classified as game, their eggs and their nests.

Membership

Restricted to the three signatory States.

Date of adoption	10. 6.1970
Place of adoption	Brussels
Date of entry into force	1. 7.1972
Languages	French, Dutch
Depositary	Union économique Benelux

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	1. 7.1972
Luxembourg	1. 7.1972
Netherlands	1. 7.1972

CONVENTION
ON WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE
ESPECIALLY AS WATERFOWL HABITAT

Objectives

To stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value.

Provisions

(a) Parties to designate at least one national wetland for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance (art. 2);

(b) Parties to consider their international responsibilities for conservation, management and wise use of migratory stocks of wildfowl (art. 2(6));

(c) Parties to establish wetland nature reserves, co-operate in exchange of information, train personnel for wetland management (art. 4);

(d) Conferences on the Conservation of Wetlands and Waterfowl to be convened as the need arises.

Membership

Open for signature indefinitely and for accession to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or IAEA: signature may be with or without reservation as to ratification. Ratification or accession to be effected by deposit of an instrument with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Date of adoption	2. 2.1971
Place of adoption	Ramsar
Date of entry into force	21.12.1975
Languages	English, French, German, Russian
Depositary	UNESCO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	21.12.1975
Belgium	
Bulgaria	24. 1.1976
Egypt	
Finland	21.12.1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	26. 6.1976
Greece	21.12.1975
Iran	21.12.1975
Ireland	
Italy	

Netherlands	
New Zealand	13.12.1976
Norway	21.12.1975
Pakistan	23.11.1976
South Africa	21.12.1975
Sweden	21.12.1975
Switzerland	16. 5.1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5. 5.1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE
PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL, 1954
CONCERNING TANK ARRANGEMENTS AND
LIMITATION OF TANK SIZE

Objectives

To regulate tank arrangement and limit tank size in oil tankers in order to avoid the possibility of serious environmental pollution resulting from a single accident involving a tanker.

Provisions

(a) To apply to all tankers for delivery after 1 January 1977, or for whom the contract was placed after 1 January 1972 (new art. 6b);

(b) Tankers built to these specifications to carry a Government-authorized certificate attesting such compliance;

(c) Annex C added to the Convention containing detailed specifications for tank arrangement and size.

Date of adoption	15.10.1971
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, French
Depositary	IMCO

Membership

Open to all States. Instruments of acceptance to be deposited with IMCO.

Parties and dates of deposit of instruments

Canada	14. 8.1974
Finland	15. 3.1974
Greece	28. 2.1975
Italy	16. 6.1976
Ivory Coast	18. 5.1972
Jordan	8.12.1972
Lebanon	21.12.1972
Liberia	25. 9.1972
Malta	10. 4.1975
Norway	13. 8.1974
Philippines	16. 5.1973
Saudi Arabia	5. 9.1975
Sweden	26.10.1972
Syrian Arab Republic	10. 9.1975
Tunisia	11. 9.1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14.10.1974
Yugoslavia	25. 6.1976

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CONVENTION
RELATING TO CIVIL LIABILITY IN THE FIELD OF
MARITIME CARRIAGE OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL

Objectives

Following the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 and the Vienna Convention of 21 May 1963, to ensure that the operator of a nuclear installation will be exclusively liable for damage caused by a nuclear incident occurring in the course of maritime carriage of nuclear material.

Provisions

(a) Any person apart from the operator of a nuclear installation is exonerated from liability for damage caused by a nuclear incident during maritime carriage of such material (art. 1);

(b) The operator's liability extended to cover damage to the means of transport and to the installation (reversing the Paris and Vienna Conventions) (art. 2).

Membership

Open for accession to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of IMCO.

Date of adoption	17.12.1971
Place of adoption	Brussels
Date of entry into force	15. 7.1975
Languages	English, French
Depositary	IMCO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Denmark	15. 7.1975
France	15. 7.1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	30.12.1975
Norway	15. 7.1975
Spain	15. 7.1975
Sweden	15. 7.1975

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION
FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE

Objective

To supplement the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969; to ensure that adequate compensation is available to persons who suffer damage caused by pollution resulting from the escape or discharge of oil from ships; and to ensure that the oil cargo interests bear a part of the economic consequences of such oil pollution damage, to the relief of the shipping industry.

Provisions

(a) Establishment of the International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund (art. 2);

(b) Compensation to be paid by the Fund to any person suffering pollution damage, including the cost of measures reasonably taken to minimize the damage, who is unable to obtain full and adequate compensation under the terms of the 1969 Liability Convention (art. 4(1));

(c) The Fund will incur no obligation if the damage was caused by act of war, hostilities or by discharge from a warship (art. 4(2));

(d) Limits of the Fund's obligations are set at 450 million francs for any one incident (art. 4(4));

(e) The Fund to indemnify shipowners for the amount of liability incurred more than 1,500 francs per ton of ship's tonnage, but not in excess of 2,000 francs per ton or in any case of 210 million francs (art. 5);

(f) Contributions to the Fund to be made in respect of each Party by any person who, in the calendar year before the entry into force of the Convention for that Party, received quantities of oil exceeding 150,000 tons, such contributions to be calculated on a per ton basis to be determined by the Assembly of the Fund (arts. 10-12).

Membership

Open for accession to States which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the 1969 Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of IMCO.

Date of adoption	18.12.1971
Place of adoption	Brussels
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, French
Depositary	IMCO

Dates of deposit of relevant instruments

Algeria	2. 6.1975
Bahamas	22. 7.1976
Denmark	2. 4.1975
Japan	
Liberia	25. 9.1972
Norway	21. 3.1975
Sweden	17. 3.1975
Syrian Arab Republic	6. 2.1975
Tunisia	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2. 4.1976

CONVENTION
FOR THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION
BY DUMPING FROM SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT

Objectives

To control the dumping of harmful substances from ships and aircraft in the sea.

Provisions

(a) Includes the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans north of latitude 36° N east of longitude 42° W and west of longitude 51° E, excluding the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas (art. 2);

(b) Parties to apply measures so as to prevent dumping being diverted outside the area (art. 3);

(c) Dumping of materials listed in Annex I to be prohibited (art. 5);

(d) Dumping of materials listed in Annex II to be allowed only with a specific permit in each case (art. 6);

(e) No substance or material to be dumped without the approval of the national authority concerned (art. 7);

(f) Annex III contains provisions governing the issue of permits and approvals for the dumping of wastes at sea both as to the characteristics of the waste and those of the dumping site and method of dumping;

(g) Parties to ensure compliance by ships and aircraft registered in their territories, loading materials to be dumped in their territories, or believed to be engaged in dumping within their territorial sea.

Membership

Open for accession by any State which participated in the Conference on Marine Pollution, Oslo, 19-22 October 1971, or by any other State unanimously invited by the Contracting Parties to accede thereto. Instruments to be deposited with the Government of Norway.

Date of adoption	15. 2.1972
Place of adoption	Oslo
Date of entry into force	7. 4.1974
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Norway

Parties and dates of entry into force

Denmark	7. 4.1974
France	7. 4.1974
Iceland	7. 4.1974
Netherlands	29.10.1975

Norway	7. 4.1974
Portugal	7. 4.1974
Spain	7. 4.1974
Sweden	7. 4.1974
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30. 7.1975

CONVENTION
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC SEALS

Objectives

To promote and achieve the protection, scientific study and rational use of Antarctic seals and to maintain a satisfactory balance within the ecological system of the Antarctic.

Provisions

- (a) Applies to seas south of latitude 60° S, to 5 species of seals and to all southern fur seals (art. 1);
- (b) Annex contains specific measures adopted by the parties. Parties may also take measures relating to permissible catch, protected and unprotected species, open and closed areas and seasons, designated areas where seals are not to be disturbed, types of gear, etc. (art. 3);
- (c) Parties to exchange information among themselves and through the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research of ICSU.

Membership

Open for accession by any non-signatory State at the invitation of all Contracting Parties. Instruments to be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Date of adoption	1. 6.1972
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Dates of deposit of relevant instruments

France	19. 2.1975
Norway	10.12.1972
South Africa	15. 8.1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10. 9.1974

CONVENTION
CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL
AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Objectives

To establish an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods.

Provisions

(a) Each State Party recognizes that the duty of identification, protection, conservation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage belongs primarily to that State (art. 4);

(b) Parties to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes, to set up services for the protection of their heritage, to develop scientific and technical studies, to take necessary legal, scientific, administrative and financial steps to protect their heritage (art. 5);

(c) Parties undertake to assist each other in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage (art. 6);

(d) Establishment of the World Heritage Committee, to which each Party will submit an inventory of that national heritage and which will publish "World Heritage List" and "List of World Heritage in Danger" (arts. 8-11);

(e) Establishment of the World Heritage Fund to be financed by the Parties and other interested bodies (art. 15);

(f) Any Party may request assistance for property forming part of its listed heritage, and such assistance may be granted by the Fund in the form of studies, provision of experts, training of staff, supply of equipment, loans or subsidies (arts. 19-22).

Membership

Open for ratification or acceptance by all States members of UNESCO, and by other States upon invitation. Instruments to be deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.

Date of adoption	23.11.1972
Place of adoption	Paris
Date of entry into force	17.12.1975
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	UNESCO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	17.12.1975
Australia	17.12.1975
Bulgaria	17.12.1975
Bolivia	4. 1.1977
Canada	26.10.1976
Cyprus	17.12.1975
Ecuador	17.12.1975
Egypt	17.12.1975
France	17.12.1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	23.11.1976
Ghana	17.12.1975
Iran	17.12.1975
Iraq	17.12.1975
Jordan	17.12.1975
Morocco	28. 1.1976
Niger	17.12.1975
Nigeria	17.12.1975
Pakistan	23.10.1976
Poland	29. 9.1976
Saudi Arabia	8.12.1976
Senegal	13. 5.1976
Sudan	17.12.1975
Switzerland	17.12.1975
Syrian Arab Republic	17.12.1975
Tunisia	17.12.1975
United States of America	17.12.1975
Yugoslavia	17.12.1975
Zaire	17.12.1975

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CONVENTION
ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY
DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER

Objectives

To control pollution of the sea by dumping and to encourage regional agreements supplementary to the Convention.

Provisions

- (a) Covers all seas, and all deliberate disposal of wastes other than that incidental to normal operation of ships, aircraft, etc.;
- (b) Dumping of matter listed in Annex I is prohibited, of that in Annex II is allowable only by special permit, and of that in Annex III is allowable only by general permit (art. 4);
- (c) Exceptions only in the case of force majeure or extreme emergency;
- (d) Parties to establish authorities to issue permits, keep records and monitor the condition of the seas (art. 6);
- (e) Parties to enforce measures on all flag aircraft and ships, and ships and aircraft loading within their territories/territorial seas (art. 7);
- (f) Parties with particular interests in certain areas of the sea to enter into regional agreements to prevent marine pollution (art. 8);
- (g) Parties to collaborate in training personnel, supplying equipment for research and monitoring, disposing of and treating wastes (art. 9);
- (h) Procedures to be developed for assessment of liability and settlement of disputes regarding dumping (art. 10);
- (i) Parties to promote measures to prevent pollution by hydrocarbons, other matter transported other than for dumping, wastes generated during operation of ships etc., radioactive pollutants and matter arising from exploration of the sea-bed (art. 12).

Membership

Open for accession by any State. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with each of the Depositary Governments.

Date of adoption	29.12.1972
Place of adoption	London, Mexico City, Moscow, Washington
Date of entry into force	30. 8.1975
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositaries	Mexico, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Parties and dates of entry into force

Afghanistan	30. 8.1975
Canada	13.12.1975
Cuba	31.12.1975
Denmark	30. 8.1975
Dominican Republic	30. 8.1975
German Democratic Republic	19. 9.1976
Guatemala	30. 8.1975
Haiti	28. 9.1975
Hungary	6. 3.1976
Iceland	30. 8.1975
Jordan	30. 8.1975
Kenya	17. 1.1976
Mexico	30. 8.1975
New Zealand	30. 8.1975
Nigeria	18. 4.1976
Norway	30. 8.1975
Panama	30. 8.1975
Philippines	30. 8.1975
San Marino	30. 8.1975
Spain	30. 8.1975
Sweden	30. 8.1975
Tunisia	13. 5.1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	29. 1.1976
United Arab Emirates	30. 8.1975
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17.12.1975
United States of America	30. 8.1975
Yugoslavia	25. 7.1976
Zaire	16.12.1975

CONVENTION
ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Objectives

To protect certain endangered species from over-exploitation via a system of import/export permits.

Provisions

(a) Includes animals and plants whether dead or alive, and any recognizable parts or derivatives thereof (art. 1);

(b) Four appendices - Appendix I, endangered species, trade in which to be tightly controlled; Appendix II, species that may become endangered unless trade is regulated; Appendix III, species that any party wishes to regulate and requires international co-operation to control trade; Appendix IV, model permits;

(c) Species in Appendix I and II must have a permit stating that export/import will not be detrimental to the survival of that species (arts. 3-4).

Membership

Open for accession by any State. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Depositary Government.

Date of adoption	3. 3.1973
Place of adoption	Washington
Date of entry into force	1. 7.1975
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Switzerland

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	27.10.1976
Brazil	4.11.1975
Canada	9. 7.1975
Chile	1. 7.1975
Costa Rica	28. 9.1975
Cyprus	1. 7.1975
Ecuador	1. 7.1975
Finland	8. 8.1976
German Democratic Republic	7. 1.1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	20. 6.1976
Ghana	12. 2.1976

India	18.10.1976
Iran	6.11.1976
Madagascar	18.11.1975
Mauritius	27. 7.1975
Morocco	14. 1.1976
Nepal	16. 9.1975
Niger	7.12.1975
Nigeria	1. 7.1975
Norway	25.10.1976
Pakistan	19. 7.1976
Papua New Guinea	11. 3.1976
Peru	25. 9.1975
South Africa	13.10.1975
Sweden	1. 7.1975
Switzerland	1. 7.1975
Tunisia	1. 7.1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8.12.1976
United Arab Emirates	1. 7.1975
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	31.10.1976
United States of America	1. 7.1975
Uruguay	1. 7.1975
Zaire	18.10.1976

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CONVENTION
ON FISHING AND CONSERVATION OF THE LIVING RESOURCES
IN THE BALTIC SEA AND BELTS

Objectives

To achieve greater and closer co-operation between the parties in order to maintain the maximum stable productivity of the living resources of the region.

Provisions

(a) Parties to co-operate to achieve optimum yield from the living resources, particularly in the field of research, including programmes for the artificial reproduction of valuable fish species (art. 1);

(b) Establishment of the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission (art. 5);

(c) The Commission to keep under review the living resources and fisheries of the region by collecting, analysing and disseminating data; to work out proposals to co-ordinate scientific research; to submit recommendations to the Parties based on scientific research (art. 9);

(d) Such recommendations to concern: regulation of fishing gear, size limits of fish, closed seasons or areas, improving and increasing the marine resources, total allowable catch and any other measure related to the conservation of these resources (art. 10).

Membership

Open for accession to any State interested in the preservation and national exploitation of living resources in the Baltic Sea and Belts subject to invitation from the Parties. Instruments to be deposited with the Government of Poland.

Date of adoption	13. 9.1973
Place of adoption	Gdansk
Date of entry into force	28. 7.1974
Languages	Danish, English, Finnish, German, Polish, Russian, Swedish
Depository	Poland

Parties and dates of entry into force

Denmark	28. 7.1974
Finland	28. 7.1974
German Democratic Republic	28. 7.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	28. 7.1974
Poland	28. 7.1974
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	28. 7.1974

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

Objectives

To preserve the marine environment by achieving the complete elimination of intentional pollution by oil and other harmful substances and the minimization of accidental discharge of such substances.

Provisions

- (a) The Convention itself is a vehicle for enforcement and administration of the detailed provisions in the attached Annexes I-V, the Protocol on Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Marine Pollution by Substances other than Oil, and Protocols I and II;
- (b) Protocol I contains provisions concerning reports on incidents involving harmful substances;
- (c) Annex I contains Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Oil, including a list of oils;
- (d) Annex II contains Regulations for the Control of Pollution by Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk, including lists of such substances;
- (e) Annex III contains Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Harmful Substances Carried by Sea in Packaged Forms, or in Freight Containers, Portable Tanks or Road and Rail Tank Wagons;
- (f) Annex IV contains Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships;
- (g) Annex V contains Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships.

Membership

Open for accession, acceptance or approval to all States. Instruments to be deposited with the Secretary-General of IMCO.

Date of adoption	2.11.1973
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	IMCO

Dates of deposit of relevant instruments

Australia	24.12.1974
Kenya	12. 9.1975
Jordan	17. 3.1975
Tunisia	4. 5.1976

AGREEMENT
ON CONSERVATION OF POLAR BEARS

Objectives

To achieve protection of the polar bear as a significant resource of the Arctic region through the bringing into effect of further conservation and management measures.

Provisions

(a) In general, the taking of polar bears to be prohibited (art. 1) except for bona fide scientific or conservation purposes, or to prevent disturbance of the management of other living resources, or by local people using traditional methods in accordance with the laws of the Party concerned (art. 3);

(b) Parties to take action to preserve the ecosystems of which the polar bears are part (art. 2);

(c) Parties to conduct research into management and conservation of the species, to co-ordinate such research and exchange information (art. 7).

Membership

Restricted to the signatory States.

Date of adoption	15.11.1973
Place of adoption	Oslo
Date of entry into force	26. 5.1976
Languages	English, Russian
Depositary	Norway

Parties and dates of entry into force

Canada	26. 5.1976
Norway	26. 5.1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	26. 5.1976

CONVENTION
ON THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT
BETWEEN DENMARK, FINLAND
NORWAY AND SWEDEN

Objective

To protect and improve the environment through co-operation to ensure that activities under the jurisdiction of one State do not cause damage to the environment of other States.

Provisions

(a) Any person who is affected by environmentally harmful activities in another Contracting State shall have a right of action in that State (art. 3);

(b) Each State to establish a special authority to safeguard general environmental interests as regards nuisances arising from environmentally harmful activities in another Contracting State (art. 4);

(c) In considering the permissibility of environmentally harmful activities, the nuisance such activities entail in another Contracting State shall be equated with a nuisance in the State where the activities are carried out (art. 2).

Membership

Restricted to the original Contracting Parties: no provision for accession by other States.

Date of adoption	19. 2.1974
Place of adoption	Stockholm
Date of entry into force	5.10.1976
Languages	Danish, Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian
Depositary	Sweden

Parties and dates of entry into force

Denmark	5.10.1976
Finland	5.10.1976
Norway	5.10.1976
Sweden	5.10.1976

CONVENTION
ON THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF
THE BALTIC SEA AREA

Objectives

To protect and enhance the Marine environment of the Baltic Sea area by means of regional co-operation.

Provisions

(a) Parties to control and restrict the introduction of hazardous and noxious substances into the area, including pollution from land-based sources;

(b) Parties to prevent pollution from ships, pollution by dumping, and pollution caused by exploitation of the sea-bed;

(c) Parties to co-operate in combating marine pollution;

(d) Annexes to the Convention contain lists of substances to be controlled;

(e) Establishment of the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission, to keep under review the implementation of the Convention and the contents of the Annexes.

Membership

Open for accession to any State invited by all the Contracting Parties. Instruments to be deposited with the Government of Finland.

Date of adoption	22. 3.1974
Place of adoption	Helsinki
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, Danish, Finnish, German, Swedish, Russian, Polish
Depositary	Finland

Dates of deposit of relevant instruments

Finland	27. 6.1975
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CONVENTION
ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION
FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES

Objectives

Part of a comprehensive approach involving progressive and coherent measures to protect the marine environment from pollution.

Provisions

(a) Covers the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans north of latitude 36° N, east of longitude 42° W and west of longitude 51° E, excluding the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas (art. 2);

(b) Parties to eliminate pollution of the maritime area from land-based sources by substances listed in Annex A, Part I, and to limit strictly pollution by substances listed in Part II (art. 4);

(c) Parties generally to endeavour to reduce existing pollution and to forestall any new pollution from land-based sources (art. 6);

(d) In case of serious pollution from land-based sources by a substance not listed in Annex A, Part I, the parties shall consult and negotiate a co-operation agreement (art. 9);

(e) Parties to establish complementary scientific and technical research programmes (art. 10);

(f) Parties to set up and operate a permanent monitoring system (art. 11);

(g) Establishment of a Commission of parties to supervise the implementation of the Convention to review the condition of the seas within the Convention area, to draw up programmes and measures for the elimination or reduction of pollution from land-based sources, to make recommendations for the amendment of the lists of substances in Annex A (art. 16).

Membership

Open to States which participated in the Paris Conference, to States parties to the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, 1972, and to States located upstream on watercourses crossing the territory of one or more parties and reaching the Convention area sea. Parties may unanimously invite other States to accede. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Government of the French Republic.

Date of adoption	4. 6. 1974
Place of adoption	Paris
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, French
Depositary	France

Dates of deposit of relevant instruments

Denmark	1. 3. 1976
Sweden	30. 7. 1976

CONVENTION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA -
AGAINST POLLUTION

Objectives

Realizing the special characteristics and vulnerability of the Mediterranean, to achieve international co-operation for a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach to the protection and enhancement of the marine environment in the Mediterranean area.

Provisions

(a) Parties to take all appropriate measures to prevent and abate pollution of the Mediterranean caused by dumping from ships and aircraft, or by discharges from ships, or resulting from exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and subsoil, or from discharges from rivers, coastal establishments or other land-based sources within their territories (arts. 5-8);

(b) Parties to co-operate in taking necessary measures to deal with pollution emergencies, whatever the cause of such emergency (art. 9);

(c) Parties to co-operate in establishing programmes for monitoring pollution in the area (art. 10);

(d) Parties to co-operate in scientific and technical research relating to all types of marine pollution (art. 11);

(e) Parties to co-operate in establishing procedures for the determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from violations of the Convention and Protocols (art. 12);

(f) Protocols for the Prevention of Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, and for Co-operation in Dealing with Pollution Emergencies, have been adopted.

Membership

Open to States which participated in the Barcelona Conference, February 1976. Instruments of ratification or accession to be deposited with the Government of Spain.

Date of adoption	16. 2.1976
Place of adoption	Barcelona
Date of entry into force	
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

Signatory States

Cyprus	16. 2.1976
Egypt	16. 2.1976
European Economic Community	13. 9.1976
France	16. 2.1976

Greece	16. 2.1976
Israel	16. 2.1976
Italy	16. 2.1976
Lebanon	16. 2.1976
Malta	16. 2.1976
Monaco	16. 2.1976
Morocco	16. 2.1976
Spain	16. 2.1976
Tunisia	25. 5.1976
Turkey	16. 2.1976
Yugoslavia	15. 9.1976

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CONVENTION
ON CONSERVATION OF NATURE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Objectives

To take action for the conservation, utilization and development of the natural resources of the South Pacific region through careful planning and management for the benefit of present and future generations.

Provisions

(a) Parties to create protected areas to safeguard representative samples of natural ecosystems, superlative scenery, striking geological formations and regions and objects of aesthetic, historic, cultural or scientific value (art. 2);

(b) National Parks not to be altered so as to reduce their area except after the fullest investigation, their resources not to be subject to commercial exploitation, hunting and collection of species to be prohibited, and provision to be made for visitors (art. 3);

(c) National reserves to be maintained inviolate as far as is practicable (art. 4);

(d) Parties to maintain lists of indigenous flora and fauna in danger of extinction and to give such species as complete protection as possible (art. 5);

(e) Provision may be made as appropriate for customary use of areas and species in accordance with traditional cultural practices (art. 6).

Membership

Open to all States members, or eligible to be invited to become members, of the South Pacific Commission, for signature until 31 December 1977, subject to ratification, and thereafter for accession. Instruments of ratification and accession to be deposited with the Government of Samoa.

Date of adoption	12. 6.1976
Place of adoption	Apia
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Samoa

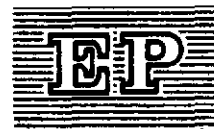
Signatories

Papua New Guinea
Samoa

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United Nations Environment Programme



Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Corr.1
21 March 1977

Original: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Fifth session
Nairobi, 9-25 May 1977

REGISTER OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Corrigendum

On page 27, in the listing of parties and dates of entry into force for the Convention on the Continental Shelf, correct the date for "China" to: "11.11.1970".
