



**REGISTER OF INTERNATIONAL
TREATIES AND OTHER
AGREEMENTS IN THE FIELD
OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

Nairobi, May 1991

United Nations Environment Programme

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INTRODUCTION

In pursuance of 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 Council and the Assembly are to be kept informed of any new international conventions concluded in the field of the environment and of the status of existing conventions, as well as Governing Council decision 66 (IV) of 13 April 1976, which requested the Executive Director to continue the systematic presentation of data and information relating to such conventions, the Register of international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5) was first submitted to the Governing Council at its fifth session in May 1977. The Register listed 59 conventions and protocols on which the following information was provided: full official title, objectives of the agreement, summary of provisions, details concerning membership, dates of adoption and entry into force, place of adoption, depositary or depositaries, language(s) used, list of contracting parties and dates of entry into force.

For the years 1978 to 1983 inclusive, the Register was completed by six supplements which updated the original edition, corrected any inaccuracies that might have occurred and introduced the most important new conventions in the field of the environment. The agreements currently included in the Register are all of a multilateral nature and concern largely the natural environment of human beings, including flora, fauna, water and air.

Because the original Register, together with its six supplements, was voluminous and had become difficult to obtain, a consolidated compilation entitled Register of international treaties and other agreements in the field of the environment was made available to the Governing Council at its eleventh session.

In its decision 11/7, part two, section B, of 24 May 1983, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to make available to the Council at its twelfth session a consolidated and updated register of international treaties and other agreements in the field of the environment in all official languages.

A Revised Register, UNEP/GC/Information/11/Rev.1, was presented to the Governing Council at its thirteenth session in May 1985. In May 1987, a Supplement to the Revised Register (UNEP/GC/Information/11/Rev.1/Supplement 1) was presented to the Governing Council at its fourteenth session.

A Revised Register consolidating the 1985 Edition, the 1987 supplement and information received since May 1987 was made available to the Governing Council at its fifteenth session in May 1989 (UNEP/GC.15/Inf.2). The information contained in this revision represents all that was available to UNEP as at 31 December 1990.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.*

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 ...".

* In the present publication, references to "China" are to be understood in the light of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971. By that resolution the General Assembly inter alia 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."

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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF WHITE LEAD IN PAINTING

Objective

To protect workers from exposure to white lead and sulphate of lead and of all products containing these pigments.

Provisions

(a) Parties to prohibit the use of white lead and sulphate of lead and of all products containing these pigments in the internal painting of buildings, except where such use is considered necessary by the competent authority after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, or where white pigments contain a maximum of 2 per cent of lead;

(b) Employment of males under eighteen years of age and of all females to be generally prohibited in any painting work of an industrial character involving the use of white lead or sulphate of lead or other products containing these pigments;

(c) Parties to regulate the use of white lead, sulphate of lead and all products containing these pigments in operations for which their use is not prohibited, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Convention;

(d) Statistics with regard to lead poisoning among working painters to be obtained.

Membership

Open for accession to all States members of the International Labour Organisation. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Date of adoption	25.10.1921
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	31. 8.1923
Languages	English, French
Depositary	International Labour Organisation

Parties and dates of entry into force

Afghanistan	12. 6.1939
Algeria	19.10.1962
Argentina	26. 5.1936
Austria	12. 6.1924
Belgium	19. 7.1926
Benin	12.12.1960
Bulgaria	6. 3.1925
Burkina Faso	21.11.1960
Cameroon	7. 6.1960
Central African Republic	27.10.1960
Chad	10.11.1960
Chile	15. 9.1925
Colombia	20. 6.1933
Comoros	23.10.1978
Congo	10.11.1960
Cuba	7. 7.1928
Czechoslovakia	31. 8.1923

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Democratic Kampuchea	24. 2.1969
Djibouti	3. 8.1978
Finland	5. 4.1929
France	19. 2.1926
Gabon	14.10.1960
Greece	22.12.1926
Guinea	21. 1.1959
Hungary	8. 6.1956
Iraq	19. 4.1966
Italy	22.10.1952
Ivory Coast	21.11.1960
Lao People's Democratic Republic	23. 1.1964
Luxembourg	16. 4.1928
Madagascar	1.11.1960
Mali	22. 9.1960
Malta	9. 6.1988
Mauritania	20. 6.1961
Mexico	7. 1.1938
Morocco	13. 6.1956
Netherlands	15.12.1939
Nicaragua	12. 4.1934
Niger	27. 2.1961
Norway	11. 6.1929
Panama	19. 6.1970
Poland	21. 6.1924
Romania	4.12.1925
Senegal	4.11.1960
Spain	20. 6.1924
Suriname	15. 6.1976
Sweden	27.11.1923
Togo	7. 6.1960
Tunisia	12. 6.1956
Uruguay	6. 6.1933
Venezuela	28. 4.1933
Viet Nam	6. 6.1953
Yugoslavia	30. 9.1929

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	Northern Ireland

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	14. 1.1936
Egypt	14. 1.1936
India	9. 8.1939
Italy	27. 9.1939
Portugal	13.10.1950
South Africa	19. 2.1936
Spain	13.10.1950
Sudan	14. 1.1936
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14. 1 1936
United Republic of Tanzania	3. 3.1963

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 enjoy special protection (art. 8);

(f) Controls 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	1. 5.1942
Languages	English, French, Portuguese, Spanish
Depositary	Organization of American States

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	27. 9.1946
Brazil	26.11.1965
Chile	4. 3.1968
Costa Rica	12. 4.1967
Dominican Republic	3. 6.1942
Ecuador	20. 1.1945
El Salvador	1. 5.1942
Guatemala	1. 5.1942
Haiti	1. 5.1942
Mexico	27. 6.1942
Nicaragua	22. 8.1946
Panama	16. 6.1972
Paraguay	30. 4.1981
Peru	22. 2.1947
Suriname	30. 7.1985
Trinidad and Tobago	24. 7.1969
United States of America	1. 5.1942
Uruguay	9. 7.1970
Venezuela	1. 5.1942

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) An International Whaling Commission established (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 to them to the Commission (art. 9).

Membership

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

		<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	2.12.1946	19.11.1956
Place of adoption	Washington	
Date of entry into force	10.11.1948	4. 5.1959
Language	English	
Depositary	United States of America	

Parties and dates of entry into force

		<u>Withdrawals</u>
Antigua and Barbuda	21. 7.1982	
Argentina	18. 5.1960	
Australia	10.11.1948	
Belize	15. 7.1982	
Brazil	4. 1.1974	
Canada	25. 2.1949	30. 6.1982

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Chile*	6. 7.1979	
China	24. 9.1980	
Costa Rica	6. 5.1989	
Denmark	23. 5.1950	
Dominica	9. 7.1981	30. 6.1983
Egypt	18. 9.1981	
Finland	23. 2.1983	
France	3.12.1948	
Germany, Federal Republic of	2. 7.1982	
Iceland	10.11.1948	
India	9. 3.1981	
Ireland	2. 1.1989	
Jamaica	15. 7.1981	30. 6.1984
Japan	21. 4.1951	
Kenya	2.12.1981	
Mauritius	17. 6.1983	
Mexico	30. 6.1949	
Monaco	15. 3.1982	
Netherlands**	14. 6.1977	
New Zealand	15. 6.1976	
Norway	23. 9.1960	
Oman	15. 7.1980	
Panama	10.11.1948	30. 6.1980
Peru	18. 6.1979	
Philippines	10. 8.1981	
Republic of Korea	29.12.1978	
Saint Lucia	29. 6.1981	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	22. 7.1981	
Senegal	15. 7.1982	
Seychelles	19. 3.1979	
Solomon Islands	18. 7.1985	
South Africa	10.11.1948	
Spain	6. 7.1979	
Sweden	15. 6.1979	
Switzerland	29. 5.1980	
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	
Uruguay	15. 7.1981	

* With a reservation.

** The Convention was extended to the Netherlands Antilles on 16.2.1982.

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

Objective

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

Provisions

(a) An Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission established (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, 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 into force

Canada	1. 4.1968
Costa Rica	3. 3.1950
Ecuador	7. 4.1961
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

Withdrawals

17. 5.1984
27. 4.1979
21. 8.1968
8.11.1978

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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) A General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean established, within the framework of FAO (art. 1);

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

Membership

Open to members and associate members of FAO and such other States as are members of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies or IAEA.

Method of participation

(a) For members and associate members of FAO: by deposition an instrument of acceptance with the Director-General of FAO, which takes effect on the date of receipt;

(b) For other States that are members of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies or IAEA: by submitting to the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean an application for admission and a declaration made in a formal instrument that they accept the Agreement as in force at the time of admission. Admission to membership is decided by the Council by a two-thirds majority of its members.

Amendments

Date of adoption	6.12.1949	
Place of adoption	Rome	
Dates of entry into force	20.2.1952	3.12.1963 9.12.1976
Languages	English, French, Spanish	
Depositary	FAO	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	11.12.1967
Bulgaria	3.11.1969
Cyprus	10. 6.1965
Egypt	20. 2.1952
France	8. 7.1952

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Greece	7. 4.1952
Israel	20. 2.1952
Italy	20. 2.1952
Lebanon	14.11.1960
Libyan Arab Republic	14. 5.1963
Malta	29. 4.1965
Monaco	14. 5.1954
Morocco	17. 9.1956
Romania	19. 2.1971
Spain	19.10.1953
Syrian Arab Republic	12.12.1975
Tunisia	22. 6.1954
Turkey	6. 4.1954
Yugoslavia	20. 2.1952

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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 to 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 of 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
Italy	6.9.1979
Luxembourg	17.1.1963
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
(as amended)

Objectives

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

Provisions

(a) A European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization established (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.

Amendments

Date of adoption	18.4.1951	9. 5.1962
Place of adoption	Paris	13. 5.1964
Date of entry into force	18.4.1951	10. 3.1966
Languages	English, French	18. 9.1968
Depositary	France	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Withdrawals

Algeria	3. 7.1962	
Austria	18. 4.1951	
Belgium	23.10.1953	
Bulgaria	16. 4.1959	
Cyprus	7.10.1961	
Czechoslovakia	30. 3.1960	
Denmark	18. 4.1951	
Finland	2. 5.1960	
France	18. 4.1951	
Germany, Democratic Republic	20.11.1974	
Germany, Federal Republic of	26. 6.1954	
Greece	9. 3.1956	
Hungary	5. 4.1960	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6. 4.1976	19. 2.1982
Ireland	18. 4.1951	
Israel	4. 8.1953	

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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	1.11.1953
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

* Applied to Guernsey and Jersey.

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 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (art. 2);
- (c) Each Party to set up an official plant protection organization to:
 - (i) Inspect areas under cultivation and consignments of plants in international traffic for existence or outbreak of plant pests or diseases;
 - (ii) Issue certificates relating to the phytosanitary condition and origin of plants and plant products;
 - (iii) Carry out research in the field of plant protection (art. 4);
- (d) Parties to regulate very strictly the import and export of plants and plant products, by means, where necessary, of prohibitions, inspections and destruction of consignments (art. 6).

Membership

Open to any State interested in the purposes of the Convention, whether or not a member or associate member of FAO.

Method of participation

Open for signature until May 1952. Signatures subject to the deposit of instruments of ratification with the Director-General of FAO, without time-limit. After ratification by three signatory Governments it entered into force, and then remained open for adherence by non-signatory Governments, without time-limit, by depositing an instrument of adherence with the Director-General.

Amendments

Date of adoption	6.12.1951	November 1979	24.11.1983
Place of adoption	Rome	Rome	Rome
Date of entry into force	3. 4.1952	Not yet in force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Spanish		
Depositary	FAO	FAO	

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Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	1.10.1985
Argentina	23. 9.1954
Australia*	27. 8.1952
Austria	22.10.1952
Bahrain	29. 3.1971
Bangladesh	1. 9.1978
Barbados	6.12.1976
Belgium	22. 7.1952
Belize	14. 5.1987
Bolivia	27.10.1960
Brazil	14. 9.1961
Canada	10. 7.1953
Cape Verde	19. 3.1980
Chile	3. 4.1952
Colombia	26. 1.1970
Costa Rica	23. 7.1973
Cuba	12. 4.1976
Czechoslovakia	5. 8.1983
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
Ethiopia	20. 6.1977
Finland	22. 6.1960
France	20. 8.1957
Germany, Democratic Republic	4.12.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	3. 5.1957
Greece	9.12.1954
Grenada	27.11.1985
Guatemala	25. 5.1955
Guyana	31. 8.1970
Haiti	6.11.1970
Hungary	17. 5.1960
India	9. 6.1952
Indonesia	21. 6.1977
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	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
Liberia	2. 7.1986
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9. 7.1970
Luxembourg	13. 1.1955
Malawi	21. 5.1974
Mali	31. 8.1987
Malta	13. 5.1975
Mauritius	11. 6.1971

* Extended to Nauru and Norfolk Island on 9.8.1954.

Mexico	26. 5.1976
Morocco	12.10.1972
Netherlands	29.10.1954
New Zealand**	16. 9.1952
Nicaragua	2. 8.1956
Niger	4. 6.1985
Norway	23. 4.1956
Oman	23. 1.1989
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
Sierra Leone	23. 6.1981
Solomon Islands	18.10.1978
South Africa	21. 9.1956
Spain	3. 4.1952
Sri Lanka	3. 4.1952
St. Kitts & Nevis	17. 4.1990
Sudan	16. 7.1971
Suriname	28.11.1954
Sweden	30. 5.1952
Thailand	16. 8.1978
Togo	2. 4.1986
Trinidad and Tobago	30. 6.1970
Tunisia	22. 7.1971
Turkey	29. 7.1988
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
Zambia	24. 6.1986

At its twentieth session, in November 1979, the FAO Conference approved a revised text of the Convention. In accordance with article XIII.4 of the revised text, the Convention shall enter into force as from the thirtieth day after acceptance by two thirds of the contracting parties.

** Applied to Cook Islands and Niue.

*** Extended to the Isle of Man and Jersey on 1.10.1953, and to the Bailiwick of Guernsey on 9.3.1966.

**** Extended upon ratification to all territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible.

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The following States have so far deposited notifications of acceptance of the revised text of the Convention:

Parties and dates of receipt of notification of acceptance

Algeria	1.10.1985
Argentina	14.11.1983
Australia	22. 5.1981
Bangladesh	11. 1.1983
Belgium	6. 5.1983
Belize	14. 5.1987
Brazil	28. 8.1985
Canada	17. 9.1980
Cape Verde	19. 3.1980
Chile	8.10.1980
Colombia	18. 9.1980
Costa Rica	22. 9.1986
Czechoslovakia	9.10.1987
Denmark	19. 9.1980
Ecuador	22. 7.1988
El Salvador	20. 9.1982
Ethiopia	26. 5.1980
Finland	31. 5.1982
France	29.10.1980
Germany, Democratic Republic	13. 7.1989
Germany, Federal Republic of	27.11.1985
Grenada	27.11.1985
Guatemala	21. 8.1980
Guyana	21. 7.1982
Hungary	1. 4.1981
Ireland	27. 1.1981
Israel	26. 7.1982
Liberia	2. 7.1986
Luxembourg	7. 2.1983
Mali	31. 8.1987
Mexico	11.11.1981
Morocco	24.11.1980
Netherlands	2.11.1981
New Zealand	10. 4.1990
Norway	7. 4.1981
Republic of Korea	4.11.1980
St. Kitts & Nevis	17. 4.1990
Senegal	27. 3.1984
Sierra Leone	23. 6.1981
Solomon Islands	15.12.1989
South Africa	10. 3.1981
Spain	30. 6.1981
Suriname	19. 8.1980
Sweden	19.11.1980
Togo	2. 4.1986
Turkey	29. 7.1988
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	9.12.1982

/...

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15. 7.1982
United States of America	11. 6.1982
Uruguay	1.10.1981
Yugoslavia	13. 6.1983

/...

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, 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) The provisions of articles 2, 3 and 4 do not apply to fishery research (art. 5).

Membership

Restricted to the signatory States.

		<u>Amending protocol</u>
Date of adoption	7. 3.1952	14.10.1959
Place of adoption	Oslo	
Date of entry into force	26. 1.1953	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

/...

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE HIGH SEAS FISHERIES
OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
(as amended)*

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) An International North Pacific Fisheries Commission established (art. 2);
- (c) Commission to study fish stocks and decide and recommend joint conservation measures (art. 3);
- (d) Strong enforcement measures are included (arts. 9 and 10);
- (e) Annex contains conservation measures for halibut, herring and salmon.

Membership

Restricted to the signatory States.

		<u>Amendments</u>	<u>Amendments</u>
Date of adoption	9. 5.1952	7.11.1959	17.11.1962
Place of adoption	Tokyo	Seattle	Seattle
Date of entry into force	12. 6.1953	24. 5.1960	8. 5.1963
Languages	English, Japanese	English	English
Depositary	Japan	INPFC	INPFC

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

Date of adoption	25. 4.1978
Place of adoption	Tokyo
Date of entry into force	15. 2.1979
Language	English
Depositary	INPFC

Parties and dates of entry into force

Canada	15. 2.1979
Japan	15. 2.1979
United States of America	15. 2.1979

* Terminated and replaced by the 1978 Protocol.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION
OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL
(as amended on 11 April 1962
and 21 October 1969)

Objective

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 gross tonnage and other ships of under 500 tons gross tonnage, registered in the territory of, or having the nationality of, a Party. Naval ships and ships engaged in whaling are also excepted (art. 2);

(b) Prohibition of discharges, except when a ship is proceeding en route or when the instantaneous rate of discharge does not exceed 60 litres per mile. The prohibition is not applicable when the following conditions are satisfied: in the case of a ship - the oil content of the discharge is less than 100 parts per million parts of the mixture, or the discharge is made as far as practicable from land; in the case of a tanker - the total quantity of oil discharged on a ballast voyage does not exceed one fifteen-thousandth of the total cargo-carrying capacity, or the tanker is more than 50 miles from the nearest land (art. 3);

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

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

(e) Parties to provide appropriate facilities at ports and oil-loading terminals (art. 8);

(f) All ships covered by the Convention to carry an oil record book in a form specified in the annex, to be completed whenever certain operations take place (art. 9);

(g) 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 International Maritime Organization (IMO).

/...

		<u>Amendment</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	12. 5.1954	11. 4.1962	21.10.1969
Place of adoption	London	London	London
Date of entry into force	26. 7.1958	18.5 and 28. 6.1967	20. 1.1978
Languages	English, French		
Depositary	IMO	IMO	IMO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	20. 4.1964
Argentina*	30.12.1976
Austria	19. 8.1975
Bahamas*	22.10.1976
Bahrain	21. 1.1986
Bangladesh	28.12.1981
Belgium	26. 7.1958
Canada	26. 7.1958
Chile*	2.11.1977
Congo	10.12.1985
Cyprus	10. 9.1980
Democratic Yemen	20. 8.1969
Denmark	26. 7.1958
Djibouti	1. 6.1984
Dominican Republic	29. 8.1963
Egypt	22. 7.1963
Fiji*	15.11.1972
Finland	31. 3.1959
France	26. 7.1958
Germany, Democratic Republic*	25. 4.1979
Ghana	17. 8.1962
Greece	28. 6.1967
Guinea	19. 4.1981
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 Jamahiriya	18. 5.1972
Madagascar	1. 5.1965
Maldives	17. 8.1982

* With reservation/declaration.

Malta	10. 4.1975
Mexico	26. 7.1958
Monaco	25. 6.1970
Morocco	29. 5.1968
Netherlands	1. 6.1984
New Zealand	1. 9.1971
Nigeria	22. 4.1968
Norway	26. 7.1958
Panama	25.12.1963
Papua New Guinea	12. 6.1980
Philippines	19. 2.1964
Poland*	28. 5.1961
Portugal*	28. 6.1967
Qatar	1. 5.1980
Republic of Korea	31.10.1978
Saudi Arabia*	30. 3.1972
Senegal	27. 6.1972
Spain	22. 4.1964
Sri Lanka	30. 8.1983
Suriname	1. 3.1977
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 Arab Emirates	15. 3.1984
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	26. 7.1958
United States of America***	8.12.1961
Uruguay	9. 3.1976
Vanuatu	2. 5.1983
Venezuela	12. 3.1964
Yemen	6. 6.1979
Yugoslavia	11. 6.1974

States which have denounced the Convention

Australia	14.10.1988
Bulgaria	12.12.1985
Germany, Federal Republic of	30. 3.1989
Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles	1. 6.1989

* With reservation/declaration.

** Extended to Bermuda.

*** Extended to American Samoa, Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the United States Virgin Islands on 9.9.1975 and to the Midway Islands, Johnston Island and Wake Island on 18.3.1976.

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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 arrangements 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 scheduled for delivery after 1 January 1977, or for which a 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 arrangements and size.

Membership

Open to all States parties to the 1954 Convention.

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

Parties and dates of deposit of instruments

Algeria	4.10.1976
Australia	13.11.1981
Bahamas	28. 3.1977
Bahrain	21.10.1985
Canada	14. 8.1974
Denmark	16.11.1976
Finland	15. 3.1974
France	24. 3.1975
Germany, Democratic Republic	25. 1.1979
Greece	28. 2.1975
Italy	17. 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
Switzerland	21. 6.1977
Syrian Arab Republic	10. 9.1975
Tunisia	11. 9.1973

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22.10.1976
United Arab Emirates	15. 3.1984
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14.10.1974
Uruguay	30. 4.1979
Yugoslavia	25. 6.1976

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION
OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL, 1954, CONCERNING
THE PROTECTION OF THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

Objective

To protect the Great Barrier Reef of Australia from pollution by oil.

Provisions

Amendment of the definition of "nearest land" in article 1 of the 1954 Convention, to include a precise description of the "nearest land" off the north-east coast of Australia.

Membership

Open to all States parties to the 1954 Convention. Instruments of acceptance to be deposited with IMO.

Date of adoption	12.10.1971
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, French
Depositary	IMO

Parties and dates of deposit of instruments

Algeria	4.10.1976
Australia	13.11.1981
Bahamas	16. 2.1979
Bahrain	21.10.1985
Canada	14. 8.1974
Denmark	16.11.1976
Finland	15. 3.1974
France	24. 3.1975
Germany, Democratic Republic	25. 1.1979
Germany, Federal Republic of	26. 3.1979
Greece	28. 2.1975
Italy	17. 6.1976
Jordan	8.12.1972
Lebanon	21.12.1972
Liberia	25. 9.1972
Malta	10. 4.1975
New Zealand	27. 4.1976
Norway	13. 8.1974
Philippines	16. 5.1973
Saudi Arabia	5. 9.1975
Sweden	26.10.1972
Switzerland	21. 6.1977
Syrian Arab Republic	10. 9.1975
Tunisia	11. 9.1973
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22.10.1976
United Arab Emirates	15. 3.1984
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2. 6.1977
Uruguay	30. 4.1979

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

Objective

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

Provisions

(a) A Plant Protection Commission for the Asia and Pacific Region established (art. 2);

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

(c) Special measures (enumerated 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 situated in the region, or any Government which is responsible for the international relations of any territory or territories in the region, by way of signature, signature subject to ratification or adherence.

		<u>Amendments</u>	
Date of adoption	27. 2.1956	3.11.1967	
Place of adoption	Rome	22. 6.1979	24.11.1983
Date of entry into force	2. 7.1956	Rome	Rome
		16. 8.1969	23. 5.1990
		16. 2.1983	
Languages	English, French, Spanish		
Depositary	FAO		

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	2. 7.1956
Bangladesh	4.12.1974
Burma	4.11.1959
Cambodia	27. 1.1969
China	6. 6.1990
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

* Applies to the Cook Islands and Niue but not to Tokelau.

Pakistan	8. 1.1958
Papua New Guinea	1. 6.1976
Philippines	11. 6.1962
Portugal	2. 7.1956
Republic of Korea	4.11.1981
Samoa	23.12.1971
Solomon Islands	20. 6.1979
Sri Lanka	2. 7.1956
Thailand	26.11.1956
Tonga	5.11.1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3.12.1956
Viet Nam	2. 7.1956

At its eighty-fourth session (November 1983), the FAO Council approved an amendment to article I (a) of the Agreement to include the People's Republic of China in the definition of the region and other amendments to introduce mandatory contributions for the contracting Governments to finance the activities of the Commission. The aforementioned amendments are not yet in force.

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 fur seal resources, and to establish the relationship between fur seals and other living marine resources (art. 2);

(b) A North Pacific Fur Seal Commission established 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 in violation of the Convention (art. 6);

(d) Indigenous peoples practicing 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, 7.5.1976, 14.10.1980
Place of adoption	Washington	
Date of entry into force	14.10.1957	10.4.1964, 3.9.1969, 12.10.1976, 10.12.1984 Not yet in force
Languages	English, Japanese, Russian	
Depositary	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 CONCERNING FISHING
IN THE WATERS OF THE DANUBE

Objectives

The rational utilization and expansion of the fish stocks in the Danube, through co-operation on a scientific basis.

Provisions

- (a) Parties to apply the Regulations for Fishing in the River Danube, annexed to the Convention, relating to prohibited times and places for fishing, prohibited tackle and fishing methods and sizes of mesh of nets (art. 4);
- (b) Parties to improve natural conditions for fish breeding and, in the event of erecting engineering works, to safeguard the normal migratory movements of fish (art. 5);
- (c) Artificial breeding to be undertaken as necessary (art. 6);
- (d) Parties to take measures to prevent contamination and pollution of the river by untreated sewage and industrial/municipal wastes, and to regulate blasting (art. 7);
- (e) Parties to co-operate in the exchange of information and in scientific and technical agreements (arts. 8 and 9);
- (f) A Mixed Commission established to work out measures for the regulation of fishing and the augmentation of fish stocks, to make proposals to the parties, to organize exchanges of information and to co-ordinate scientific research (arts. 11 and 12).

Membership

Open for accession to other Danubian States.

		<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	29. 1.1958	1979
Place of adoption	Bucharest	
Date of entry into force	20.12.1958	
Languages	Bulgarian, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat	
Depositary	Romania	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bulgaria	20.12.1958
Czechoslovakia	29. 6.1972
Hungary	18.12.1961
Romania	20.12.1958
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	20.12.1958
Yugoslavia	20.12.1958

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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 and members of the specialized agencies. 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	10. 6.1964
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	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
China	11.11.1970
Colombia	10. 6.1964
Costa Rica	17. 3.1972
Cyprus	11. 5.1974
Czechoslovakia	10. 6.1964
Democratic Kampuchea	10. 6.1964
Denmark	10. 6.1964
Dominican Republic	10. 9.1964
Fiji*	25. 3.1971
Finland	18. 3.1965
France	14. 7.1965
Germany, Democratic Republic	27.12.1973

* Date of deposit of formal notification of succession with the Secretary-General.

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
Malaysia	10. 6.1964
Malta	18. 6.1966
Mauritius*	5.10.1970
Mexico	1. 9.1966
Netherlands (for all parts of the Kingdom)	20. 3.1966
New Zealand	17. 2.1965
Nigeria	28. 5.1971
Norway	9.10.1971
Poland	10. 6.1964
Portugal	10. 6.1964
Romania	10. 6.1964
Senegal	10. 6.1964
Sierra Leone	25.12.1966
Solomon Islands*	3. 9.1981
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
Tonga*	29. 6.1971
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

* Date of deposit of formal notification of succession with the Secretary-General.

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 necessary 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 if the measures are based on scientific findings and do not discriminate against foreign fishermen (arts. 6 and 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	United Nations

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	20. 3.1966
Belgium	5. 2.1972
Burkina Faso	20. 3.1966
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

* Date of deposit of formal notification of succession with the Secretary-General.

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*	12. 3.1968
Mexico	1. 9.1966
Netherlands (for all parts of the Kingdom)	20. 3.1966
Nigeria	20. 3.1966
Portugal	20. 3.1966
Senegal	20. 3.1966
Sierra Leone	20. 3.1966
Solomon Islands*	3. 9.1981
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. 3.1966
United States of America	20. 3.1966
Venezuela	20. 3.1966
Yugoslavia	20. 3.1966

* Date of deposit of formal notification of succession with the Secretary-General.

** Date of deposit of formal notification of succession with the Secretary-General. The notification specifies that Lesotho is bound from the date of accession to independence, 4.10.1966.

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CONVENTION ON THE HIGH SEAS

Objective

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 sea-bed (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 and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become Party to the Convention (art. 31). 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	30. 9.1962
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	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
Burkina Faso	3.11.1965
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	30. 9.1962
Central African Republic	14.11.1962
Costa Rica	17. 3.1972
Cyprus	23. 5.1988
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

* Date of deposit of formal notification of succession with the Secretary-General.

Germany, 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 (for all the parts of the Kingdom)	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
Solomon Islands*	3. 9.1981
South Africa	9. 5.1963
Spain	27. 3.1971
Swaziland	15.11.1970
Switzerland	17. 6.1966
Thailand	1. 8.1968
Tonga*	29. 6.1971
Trinidad and Tobago	30. 9.1962
Uganda	14.10.1964
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	30. 9.1962
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30. 9.1962
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30. 9.1962
United States of America	30. 9.1962
Venezuela	30. 9.1962
Yugoslavia	27. 2.1966

* Date of deposit of formal notification of succession with the Secretary-General.

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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 north of latitude 36° north and between longitude 42° west and longitude 51° east but excluding the Mediterranean and the Baltic. The area to be divided into regions (art. 1);

(b) A North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission established (art. 3);

(c) The Commission to consider what measures may be required to conserve fish stocks and make recommendations to the 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 and regulation of fishing gear (art. 7);

(e) All sea-fish and shellfish are included, but not sea mammals (art. 7).

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

		<u>Withdrawals</u>
Belgium	27. 6.1963	30.12.1977
Bulgaria	1. 9.1976	24. 7.1985
Cuba	9.12.1976	
Denmark	27. 6.1963	29.12.1977
Denmark, for the Faeroe Islands	1977	1.11.1983
Finland	22. 6.1976	6. 1.1982
France	27. 6.1963	31.12.1977
Germany, Democratic Republic	26. 6.1974	28. 9.1982

* Superseded by the Convention on future Multilateral Co-operation in North-East Atlantic Fisheries (London, 8.11.1980).

Germany, Federal Republic of	27. 6.1963	7. 2.1978
Iceland	27. 6.1963	11. 3.1982
Ireland	27. 6.1963	24. 2.1978
Netherlands	27. 6.1963	29.12.1977
Norway	27. 6.1963	1. 7.1978
Poland	27. 6.1963	29. 4.1984
Portugal	27. 6.1963	30.11.1983
Spain	27. 6.1963	24. 2.1985
Sweden	27. 6.1963	13. 9.1979
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	27. 6.1963	23. 4.1982
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27. 6.1963	31.12.1977

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CONVENTION CONCERNING FISHING IN THE BLACK SEA
(as amended)

Objectives

To ensure 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 and 7);

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

Membership

Open for accession to Black Sea States.

		<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	7. 7.1959	
Place of adoption	Varna	
Date of entry into force	21. 3.1960	30. 6.1965
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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THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

Objectives

To ensure that Antarctica is used for peaceful purposes, for international co-operation in scientific research, and does 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 the exchange of information regarding plans for such investigation and of personnel engaged in such investigation, and of information resulting from such investigation (arts. 2 and 3);

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

(d) Observers to inspect stations, installations and 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
Austria	25. 8.1987
Belgium	23. 6.1961
Brazil	16. 5.1975
Bulgaria	11. 9.1978
Chile	23. 6.1961
China	8. 6.1983
Colombia	31. 1.1989
Cuba	16. 8.1984
Czechoslovakia	14. 6.1962
Denmark	20. 5.1965
Finland	15. 5.1984

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France	23. 6.1961
Germany, Democratic Republic	19.11.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	5. 2.1979
Greece	8. 1.1987
Hungary	27. 1.1984
India	19. 8.1983
Italy	18. 3.1981
Japan	23. 6.1961
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	21. 1.1987
Korea, Republic of	28. 1.1986
Netherlands*	30. 3.1967
New Zealand	23. 6.1961
Norway	23. 6.1961
Papua New Guinea	16. 9.1975
Peru	10. 4.1981
Poland	23. 6.1961
Romania	15. 9.1971
South Africa	23. 6.1961
Spain	31. 3.1982
Sweden	24. 4.1984
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
Uruguay	11. 1.1980

* Extended to the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname.

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 phytosanitary regulations for the import and 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	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
Germany, 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

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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF WORKERS
AGAINST IONIZING RADIATIONS

Objective

To protect workers, as regards their health and safety, against ionizing radiations.

Provisions

(a) The parties undertake to give effect to the Convention by means of laws or regulations, codes of practice or other appropriate means (art. 1);

(b) The Convention applies to all activities involving exposure of workers to ionizing radiations in the course of their work (art. 2);

(c) Maximum permissible doses of ionizing radiations shall be established for various categories of workers (art. 6).

Membership

Open for accession to all States members of the International Labour Organisation. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Date of adoption	22.6.1960
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	17.6.1962
Languages	English, French
Depositary	ILO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	15. 6.1979
Barbados	8. 5.1968
Belgium	2. 7.1966
Belize	15.12.1984
Brazil	5. 9.1967
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	26. 2.1969
Czechoslovakia	21. 1.1965
Denmark	7. 2.1975
Djibouti	3. 8.1979
Ecuador	9. 3.1971
Egypt	18. 3.1965
Finland	16.10.1979
France	18.11.1972
Germany, Democratic Republic	7. 5.1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	26. 9.1974
Ghana	7.11.1962
Greece	4. 6.1983
Guinea	12.12.1967
Guyana	8. 6.1967
Hungary	8. 6.1969
India	17.11.1976
Iraq	26.10.1963
Italy	5. 5.1972
Japan	31. 7.1974

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Lebanon	6.12.1978
Mexico	19.10.1984
Netherlands	29.11.1967
Nicaragua	1.10.1982
Norway	17. 6.1962
Paraguay	10. 7.1968
Poland	23.12.1965
Spain	17. 7.1963
Sri Lanka	18. 6.1987
Sweden	12. 4.1962
Switzerland	29. 5.1964
Syrian Arab Republic	15. 1.1965
Turkey	15.11.1969
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	19. 6.1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22. 9.1968
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9. 3.1963

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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) The 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 the unanimous consent of the parties, by notification in writing to the Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Amendments

Date of adoption	29. 7.1960	28. 1.1964	16.11.1982
Place of adoption	Paris		
Date of entry into force	1. 4.1968	1. 4.1968	Not yet in force
Languages	Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish		
Depositary	OECD		

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	1. 4.1968
Denmark	4. 9.1974
Finland	16. 6.1972
France	1. 4.1968
Germany, Federal Republic of	30. 9.1975
Greece	12. 5.1970
Italy	17. 9.1975

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Netherlands	28.12.1979
Norway	2. 7.1973
Portugal	29. 9.1977
Spain	1. 4.1968
Sweden	1. 4.1968
Turkey	5. 4.1968
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	1. 4.1968

* Extended to British Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Falkland Islands, St. Helena, Isle of Man and Bailiwick of Guernsey.

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

Objective

To supplement the measures contained in the Paris Convention with a view to increasing the amount of compensation for damage which might result from the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Provisions

(a) Maximum compensation in respect of damage caused by nuclear incidents defined. Such compensation to be provided out of funds created by insurance or other financial security, out of public funds to be made available by the contracting party in whose territory the nuclear installation is situated, and out of public funds created according to a special formula for contributions. Liability of operator established (art. 3);

(b) Formula for contributions according to which the contracting parties shall make available the public funds determined (art. 12).

Membership

Restricted to the contracting parties to the Paris Convention.

		<u>Amendment</u>	
Date of adoption	31. 1.1963	28. 1.1964	16.11.1982
Place of adoption	Brussels		
Date of entry into force	4.12.1974	4.12.1974	
Languages	Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish		
Depository	Belgium		

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	20.11.1985
Denmark	4.12.1974
Finland	14. 4.1977
France	4.12.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. 1.1976
Italy	3. 5.1976
Netherlands	28.12.1979
Norway	4.12.1974
Spain	4.12.1974
Sweden	4.12.1974
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	4.12.1974

* Extended to Isle of Man, Bailiwick of Guernsey and Bailiwick of Jersey

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

Objective

To protect the Moselle river against pollution.

Provisions

(a) An International Commission for the Protection of the Moselle against Pollution established;

(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 Moselle;

(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	French, German
Depositary	Federal Republic of Germany

Parties and dates of entry into force

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

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF
NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
(as amended)

Objective

To recognize and protect the rights of breeders of new varieties of plants and their successors in title.

Provisions

(a) The Parties constitute a Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) and set up its organs (art. 1 and arts. 15-26).

(b) The breeder has a right to authorize any production or commercial marketing of the new variety. These rights must not be restricted unless the breeder receives sufficient remuneration (arts. 5 and 9).

(c) Titles of protection are issued by Member States after official examination of the variety. Titles may be granted for a limited period (arts. 6, 7 and 8).

(d) Nationals of Member States of the Union enjoy the same treatment (art. 3).

(e) The Convention also provides for annulment and forfeiture of the rights Protected as well as for the denomination of the new varieties (arts. 10 and 13).

Membership

Open to ratification, acceptance, approval and accession by any state.

	<u>Amendments</u>		
Date of adoption	2.12.1961	10.11.1972	23.10.1978
Place of adoption	Paris	Paris	Geneva
Date of entry into force	10.8.1968	11. 2.1977	8.11.1981
Languages	French	French	French, English, German
Depository	France	France	UPOV

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	March 1989
Belgium	5.12.1976
Denmark	6.10.1968
France	3.10.1971
Germany, Federal Republic of	10. 8.1968
Hungary*	16. 4.1983

* States not Parties to the 1961 text but Parties to the 1978 Revised text only.

Ireland*	8.11.1981
Israel	12.12.1979
Italy	7. 1.1972
Japan*	3. 9.1982
Netherlands	10. 8.1968
New Zealand	8.11.1981
South Africa	6.11.1977
Spain**	18. 5.1980
Sweden	17.12.1971
Switzerland	10. 7.1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10. 8.1968
United States of America*	8.11.1981

* States not Parties to the 1961 text but Parties to the 1978 Revised text only.

** States not Parties to the 1978 Revised text but Parties to the 1961 text.

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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) An International African Locust Organization (art. 1) and an International Administrative Council for the Surveillance and Preventive Control of the African Migratory Locust established (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 economical 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 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
Burkina Faso	13. 4.1963
Cameroon	27. 7.1963
Chad	13. 4.1963
Gambia	18.11.1963
Ghana	28. 5.1963
Guinea	13. 4.1963
Ivory Coast	13. 4.1963
Kenya	29.11.1963
Mali	13. 4.1963
Niger	13. 4.1963
Nigeria	13. 4.1963
Senegal	13. 4.1963
Togo	13. 4.1963
United Republic of Tanzania	13. 4.1963
Zambia	13. 4.1963

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AGREEMENT CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN MARINE FISHING

Objective

To foster co-operation in the development of marine fishing, fishing techniques, fish processing technology and scientific research into the condition of living marine resources.

Provisions

(a) Parties to co-operate in the development of marine fishing, exchange results of research into fishing grounds and living resources, and co-ordinate research efforts (art. 1);

(b) A Mixed Commission established to co-ordinate the application of the Agreement (art. 2);

(c) Functions of the Commission to include preparation of plans for scientific and technical co-operation, organization of exchange of research information, submission of proposals for scientific and technical conferences and meetings, and the making of recommendations to the parties (arts. 3 and 4).

Membership

Notification of approval to be transmitted to the Government of Poland.

Date of adoption	28. 7.1962
Place of adoption	Warsaw
Date of entry into force	22. 2.1963
Languages	German, Polish, Russian
Depositary	Poland

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bulgaria	19. 9.1964
Cuba	24. 4.1978
Germany, Democratic Republic	22. 2.1963
Poland	22. 2.1963
Romania	1. 9.1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22. 2.1963

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AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF THE RHINE AGAINST POLLUTION
(as amended)

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 (art. 1);

(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 (art. 2);

(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 (art. 11).

Membership

Restricted to the five riparian signatory States.

		<u>Amendments</u>
Date of adoption	29. 4.1963	3.12.1976
Place of adoption	Berne	Bonn
Date of entry into force	1. 5.1965	1. 2.1979
Languages	Dutch, French, German	
Depositary	Switzerland	

Parties and dates of entry into force

France	1. 5.1965	1. 2.1979
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. 5.1965	1. 2.1979
Luxembourg	1. 5.1965	1. 2.1979
Netherlands	1. 5.1965	1. 2.1979
Switzerland	1. 5.1965	1. 2.1979
European Economic Community	1. 2.1979	1. 2.1979

VIENNA 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) The operator of a nuclear installation to be liable for nuclear damage on provision of 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 the courts may make a finding of contributory negligence on the part of the person suffering such damage; 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 and 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	12.11.1977
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	IAEA

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	12.11.1977
Bolivia	12.11.1977
Cameroon	12.11.1977
Cuba	12.11.1977
Egypt	12.11.1977
Niger	24.10.1979
Peru	26.12.1980
Philippines	12.11.1977
Trinidad and Tobago	12.11.1977
Yugoslavia	12.11.1977

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT
OF DISPUTES*

Objective

To bring any dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, unless some other form of settlement has been agreed upon by the parties within a reasonable period.

Provisions

(a) Disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention shall lie within the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (art. 1);

(b) The parties to a dispute may agree to resort to an arbitral tribunal within a period of two months of notification that a dispute exists. After that period either party may bring the dispute before the Court (art. 2);

(c) Within the same period of two months a conciliation procedure may be adopted by the parties. If the parties to the dispute do not accept the conciliation commission's recommendations within two months after they have been delivered, either party may bring the dispute before the Court (art. 3).

Membership

Open to all States which become parties to the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage.

Date of adoption	21. 5.1963
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Director-General of IAEA

States and dates of deposit of instruments

Philippines	15.11.1965
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* To the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage.

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 control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations; to put an end to the armaments race and eliminate incentives to the production and testing of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Provisions

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:

(a) In the atmosphere, beyond its limits, including outer space, or under water, including territorial waters or high seas; or

(b) 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
Argentina	14.11.1986
Australia	12.11.1963
Austria	17. 7.1964
Bahamas	10. 7.1973
Bangladesh	11. 1.1985
Belgium	1. 3.1966
Benin	15.12.1964
Bhutan	8. 6.1978
Bolivia	4. 8.1965
Botswana	5. 1.1968
Brazil	15.12.1964
Bulgaria	13.11.1963
Burma	15.11.1963
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	16.12.1963

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Canada	28. 1.1964
Cape Verde	24.10.1979
Central African Republic	22.12.1964
Chad	1. 3.1965
Chile	6.10.1965
China (Taiwan)	18. 5.1964
Colombia	17.10.1985
Costa Rica	10. 7.1967
Cyprus	15. 4.1965
Czechoslovakia	14.10.1963
Democratic Yemen	1. 6.1979
Denmark	15. 1.1964
Dominican Republic	18. 6.1964
Ecuador	8. 5.1964
Egypt	10. 1.1964
El Salvador	3.12.1964
Fiji	10.10.1970
Finland	9. 1.1964
Gabon	20. 2.1964
Gambia	6. 5.1965
Germany, Democratic Republic	30.12.1963
Germany, Federal Republic of	1.12.1964
Ghana	27.11.1963
Greece	18.12.1963
Guatemala	6. 1.1964
Guinea-Bissau	20. 8.1976
Honduras	2.10.1964
Hungary	21.10.1963
Iceland	29. 4.1964
India	10.10.1963
Indonesia	20.10.1964
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	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	20. 5.1965
Liberia	22. 5.1964
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15. 7.1968
Luxembourg	10. 2.1965
Madagascar	15. 3.1965
Malawi	7. 1.1965
Malaysia	15. 7.1964
Malta	1.12.1964
Mauritania	6. 4.1964
Mauritius	12. 3.1968
Mexico	27.12.1963
Mongolia	1.11.1963
Morocco	1. 2.1966
Nepal	7.10.1964

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Netherlands*	14. 9.1964
New Zealand	10.10.1963
Nicaragua	26. 1.1965
Niger	6. 7.1964
Nigeria	17. 2.1967
Norway	21.11.1963
Pakistan	3. 3.1988
Panama	24. 2.1966
Papua New Guinea	27.10.1980
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	19. 1.1965
San Marino	3. 7.1964
Senegal	6. 5.1964
Seychelles	12. 3.1985
Sierra Leone	21. 2.1964
Singapore	12. 7.1968
South Africa	10.10.1963
Spain	17.12.1964
Sri Lanka	13. 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	4. 6.1970
Trinidad and Tobago	16. 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	3. 3.1965
Yugoslavia	15. 1.1964
Zaire	28.10.1965
Zambia	8. 2.1965

* Extended to the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname.

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

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, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan and any territories adjacent to them).

Provisions

(a) The Commission established (art. 1);

(b) Parties to maintain locust information and control services, hold reserves of insecticides and equipment and encourage and support 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 to members and associate members of FAO and such members of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies or IAEA as are situated in the region as defined in the preamble.

Method of participation

(a) For members and associate members of FAO: by depositing an instrument of acceptance with the Director-General, which becomes effective on the date of receipt;

(b) For other States that are members of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies or IAEA: submission to the Commission of an application for membership and a declaration made in a formal instrument that they accept the Agreement as in force at the time of admission. Admission to membership is decided by the Commission by a two-thirds majority of its members.

Amendment

Date of adoption	3.12.1963	
Place of adoption	Rome	
Date of entry into force	15.12.1964	11.11.1977
Languages	English, French, Spanish	
Depositary	FAO	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Afghanistan	15.12.1964
India	15.12.1964
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15.12.1964
Pakistan	12. 7.1965

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CONVENTION AND STATUTE RELATING TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHAD BASIN
(as amended)

Objectives

To intensify co-operation and efforts in the development of the Chad Basin and to establish an institution for this purpose.

Provisions

(a) An intergovernmental organization, the Chad Basin Commission established (Convention, art. 1);

(b) Utilization of the Chad Basin to be open to all parties, without prejudice to the sovereign rights of each (Statute, art. 3);

(c) Development of the Basin, and in particular the utilization of surface and ground waters, shall be given its widest connotation, and refers in particular to domestic, industrial and agricultural development, the collection of the products of its fauna and flora and navigation (Statute, arts. 4 and 7);

(d) Parties to abstain from taking, without prior consultation with the Commission, any measure likely to have an appreciable effect either on the extent of the loss of water or on the nature of the yearly hydrogramme and certain other features of the Basin, on the conditions of water use, sanitary conditions, fauna and flora (Statute, art. 5);

(e) The Commission's functions to include the maintenance of liaison between member States to ensure the most efficient use of the water of the Basin, collection, evaluation and dissemination of information on proposals made by States, recommendations for common projects and joint research programmes (Statute, art. 8).

Membership

Restricted to the riparian signatory States.

		<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	22. 5.1964	22.10.1972
Place of adoption	Fort-Lamy (N'Djaména)	Yaoundé
Date of entry into force		
Languages	English, French	
Depositary	Chad	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Cameroon
Chad
Niger
Nigeria

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CONVENTION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE
EXPLORATION OF THE SEA
(as amended)

Objective

To provide a new constitution for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea established in Copenhagen in 1902.

Provisions

(a) The Council to promote and encourage research and investigations for the study of the sea, and particularly its living resources, to draw up programmes for this purpose and to disseminate the results of such research (art. 1);

(b) The Council to be concerned with the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas, and primarily with the north Atlantic (art. 2);

(c) The Council to maintain working arrangements with other international organizations (art. 4).

Membership

Open for accession to any State subject to the approval of three quarters of the Parties. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Government of Denmark.

		<u>Amending protocol</u>
Date of adoption	12. 9.1964	13. 8.1970
Place of adoption	Copenhagen	
Date of entry into force	22. 7.1968	12.11.1975
Languages	English, French	
Depositary	Denmark	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	22. 7.1968
Canada	22. 7.1968
Denmark	22. 7.1968
Finland	22. 7.1968
France	22. 7.1968
Germany, Democratic Republic	17. 2.1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	22. 7.1968
Iceland	22. 7.1968
Ireland	22. 7.1968
Netherlands*	22. 7.1968
Norway	22. 7.1968
Poland	22. 7.1968
Portugal	22. 7.1968
Spain	22. 7.1978
Sweden	22. 7.1968
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22. 7.1968
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22. 7.1968
United States of America	18. 4.1973

* Extended to Aruba with effect from 1.1.1989

AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING
THE DESERT LOCUST IN THE NEAR EAST
(as amended)

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 for the Establishment of a Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its Distribution in South-west Asia.

Membership

Open to members nations and associate members of FAO and such members of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies or IAEA, as are situated in the region as defined in the Preamble.

Method of participation

(a) For members and associate members of FAO: by depositing an instrument of acceptance which becomes effective on the date of receipt;

(b) For other States that are members of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies or IAEA: submission to the Commission of an application for membership and a declaration made in a formal instrument that they accept the Agreement as in force at the time of admission. Admission to membership is decided by the Commission by a two-thirds majority of its members.

		<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	2. 7.1965	
Place of adoption	Rome	
Date of entry into force	21. 2.1967	11.11.1977
Languages	English, French, Spanish	
Depositary	FAO	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bahrain	24. 2.1969
Democratic Yemen	10.11.1969
Egypt	21. 4.1969
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
United Arab Emirates	31. 5.1974
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) An International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas established (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 to any State member of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies by way of signature subject to ratification or approval by signatory States, or adherence by any non-signatory State.

		<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	14. 5.1966	10. 7.1984
Place of adoption	Rio de Janeiro	Paris
Date of entry into force	21. 3.1969	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Spanish	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	FAO	FAO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Angola	29. 7.1976
Benin	9. 1.1978
Brazil	1. 4.1969
Canada	21. 3.1969
Cape Verde	11.10.1979
Côte d'Ivoire	6.12.1972
Cuba	15. 1.1975
Equatorial Guinea	13. 5.1987
France	21. 3.1969
Gabon	19. 9.1977
Ghana	21. 3.1969
Japan	21. 3.1969
Morocco	26. 9.1969
Portugal	3. 9.1969
Republic of Korea	28. 8.1970
Sao Tome and Principe	17. 9.1983
Senegal	25. 8.1971

South Africa	21. 3.1969
Spain	21. 3.1969
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7. 1.1977
United States of America	21. 3.1969
Uruguay	16. 3.1983
Venezuela	17.11.1983

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TREATY ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES
IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE INCLUDING THE
MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

Objective

To establish an international legal regime for the exploration and use of outer space.

Provisions

(a) Exploration and use of outer space shall be the province of all mankind (art. I) and shall not lead to national appropriation (art. II);

(b) Parties shall refrain from placing objects carrying nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space, and shall use the Moon and other celestial bodies exclusively for peaceful purposes (art. IV);

(c) Parties shall bear international responsibility for their national activities in outer space (art. VI), and shall be internationally liable for damage they may cause to other parties (art. VII);

(d) Parties shall avoid harmful contamination of outer space and adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter (art. IX).

Membership

Open to all States.

Date of adoption	27. 1.1967
Place of adoption	London, Moscow, Washington
Date of entry into force	10.10.1967
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
Depositaries	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America

Parties and dates of entry into force

Afghanistan	17. 3.1988
Argentina	26. 3.1969
Australia	10.10.1967
Austria	26. 2.1968
Bahamas	10. 7.1973
Bangladesh	14. 1.1986
Barbados	12. 9.1968
Belgium	30. 3.1973
Benin	19. 6.1986
Brazil	5. 3.1969
Bulgaria	10.10.1967
Burkina Faso	18. 6.1968
Byelorussian SSR	31.10.1967
Canada	10.10.1967
Chile	8.10.1981
China	30.12.1983
Cyprus	5. 7.1972
Czechoslovakia	10.10.1967
Democratic Yemen	1. 6.1979
Denmark	10.10.1967
Dominican Republic	21.11.1968

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Ecuador	7. 3.1969
Egypt	10.10.1967
El Salvador	15. 1.1969
Fiji	10.10.1970
Finland	10.10.1967
France	5. 8.1970
Gambia	2. 8.1968
Germany, Federal Republic of	10. 2.1971
Greece	19. 1.1971
Hungary	10.10.1967
Iceland	5. 2.1968
India	18. 1.1982
Ireland	17. 7.1968
Iraq	4.12.1968
Israel	18. 2.1977
Italy	4. 5.1972
Jamaica	6. 8.1970
Japan	10.10.1967
Kenya	12. 1.1984
Kuwait	7. 6.1972
Lao People's Democratic Republic	27.11.1972
Lebanon	31. 3.1969
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3. 7.1968
Madagascar	22. 8.1968
Mali	11. 6.1968
Mauritius	12. 3.1968
Mexico	31. 1.1968
Mongolia	10.10.1967
Morocco	22.12.1967
Mynamar	18. 3.1970
Nepal	10.10.1967
Netherlands*	10.10.1969
New Zealand	31. 5.1968
Niger	10.10.1967
Nigeria	14. 11.1967
Norway	1. 7.1969
Pakistan	8. 4.1968
Papua New Guinea	16. 9.1975
Peru	28. 2.1979
Poland	30. 1.1968
Republic of Korea	13.10.1967
Romania	9. 4.1968
San Marino	29.10.1968
Saudi Arabia	17.12.1976
Seychelles	5. 1.1978
Sierra Leone	10.10.1967
Singapore	10. 9.1976
South Africa	30. 9.1968
Spain	27.11.1968
Sri Lanka	18.11.1986
Sweden	11.10.1967
Switzerland	18.12.1969

* Extended to the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname (which is now independent).

Taiwan	24. 7.1970
Thailand	5. 9.1968
Tonga	4. 5.1970
Tunisia	28. 3.1968
Turkey	27. 3.1968
Uganda	24. 4.1968
Ukrainian SSR	31.10.1967
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10.10.1967
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland **	10.10.1967
United States of America	10.10.1967
Uruguay	31. 8.1970
Venezuela	3. 3.1970
Viet Nam	20. 6.1980
Zambia	20. 8.1973

** Extended to Antigua (now independent as Antigua and Barbuda),
Dominica (now independent), Grenada (now independent), Saint
Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla (Saint Christopher and Nevis now independent), Saint
Lucia (now independent) and various other territories under the territorial
sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as Brunei and Swaziland (now
independent) and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate (now independent as
the Solomon Islands).

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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 and 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

Applicable to all member States of the Organization of African Unity.

Date of adoption	13. 9.1967
Place of adoption	Kinshasa
Date of entry into force	
Languages	English, French
Depositary	OAU

Parties and dates of entry into force

Benin	1. 4.1974
Central African Republic	7. 5.1974
Egypt	10.10.1968
Ethiopia	15. 8.1974
Lesotho	21. 1.1983
Morocco	10. 6.1976
Niger	25. 4.1968
Rwanda	31. 4.1981
Togo	20.11.1979

* This Convention superseded the Phyto-Sanitary Convention for Africa South of the Sahara, done at London on 29 July 1954 and amended by a Protocol signed in London on 11 October 1961.

AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Objectives

To encourage individual and joint action for the conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, flora and fauna 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, floral 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 its best utilization, the management of forests and control of burning, land clearance and overgrazing (art. VI);

(e) Parties to conserve faunal resources and use them wisely, management of populations and habitats, control hunting, capture and fishing and prohibit the use of poisons, explosives and automatic weapons in hunting (art. VII);

(f) Protected species in list A enjoy total protection, while those in list B may 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	16. 6.1969
Languages	English, French
Depositary	OAU

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	23. 6.1983
Burkina Faso	28. 9.1969
Cameroon	29.10.1978
Central African Republic	16. 3.1970
Congo	29. 5.1981
Djibouti	17. 5.1978
Egypt	12. 5.1972
Ghana	16. 6.1969
Ivory Coast	16. 6.1969
Kenya	16. 6.1969
Liberia	22.12.1978
Madagascar	23.10.1971
Malawi	12. 4.1973
Mali	20. 7.1974
Morocco	14.12.1977
Mozambique	1. 5.1981
Niger	26. 2.1970
Nigeria	6. 6.1974
Rwanda	6. 3.1980
Senegal	26. 3.1972
Seychelles	14.11.1977
Sudan	29.11.1973
Swaziland	16. 6.1969
Togo	20.12.1979
Tunisia	6. 3.1977
Uganda	30.12.1977
United Republic of Tanzania	15.12.1974
Zaire	13.11.1976
Zambia	31. 5.1972

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

Objectives

To protect the supply of water for the population, industry, agriculture and other business occupations, and the natural aquatic fauna and flora, in particular in so far as they contribute to human well-being, and to foster 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. I);

(b) Compliance with the above must not result in the use of detergents which, in 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 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.

		<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	16. 9.1968	25.10.1983
Place of adoption	Strasbourg	Strasbourg
Date of entry into force	16. 2.1971	1. 11.1984
Languages	English, French	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe	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
Italy	28.12.1978
Luxembourg	11.11.1980
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 and 39), as are animals of class (3) except when accompanied by the owner or his representative (arts. 40 and 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.

Amendment

Date of adoption	13.12.1968	10.5.1979
Place of adoption	Paris	Strasbourg
Date of entry into force	20. 2.1971	7. 11.1989
Languages	English, French	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe	Council of Europe

Parties and dates of entry into force

Austria	15. 3.1974
Belgium	1. 7.1974
Cyprus	9. 8.1977
Denmark	20. 2.1971
Finland	5. 8.1975
France	1. 7.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. 7.1974
Greece	26.11.1978
Iceland	20. 2.1971
Ireland	15. 9.1975
Italy	4.11.1974
Luxembourg	14.10.1972
Netherlands	5. 3.1981
Norway	20. 2.1971

Portugal	29.11.1982
Spain	3. 2.1975
Sweden	21. 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	4.10.1972
Germany, Federal Republic of	22. 4.1975
Greece	21.10.1981
Holy See	18. 8.1972
Italy	17.12.1974
Liechtenstein	15. 4.1976
Luxembourg	8. 6.1972
Malta	1. 8.1971
Portugal	7.10.1982
Spain	1. 6.1975
Sweden	18. 6.1975
Switzerland	20.11.1970
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9. 3.1973

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

Objectives

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

Provisions

(a) Covers the North Sea south of latitude 61° north 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 of ratification or approval 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

* This agreement has been replaced by the Agreement for Co-operation in Dealing With the Pollution of North Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (Bonn, 13 September 1983) which entered into force on 1 September 1989.

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF THE LIVING RESOURCES
OF THE SOUTH-EAST ATLANTIC

Objective

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

Provisions

(a) An International Commission for the South-east Atlantic Fisheries established (art. 4);

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

(c) The 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 and regulation of fishing gear and catches (art. 8).

Membership

Open to any State represented at the Conference which adopted the Convention, any member of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies, or any other State unanimously invited by the Commission to become a party to the Convention.

Method of participation

Signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States or adherence by any non-signatory State.

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

Angola	3.11.1976	<u>Withdrawal</u>
Belgium	30.11.1973	31.12.1982
Bulgaria	23. 5.1972	
Cuba	14. 2.1975	
France	3.11.1972	
Germany, Democratic Republic	19. 7.1974	
Germany, Federal Republic of	17.12.1976	
Iraq	4. 7.1981	
Israel	3. 2.1976	
Italy	21. 1.1976	
Japan	24.10.1971	

Poland	1. 4.1972
Portugal	24.10.1971
Republic of Korea	18. 2.1981
Romania	17. 9.1977
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
(as amended)

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 areas.

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 on part of the plaintiff may be established 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 three and six years for rights of action (art. 8);

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

Membership

Open to all Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of IMO.

Amendments

Date of adoption	29.11.1969	19.11.1976	25. 5.1984
Place of adoption	Brussels	London	London
Date of entry into force	19. 6.1975	8. 4.1981	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French	English, French	Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	IMO	IMO	IMO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	19. 6.1975
Australia	5. 2.1984
Bahamas	20.10.1976
Belgium	12. 4.1977
Benin	30. 1.1986
Brazil	17. 3.1977
Cameroon	12. 8.1984
Canada	24. 4.1989

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Chile	31.10.1977
China	29. 4.1980
Colombia	14. 6.1990
Cyprus	17. 9.1989
Denmark	19. 6.1975
Djibouti	30. 5.1990
Dominican Republic	19. 6.1975
Ecuador	23. 3.1977
Egypt	4. 5.1989
Fiji	19. 6.1975
Finland	8. 1.1981
France	19. 6.1975
Gabon	21. 4.1982
Germany, Democratic Republic	11. 6.1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	18. 8.1975
Ghana	19. 7.1978
Greece	27. 9.1976
Guatemala	18. 1.1983
Iceland	15.10.1980
India	30. 7.1987
Indonesia	30.11.1978
Italy	28. 5.1979
Ivory Coast	19. 6.1975
Japan	1. 9.1976
Kuwait	1. 7.1981
Lebanon	19. 6.1975
Liberia	19. 6.1975
Maldives	14. 6.1981
Monaco	19.11.1975
Morocco	19. 6.1975
Netherlands	8.12.1975
New Zealand	26. 7.1976
Nigeria	5. 8.1981
Norway	19. 6.1975
Oman	24. 4.1985
Panama	6. 4.1976
Papua New Guinea	10. 6.1980
Peru	25. 5.1987
Poland	16. 6.1976
Portugal	24. 2.1977
Qatar	31. 8.1988
Republic of Korea	18. 3.1979
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	18. 7.1989
Senegal	19. 6.1975
Seychelles	11. 7.1988
Singapore	15.12.1981
South Africa	15. 6.1976
Spain	7. 3.1976
Sri Lanka	11. 7.1983
Sweden	19. 6.1975
Switzerland	14. 3.1988
Syrian Arab Republic	19. 6.1975
Tunisia	2. 8.1976
Tuvalu	1.10.1978
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22. 9.1975
United Arab Emirates	14. 3.1984

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	19. 6.1975
Vanuatu	3. 5.1983
Yemen	4. 6.1979
Yugoslavia	16. 9.1976

The Convention applies provisionally in respect of Belize, Kiribati and Solomon Islands.

* Extended to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey and the Isle of Man on 1. 2.1976; Bermuda on 3. 2.1976; the British Indian Ocean Territory, the British Virgin Islands and the Cayman Islands on 1. 4.1976; the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Dependencies on 1. 4.1976; Seychelles (now an independent State), the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on the Island of Cyprus on 1. 4.1976 and Anguilla on 1.9.1984.

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 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 to all Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies or IAEA or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of IMO.

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

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	20. 7.1987
Australia	5. 2.1984
Bahamas	20.10.1976
Bangladesh	4. 2.1982
Belgium	6. 5.1975
Benin	30. 1.1986
Bulgaria	31. 1.1984
Cameroon	12. 8.1984
China	4. 5.1990
Côte d'Ivoire	7. 4.1988
Cuba*	3. 8.1976
Denmark	6. 5.1975
Djibouti	30. 5.1990
Dominican Republic	6. 5.1975
Ecuador	23. 3.1977

* With a declaration.

Egypt	4. 5.1989
Fiji	6. 5.1975
Finland	5.12.1976
France	6. 5.1975
Gabon	21. 4.1982
Germany, Democratic Republic*	21. 3.1979
Germany, Federal Republic of*	5. 8.1975
Ghana	19. 7.1978
Iceland	15.10.1980
Ireland	19.11.1980
Italy	28. 5.1979
Japan	6. 5.1975
Kuwait	1. 7.1981
Lebanon	3. 9.1975
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
Panama	6. 4.1976
Oman	24. 4.1985
Papua New Guinea	10. 6.1980
Poland	30. 8.1976
Portugal	15. 5.1980
Qatar	31. 8.1988
Senegal	6. 5.1975
South Africa	29. 9.1986
Spain	6. 5.1975
Sri Lanka	11. 7.1983
Suriname	25.11.1975
Sweden	6. 5.1975
Switzerland	14. 3.1988
Syrian Arab Republic*	6. 5.1975
Tunisia	2. 8.1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	6. 5.1975
United Arab Emirates	14. 3.1984
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland***	6. 5.1975
United States of America****	6. 5.1975
Yemen	4. 6.1979
Yugoslavia	3. 5.1976

* With a declaration.

** The Kingdom, including the Netherlands Antilles.

*** The Convention was extended to Hong Kong on 6.5.1975; Bermuda on 1.12.1980; and Anguilla, the British Antarctic Territory, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Dependencies, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, St. Helena and Dependencies, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on the Island of Cyprus on 8.9.1982.

**** Extended on 6.5.1975 to American Samoa, Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.

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PROTOCOL RELATING TO INTERVENTION ON THE HIGH SEAS IN CASES
OF MARINE POLLUTION BY SUBSTANCES OTHER THAN OIL
(as amended)

Objective

To enable States to take action on the high seas in cases of maritime casualties resulting in grave and imminent danger of pollution to their coastline or related interests by substances other than oil.

Provisions

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

(b) Article I, paragraph 2 and articles II-VIII of the 1969 International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties and its annexes are applicable to this Protocol (art. 2);

(c) A list of substances is to be established and maintained by an appropriate body.

Membership

Open to States which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the 1969 International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of IMO.

Date of adoption	2.11.1973
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	30. 3.1983
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	IMO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	5. 2.1984
Bahamas	30. 3.1983
Belgium	30. 3.1983
China	24. 5.1990
Denmark	7. 8.1983
Egypt	4. 5.1989
Finland	2.11.1986
France	31. 3.1986
Germany, Federal Republic of	19.11.1985
Italy	30. 3.1983
Liberia	30. 3.1983
Mexico	30. 3.1983
Netherlands*	30. 3.1980
Norway	30. 3.1983
Oman	24. 4.1985
Poland	30. 3.1983

* The Kingdom, including the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

Portugal	6.10.1987
Sweden	30. 3.1983
Switzerland	14. 3.1988
Tunisia	30. 3.1983
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30. 3.1983
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	30. 3.1983
United States of America	30. 3 1983
Yemen	30. 3.1983
Yugoslavia	30. 3.1983

** Extended to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Antarctic Territory, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Dependencies, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, St. Helena and Dependencies, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on the Island of Cyprus on 30.3.1983.

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BENELUX CONVENTION ON THE HUNTING AND PROTECTION OF BIRDS
(as amended)

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.

		<u>Amendment</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	10. 6.1970	20. 6.1977	23. 6.1987
Place of adoption	Brussels	Luxembourg	
Date of entry into force	1. 7.1972	1. 2.1983	23. 6.1987
Languages	French, Dutch		
Depositary	Benelux Economic Union		

Parties and dates of entry into force

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

AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION FOR
CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST IN NORTH-WEST AFRICA
(as amended)

Objectives

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 to members and associate members of FAO and such non-member States as are members of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies or IAEA.

Method of participation

- (i) For members and associate members of FAO: by depositing an instrument of acceptance with the Director-General which becomes effective on the date of receipt;
- (ii) For other States that are members of the United Nations, any of its specialized agencies or IAEA: submission to the Commission of an application for membership and a declaration made in a formal instrument that they accept the Agreement as in force at the time of admission. Admission to membership is decided by the Commission by a two-thirds majority of its members.

Amendments

Date of adoption	1.12.1970	
Place of adoption	Rome	
Date of entry into force	17. 8.1971	11.11.1977
Languages	English, French, Spanish	
Depositary	FAO	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	17. 8.1971
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	17. 8.1971
Mauritania	16. 1.1989
Morocco	1.10.1971
Tunisia	17. 8.1971

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);

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

(d) Conferences on the conservation of wetlands and water-fowl 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

Algeria	4. 3.1984
Australia	21.12.1975
Austria	16. 4.1983
Belgium	4. 7.1986
Bulgaria	24. 1.1976
Canada	15. 5.1981
Chile	27.11.1981
Egypt	25. 7.1986
Denmark	2. 1.1978
Egypt	1. 2.1987
Finland	21.12.1975
France	1. 2.1987
Gabon	30. 4.1987
Germany, Democratic Republic	31.11.1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	26. 6.1976
Ghana	22. 6.1988
Greece	21.12.1975
Hungary	11. 8.1979
Iceland	2. 4.1978
India	1. 2.1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	21.12.1975
Ireland	15. 3.1985
Italy	14. 4.1977

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Japan	17.10.1980
Jordan	10. 5.1977
Mali	25. 9.1987
Malta	30. 2.1989
Mauritania	22. 2.1983
Mexico	4.11.1986
Morocco	20.10.1980
Nepal	17. 4.1988
Netherlands (for all parts of the Kingdom)	23. 9.1980
New Zealand	13.12.1976
Niger	30. 8.1987
Norway	21.12.1975
Pakistan	23.11.1976
Poland	22. 3.1978
Portugal	24. 3.1981
Senegal	11.11.1977
South Africa	21.12.1975
Spain	4. 9.1982
Suriname	18. 7.1985
Sweden	21.12.1975
Switzerland	16. 5.1976
Tunisia	24. 3.1981
Uganda	4. 7.1988
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	11. 2.1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	5. 5.1976
United States of America	18.12.1986
Uruguay	22. 9.1984
Venezuela	23. 3.1989
Viet Nam	20. 1.1989
Yugoslavia	28. 7.1977

* Included Antigua, The Bailiwick of Jersey, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies. Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena and Dependencies, Solomon Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands.

PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE CONVENTION ON WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL
IMPORTANCE ESPECIALLY AS WATERFOWL HABITAT

Objective

To render the Convention more effective.

Provisions

(a) Article 1 provides for the inclusion in the Convention of an article 10 bis which defines a mechanism for amending the Convention;

(b) Article 2 provides for the deletion of the words "in any case of divergency, the English text prevailing" from the testimonium following article 12;

(c) Article 3 states that the revised text of the original French version of the Convention is reproduced in the annex to the Protocol.

Membership

Any of the States referred to in article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention may become a contracting party to the Protocol by (a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; (b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval; (c) accession.

Date of adoption	3.12.1982
Place of adoption	Paris
Date of entry into force	1.10.1986
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Unesco

Parties and dates of deposit of instruments

Australia	12. 8.1983
Bulgaria	27. 2.1986
Canada	2. 6.1983
Chile	14. 2.1985
Denmark	3.12.1982
Finland	15. 5.1984
France	1. 2.1987
Germany, Federal Republic of	13. 1.1983
Hungary	28. 8.1986
Iceland	11. 6.1986
India	9. 3.1984
Iran	29. 4.1986
Ireland	15.11.1984
Italy	27. 7.1987
Japan	26. 6.1987
Jordan	15. 3.1984
Mali	25. 5.1987
Malta	30. 2.1989
Mexico	4. 7.1986
Morocco	13. 8.1985
Netherlands	12.10.1983
Norway	3.12.1982
New Zealand	9. 2.1987
Niger	30. 4.1987
Pakistan	13. 8.1985
Poland	8. 2.1984
Portugal	18.12.1984
Senegal	15. 5.1985
South Africa	26. 5.1983

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Spain	27. 5.1987
Sweden	3. 5.1984
Switzerland	30. 5.1984
Tunisia	15. 5.1987
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	19. 4.1984
United States of America	18. 4.1986
Venezuela	23. 3.1989
Viet Nam	20. 1.1989

* Included the Bailiwick of Jersey, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson Ducies and Veno Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

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TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE EMBLACEMENT OF NUCLEAR
WEAPONS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ON THE
SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR AND IN THE
SUBSOIL THEREOF

Objective

To exclude the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race as a step towards disarmament, the reduction of international tensions and the maintenance of world peace.

Provisions

(a) Parties undertake not to place on the sea-bed, on the ocean floor or in the subsoil thereof, nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction, or structures for launching, storing, testing or using such weapons (art. 1),

(b) Outer limit of the sea-bed zone to be the 12 mile limit referred to in the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, 1958 (art. 2);

(c) Observers from any party may observe and verify the activities of any other party on the sea-bed. In case of doubt parties shall consult and co-operate to remove such doubt by means of inspection and any other agreed procedures. If a serious question still remains concerning fulfilment of the obligations under the Treaty, a party may refer the matter to the United Nations Security Council (art. 3).

Membership

Open to all States for signature subject to ratification, or for accession. Instruments of ratification or accession to be deposited with the depositary Governments.

Date of adoption	11. 2. 1971
Places of adoption	London, Moscow, Washington
Date of entry into force	18. 5. 1972
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
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	18. 5.1972
Argentina	21. 3.1983
Australia	23. 1.1973
Austria	10. 8.1972
Belgium	20.11.1972
Benin	19. 6.1986
Botswana	10.11.1972
Brazil	10. 5.1988
Bulgaria	18. 5.1972
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	18. 5.1972
Canada	18. 5.1972
Cape Verde	24.10.1979
Central African Republic	9. 7.1981
Congo	23.10.1978
Cuba	3. 6.1977
Cyprus	18. 5.1972
Czechoslovakia	18. 5.1972
Democratic Yemen	1. 6.1979

Denmark	18. 5.1972
Dominican Republic	18. 5.1972
Ethiopia	12. 7.1977
Finland	18. 5.1972
Germany, Democratic Republic	18. 5.1972
Germany, Federal Republic of	18.11.1975
Ghana	9. 8.1972
Greece	28. 5.1985
Guinea-Bissau	20. 8.1976
Hungary	18. 5.1972
Iceland	30. 5.1972
India	20. 7.1973
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	18. 5.1972
Iraq	13. 9.1972
Ireland	18. 5.1972
Italy	3. 9.1974
Ivory Coast	18. 5.1972
Jamaica	30. 7.1986
Japan	18. 5.1972
Jordan	18. 5.1972
Korea	25. 6.1987
Lao People's Democratic Republic	18. 5.1972
Luxembourg	11.11.1982
Lesotho	3. 4.1973
Malaysia	21. 6.1972
Malta	18. 5.1972
Mauritius	18. 5.1972
Mexico	23. 3.1984
Mongolia	18. 5.1972
Morocco	18. 5.1972
Nepal	18. 5.1972
Netherlands*	14. 1.1976
New Zealand	18. 5.1972
Nicaragua	7. 2.1973
Niger	18. 5.1972
Norway	18. 5.1972
Panama	20. 3.1974
Poland	18. 5.1972
Portugal	24. 6.1975
Qatar	12.11.1974
Romania	10. 7.1972
Rwanda	20. 5.1975
Sao Tome and Principe	24. 8.1979
Saudi Arabia	23. 6.1972
Seychelles	12. 3.1985
Singapore	10. 9.1976
Solomon Islands	17. 6.1981
South Africa	14.11.1973
Spain	15. 7.1987
Swaziland	18. 5.1972
Sweden	18. 5.1972
Switzerland	4. 5.1976
Togo	18. 5.1972
Tunisia	18. 5.1972
Turkey	25.10.1972

* In respect of the Kingdom in Europe, Netherlands, Antilles and Aruba.

Ukrainian Soviet socialist Republic	18. 5.1972
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18. 5.1972
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	18. 5.1972
United States of America	18. 5.1972
Viet Nam	20. 6.1980
Yugoslavia	25.10.1973
Zambia	9.10.1972

** Extended to Antigua (now independent as Antigua and Barbuda),
Dominica (now independent), Grenada (now independent), St.
Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Christopher and Nevis (now independent), St.
Lucia (now independent), St. Vincent (now independent as Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines) and territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United
Kingdom, as well as the State of Brunei (now independent).

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

Objective

Further to 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) Persons other than the operator of a nuclear installation 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 (art. 2).

Membership

Open to all Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies or IAEA or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of IMO.

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

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	16. 8.1981
Denmark*	15. 7.1975
France	15. 7.1975
Gabon	21. 4.1982
Germany, Federal Republic of*	30.12.1975
Italy*	19.10.1980
Liberia	18. 5.1981
Norway	15. 7.1975
Spain	15. 7.1975
Sweden	15. 7.1975
Yemen	4. 6.1979

* With a reservation or declaration.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION
FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE
(as amended)

Objectives

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 by 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) An International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund established (art. 2);
- (b) Compensation to be paid by the Fund to any person suffering pollution damage who is unable to obtain full and adequate compensation under the terms of the 1969 Liability Convention, including the cost of measures reasonably taken to minimize the damage (art. 4);
- (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);
- (d) Limits to the Fund's obligations set at million francs (as defined in the 1969 Convention) for any one incident (art. 4);
- (e) The Fund to indemnify shipowners for the amount of liability incurred in excess of 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, as determined by the Assembly of the Fund (arts. 10-12).

Membership

Open to States parties to the 1969 Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to be deposited with the Secretary-General of IMO.

Amendments

Date of adoption	18.12.1971	19.11.1976	25. 5.1984
Place of adoption	Brussels	London	London
Date of entry into force	16.10.1978	Not yet in force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French	force	
Depositary	IMO		IMO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	16.10.1978
Bahamas	16.10.1978
Benin	30. 1.1986
Cameroon	12. 8.1984

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Canada*	24. 4.1989
Cote d'Ivoire	3. 1.1988
Cyprus	24.10.1989
Denmark	16.10.1978
Djibouti	30. 5.1990
Fiji	2. 6.1983
Finland	8. 1.1981
France	16.10.1978
Gabon	21. 4.1982
Germany, Federal Republic of	16.10.1978
Ghana	16.10.1978
Greece	16. 3.1987
Iceland	15.10.1980
India	8.10.1990
Indonesia	30.11.1978
Italy	28. 5.1979
Japan	16.10.1978
Kuwait	1. 7.1981
Liberia	16.10.1978
Maldives	14. 6.1981
Monaco	21.11.1979
Netherlands	1.11.1982
Nigeria	10.12.1987
Norway	16.10.1978
Oman	8. 8.1985
Papua New Guinea	10. 6.1980
Poland	15.12.1985
Portugal	10.12.1985
Qatar	31. 8.1988
Seychelles	11. 7.1988
Spain	6. 1.1982
Sri Lanka	11. 7.1983
Sweden	16.10.1978
Syrian Arab Republic	16.10.1978
Tunisia	16.10.1978
Tuvalu	16.10.1978
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	15. 9.1987
United Arab Emirates	14. 3.1984
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	16.10.1978
Vanuatu	13. 4.1989
Yugoslavia	16.10.1978

* With a declaration.

** Extended on 16.10.1978 to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, Bermuda, the British Indian Ocean Territory, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, the Isle of Man, Montserrat, the Pitcairn group, St. Helena and Dependencies, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on the Island of Cyprus, as well as to the following now independent States: Belize, the Gilbert Islands (now Kiribati), Seychelles and Solomon Islands. Extended on 1.9.1984 to Anguilla.

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CONVENTION CONCERNING PROTECTION AGAINST HAZARDS OF POISONING
ARISING FROM BENZENE

Objective

To protect workers from hazards arising from the production, handling or use of benzene.

Provisions

(a) The Convention to apply to all activities involving exposure of workers to benzene (the aromatic hydrocarbon benzene (C₆ H₆) and products containing benzene;

(b) Parties to use harmless or less harmful substitute products instead of benzene or products containing benzene, whenever such substitution is possible;

(c) The use of benzene or of products containing benzene to be prohibited in certain work processes to be specified by national laws and regulations;

(d) In premises where benzene or products containing benzene are manufactured, handled or used, all necessary measures to be taken to prevent the escape of benzene vapour into the air of places of employment, and the concentration of benzene in no case to exceed 25 parts per million;

(e) Workers who may be exposed to benzene or products containing benzene to be provided with adequate means of personal protection and the duration of exposure to be limited as far as possible.

Membership

Open for accession to all States members of the International Labour Organisation. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Date of adoption	1971
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	27. 7.1973
Languages	English, French
Depositary	ILO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bolivia	31. 1.1978
Colombia	16.11.1977
Cuba	17.11.1973
Czechoslovakia	23. 4.1981
Ecuador	27. 3.1976
Finland	13. 1.1977
France	27. 7.1973
Germany, Federal Republic of	26. 9.1974
Greece	24. 1.1978
Guinea	26. 5.1978
Guyana	10. 1.1984
Hungary	11. 9.1973
Iraq	27. 7.1973
Israel	21. 6.1980
Italy	23. 6.1982
Ivory Coast	21. 2.1974
Kuwait	29. 3.1975
Malta	18. 5.1991

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Morocco	22. 7.1975
Nicaragua	1.10.1982
Romania	6.11.1976
Spain	8. 5.1974
Switzerland	25. 3.1976
Syrian Arab Republic	7. 2.1978
Uruguay	2. 6.1978
Yugoslavia	24. 6.1976
Zambia	24. 5.1974

CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION
BY DUMPING FROM SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT
(as amended)

Objective

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° north, east of longitude 42° west and west of longitude 51° east, 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 as to 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 to the Convention. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Government of Norway.

	<u>Amendment</u>			
Date of adoption	15. 2.1972	2. 3.1983	5.12.1985	12.12.1989
Place of adoption	Oslo	Oslo	Oslo	Oslo
Date of entry into force	7. 4.1974	1. 8.1989	1.5.1990	Not Yet
Languages	English, French			
Depositary	Norway			

	<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	12. 6. 81
Place of adoption	Oslo
Date of entry into force	2. 3.1982
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Norway

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Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	12. 7.1985
Denmark	7. 4.1974
Finland	1. 6.1979
France	7. 4.1974
Germany, Federal Republic of	23.12.1977
Iceland	7. 4.1974
Ireland	24. 2.1982
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

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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE SENEGAL RIVER
AND CONVENTION ESTABLISHING THE SENEGAL RIVER
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION*
(as amended)

Objectives

To promote co-operation among the riparian States of the Senegal river in the management and development of its resources.

Provisions

(a) Projects for agricultural or industrial exploitation likely to modify the characteristics of the river appreciably to be implemented only with prior approval of the contracting States (art. 4);

(b) Joint programme of work for the co-ordinated development and rational exploitation of water resources to be defined by the Organization (art. 8);

(c) Joint projects to be carried out by management agencies (art. 15), and co-ordinated by the Office of the High Commissioner (arts. 19 and 20);

(d) The organization to be governed by a Council of Ministers, assisted by a Standing Commission to define principles and procedures for sharing the waters of the river, and an advisory Inter-State Committee for Research and Agricultural Development.

Membership

Restricted to the Senegal River riparian States.

		<u>Amendments</u>
Date of adoption	11. 3.1972	
Place of adoption	Nouakchott	17.12.1975
Depositary	Mauritania	21.12.1978
		11.12.1979

Parties

Mali
Mauritania
Senegal

* This Convention superseded the Bamako Convention of 26 July 1963 and the Dakar Convention of 7 February 1964.

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° south, to five 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 of accession 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	11. 3.1978
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	11. 3.1978
Australia	31. 7.1987
Belgium	11. 3.1978
Chile	9. 3.1980
France	11. 3.1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	30. 9.1987
Japan	27. 9.1980
Norway	11. 3.1978
Poland	14. 9.1980
South Africa	11. 3.1978
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	11. 3.1978
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11. 3.1978
United States of America	11. 3.1978

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CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND
STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN
WEAPONS, AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Objectives

To prohibit the development of biological weapons and eliminate them, as a step towards general disarmament for the sake of all mankind.

Provisions

(a) Each party undertakes never in any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain: (i) biological agents or toxins in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes; (ii) weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict (art. 1);

(b) Parties to destroy any existing stockpiles and means of delivery, taking precautions to protect populations and the environment (art. 2);

(c) Parties not to assist any other State or person to develop such agents, toxins or weapons (art. 3);

(d) Complaints regarding breaches of obligations under the Convention to be reported to the United Nations Security Council (art. 6);

(e) States to continue negotiations for the effective prohibition of chemical weapons (art. 9).

Membership

Open to non-signatory States for accession and to signatory States for ratification. Instruments of accession or ratification to be deposited with the depositary Governments.

Date of adoption	10. 4.1972
Places of adoption	London, Moscow, Washington
Date of entry into force	26. 3.1975
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
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	26. 3.1975
Argentina	5.12.1979
Australia	5.10.1977
Austria	26. 3.1975
Bahamas	26.11.1986
Bahrain	28.10.1988
Bangladesh	13. 3.1985
Barbados	26. 3.1975
Belgium	15. 3.1979
Belize	28.10.1986
Benin	25. 4.1975
Bhutan	8. 6.1978
Bolivia	30.10.1975
Brazil	26. 3.1975
Bulgaria	26. 3.1975

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Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	26. 3.1975
Canada	26. 3.1975
Cape Verde	20. 8.1977
Chile	22. 4.1980
China	15.11.1984
Congo	23.10.1978
Costa Rica	26. 3.1975
Cuba	21. 4.1976
Cyprus	26. 3.1975
Czechoslovakia	26. 3.1975
Democratic Kampuchea	9. 3.1983
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	25. 6.1987
Democratic Yemen	1. 6.1979
Denmark	26. 3.1975
Dominican Republic	26. 3.1975
Ecuador	26. 3.1975
Ethiopia	26. 5.1975
Fiji	26. 3.1975
Finland	26. 3.1975
France	27. 9.1984
Germany, Democratic Republic	26. 3.1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	7. 4.1983
Ghana	6. 6.1975
Greece	10.12.1975
Grenada	22.10.1986
Guatemala	26. 3.1975
Guinea-Bissau	20. 8.1976
Honduras	14. 3.1979
Hungary	26. 3.1975
Iceland	26. 3.1975
India	26. 3.1975
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	26. 3.1975
Ireland	26. 3.1975
Italy	30. 5.1975
Jamaica	13. 8.1975
Japan	8. 6.1982
Jordan	27. 6.1975
Kenya	7. 1.1976
Kuwait	26. 3.1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic	26. 3.1975
Lebanon	26. 3.1975
Lesotho	6. 9.1977
Luxembourg	23. 3.1976
Malta	7. 4.1975
Mauritius	26. 3.1975
Mexico	26. 3.1975
Mongolia	26. 3.1975
Netherlands*	22. 6.1981
New Zealand	26. 3.1975
Nicaragua	7. 8.1975

* Extended to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

Niger	26. 3.1975
Nigeria	26. 3.1975
Norway	26. 3.1975
Pakistan	26. 3.1975
Panama	26. 3.1975
Papua New Guinea	27.10.1980
Paraguay	9. 6.1976
Peru	11. 6.1985
Philippines	26. 3.1975
Poland	26. 3.1975
Portugal	15. 5.1975
Qatar	17. 4.1975
Romania	26. 7.1979
Rwanda	20. 5.1975
Saint Lucia	26.11.1986
San, Marino	26. 3.1975
Sao Tome and Principe	24. 8.1979
Saudi Arabia	26. 3.1975
Senegal	26. 3.1975
Seychelles	11.10.1979
Sierra Leone	29. 6.1976
Singapore	2.12.1975
Solomon Islands	17. 6.1981
South Africa	3.11.1975
Spain	20. 6.1979
Sri Lanka	18.11.1986
Sweden	5. 2.1976
Switzerland	4. 5.1976
Thailand	28. 5.1975
Togo	10.11.1976
Tonga	28. 9.1976
Tunisia	26. 3.1975
Turkey	4.11.1975
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	26. 3.1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	26. 3.1975
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	26. 3.1975
United States of America	26. 3.1975
Uruguay	6. 4.1981
Venezuela	18.10.1978
Viet Nam	20. 6.1980
Yugoslavia	26. 3.1975
Zaire	16. 9.1975

** Extended to Dominica (now independent) and various other territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as the State of Brunei (now independent), the British Solomon Islands Protectorate (now independent as the Solomon Islands) and, within the limits of United Kingdom jurisdiction therein, the Condominium of the New Hebrides (now part of Vanuatu).

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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 their heritage into comprehensive planning programmes, to set up services for the protection of their heritage, to develop scientific and technical studies and 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) A World Heritage Committee established, to which each party will submit an inventory of its national heritage and which will publish a "World Heritage List" and a "List of World Heritage in Danger" (arts. 8-11);

(e) A World Heritage Fund established, 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 of ratification or acceptance 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

Afghanistan	20. 6.1979
Algeria	17.12.1975
Antigua and Barbuda	1. 2.1984
Argentina	23.11.1978
Australia	17.12.1975
Bangladesh	3.11.1983
Benin	14. 9.1982
Bulgaria	17.12.1975
Burkina Faso	2. 7.1987
Bolivia	4. 1.1977
Brazil	1.12.1977
Burundi	19. 8.1982

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Byelorussian SSR	12. 1.1989
Cameroon	7. 3.1983
Canada	23.10.1976
Cape Verde	28. 7.1988
Central African Republic	25. 3.1981
Chile	20. 5.1980
China	12. 3.1986
Colombia	24. 8.1983
Congo	10. 3.1988
Costa Rica	23.11.1977
Côte d'Ivoire	9. 4.1981
Cuba	24. 6.1981
Cyprus	17.12.1975
Democratic Yemen	7. 1.1981
Denmark	25.10.1979
Dominican Republic	12. 5.1985
Ecuador	17.12.1975
Egypt	17.12.1975
Ethiopia	6.10.1977
Finland	4. 6.1987
France	17.12.1975
Gabon	30. 3.1987
Gambia	1.10.1987
Germany, Democratic Republic	12. 3.1989
Germany, Federal Republic of	23.11.1976
Ghana	17.12.1975
Greece	17.10.1981
Guatemala	16. 4.1979
Guinea	18. 6.1979
Guyana	20. 9.1977
Haiti	18. 4.1980
Holy See	7. 1.1983
Honduras	8. 9.1979
Hungary	15.10.1985
India	14. 2.1978
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17.12.1975
Iraq	17.12.1975
Italy	23. 9.1978
Jamaica	14. 9.1983
Laos	20. 6.1987
Jordan	17.12.1975
Lebanon	3. 5.1983
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13. 1.1979
Luxembourg	28.12.1983
Madagascar	19.10.1983
Malawi	5. 4.1982
Malaysia	7. 3.1989
Maldives	21. 8.1986
Mali	5. 7.1977
Malta	14. 2.1979
Mauritania	2. 6.1981
Mexico	23. 5.1984
Monaco	7. 2.1979
Morocco	28. 1.1976
Mozambique	27. 2.1983
Nepal	20. 9.1978
New Zealand*	22. 2.1985

* Extended to Cook Islands and Niue.

Nicaragua	17. 3.1980
Niger	17.12.1975
Nigeria	17.12.1975
Norway	12. 8.1977
Oman	6. 1.1982
Pakistan	23.10.1976
Panama	3. 6.1978
Paraguay	17. 7.1988
Peru	24. 5.1982
Philippines	9.12.1985
Poland	29. 9.1976
Portugal	30.12.1980
Qatar	12.12.1984
Republic of Korea	14.12.1988
St. Christopher & Nevis	10.10.1985
Saudi Arabia	7.11.1978
Senegal	13. 5.1976
Seychelles	9. 7.1980
Spain	4. 8.1982
Sri Lanka	6. 9.1980
Sudan	17.12.1975
Sweden	22. 4.1985
Switzerland	17.12.1975
Syrian Arab Republic	17.12.1975
Thailand	17.12.1989
Tunisia	17.12.1975
Turkey	16. 6.1983
Uganda	18. 2.1988
Ukrainian SSR	12. 1.1989
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29. 8.1984
United Republic of Tanzania	2.11.1977
United States of America	17.12.1975
Viet Nam	18. 1.1988
Yemen	25. 4.1984
Yugoslavia	17.12.1975
Zaire	17.12.1975
Zambia	4. 9.1984
Zimbabwe	16.11.1982

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY
DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER
(as amended)

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 the normal operation of ships, aircraft, etc.;

(b) Dumping of matter listed in annex I is prohibited. Dumping of matter listed in annex II is allowable only by special permit. Dumping of matter listed in annex III is allowable only by general permit (art. 4);

(c) Exceptions permitted 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, as well as 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, and disposing of and treating wastes (art. 9);

(h) Procedures to be developed for assessment of liability and settlement of disputes (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 originating 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.

		<u>Amendment</u>	
Date of adoption	29.12.1972	12.10.1978	24. 9.1980
Places of adoption	London, Mexico City, Moscow, Washington	London	London
Date of entry into force	30.8.1975	Not yet in force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish	English, French, Russian, Spanish	English, French, Russian, Spanish

Depositaries	Mexico, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	IMO	IMO
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Parties and dates of entry into force*

Afghanistan	30. 8.1975
Argentina	11.10.1979
Australia	20. 9.1985
Belgium	12. 7.1985
Brazil	26. 8.1982
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	28. 2.1976
Cameroon	
Canada	13.12.1975
Cape Verde	25. 6.1977
Chile	3. 9.1977
China	21.11.1985
Costa Rica	16. 7.1986
Cote d'Ivoire	8.11.1987
Cuba	31.12.1975
Cyprus	17. 7.1990
Denmark**	30. 8.1975
Dominican Republic	30. 8.1975
Finland	2. 6.1979
France	5. 3.1977
Gabon	7. 3.1982
Germany, Democratic Republic	18. 9.1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	8.12.1977
Greece	9. 9.1981
Guatemala	30. 8.1975
Haiti	27. 9.1975
Honduras	1. 6.1980
Hungary	6. 3.1976
Iceland	30. 8.1975
Ireland	19. 3.1982
Italy	30. 5.1984
Japan	14.11.1980
Jordan	30. 8.1975
Kenya	6. 2.1976
Kiribati	12. 7.1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22.12.1976

* In some cases different dates have been notified by the different depositaries. In such cases the earliest date given is shown here.

** Extended to be effective in respect of the Feroe Islands from 15.11.1976.

Malta	27.11.1989
Mexico	30. 8.1975
Monaco	15. 6.1977
Morocco	20. 3.1977
Nauru	25. 8.1982
Netherlands***	2. 1.1978
New Zealand	30. 8.1975
Nigeria	18. 4.1976
Norway	30. 8.1975
Oman	12. 4.1984
Panama	30. 8.1975
Papua New Guinea	9. 4.1980
Philippines	30. 8.1975
Poland	22. 2.1979
Portugal	14. 5.1978
Saint Lucia	22. 9.1985
San Marino	30. 8.1975
Seychelles	28.11.1984
Solomon Islands	7. 7.1978
South Africa	6. 9.1978
Spain	30. 8.1975
Suriname	20.11.1980
Sweden	30. 8.1975
Switzerland	30. 8.1979
Tunisia	13. 5.1976
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	6. 3.1976
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	16.10.1975

*** For the Kingdom of the Netherlands (all parts of the Kingdom).

**** Extended from this date to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Belize (now independent), Bermuda, the British Indian Ocean Territory, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Dependencies, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Saint Helena and Dependencies, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Ellice Islands (now independent as Tuvalu) and the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on the island of Cyprus, and from 5.3.1976 to the Bailiwick of Jersey.

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

Objectives

To protect certain endangered species from over-exploitation by means of 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) Appendix I covers endangered species, trade in which is to be tightly controlled; appendix II covers species that may become endangered unless trade is regulated; appendix III covers species that any party wishes to regulate and requires international co-operation to control trade; appendix IV contains model permits;

(c) Permits are required for species listed in appendices I and II stating that export/import will not be detrimental to the survival of the species (arts. 3 and 4).

Membership

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

Amendments

Date of adoption	3. 3.1973	22. 6.1979	30. 4.1983
Place of adoption	Washington	Bonn	Gaborone
Date of entry into force	1. 7.1975	13. 4.1987	Not yet in force
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish		
Depositary	Switzerland		

Parties and dates of entry into force

Afghanistan	28. 1.1986
Algeria	21. 2.1984
Argentina	8. 4.1981
Australia	27.10.1976
Austria	27. 4.1982
Bahamas	18. 9.1979
Bangladesh	18. 2.1982
Belgium	1. 1.1984
Belize	21. 9.1981
Benin	28. 5.1984
Bolivia	4.10.1979
Botswana	12. 2.1978
Brazil	4.11.1975
Brunei Darussalam	1. 8.1990
Burkina Faso	11. 1.1990
Burundi	6.11.1988
Cameroon	3. 9.1981
Canada	9. 7.1975
Central African Republic	25.11.1980
Chad	15. 5.1989
Chile	1. 7.1975
China	8. 4.1981

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Colombia	29.11.1981
Congo	1. 5.1983
Costa Rica	28. 9.1975
Cuba	19. 7.1990
Cyprus	1. 7.1975
Denmark	24.10.1977
Dominican Republic	17. 3.1987
Ecuador	1. 7.1975
Egypt	4. 4.1978
El Salvador	29. 7.1987
Ethiopia	4. 7.1989
Finland	8. 8.1976
France	9. 8.1978
Gabon	15. 5.1989
Gambia	24.11.1977
Germany, Democratic Republic	7. 1.1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	20. 6.1976
Ghana	12. 2.1976
Guatemala	5. 2.1980
Guinea	20.12.1981
Guinea Bissau	14. 8.1990
Guyana	25. 8.1977
Honduras	13. 6.1985
Hungary	27. 8.1985
India	18.10.1976
Indonesia	28. 3.1979
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.11.1976
Israel	17. 3.1980
Italy	31.12.1979
Japan	4.11.1980
Jordan	14. 3.1979
Kenya	13. 3.1979
Liberia	9. 6.1981
Liechtenstein	28. 2.1980
Luxembourg	12. 3.1984
Madagascar	18.11.1975
Malawi	6. 5.1982
Malaysia	18. 1.1978
Malta	16. 7.1989
Mauritius	27. 7.1975
Monaco	18. 7.1978
Morocco	14. 1.1976
Mozambique	23. 6.1981
Nepal	16. 9.1975
Netherlands	18. 7.1984
New Zealand	8. 8.1989
Nicaragua	4.11.1977
Niger	7.12.1975
Nigeria	1. 7.1975
Norway	25.10.1976
Pakistan	19. 7.1976
Panama	15.11.1978
Papua New Guinea	11. 3.1976
Paraguay	13. 2.1977
Peru	25. 9.1975
Philippines	16.11.1981
Poland	12. 3.1990
Portugal	11. 3.1981
Rwanda	18. 1.1981
Saint Lucia	15. 3.1983
Saint Vincent and the Granadines	28. 2.1989
Senegal	3.11.1977

Seychelles	9. 5.1977
Singapore	28. 2.1987
Somalia	2. 3.1986
South Africa	13.10.1975
Spain	28. 8.1986
Sri Lanka	2. 8.1979
Sudan	24. 1.1983
Suriname	15. 2.1981
Sweden	1. 7.1975
Switzerland	1. 7.1975
Thailand	21. 4.1983
Togo	21. 1.1979
Trinidad and Tobago	18. 4.1984
Tunisia	1. 7.1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8.12.1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	31.10.1976
United Republic of Tanzania	27. 2.1980
United States of America	1. 7.1975
Uruguay	1. 7.1975
Vanuatu	15.10.1989
Venezuela	22. 1.1978
Zaire	18.10.1976
Zambia	22. 2.1981
Zimbabwe	17. 8.1981

Withdrawals

United Arab Emirates	27. 1.1988
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CONVENTION ESTABLISHING A PERMANENT INTER-STATE
DROUGHT CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR THE SAHEL

Objective

To protect the life of the peoples of the Sudano-Sahelian region and their economy against the drought.

Provisions

(a) A Permanent Inter-State Drought Control Committee for the Sahel (CILSS) established (arts. 1-3);

(b) The Committee to co-ordinate all action to combat the drought and its consequences at the subregional level; to appeal for resources to carry out the emergency programme drawn up by the States as part of the campaign to combat the drought; to mobilize resources in order to finance operations within the framework of subregional co-operation; and to assist member States and existing bodies in the area in seeking financing for their individual programmes (art. 4);

(c) The Committee's funds to be derived from contributions from member States and assistance of all kinds (art. 10);

(d) Emergency operations, and also the application of certain measures of interest to member States, may be financed by special donations in cash and in kind and by the Special Fund for the Sahel (art. 12).

Membership

Restricted to the six signatory States. Membership of the Committee shall be open to any African country (a) whose agricultural and stock-breeding economy is dominated by the ecological conditions of the Sudano-Sahelian region; (b) which has been declared a disaster area and recognized as such.

Date of adoption	12. 9.1973
Place of adoption	Ouagadougou
Date of entry into force	
Language	French
Depositary	Burkina Faso

Signatories

Burkina Faso
Chad
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Senegal

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

Objective

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) An International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission established (art. 5);

(c) The Commission to keep under review the living resources and fisheries of the region by collecting, analysing and disseminating data; to draft proposals to co-ordinate scientific research; and 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 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 rational exploitation of living resources in the Baltic Sea and Belts, subject to invitation from the parties. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Government of Poland.

		<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	13. 9.1973	11.11.1982
Place of adoption	Gdansk	Warsaw
Date of entry into force	28. 7.1974	
Languages	Danish, English, Finnish, German, Polish, Russian, Swedish	English
Depositary	Poland	Poland
<u>Parties and dates of entry into force</u>		<u>Dates of Acceptance of Amendment</u>
Denmark*	28. 7.1974	21. 4.1983
Finland	28. 7.1974	30. 3.1983
Germany, Democratic Republic	28. 7.1974	16. 9.1983
Germany, Federal Republic of*	9.10.1977	20. 5.1983
Poland	28. 7.1974	27. 8.1983
Sweden	28. 7.1974	20. 8.1983
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	28. 7.1974	11.11.1983
European Economic Community	18. 3.1984	

* In accordance with Appendix to Article XVII of the Convention as amended, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany ceased to be Parties at the moment the Convention entered into force on 18 March 1984 for the European Economic Community.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION
OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973

Objectives

To preserve the marine environment by achieving the complete elimination of international 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 to all States.

Date of adoption	2.11.1973
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	(See 1978 Protocol)
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	IMO

States and dates of deposit of instruments

Antigua and Barbuda	9. 2.1987
Belgium*	6. 3.1984
Benin	1.11.1985
Brunei Darussalam	23.10.1986
Bulgaria	12.12.1984
Colombia	27. 7.1981
Germany, Federal Republic of**	21. 1.1982
Hungary	16.12.1983

* Except for annexes III, IV and V.

** With a declaration.

Italy	1.10.1982
Jordan	17. 3.1975
Kenya	12. 9.1975
Norway	15. 7.1980
Peru	25. 4.1980
Republic of Korea	23.10.1984
Tunisia	4. 5.1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	22. 5.1980
Uruguay	30. 4.1979
Yemen	6. 3.1979
Yugoslavia	31.10.1980

* Except for annexes III, IV and V.

PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973

Provisions

The 1978 Protocol modifies various provisions of the 1973 London Convention, and in particular of its annex I. It also postpones the entry into force of annex II of the Convention for a period of at least three years.

Membership

States may become parties to the Protocol by signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or by signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval, or by accession. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General of IMO.

Amendment

Date of adoption	17. 2.1978	15. 3.1985
Place of adoption	London	
Date of entry into force	2.10.1983	
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish	
Depositary	IMO	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Algeria	1. 5.1989
Antigua and Barbuda	29. 4.1988
Australia	14. 1.1988
Austria	27. 8.1988
Bahamas*	2.10.1983
Belgium*	6. 6.1984
Brazil	29. 4.1988
Brunei Darussalam	23. 1.1987
Bulgaria	12. 3.1985
Burma	4. 8.1988
China*	2.10.1983
Colombia	2.10.1983
Côte d'Ivoire	5. 1.1988
Cyprus	22. 9.1989
Czechoslovakia	2.10.1984
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1. 8.1985
Denmark**	2.10.1983
Djibouti*	1. 6.1990
Ecuador	18. 8.1990
Egypt	7.11.1986
Finland	2.10.1983
France**	2.10.1983
Gabon	2.10.1983
Germany, Democratic Republic	25. 7.1984
Germany, Federal Republic of**	2.10.1983
Greece	2.10.1983
Hungary	14. 4.1985

* Except for annexes III, IV and V of the Convention.

** With a reservation and/or declaration.

Iceland	25. 9.1985
India	24.12.1986
Indonesia	21. 1.1987
Israel*	2.10.1983
Italy	2.10.1983
Japan**	2.10.1983
Lebanon	2.10.1983
Liberia*	2.10.1983
Marshall Islands	26. 7.1988
Netherlands***	2.10.1983
Norway***	2.10.1983
Oman**	13. 6.1984
Panama	20. 5.1985
Peru	2.10.1983
Poland	1. 7.1986
Portugal	22. 1.1988
Republic of Korea*	23.10.1984
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28.10.1984
Seychelles*	28. 2.1991
Singapore*	1. 2.1991
Solomon Islands	
South Africa	28. 2.1985
Spain*	6.10.1984
Suriname	4. 2.1989
Sweden	2.10.1983
Switzerland	15. 3.1988
Syrian Arab Republic	9. 2.1989
Togo	9. 5.1990
Tunisia	2.10.1983
Tuvalu	22.11.1985
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3. 2.1984
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	2.10.1983
United States of America*	2.10.1983
Uruguay	2.10.1983
Vanuatu	13. 7.1989
Yugoslavia	2.10.1983

* Except for annexes III, IV and V of the Convention.

** With a reservation and/or declaration.

*** Except for annex IV of the Convention.

**** Except for annexes III and IV of the Convention.

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AGREEMENT ON CONSERVATION OF POLAR BEARS

Objective

To achieve protection of the polar bear as a significant resource of the Arctic region through 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, 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
Denmark	25. 1.1978
Norway	26. 5.1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	26. 5.1976
United States of America	1.11.1976

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

Objectives

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, Norwegian, Swedish
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
(as amended)

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) A Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission established, 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 of accession to be deposited with the Government of Finland.

		<u>Amendments</u>
Date of adoption	22. 3.1974	8. 5.1980 18. 2.1981 1. 2.1983 15. 3.1984 15. 3.1985
Place of adoption	Helsinki	
Date of entry into force	3. 5.1980	
Languages	English, Danish, Finnish, German, Polish, Russian and Swedish	
Depositary	Finland	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Denmark	3. 5.1980
Finland	3. 5.1980
Germany, Democratic Republic	3. 5.1980
Germany, Federal Republic of	3. 5.1980
Poland	3. 5.1980
Sweden	3. 5.1980
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3. 5.1980

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION
FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES

Objectives

The Convention forms part of a comprehensive set of progressive and coherent measures to protect the marine environment from pollution.

Provisions

(a) Covers the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans north of latitude 36° north, east of longitude 42° west and west of longitude 51° east, 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 1, and to limit strictly pollution by substances listed in part 2 (art. 4);

(c) Parties generally to endeavour to reduce existing pollution and 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 1, 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) A commission established 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 and to make recommendations for the amendment of the lists of substances in annex A (art. 16).

Membership

Open to States which participated in the Diplomatic Conference convened in Paris for the adoption of the Convention, 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. Parties may unanimously invite other States to accede. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the French Government.

		<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	4. 6.1974	26. 3.1990
Place of adoption	Paris	Paris
Date of entry into force	6. 5.1978	1. 9. 1989
Languages	English, French	
Depositary	France	

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	11. 2.1984
Denmark	6. 5.1978
France	6. 5.1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. 4.1982
Iceland	19. 7.1981

Ireland	28. 9.1984
Netherlands	6. 5.1978
Norway	6. 5.1978
Portugal	9. 6.1978
Spain	17. 5.1980
Sweden	6. 5.1978
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	6. 5.1978
Europea Economic Community	6. 5.1978

* Extended to Guernsey on 6.4.1978 and to Jersey on 27. 3.1980.

CONVENTION CONCERNING PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF OCCUPATIONAL
HAZARDS CAUSED BY CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES AND AGENTS

Objective

To protect workers against hazards arising from occupational exposure to carcinogenic substances and agents.

Provisions

(a) Parties to determine periodically the carcinogenic substances and agents for which occupational exposure shall be prohibited or made subject to authorization or control (art. 1);

(b) Parties to make every effort to have carcinogenic substances and agents to which workers may be exposed in the course of their work replaced by non-carcinogenic substances or agents or by less harmful substances or agents (art. 2);

(c) Measures to be taken to protect workers against the risks of exposure to carcinogenic substances (art. 3), and to ensure that workers are afforded appropriate medical examinations and other tests or investigations during the period of employment and thereafter (art. 5);

(d) Laws, regulations and other methods to be established to give effect to the provisions of the Convention; appropriate bodies and inspection services for the purpose of the application of the Convention to be established (art. 6).

Membership

Open for accession to all States members of the International Labour Organisation. Instruments to be deposited with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Date of adoption	24. 6.1974
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	10. 6.1976
Languages	English, French
Depositary	ILO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Afghanistan	16. 5.1980
Argentina	15. 6.1979
Brazil	26. 6.1991
Czechoslovakia	11. 1.1991
Denmark	6. 6.1979
Ecuador	10. 6.1976
Egypt	25. 3.1983
Finland	4. 5.1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	23. 8.1977
Guinea	20. 4.1977
Guyana	10. 1.1984
Hungary	10. 6.1976
Iraq	31. 3.1979
Italy	23. 6.1982
Japan	26. 7.1978
Nicaragua	1.10.1982
Norway	14. 6.1978

Peru	16.11.1977
Sweden	23. 9.1976
Switzerland	28.10.1977
Syrian Arab Republic	1. 2.1980
Uruguay	31. 7.1981
Venezuela	5. 7.1984
Yugoslavia	19. 8.1978

AGREEMENT ON AN INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAMME

Objective

To carry out a comprehensive programme of energy co-operation within the framework of the International Energy Agency.

Provisions

(a) An allocation scheme in times of emergency, including maintenance of emergency reserves and a programme of demand restraint measures (arts. 2-24);

(b) An extensive information system on the international oil market (arts. 25-36);

(c) A framework for consultation with oil companies (arts. 37-40);

(d) A programme for long-term co-operation in the areas of energy conservation, development of alternative sources of energy and research and development of nuclear energy (arts. 41-43);

(e) The promotion of co-operative relations with oil-producing and other oil-consuming countries, including developing countries.

Membership

Open for accession to States members of OECD.

Date of adoption	18.11.1974
Place of adoption	Paris
Date of entry into force	19. 1.1976
Languages	English, French, German
Depositary	Belgium

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	27. 5.1979
Austria	10. 7.1976
Belgium	8. 8.1976
Canada	15. 2.1980
Denmark	19. 1.1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	19. 1.1976
Greece	25. 7.1977
Ireland	19. 1.1976
Italy	13. 2.1978
Japan	13. 1.1978
Luxembourg	19. 1.1976
Netherlands	9. 4.1976
New Zealand	8. 1.1977
Portugal	9. 7.1981
Spain	15. 2.1980
Sweden	15. 2.1980
Switzerland	19. 1.1976
Turkey	4. 5.1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19. 1.1976
United States of America	15. 2.1980

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AGAINST POLLUTION

Objective

In the light of 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 measures to deal with pollution emergencies, whatever their cause (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;

(g) UNEP designated to discharge secretariat functions under the Convention.

Membership

Open to States which participated in the Barcelona Conference in February 1976, and to the European Economic Community and any similar regional economic grouping at least one member of which is a coastal State of the Mediterranean Sea area and which exercises competence in fields covered by the Convention. 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	12. 2.1978
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

Parties and dates of entry into force

Albania	29. 6.1990
Algeria	16. 4.1979
Cyprus	19.12.1979
Egypt	23. 9.1978

France*	10. 4.1978
Greece	2. 2.1979
Israel	2. 4.1978
Italy	5. 3.1979
Lebanon	12. 2.1978
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2. 3.1979
Malta	12. 2.1978
Monaco	12. 2.1978
Morocco	15. 2.1980
Spain	12. 2.1978
Syrian Arab Republic*	25. 1.1979
Tunisia	12. 2.1978
Turkey	6. 5.1981
Yugoslavia	12. 2.1978
European Economic Community	15. 4.1978

* With a reservation.

PROTOCOL FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BY DUMPING FROM SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT

Objective

To control and in certain circumstances prohibit the dumping into the Mediterranean Sea area of wastes or other matter.

Provisions

(a) Parties to take all appropriate measures to prevent and abate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea area caused by dumping from ships and aircraft (art. 1);

(b) The dumping into the Mediterranean Sea of wastes or other matter listed in annex I is prohibited (art. 2), except as mentioned in article 9. The dumping of wastes listed in annex II requires a prior special permit (art. 3). For all other wastes and matter a prior general permit is required from the competent national authorities (art. 4). All such permits given in accordance with criteria listed in annex III (art. 7) by competent authorities designated for each purpose by each party (art. 10);

(c) Each party shall apply the measures required to implement this Protocol to all ships and aircraft registered in its territory or flying its flag, loading matter to be dumped, or believed to be engaged in dumping (art. 11);

(d) The Protocol will not apply to ships and aircraft used only on Government non-commercial service (art. 11);

(e) Each party shall issue instructions that reports shall be made to its authorities of any incidents or conditions which give rise to suspicions that dumping in contravention of this Protocol is occurring (art. 12).

Membership

Open to parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution.

Date of adoption	16. 2.1976
Place of adoption	Barcelona
Date of entry into force	12. 2.1978
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

Parties and dates of entry into force

Albania	29. 6.1990
Algeria	15. 4.1981
Cyprus	19.12.1979
Egypt	23. 9.1978
France*	10. 4.1978
Greece	2. 2.1979
Israel*	31. 3.1984
Italy	5. 3.1979
Lebanon	12. 2.1978

* Reservation or Declaration.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2. 3.1979
Malta	12. 2.1978
Monaco	12. 2.1978
Morocco	15. 2.1980
Spain	12. 2.1978
Syrian Arab Republic*	25. 1.1979
Tunisia	12. 2.1978
Turkey	6. 5.1981
Yugoslavia	12. 2.1978
European Economic Community	15. 4.1978

* Reservation or Declaration.

PROTOCOL CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES
IN CASES OF EMERGENCY

Objective

To protect the coastal States and the marine ecosystem of the Mediterranean Sea area against pollution by oil and other harmful substances.

Provisions

(a) The parties to co-operate in cases of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea area (defined in art. 7 of the Convention) by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency (art. 1);

(b) The parties to maintain and promote contingency plans and means for combating pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances (art. 2);

(c) The parties to develop and apply monitoring activities covering the Mediterranean Sea area (art. 4), and shall co-operate in the salvage and recovery of harmful substances (art. 5);

(d) The parties to disseminate to other parties information on their competent national authorities for combating pollution, on reports of pollution, on matters concerning measures of assistance, on new ways to avoid and new measures to combat pollution, and on the development of related research programmes (art. 6);

(e) The parties to co-ordinate the utilization of their means of communication (art. 7);

(f) The parties to issue instructions to masters of ships and aircraft to report all accidents causing or likely to cause pollution, and the presence, characteristics and extent of spillages, such information to be communicated to the other parties (art. 8);

(g) Parties faced with an emergency to make the necessary assessments, take every practicable measure to avoid or reduce the pollution, inform all other parties involved and report thereon (art. 9).

Membership

Open to States parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution.

Date of adoption	16. 2.1976
Place of adoption	Barcelona
Date of entry into force	12. 2.1978
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

Parties and dates of entry into force

Albania	29. 6.1990
Algeria	15. 4.1981
Cyprus	19.12.1979
Egypt	23. 9.1978
France	10. 4.1978
Greece	2. 2.1979
Israel	2. 4.1978
Italy	5. 3.1979
Lebanon	12. 2.1978
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2. 3.1979

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Malta	12. 2.1978
Morocco	15. 2.1980
Monaco	12. 2.1978
Spain	12. 2.1978
Syrian Arab Republic	25. 1.1979
Tunisia	12. 2.1978
Turkey	6. 5.1981
Yugoslavia	12. 2.1978
European Economic Community	11. 9.1981

PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AGAINST POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES

Objectives

To prevent, abate, combat and control pollution of the Mediterranean Sea area caused by discharges from rivers, coastal establishments or outfalls, or emanating from any other land-based sources within their territories.

Provisions

(a) Parties to establish programmes and measures, particularly including emission standards and standards for using and discharging substances listed in annexes I and II or wastes containing such substances (arts. 5-7);

(b) Parties to carry out activities to assess the levels of pollution along their coasts and to evaluate the effects of measures taken under the Protocol;

(c) Parties to co-operate as far as possible in scientific and technological fields (arts. 9 and 10) as well as in the case of conflicts (arts. 11 and 12);

(d) Parties to convene ordinary and extraordinary meetings to review the implementation of the Protocol and consider the efficacy of the measures adopted and the advisability of any other measures (art. 14);

Membership

Open to any State invited to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources held in Athens from 12 to 17 May 1980, to the European Economic Community and to any similar regional economic grouping of which at least one member is a coastal State of the Mediterranean Sea area and which exercises competence in fields covered by the Protocol. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval to be deposited with the Government of Spain.

Date of adoption	17. 5.1980
Place of adoption	Athens
Date of entry into force	17. 6.1983
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

Parties and dates of entry into force

Albania	29. 6.1990
Algeria	17. 6.1983
Cyprus	25. 7.1988
Egypt	17. 6.1983
France*	17. 6.1983
Greece	25. 2.1987
Italy	3. 8.1985
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5. 7.1989
Malta	31. 3.1989
Monaco	17. 6.1983

* With a reservation.

Morocco	11. 3.1987
Spain	5. 7.1984
Tunisia	17. 6.1983
Turkey	17. 6.1983
Yugoslavia	16. 4.1990
European Economic Community	5.11.1983

PROTOCOL CONCERNING MEDITERRANEAN SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

Objectives

To protect and improve the state of the natural resources and natural sites of the Mediterranean Sea.

Provisions

Parties shall:

(a) Establish, maintain and restore protected areas (arts. 3 and 4), including buffer areas in which activities are less severely restricted (art. 5);

(b) Take the measures required to protect specified areas, such as the prohibition of the dumping or discharge of wastes (art. 7 (b)), the regulation of any act likely to harm or disturb the fauna or flora (art. 7 (f)) or the regulation of trade in and import and export of animals which originate in protected areas and are subject to measures of protection (art. 7 (j));

(c) Give appropriate publicity to the establishment and significance of the protected areas (arts. 8 and 11);

(d) Establish and develop scientific and technical research on protected areas and their ecosystems and archeological heritage (art. 10);

(e) Co-operate in establishing and managing protected areas (arts. 6, 12, 13 and 15);

(f) Convene ordinary and extraordinary meetings to review the implementation of the Protocol and the efficacy of the measures adopted (art. 17).

Membership

Open to any Contracting Party to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, any State invited to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas and any regional economic grouping of which at least one member is a coastal State of the Mediterranean Sea area and which exercises competence in fields covered by this Protocol. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval to be deposited with the Government of Spain.

Date of adoption	3. 4.1982
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	23.3.1986
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

Parties and dates of entry into force

Albania	29. 6.1990
Algeria	23. 3.1986
Cyprus	28. 7.1986
Egypt	23. 3.1986
France	2.10.1986
Greece	25. 2.1987
Israel	27.11.1987
Italy	23. 3.1986
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5. 7.1989
Malta	10. 2.1988

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Monaco	28. 6.1989
Morocco	23. 3.1989
Spain	21. 1.1988
Tunisia*	23. 3.1986
Turkey	6.12.1986
Yugoslavia	23. 3.1986
European Economic Community	23. 3.1986

* With a reservation.

EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS
KEPT FOR FARMING PURPOSES

Objective

To protect animals kept for farming purposes, particularly in modern intensive stock farming.

Provisions

(a) Applies to the keeping, care and housing of animals and in particular to animals in modern intensive stock-farming systems (art. 1);

(b) Animals shall be housed and provided with food, water, care, freedom of movement, lighting, heating, humidity, ventilation and other environmental conditions, having regard to their species and to their degree of development, adaptation and domestication, which are appropriate to their physiological and ethological needs in accordance with established experience and scientific knowledge (arts. 2-7);

(c) A Standing Committee to be set up within a year of the entry into force of the Convention, with responsibility for the drafting and adoption of recommendations to be effective six months after the date of their adoption. Each party to report on its implementation of the recommendations, or its reasons for not implementing them. If two or more parties do not implement a recommendation it shall cease to have effect (arts. 8-10).

Membership

Open for signature by the Member States of the Council of Europe and by the European Economic Community and also subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.

Date of adoption	10. 3.1976
Place of adoption	Strasbourg
Date of entry into force	10. 9.1978
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	14. 3.1980
Cyprus	10. 9.1978
Denmark	29. 7.1980
France	10. 9.1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	10. 9.1978
Greece	13. 5.1985
Iceland	20. 3.1990
Ireland	8.10.1986
Italy	8. 8.1986
Luxembourg	20. 7.1979
Netherlands	22.10.1981
Norway	26. 8.1980
Portugal	21.10.1982
Spain	6.11.1988
Sweden	10. 9.1978
Switzerland	25. 3.1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9. 7.1979
European Economic Community	19. 4.1989

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WATERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SHORES

Objectives

To maintain co-operation between the three coastal States in preventing pollution and improving the quality of the waters of the Mediterranean shores, in the coastal region between 6° 7' longitude east and longitude 9° 8' east.

Provisions

- (a) An international commission established (arts. 1 and 2);
- (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 waters of the Mediterranean shores (art. 3);
- (c) The commission to establish relations as necessary with other organizations concerned with water pollution (art. 9).

Membership

Restricted to the three coastal States.

Date of adoption	10. 5.1976
Place of adoption	Monaco
Date of entry into force	1. 1.1981
Languages	French, Italian
Depositary	Monaco

Parties and dates of entry into force

France	1. 1.1981
Italy	1. 1.1981
Monaco	1. 1.1981

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 fauna and flora 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, until 31 December 1977 for signature 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	28. 6.1990
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Samoa

Parties and dates of ratification/accession

Australia	28. 3.1990
Cook Islands	24. 6.1987
Fiji	18. 9.1989
France	20. 1.1989
Papua New Guinea	
Western Samoa	20. 7.1990

CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ARTISTIC HERITAGE OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS
(CONVENTION OF SAN SALVADOR)

Objectives

To take steps at the national and international levels for effective protection of cultural treasures, and to fulfil the obligation to transmit the cultural heritage to coming generations.

Provisions

(a) The identification, registration, protection and safeguarding of the cultural heritage to prevent its illegal export and import and to promote awareness and appreciation of the heritage (art. 1);

(b) Cultural property to include, *inter alia*, monuments, objects, ruins, remains of human beings, fauna and flora of the pre-Colombian era; monuments, buildings, objects of an artistic, utilitarian or ethnological nature from the colonial era and the nineteenth century; libraries, archives, and manuscripts; publications and documents published before 1850; and any other post-1850 objects that parties declare to be within the scope of the Convention (art. 2);

(c) Domestic measures to be taken by parties to register collections of such cultural property, to register transactions involving such property, and to prohibit the import of such property from other States without appropriate authorization (art. 7);

(d) Parties to prevent the unlawful export and import of cultural property and to return illegally removed property to the State to which it belongs (art. 10);

(e) Parties to co-operate in the circulation, exchange and exhibition of cultural property, the exchange of information on such property, and archaeological excavations and discoveries (art. 15).

Membership

Open for signature by the States members of the Organization of American States, and for adherence by any State.

Date of adoption	16. 6.1976
Place of adoption	Santiago
Date of entry into force	30. 6.1978
Languages	English, French, Portuguese, Spanish
Depositary	OAS

Parties and dates of entry into force

Costa Rica	27. 8.1980
Ecuador	27. 9.1978
El Salvador	11. 8.1980
Guatemala	17.12.1979
Haiti	15.12.1983
Honduras	6. 7.1983
Nicaragua	1. 4.1980
Panama	30. 6.1978
Peru	22. 1.1980

CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RHINE AGAINST CHEMICAL POLLUTION

Objective

To protect the Rhine against chemical pollution with the purpose of ameliorating the standards of water for potable and industrial use, navigation, etc.

Provisions

(a) Discharge of substances in the Rhine strictly regulated. Substances subject to regulation are divided into two groups and listed in annexes I and II (art. 1);

(b) Norms of emission of substances (annex I) to be defined by the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution (art. 2);

(c) Government authorization required for the discharge of substances listed in annex I (art. 3);

(d) Discharge of substances listed in annex II is regulated by Governments under the supervision of the Commission (art. 6).

Membership

Restricted to the contracting parties.

Date of adoption	3.12.1976
Place of adoption	Bonn
Date of entry into force	1. 2.1979
Languages	Dutch, French, German
Depositary	Switzerland

Parties and dates of entry into force

France	1. 2.1979
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. 2.1979
Luxembourg	1. 2.1979
Netherlands	1. 2.1979
Switzerland	1. 2.1979
European Economic Community	1. 2.1979

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
RHINE AGAINST POLLUTION BY CHLORIDES

Objectives

To protect the Rhine against chloride pollution with the purpose of ameliorating water standards.

Provisions

(a) The discharge of chlorides into the Rhine shall be reduced by an annual average of at least 60 kilograms (art. 2); annex I gives details concerning an installation for subsoil disposal to be built by the French Government and funded jointly;

(b) The parties to take the necessary steps to avoid a rise in the amount of chloride ions discharged into the catchment area of the Rhine. Each party shall provide the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution with an annual report on concentrations of chloride ions in the Rhine water (art. 3). Annex II gives permissible concentrations of chloride ions from discharges of over one kilogramme in certain sections of the Rhine;

(c) The International Commission, within four years of the entry into force of the Convention, to submit to the parties proposals for the gradual reduction of concentrations of chloride ions along the entire course of the Rhine (art. 6);

(d) If a party notes a sudden rise in the amount of chloride ions in the water of the Rhine, or learns of an accident likely seriously to endanger the quality of the water, it shall immediately inform the International Commission and parties that may be affected (art. 11).

Membership

Restricted to the contracting parties.

Date of adoption	3.12.1976
Place of adoption	Bonn
Date of entry into force	5.7.1985
Languages	Dutch, French, German
Depositary	Switzerland

Parties and dates of entry into force

France	5. 7.1985
Germany, Federal Republic of	5. 7.1985
Luxembourg	5. 7.1985
Netherlands	5. 7.1985
Switzerland	5. 7.1985

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER HOSTILE
USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES

Objective

To prohibit the military or other hostile use of such techniques in order to consolidate world peace and trust among nations.

Provisions

(a) Parties not to use environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to other parties, nor to assist, encourage or induce any other State, group of States or international organization to do so (art. I);

(b) "Environmental modification techniques" refers to any technique for changing, through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes, the dynamics, composition or structure (i) of the earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere, or (ii) of outer space (art. II);

(c) The use of such techniques for peaceful purposes not to be hindered, and parties to exchange scientific and technological information concerning such uses (art. III);

(d) Any complaint of breach by a party to be lodged with the United Nations Security Council, which shall investigate it (art. V).

Membership

Open to all States for signature subject to ratification and, subsequent to its entry into force, to any non-signatory State for accession. Instruments to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Date of adoption	18. 5.1977
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	5.10.1978
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	United Nations

Parties and dates of entry into force

Afghanistan	22.10.1985
Argentina	20. 3.1987
Australia	7. 9.1984
Austria	17. 1.1990
Bangladesh	3.10.1979
Belgium	12. 7.1982
Benin	30. 6.1986
Brazil	12.10.1984
Bulgaria	5.10.1978
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	5.10.1978
Canada	11. 6.1981
Cape Verde	3.10.1979
Cuba	5.10.1978
Cyprus	5.10.1978
Czechoslovakia	5.10.1978
Democratic Yemen	12. 6.1979
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8.11.1984
Denmark	5.10.1978
Egypt	1. 4.1982

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Finland	5.10.1978
Germany, Democratic Republic	5.10.1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	24. 5.1983
Ghana	5.10.1978
Greece	23. 8.1983
Guatemala	21. 3.1988
Hungary	5.10.1978
India	15.12.1978
Ireland	16.12.1982
Italy	27.11.1981
Japan	9. 6.1982
Kuwait	2. 1.1980
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.10.1978
Malawi	5.10.1978
Mongolia	5.10.1978
Netherlands (for all parts of the Kingdom)	15. 4.1983
New Zealand	7. 9.1984
Norway	15. 2.1979
Pakistan	27. 2.1986
Papua New Guinea	28.10.1980
Poland	5.10.1978
Republic of Korea	2.12.1986
Romania	6. 5.1983
Sao Tome and Principe	5.10.1979
Solomon Islands	19. 6.1981
Spain	5.10.1978
Sri Lanka	5.10.1978
Sweden	27. 4.1984
Switzerland	5. 8.1988
Tunisia	5.10.1978
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	5.10.1978
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5.10.1978
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.10.1978
United States of America	17. 1.1980
Viet Nam	26. 8.1980
Yemen	5.10.1978

CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE RESULTING FROM
EXPLORATION FOR AND EXPLOITATION OF SEA-BED MINERAL RESOURCES

Objective

To ensure that adequate compensation is available to victims of pollution damage from offshore activities, by means of the adoption of uniform rules and procedures for determining questions of liability and for providing such compensation.

Provisions

(a) The damage must originate beyond the coastal low-water line of a State party, and be suffered in the territory, including the internal and territorial waters, of such a State, or in the areas in which it has sovereign rights over natural resources (art. 2);

(b) The operator, or joint operators, of the installation from which such damage originates shall be liable for such damage. Liability shall extend for five years after the abandonment of such installation if abandoned in accordance with requirements laid down (art. 3);

(c) The operator to be exonerated, wholly or in part, if he can prove an act or omission by the victim with intent to cause damage, or negligence by the victim;

(d) Liability of the operator limited for each installation and each incident, unless damage caused by deliberate act of the operator himself (art. 6);

(e) Operators to maintain insurance or other financial security to cover liability (art. 8);

(f) Judgements of victims' courts to be enforceable in any other State party (art. 12);

(g) States Parties which are operators shall waive all defences based on status as a sovereign State (art. 13).

Membership

Open for signature until 30.4.1978 by States which participated in the intergovernmental conference on the Convention held in London in October 1975 and December 1976, and thereafter for accession by such States, subject to ratification. Parties may unanimously invite other States to accede which have coastlines on the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, or the Atlantic Ocean north of latitude 36° north.

Date of adoption	1. 5.1977
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French
Depositary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Signatories and dates of signature

Germany, Federal Republic of	28. 4.1978
Ireland	27. 4.1978
Netherlands	4. 5.1977
Norway	4. 5.1977
Sweden	11. 5.1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4. 5.1977

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF WORKERS AGAINST OCCUPATIONAL
HAZARDS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT DUE TO AIR POLLUTION, NOISE
AND VIBRATION

Objective

To protect workers against occupational hazards in the working environment.

Provisions

(a) Applies to all branches of economic activity, except where special problems of a substantial nature exist (art. 1);

(b) Parties may accept the obligations of this Convention separately in respect of air pollution, noise and vibration (art. 2);

(c) Measures to be taken for the prevention and control of, and protection against, occupational hazards in the working environment due to air pollution, noise and vibration shall be prescribed by national laws and regulations (art. 4);

(d) Criteria for determining the hazards of exposure to air pollution, noise and vibration in the working environment and exposure limits on the basis of these criteria shall be established by the competent authority (art. 8).

Membership

Open for accession to all States members of the International Labour Organisation. Instruments to be deposited with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Date of adoption	20. 6.1977
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	11. 7.1979
Languages	English, French
Depositary	ILO

Parties and dates of entry into force

Brazil	14. 1.1983
Costa Rica	16. 6.1982
Cuba	29.12.1981
Czechoslovakia	11. 1.1991
Denmark	8. 1.1989
Ecuador	11. 7.1979
Egypt	4. 5.1989
Finland	8. 6.1980
France	30. 7.1986
Ghana	27. 5.1987
Guinea	8. 6.1983
Iraq	17. 4.1986
Italy	28. 2.1986
Malta	9. 6.1989
Norway	13. 3.1980
Portugal	9. 1.1982

San Manno	19. 4.1988
Spain*	17.12.1981
Sweden	11. 7.1979
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3. 6.1989
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	8. 3.1980
United Republic of Tanzania**	30. 5.1984
Uruguay	5. 9.1989
Yugoslavia	6.12.1984
Zambia	19. 8.1981

* Air pollution and noise only.

** Air pollution only.

KUWAIT REGIONAL CONVENTION FOR CO-OPERATION ON THE PROTECTION
OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM POLLUTION

Objectives

To prevent, abate and combat pollution of the marine environment.

Provisions

(a) Parties to take all appropriate measures to prevent, abate and combat pollution of the marine environment (arts. III-VIII);

(b) Parties to co-operate in taking necessary measures to deal with pollution emergencies (art. IX);

(c) Parties to co-operate in scientific and technical research relating to marine pollution (arts. X-XII);

(d) Parties to co-operate in establishing appropriate rules and procedures for the determination of civil liability and compensation for damage related to the subject-matter of the Convention (art. XIII).

Membership

Open to the States which participated in the Kuwait Conference held from 15 to 23 April 1978.

Date of adoption	23. 4.1978
Place of adoption	Kuwait
Date of entry into force	30. 6.1979
Languages	Arabic, English, Persian
Depositary	Kuwait

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bahrain	30. 6.1979
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1. 6.1980
Iraq	30. 6.1979
Kuwait	30. 6.1979
Oman	30. 6.1979
Qatar	30. 6.1979
Saudi Arabia	26. 3.1982
United Arab Emirates	1. 3.1980

PROTOCOL CONCERNING REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING POLLUTION BY OIL
AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY*

Objective

To enhance on a national and regional basis the existing measures for responding to pollution emergencies.

Provisions

(a) The parties shall co-operate in maintaining and promoting their contingency plans and means for combating pollution in the area and protecting the coastline and related interests (art. II);

(b) A Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre established (art. III);

(c) Each contracting State to inform other contracting States and the Centre of its laws, marine emergency contingency plans and appropriate authority, and of existing and new technical developments relating to marine emergency response, research and developments in these areas and their results, as well as the receipt of a report of a marine emergency (arts. V-VIII);

(d) Any contracting State faced with a marine emergency to take appropriate measures to combat pollution, inform the other States of the measures it has taken or intends to take, make an assessment of the nature and extent of the marine emergency and determine the necessary and appropriate action to be taken (art. X);

(e) Any contracting State may call for assistance from the others and from the Centre (art. XI);

(f) Each contracting State to establish and maintain an appropriate authority to carry out its obligations under this Protocol (art. XII).

Membership

Open to the States invited as participants to the Kuwait Conference, held from 15 to 23 April 1978.

Date of adoption	24. 4.1978
Place of adoption	Kuwait
Date of entry into force	17. 6.1979
Languages	Arabic, English, Persian
Depositary	Kuwait

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bahrain	1. 7.1979
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1. 6.1980
Iraq	1. 7.1979
Kuwait	1. 7.1979
Oman	1. 7 1979
Qatar	1. 7.1979
Saudi Arabia	26. 3.1982
United Arab Emirates	1. 3.1980

* To the Kuwait Regional Convention for Co-operation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution.

TREATY FOR AMAZONIAN CO-OPERATION

Objective

To promote the harmonious development of the Amazon region and permit equitable distribution of the benefits of such development among the contracting Parties.

Provisions

(a) Parties to undertake joint action and efforts to promote the harmonious development of their Amazonian territories in such a way that these joint actions produce equitable and mutually beneficial results and also achieve the preservation of the environment and the conservation and rational utilization of the natural resources of those territories;

(b) Parties to guarantee complete freedom of commercial navigation on the Amazon and other international Amazonian rivers on the basis of reciprocity, and to undertake national, bilateral or multilateral measures aimed at improving and making the said rivers navigable;

(c) The sovereign right to the exclusive use of natural resources within the territory of each party is declared, and parties to make efforts to achieve rational utilization of water resources;

(d) Scientific research and the exchange of information to be promoted to ensure that the exploitation of the fauna and flora of the Amazon region is rationally planned so as to maintain the ecological balance within the region and preserve the species;

(e) Joint studies and measures to be encouraged for the rational utilization of the human and natural resources of the Amazonian territories of the parties;

(f) Transport and communication links among the States of the Amazonian region to be improved, and retail trade among them to be promoted;

(g) Conservation of the ethnological and archeological wealth of the Amazon to be ensured;

(h) The Amazonian Co-operative Council comprising top-level diplomatic representatives to be created and meet once a year to supervise the effective implementation of the Treaty under the general guidance of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

Membership

Treaty not open to adherence. Instruments of ratification to be deposited with the Government of Brazil.

Date of adoption	3. 7.1978
Place of adoption	Brasilia
Date of entry into force	2. 8.1980
Languages	English, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish
Depositary	Brazil

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bolivia	2. 8.1980
Brazil	2. 8.1980
Colombia	2. 8.1980
Ecuador	2. 8.1980
Guyana	2. 8.1980
Peru	2. 8.1980
Suriname	2. 8.1980
Venezuela	2. 8.1980

CONVENTION ON FUTURE MULTILATERAL CO-OPERATION IN THE
NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES*

Objective

To promote the conservation and optimum utilization of the fishery resources of the North West Atlantic area within a framework appropriate to the regime of extended coastal State jurisdiction over fisheries, and accordingly to encourage international co-operation and consultation with respect to these resources.

Provisions

(a) The Convention to apply to all fishery resources within the Convention Area defined in article I. Regulatory Area is also defined in article I;

(b) The parties to establish and maintain an international organization, the North West Atlantic Fisheries Organization, whose object shall be to contribute through consultation and co-operation to the optimum utilization, rational management and conservation of the fishery resources of the Convention Area (art. II);

(c) The Organization shall consist of a General Council, a Scientific Council, a Fisheries Commission and a Secretariat (art. II);

(d) The functions of the General Council shall consist inter alia of supervising and co-ordinating the financial and other internal affairs of the Organization, including the relations among its constituent bodies and its external relations, and reviewing and determining the membership of the Fisheries Commission (art. III);

(e) The functions of the Scientific Council shall generally consist of providing a forum for consultation and co-operation among parties with respect to the study, appraisal and exchange of scientific information and views relating to the Convention Area (art. VI);

(f) The Fisheries Commission shall be responsible inter alia for the management and conservation of the fishery resources of the Regulatory Area (art. XI (1));

(g) The Secretariat shall inter alia provide services to the Organization in the exercise of its duties and functions (art. XV).

Membership

Open for ratification, acceptance or approval by the Signatories represented at the Diplomatic Conference on the Future of Multilateral Co-operation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Also open for adhesion.

Date of adoption	24.10.1978
Place of adoption	Ottawa
Date of entry into force	1. 1.1979
Language	English
Depositary	Canada

* Supersedes the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (Washington, 8.2.1949), which was terminated on 2.8.1979.

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bulgaria	6. 6.1979
Canada	1. 1.1979
Cuba	1. 1.1979
Denmark**	22. 5.1979
Germany, Democratic Republic	1. 1.1979
Iceland	1. 1.1979
Japan	4. 1.1980
Norway	1. 1.1979
Poland	6.11.1979
Portugal	25. 5.1979
Romania	5. 3.1979
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1. 1.1979
European Economic Community	1. 1.1979

** Extended to the Faeroe Islands.

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

Objective

To protect those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national boundaries.

Provisions

- (a) Endangered migratory species to be listed in appendix I;
- (b) Migratory species to be subject to agreements listed in appendix II;
- (c) International agreements should deal with those aspects of the conservation and management of the migratory species concerned which serve to achieve the object of protection;
- (d) A scientific council to be established to provide advice on scientific matters;*
- (e) A secretariat to be established.*

Membership

Open for signature by all States and regional economic integration organizations until 22 June 1980, and thereafter open for accession by non-signatory States and regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	23. 6.1979
Place of adoption	Bonn
Date of entry into force	1. 11.1983
Languages	English, French, German, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Federal Republic of Germany

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	1 10.1990
Benin	1. 4.1986
Burkina Faso	1. 1.1990
Cameroon	1.11.1983
Chile	1.11.1983
Denmark	1.11.1983
Egypt	1.11.1983
Finland	1. 1.1989
Germany, Federal Republic of	1.10.1984
Ghana	1. 4.1988
Hungary	1.11.1983
India	1.11.1983
Ireland	1.11.1983
Israel	1.11.1983
Italy	1.11.1983
Luxembourg	1.11.1983
Mali	1.10.1987
Netherlands (for all parts of the Kingdom)	1.11.1983

* A scientific Council and a Secretariat have now been formed.

Niger	1.11.1983
Nigeria	1. 1.1987
Norway	1. 8.1985
Pakistan	1.12.1987
Panama	1. 5.1989
Portugal	1.11.1983
Senegal	1. 9.1988
Somalia	1. 2.1986
Spain	1. 5.1985
Sri Lanka	1. 9.1990
Sweden	1.11.1983
Tunisia	1. 8.1987
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1.10.1985
Uruguay	1. 5.1990
Zaire	1. 9.1990
European Economic Community	1.11.1983

EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER

Objective

To ensure the protection of animals which are to be slaughtered.

Provisions

(a) Applies to the movement, lairaging, restraint, stunning and slaughter of domestic solipeds, pigs, rabbits and poultry (art. 1);

(b) Each contracting party to ensure that the design, construction, facilities and operation of slaughter houses are such as to ensure that the provisions of the Convention are complied with in order to spare animals any avoidable excitement, pain or suffering (art. 2);

(c) The Convention deals specifically with the delivery of animals to slaughterhouses and their lairaging until they are slaughtered (art. 3); the moving of animals within the precincts of slaughterhouses (arts. 4-6); and their lairaging (art. 7), care (arts. 8 and 9) and slaughtering (arts. 12-19).

Membership

Open for signature by member States of the Council of Europe and by the European Economic Community, and also subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.

Date of adoption	10. 5.1979
Place of adoption	Strasbourg
Date of entry into force	11. 6.1982
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe

Parties and dates of entry into force

Denmark	11. 6.1982
Germany, Federal Republic of	25. 8.1984
Greece	13. 5.1985
Ireland	11. 6.1982
Italy	8. 8.1986
Luxembourg	11. 6.1982
Netherlands (for all parts of the Kingdom)	28.12.1986
Norway	13.11.1982
Portugal	11. 6.1982
Sweden	27. 8.1982

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Objectives

To conserve wild fauna and flora and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation.

Provisions

(a) The contracting parties to take requisite measures to maintain the population of wild fauna and flora at, or adapt them to, a level which corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, and to take steps to promote national policies for conservation with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species and endangered habitats (arts. 2 and 3);

(b) Appropriate and necessary measures to be taken to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild species of fauna and flora, especially those specified in appendices I and II of the Convention. Special attention to be given to the protection of areas that are of importance for the migratory species specified in appendices II and III (art. 4);

(c) Appropriate and necessary measures to be taken to ensure the special protection of wild species of fauna and flora specified in appendices I and II. Wild fauna species specified in appendix III shall be protected, and any exploitation shall be regulated in order to keep the populations out of danger (arts. 5-7);

(d) A Standing Committee established, to be responsible for monitoring the application of the Convention (arts. 13-15).

Membership

The Convention is open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe, non-member States which have participated in its elaboration and the European Economic Community. After its entry into force, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any non-member State of the Council to accede to the Convention.

Date of adoption	19. 9.1979
Place of adoption	Berne
Date of entry into force	1. 6.1982
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe

Parties and dates of entry into force

Austria	1. 9.1983
Belgium	1.12.1990
Burkina Faso	1.10.1990
Cyprus	1. 9.1988
Denmark	1. 1.1983
Finland	1. 4.1986
France	1. 8.1990
Greece	1.10.1983
Hungary	1. 3.1990
Ireland	1. 8.1982
Italy	1. 6.1982
Liechtenstein	1. 6.1982
Luxembourg	1. 7.1982
Netherlands	1. 6.1982
Norway	1. 9.1986

Portugal	1. 6.1982
Senegal	1. 8.1987
Spain	1. 9.1986
Sweden	1.10.1983
Switzerland	1. 6.1982
Turkey	1. 9.1984
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1. 9.1982
European Economic Community	1. 9.1982

CONVENTION ON THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL

Objectives

To facilitate the safe transfer of nuclear material and to establish effective measures for its physical protection.

Provisions

The Parties undertake:

(a) To ensure that during international nuclear transport, nuclear material within their territories, or on board a ship or aircraft under their jurisdiction is protected at the levels described in Annex 1 (art. 3);

(b) Not to export nuclear material unless they have received assurances that such material will be protected during the international transport (art.4, para. 1);

(c) Not to import nuclear material from a state not a party to this Convention unless they have received assurances that such material will during the international nuclear transport be protected (art. 4, para. 2);

(d) Not to allow the transit of their territories by land or internal waterways or through their airports or seaports of nuclear material between states that are not parties to this Convention unless they have received assurances that this nuclear material will be protected during international nuclear transport (art. 4, para. 3).

Membership

The Convention is open to all states, international organizations and regional organizations. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Director General or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Date of adoption	3. 3.1980
Place of adoption	Vienna and New York
Date of entry into force	8. 2.1987
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	International Atomic Energy Agency

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	6. 5.1989
Australia	22.10.1987
Austria	21. 1.1989
Brazil	8. 2.1987
Bulgaria	8. 2.1987
Canada	8. 2.1987
China	7. 2.1989
Finland	22.10.1989
Czechoslovakia	8. 2.1987
Germany, Democratic Republic	8. 2.1987
Guatemala	8. 2.1987
Hungary	8. 2.1987
Indonesia	8. 2.1987
Japan	27.11.1988
Korea, Republic of	8. 2.1987
Liechtenstein	8. 2.1987
Mexico	4. 5.1988
Mongolia	8. 2.1987
Norway	8. 2.1987

Paraguay	8. 2.1987
Philippines	8. 2.1987
Poland	8. 2.1987
Sweden	8. 2.1987
Switzerland	8. 2.1987
Turkey	8. 2.1987
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8. 2.1987
United States of America	8. 2.1987
Yugoslavia	8. 2.1987

CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY
AIR POLLUTION

Objectives

To protect man and his environment against air pollution and to endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution, including long-range transboundary air pollution.

Provisions

(a) By means of exchanges of information, consultation, research and monitoring, policies and strategies to be developed without undue delay which will serve as a means of combating the discharge of air pollutants;

(b) Co-operation in the conduct of research into and/or development of:

- (i) Existing and proposed technologies for reducing emissions of sulphur compounds and other major air pollutants, including technical and economic feasibility, and their environmental consequences;
- (ii) Instrumentation and other techniques for monitoring and measuring emission rates and ambient concentrations of air pollutants;
- (iii) Improved models for better understanding of the transmission of long-range transboundary air pollutants;
- (iv) The effects of sulphur compounds and other major air pollutants on human health and the environment, including agriculture, forestry, materials, aquatic and other natural ecosystems and visibility, with a view to establishing a scientific basis for dose/effect relationships designed to protect the environment;
- (v) The economic, social and environmental assessment of alternative measures for attaining environmental objectives, including the reduction of long-range transboundary air pollution;
- (vi) Education and training programmes related to the environmental aspects of pollution by sulphur compounds and other major air pollutants;

(c) An Executive Body to be established within the framework of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Programmes, which shall:

- (i) Review the implementation of the Convention;
- (ii) Establish, as appropriate, working groups to consider matters related to the implementation and development of the Convention, and to this end to prepare appropriate studies and other documentation and submit recommendations to be considered by the Executive Body;
- (iii) Fulfil such other functions as may be appropriate under the provisions of the Convention.

Membership

Open for accession by the member States of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as States having consultative status with the Commission and by regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of the Commission.

Date of adoption	13.11.1979
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	16. 3.1983
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	United Nations

Parties and dates of entry into force

Austria	16. 3.1983
Belgium	16. 3.1983
Bulgaria	16. 3.1983
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	16. 3.1983
Canada	16. 3.1983
Czechoslovakia	22. 3.1984
Denmark	16. 3.1983
Finland	16. 3.1983
France	16. 3.1983
Germany, Democratic Republic	16. 3.1983
Germany, Federal Republic of*	16. 3.1983
Hungary	16. 3.1983
Iceland	3. 8.1983
Ireland	16. 3.1983
Italy	16. 3.1983
Liechtenstein	20. 2.1984
Luxembourg	16. 3.1983
Netherlands	16. 3.1983
Norway	16. 3.1983
Poland	17.10.1985
Portugal	16. 3.1983
Spain	16. 3.1983
Sweden	16. 3.1983
Switzerland	4. 8.1983
Turkey	17. 7.1983
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	16. 3.1983
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**	16. 3.1983
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland***	16. 3.1983
United States of America	16. 3.1983
European Economic Community	16. 3.1983
Yugoslavia	18. 3.1987

* With a declaration.

** Declaration received by depositary on 20.4.1983.

*** The Convention is also effective in respect of the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar and the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus.

PROTOCOL TO THE 1979 CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR
POLLUTION ON LONG-TERM FINANCING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME
FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE LONG-RANGE TRANSMISSION
OF AIR POLLUTANTS IN EUROPE (EMEP)

Objectives

To provide for long-term funding after 1984 for the implementation of the Co-operative Programme for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP).

Provisions

(a) The contracting parties to finance EMEP by covering the annual costs of the international centres co-operating within EMEP for the activities appearing in the work programme of the Steering Body of EMEP (art. 2);

(b) The financing of EMEP shall consist of mandatory contributions, supplemented by voluntary contributions; contributions may be made in convertible currency, non-convertible currency, or in kind (art. 3 (1));

(c) Mandatory contributions to be made annually by all contracting parties which are within the geographical scope of EMEP (art. 3 (2));

(d) Voluntary contributions may be made by the contracting parties or signatories to the Protocol, even if their territory lies outside the geographical scope of EMEP, as well as, subject to approval by the Executive Body, by any other country, organization or individual which wishes to contribute to the work programme (art. 3 (3));

(e) Mandatory and voluntary contributions in cash to be deposited in the General Trust Fund (art. 3 (5));

(f) An annual budget for EMEP to be drawn up by the Steering Body of EMEP, and to be adopted by the Executive Body not later than one year in advance of the financial year to which it applies (art. 5).

Membership

Open for signature by the member States of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as States having consultative status with the Economic Commission for Europe and regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of ECE.

Date of adoption	28. 9.1984
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	28. 1.1988
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	United Nations

Parties and Dates of Entry into Force

Austria	28. 1.1988
Belgium	28. 1.1988
Bulgaria	28. 1.1988
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	28. 1.1988
Canada	28. 1.1988
Czechoslovakia	28. 1.1988
Denmark	28. 1.1988
Finland	28. 1.1988
France	28. 1.1988
Germany, Democratic Republic	28. 1.1988
Germany, Federal Republic of	28. 1.1988

Greece	22. 9.1988
Hungary	28. 1.1988
Ireland	28. 1.1988
Italy	12. 4.1989
Liechtenstein	28. 1.1988
Luxembourg	28. 1.1988
Netherlands*	28. 1.1988
Norway	28. 1.1988
Poland	13.12.1988
Portugal	19. 4.1985
Spain	28. 1.1988
Sweden	28. 1.1988
Switzerland	28. 1.1988
Turkey	28. 1.1988
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	28. 1.1988
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	28. 1.1988
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28. 1.1988
United States of America	28. 1.1988
Yugoslavia	28. 1.1988
European Economic Community	28. 1.1988

* For the Kingdom in Europe.

PROTOCOL TO THE 1979 CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY
AIR POLLUTION ON THE REDUCTION OF SULPHUR EMISSIONS OR
THEIR TRANSBOUNDARY FLUXES BY AT LEAST 30 PER CENT

Objective

To provide for a 30 per cent reduction in sulphur emissions or transboundary fluxes by 1993.

Provisions

(a) The Parties agree to reduce their national annual sulphur emissions, or their transboundary fluxes, to at least 30 percent below 1980 levels by 1993 (arts. 2 and 6);

(b) The Parties agree to study the need for further reductions (art. 3);

(c) The Parties agree to report their annual sulphur emissions to the Executive Body of the Convention (art. 4);

(d) EMEP (the "Cooperative programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe", created under the Convention) shall annually report to the Executive Body of the Convention its calculations of the sulphur budgets, transboundary fluxes, and sulphur depositions within the geographical scope of the Convention (art. 5).

Membership

Open for signature by the member States of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), as well as States having consultative status with ECE and regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of ECE.

Date of adoption	8.7.1985
Place of adoption	Helsinki
Date of entry into force	2.9.1987
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	United Nations

Parties and dates of entry into force

Austria	2. 9.1987
Bulgaria	2. 9.1987
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	2. 9.1987
Canada	2. 9.1987
Czechoslovakia	2. 9.1987
Denmark	2. 9.1987
Finland	2. 9.1987
France	2. 9.1987
Germany, Federal Republic of	2. 9.1987
Hungary	2. 9.1987
Italy	5. 5.1990
Liechtenstein	2. 9.1987
Luxembourg	2. 9.1987
Netherlands*	2. 9.1987

* For the Kingdom in Europe.

Norway	2. 9.1987
Sweden	2. 9.1987
Switzerland	2. 9.1987
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	2. 9.1987
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2. 9.1987

PROTOCOL TO THE 1979 CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY
AIR POLLUTION CONCERNING THE CONTROL OF EMISSIONS OF
NITROGEN OXIDES OR THEIR TRANSBOUNDARY FLUXES

Objective

To provide for the control or reduction of nitrogen oxides and their transboundary fluxes.

Provisions

The Parties agree:

(a) To control or reduce emissions of nitrogen oxide or their transboundary fluxes at or to the level of the national annual emissions or transboundary fluxes of the calendar year 1987 by December 14, 1994 (art. 2 (1));

(b) To apply national emission standards to new stationary and mobile sources and introduce pollution control measures for existing major stationary sources. (arts. 2 (2));

(c) To make unleaded fuel sufficiently available two years after the protocol enters into force (art. 4);

(d) To give high priority to research and monitoring techniques in determining necessary reduction of emissions, on that basis to co-operate to determine critical loads, the reductions required, and measures to achieve those reductions (arts. 2 (3) and 6);

(e) To exchange information and consistent with national laws, to facilitate exchange of technology to reduce nitrogen emissions and their transboundary fluxes. (arts. 3 and 8).

The Protocol operates within the framework of the Convention. It provides that EMEP shall report to the executive body calculations of nitrogen budgets and their transboundary fluxes and deposition of nitrogen oxides within EMEP's geographical scope. The Protocol is to be reviewed by the Parties regularly. The technical Annex forms an integral part of the Protocol.

Membership

Open for signature by member states of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as states having consultative status with the Commission and Regional Economic Integration Organisations constituted by sovereign States Members of ECE.

Date of adoption	1 .11.1988
Place of adoption	Sofia
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French and Russian
Depositary	United Nations

Signatories and dates of signature

<u>States</u>	<u>Dates of signature</u>	<u>Dates of ratification/ accession</u>
Austria	1.11.1988	15. 1.1990
Belgium	1.11.1988	
Bulgaria	1.11.1988	30. 6.1989
Byelorussian SSR	1.11.1988	8. 6.1989
Canada	1.11.1988	
Czechoslovakia	1.11.1988	
Denmark	1.11.1988	
Finland	1.11.1988	
France	1.11.1988	20. 7.1989
Germany, Democratic Republic	1.11.1988	
Germany, Federal Republic of	1.11.1988	
Greece	1.11.1988	
Liechtenstein	1.11.1988	
Luxembourg	1.11.1988	11.10.1989
Netherlands	1.11.1988	11.10.1989
Norway	1.11.1988	
Poland	1.11.1988	
Spain	1.11.1988	
Sweden	1.11.1988	
Switzerland	1.11.1988	
Ukrainian, Soviet Socialist Republic	1.11.1988	24. 7.1989
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1.11.1988	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1.11.1988	21. 6.1989
United States of America	1.11.1988	13. 7.1989

CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE VICUNA

Objective

To continue to promote the conservation and management of the vicuna.

Provisions

(a) The signatory Governments to place the vicuna under strict State control, applying such technical methods of wildlife management as the competent official authorities may determine (art. 1);

(b) The hunting of and illegal trade in the vicuna, its products and derivatives to be prohibited within the territory of the signatory Governments (art. 2);

(c) The export of fertile vicuna semen or other reproductive material to be prohibited, except to member countries for research and/or repopulation (art. 4);

(d) National parks, reserves and other protected areas to be maintained and areas of repopulation managed as wildland areas, and be extended as a matter of priority under State control (art. 5);

(e) Continued comprehensive research on the vicuna agreed upon, as well as an active interchange of information through a multinational Documentation Centre (art. 6);

(f) Technical assistance for management and repopulation, including training of personnel, dissemination and extension of activities aimed at the conservation and management of the vicuna is agreed to (art. 7);

(g) A Technical Administrative Commission created (art. 8).

Membership

Open for signature by Argentina, and for ratification by Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru. The Convention is not open for accession by any other countries due to its specific nature.

Date of adoption	20.12.1979
Place of adoption	Lima
Date of entry into force	20.12.1979 (provisional) 19. 3.1982 (definitive)
Date of expiry	31.12.1989
Language	Spanish
Depositary	Peru

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bolivia	19. 3.1982
Chile	19. 3.1982
Ecuador	7. 5.1982
Peru	19. 3.1982

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC
MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

Objectives

To safeguard the environment and protect the integrity of the ecosystem of the seas surrounding Antarctica, and to conserve Antarctic marine living resources.

Provisions

A Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, established, with the following functions:

- (a) To facilitate research into and comprehensive studies of Antarctic marine living resources and the Antarctic marine ecosystem;
- (b) To compile data on the status of and changes in populations of Antarctic marine living resources, and on factors affecting the distribution, abundance and productivity of harvested species and dependent or related species or populations;
- (c) To ensure the acquisition of catch and effort statistics on harvested populations;
- (d) To analyse, disseminate and publish the information referred to in subparagraphs (b) and (c) above, and the reports of the Scientific Committee;
- (e) To identify conservation needs and analyse the effectiveness of conservation measures;
- (f) To formulate, adopt and revise conservation measures on the basis of the best scientific evidence available;
- (g) To implement a system of observation and inspection;
- (h) To carry out such other activities as are necessary to fulfil the objective of the Convention.

Membership

Open for accession by any State interested in research or harvesting activities in relation to the marine living resources to which the Convention applies, and by regional economic integration organizations which include among their members one or more States members of the Commission and to which the States members of the organization have transferred, in whole or in part, competence with regard to the matters covered by the Convention.

Date of adoption	20.5.1980
Place of adoption	Canberra
Date of entry into force	7.4.1982
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Australia

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	7. 4.1982
Argentina	27. 6.1982
Belgium	23. 3.1984
Brazil	27. 2.1986
Canada	31. 7.1988
Chile	7. 4.1982
Finland	6.10.1989
France	16.10.1982

Germany, Democratic Republic	7. 4.1982
Germany, Federal Republic of	23. 5.1982
Greece	14. 3.1987
India	17. 7.1985
Italy	28. 4.1989
Japan	7. 4.1982
Netherlands	25. 3.1990
New Zealand	7. 4.1982
Norway	5. 1.1984
Peru	23. 7.1989
Poland	27. 4.1984
Republic of Korea	28. 4.1985
South Africa	7. 4.1982
Spain	9. 5.1984
Sweden	6. 7.1984
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7. 4.1982
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7. 4.1982
United States of America	7. 4.1982
Uruguay	21. 4.1984
European Economic Community	21. 5.1982

EUROPEAN OUTLINE CONVENTION ON TRANSFRONTIER CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES OR AUTHORITIES

Objective

To facilitate and foster transfrontier co-operation between territorial communities or authorities of each Contracting Party.

Provisions

(a) Parties to endeavour to promote the conclusion of agreements and arrangements that may prove necessary for the purpose of transfrontier co-operation, with due regard to constitutional provisions of each party;

(b) Parties to encourage any initiative by territorial communities and authorities inspired by the outline arrangements between territorial communities and authorities drawn up in the Council of Europe, which may be based on model agreements, statutes and contracts appended to the Convention;

(c) Parties to endeavour to resolve any legal, administrative or technical difficulties liable to hamper the development and smooth running of transfrontier co-operation, and consult with other contracting parties concerned to the extent required;

(d) Parties to supply information to the fullest possible extent to other contracting parties, on request;

(e) Parties to inform the territorial communities or authorities concerned of the means of action open to them under this Convention;

Membership

Open for signature by the member States of Council of Europe. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may decide unanimously to invite any European non-member State to accede to the Convention.

Date of adoption	21.5.1980
Place of adoption	Madrid
Date of entry into force	22.12.1981
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe

Parties and dates of entry into force

Austria	19. 1.1983
Belgium	7. 7.1987
Denmark	22.12.1981
Germany, Federal Republic of	22.12.1981
France	15. 5.1984
Ireland	4. 2.1983
Italy	30. 6.1985
Liechtenstein	27. 4.1983
Luxembourg	1. 7.1983
Netherlands	27. 1.1982
Norway	22.12.1981
Portugal	11. 4.1989
Spain	25.11.1990
Sweden	22.12.1981
Switzerland	4. 6.1982

CONVENTION ON FUTURE MULTILATERAL CO-OPERATION
IN NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC FISHERIES*

Objective

To promote the conservation and optimum utilization of the fishery resources of the north-east Atlantic area within a framework appropriate to the regime of extended coastal State jurisdiction over fisheries, and accordingly to encourage international co-operation and consultation with respect to these resources.

Provisions

(a) The Convention to apply to all fishery resources within the Convention area defined in article 1, with the exception of sea mammals and sedentary species;

(b) The parties to establish and maintain a North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, the Commission may set up such committees and other subsidiary bodies as it considers desirable for the exercise of its duties and funding (art. 3);

(c) The Commission shall perform its functions in the interests of the conservation and optimum utilization of the fisheries resources of the Convention area, and shall take into account the best scientific evidence available to it. It shall also provide a forum for consultation and the exchange of information on the state of fisheries resources in the convention area and on management policies (art. 4);

(d) The Commission shall make recommendations concerning fisheries conducted beyond the areas under the fisheries jurisdiction of the contracting parties (art. 5). It may make recommendations and give advice concerning fisheries conducted within an area under the fisheries jurisdiction of a contracting party if the contracting party in question so requests (art. 6);

(e) The Commission may by a qualified majority make recommendations concerning measures of control relating to fisheries (art. 8).

Membership

Open for signature by the following States: Bulgaria, Cuba, Denmark in respect of the Faeroe Islands, the European Economic Community, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and USSR. Any State not appearing in the list, other than a member State of the European Economic Community, may accede to the Convention at any time after it has entered into force, provided that an application for the accession of that State meets with the approval of three quarters of all the contracting parties.

Date of adoption	8.11.1980
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	17.3.1982
Languages	English, French
Depositary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

* Supersedes the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention (London, 24 January 1959).

Parties and dates of entry into force

Bulgaria	24. 7.1984
Denmark (for Faeroe Islands)**	17. 3.1982
Germany, Democratic Republic	17. 3.1982
Iceland	17. 3.1982
Norway	17. 3.1982
Poland	2.11.1984
Portugal	29. 6.1983
Spain	9. 3.1984
Sweden	17. 3.1982
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	17. 3.1982
European Economic Community	17. 3.1982

** Also in respect of Greenland with effect from 31.1.1985, the date on which Greenland ceased to be part of the European Economic Community.

CONVENTION CREATING THE NIGER BASIN AUTHORITY* AND PROTOCOL
RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT FUND OF THE NIGER BASIN

Objectives

To transform the River Niger Commission into a Niger Basin Authority and to create a Development Fund to contribute to the development of the Niger Basin.

Provisions

(a) The River Niger Commission converted into a Niger Basin Authority (Convention, art. 1), the riparian States of the Niger River, its tributaries and sub-tributaries, which are signatories of the Convention, to be members of the Authority (Convention, art. 2);

(b) The functions of the Authority to include, harmonization and co-ordination of national development policies, in order to ensure an equitable policy as regards sharing of the water resources among member States, formulation, in agreement with the Member States, of a general policy for the development of the Basin which shall be consistent with its international status, preparation and implementation of an integrated development plan for the Basin, initiation and monitoring of an orderly and rational regional policy for the utilization of surface and underground waters in the Basin, design and conduct of studies, research and surveys, formulation of plans, construction, exploitation and maintenance of structures and projects in keeping with the general objectives of integrated development of the Basin (Convention, art. 4);

(c) Establishment of a Development Fund to contribute to the development of the Basin (Protocol, art. 1), the Fund to obtain resources from contributions from member States, external resources, gifts and grants, trust funds, and any income from the Fund's operations (Protocol, art. 3);

(d) The Fund's functions to include collection of financial resources necessary for achievement of the objectives of the Authority, and the guaranteeing of loans for the implementation of projects (Protocol, art. 2).

Membership

Restricted to the riparian signatory States.

	<u>Convention</u>	<u>Protocol</u>
Date of adoption	21.11.1980	21.11.1980
Place of adoption	Faranah	Faranah
Date of entry into force	3.12.1982	3.12.1982
Languages	English, French	English, French
Depositary	Niger	Niger

* The Convention supersedes the Agreement signed in Niamey on 25 November 1964, as amended in Niamey on 2 February 1968 and 15 June 1973, and in Lagos on 26 January 1979.

Parties and dates of entry into Force

Benin	3. 12.1982
Burkina Faso	3. 12.1982
Cameroon	3. 12.1982
Chad	3. 12.1982
Guinea	3. 12.1982
Ivory Coast	3. 12.1982
Mali	3. 12.1982
Niger	3. 12.1982
Nigeria	3. 12.1982

CONVENTION FOR CO-OPERATION IN THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT
OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE WEST
AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REGION

Objective

To protect the marine environment, coastal zones and related internal waters falling within the jurisdiction of the States of the West and Central African region.

Provisions

The Parties shall:

- (a) Take all necessary measures to prevent, reduce, combat and control pollution of the Convention area (art. 4), particularly pollution from ships and aircraft (arts. 5 and 6), land-based sources (art. 7), and activities relating to exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed (art. 8) and pollution from or through the atmosphere (art. 9);
- (b) Prevent, reduce, combat and control coastal erosion (art. 10),
- (c) Protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems, as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other marine life in specially protected areas (art. 11);
- (d) Co-operate in dealing with pollution emergencies in the Convention area (art. 12), and in exchanging data and other scientific information (art. 14);
- (e) Develop technical and other guidelines regarding environmental impact assessment of their development projects (art. 13);
- (f) Establish rules and procedures for the determination of liability and the payment of adequate and prompt compensation for pollution damage of the Convention area (art. 15).

Membership

Since 23 June 1981, the Convention is open for accession by any coastal or island State from Mauritania to Namibia inclusive, on condition that the State also becomes a party to at least one of its related Protocols. After the entry into force of the Convention, any other African State may accede to the Convention subject to the same condition. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession must be deposited with the Government of the Ivory Coast.

Date of adoption	23. 3.1981
Place of adoption	Abidjan
Date of entry in force	5. 8.1984
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Ivory Coast

Parties and dates of entry into force

Cameroon	5. 8.1984
Congo	19. 2.1988
Côte d'Ivoire	5. 8.1984
Gabon	11. 2.1989
Gambia	5. 2.1985
Ghana	18. 9.1989
Guinea	5. 8.1984
Nigeria	5. 8.1984
Senegal	5. 8.1984
Togo	5. 8.1984

PROTOCOL CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING
POLLUTION IN CASES OF EMERGENCY*

Objective

To protect the marine environment, the coastal zones and the related internal waters falling within the jurisdiction of the States of the West and Central African region against pollution in cases of emergency.

Provisions

The Parties shall:

(a) Co-operate in all matters relating to the protection of their respective coastline and related interests from the threat and effects of pollution resulting from marine emergencies, especially by exchanging relevant information (arts. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10);

(b) Assist each other, on demand, in cases of marine emergencies (art. 8);

(c) Endeavour to maintain and promote marine emergency contingency plans (art. 9), and take appropriate measures to prevent, reduce, combat and control the effects of pollution, including surveillance and monitoring of marine emergencies (art. 10);

Membership

Restricted to States which are parties to the Convention for co-operation in the protection and development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African region. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession must be deposited with the Government of the Ivory Coast.

Date of adoption	23. 3.1981
Place of adoption	Abidjan
Date of entry into force	5. 8.1984
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Ivory Coast

Parties and dates of entry into force

Cameroon	5. 8.1984
Congo	19. 2.1988
Côte d'Ivoire	5. 8.1984
Gabon	11. 2.1989
Gambia	5. 2.1985
Ghana	18. 9.1989
Guinea	5. 8.1984
Nigeria	5. 8.1984
Senegal	5. 8.1984
Togo	5. 8.1984

* To the Convention for Co-operation for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region.

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT
AND COASTAL AREA OF THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC

Objective

To protect the marine environment and coastal zones of the south-east Pacific within the 200-mile area of maritime sovereignty and jurisdiction of the parties, and beyond that area, the high seas up to a distance within which pollution of the high seas may affect that area.

Provisions

The Parties agree to:

(a) Take all necessary measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area (art. 3), particularly pollution from land-based sources, from or through the atmosphere, from vessels and from any other installations and devices operating in the marine environment (art. 4);

(b) Prevent, reduce, combat and control coastal erosion (art. 10);

(c) Co-operate in dealing with pollution emergencies in the Convention area (art. 6), and in exchanging data and other scientific information (arts. 9 and 10);

(d) Co-operate in establishing programmes for monitoring pollution and assessing environmental impacts in the area (arts. 7 and 8);

(e) Establish rules and procedures for the determination of civil liability and compensate for damage resulting from pollution of the environment and coastal area (art. 11);

(f) Convene ordinary and extraordinary meetings, within the framework of the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS), for reviewing the implementation of the Convention (art. 12);

(g) Designate the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific to discharge secretariat functions under the Convention (art. 13).

Membership

Open to States bordering the south-east Pacific.

Date of adoption	12.11.1981
Place of adoption	Lima
Date of entry into force	19. 5.1986
Language	Spanish
Depositary	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

Parties and dates of entry into force

Chile	19. 5.1986
Colombia	19. 5.1986
Ecuador	19. 5.1986
Panama	21. 9.1986
Peru	25. 2.1989

AGREEMENT ON REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING POLLUTION
OF THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL
SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY

Objective

To protect the coastal States and marine ecosystem against pollution of the south-east Pacific by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency.

Provisions

(a) The parties to combine their efforts in taking the necessary measures to neutralize or control harmful effects when the marine environment is threatened (art. I);

(b) The parties to maintain and promote their contingency plans and programmes aimed at combating marine pollution by oil and other harmful substances (art. IV);

(c) The parties to carry out monitoring activities (art. V) and co-operate in salvaging harmful substances (art. VI);

(d) The parties to exchange information regarding their competent national authorities for combating pollution, assistance programmes or measures to combat pollution and the development of related research programmes (art. VII);

(e) The parties to co-ordinate the use of their means of communication and issue instructions for the captains of ships and the pilots of aircraft to report, on the basis of the guidelines contained in the annex to the Agreement, the presence, characteristics and extent of oil slicks and other harmful substances observed in the area (art. IX);

(f) Parties faced with an emergency to make the necessary assessment, adopt all appropriate measures to avert or reduce the effects of the pollution, inform all other parties involved and report thereon (art. X);

(g) The parties designate the Permanent Mission for the South Pacific as secretariat for the Agreement (art. XIII).

Membership

Open to States bordering the south-east Pacific.

Date of adoption	12.11.1981
Place of adoption	Lima
Date of entry into force	14. 7.1986
Language	Spanish
Depositary	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

Parties and dates of entry into force

Chile	14. 7.1986
Colombia	14. 7.1986
Ecuador	14. 7.1986
Panama	21. 9.1986
Peru	18. 4.1989

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT ON REGIONAL CO-OPERATION
IN COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC BY OIL
AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY

Objective

To protect the marine environment of the south-east Pacific area against pollution by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency.

Provisions

(a) Parties to designate national authorities competent to provide or request assistance in cases of emergency, and to undertake an inventory of the available technical equipment and procedures to combat pollution (art. I);

(b) Parties to specify elements of the national contingency plans under art. 4 of the Agreement (art. II);

(c) Parties to undertake regular training programmes (art. III).

Membership

Open for accession by any coastal State of the south-east Pacific. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the Secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific.

Date of adoption	22. 7.1983
Place of adoption	Quito
Date of entry into force	20. 5.1987
Language	Spanish
Depositary	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

Parties and dates of entry into force

Chile	20. 5.1987
Colombia	20. 5.1987
Ecuador	11. 1.1988
Panama	20. 5.1987
Peru	18. 4.1989

PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC
AGAINST POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES

Objectives

To prevent, abate, combat and control pollution of the south-east Pacific area caused by discharges from rivers, coastal establishments or outfalls, or emanating from any other land-based sources within the territories of the coastal States.

Provisions

(a) Parties to establish programmes and measures, including particularly emission standards and standards for using and discharging substances listed in annexes I and II or wastes containing such substances (arts. 3-6);

(b) Parties to carry out activities to assess the levels of pollution along their coasts and to evaluate the effects of measures taken under the Protocol (art. 8);

(c) Parties to co-operate in scientific and technological fields (arts. 7 and 10), the exchange of information and consultations (arts. 9 and 12);

(d) Parties to convene, within the framework of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS), ordinary and extraordinary meetings for considering the implementation of the Protocol, the efficacy of the measures adopted and the need for amendments (art. 15).

Membership

Open for accession by any coastal State of the south-east Pacific. Instruments of accession to be deposited with the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific.

Date of adoption	23. 7.1983
Place of adoption	Quito
Date of entry into force	23. 9.1986
Language	Spanish
Depositary	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

Parties and dates of entry into force

Chile	23. 9.1986
Colombia	23. 9.1986
Ecuador	11. 1.1988
Panama	23. 9.1986
Peru	25. 2.1989

PROTOCOL FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED
MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS OF THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC

Objective

To provide for the creation of Protected Marine and Coastal areas and ensure the conservation of wild fauna and flora in those areas.

Provision

Within the framework of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific, 1981, the Parties:

- (a) Undertake to protect and preserve fragile, vulnerable, or unique ecosystems or areas of cultural value with emphasis on endangered species of fauna and flora;
- (b) Undertake to establish Protected areas in the form of parks, reserves, sanctuaries and buffer zones. (Arts. III, IV, and V);
- (c) Agree to exchange information to adopt common criteria in establishing protected areas (Arts. III, IV and V);
- (d) Agree to prevent, reduce and control pollution of protected areas, to carry environmental impact assessments of any projects that may have deleterious effects on protected areas and to encourage exchange of information and promotion of public awareness of the value of protected areas.

Membership

Membership is open to any Coastal State in the South-East Pacific region (applies by extension to the Latin American States on the Eastern Pacific Coast).

Date of adoption	21. 9.1989
Place of adoption	Paipa
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Spanish
Depositary	Permanent Commission of the South Pacific

Signatories and dates of signature

Chile	21. 9.1989
Colombia	21. 9.1989
Ecuador	21. 9.1989
Panama	21. 9.1989
Peru	21. 9.1989

PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SOUTH-EAST
PACIFIC AGAINST RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

Objective

To prohibit the dumping of radioactive wastes in the South-East Pacific region.

Provisions

Within the framework of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific, the Parties agree:

(a) To prohibit the dumping or burial of radioactive wastes in the sea, the sea-bed, or the subsoil thereof (arts. II and III);

(b) To adopt measures to ensure against contamination in areas within and beyond the limits of their national jurisdiction (arts. III, and IV);

(c) To co-operate in Science and technology, exchange of information, monitoring training programmes and in case of emergency and force majeure (arts. V, VI, VII, VIII and X);

(d) To adopt national legislation and measures to prohibit dumping of radioactive wastes (arts. XI and XII).

Membership

Open to any Coastal State of South East Pacific.

Date of adoption	21. 9.1989
Place of adoption	Paipa
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Spanish
Depositary	Permanent Commission of the South Pacific.

Signatories and dates of signature

Chile	21.9.1989
Colombia	21.9.1989
Ecuador	21.9.1989
Panama	21.9.1989
Peru	21.9.1989

CONVENTION CONCERNING OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
AND HEALTH AND THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Objectives

To prevent accidents and injury to health by minimizing the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment.

Provisions

- (a) Each Party to formulate, implement and periodically review a coherent national policy on occupational safety, occupational health and the working environment (art. 4 (1));
- (b) The policy referred to in Article 4 of this Convention to indicate the respective functions and responsibilities in respect of occupational safety and health and the working environment of public authorities, employers, workers and others (art. 6);
- (c) Each Party to review the situation regarding occupational safety and health and the working environment at appropriate intervals, with a view to identifying major problems, involving effective methods for dealing with them and priorities of action, and evaluating results (art. 7);
- (d) Parties to take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to Article 4 of this Convention (art. 8);
- (e) The enforcement of laws and regulations concerning occupational safety and health and the working environment to be secured by an adequate and appropriate system of inspection (art. 9 (1));
- (f) The enforcement system to provide for adequate penalties for violations of the laws and regulations (art. 9 (2)).

Membership

Open for ratification to all States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Instruments of ratification to be deposited with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Date of adoption	22. 6.1981
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	11. 8.1983
Languages	English, French
Depositary	International Labour Office

Parties and dates of entry into force

Cuba	7. 9.1983
Cyprus	16. 1.1990
Czechoslovakia	2.12.1989
Finland	24. 4.1986
Mexico	1. 2.1985
Norway	22. 6.1983
Portugal	28. 5.1986
Spain	11. 9.1986
Sweden	11. 8.1983
Uruguay	5. 9.1989
Venezuela	25. 6.1985
Yugoslavia	15.12.1988

REGIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE
RED SEA AND GULF OF ADEN ENVIRONMENT

Objectives

To ensure rational human use of living and non-living marine and coastal resources in a manner ensuring optimum benefit for the present generation, at the same time maintaining the potential of that environment to satisfy the needs and aspirations of future generations.

Provisions

(a) The contracting parties to co-operate in the formulation of Protocols to implement the Convention, establish national standards, laws and regulations, endeavour to harmonize their national policies and co-operate with the competent international, regional and subregional organizations to establish and adopt regional standards and recommended practices and procedures (art. III);

(b) The contracting parties to prevent, abate and combat pollution from ships (art. IV), pollution caused by dumping from ships and aircraft (art. V), pollution from land-based sources (art. VI), pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the bed of the territorial sea, the continental shelf and the subsoil thereof (art. VII) and pollution from other human activities (art. VIII);

(c) The contracting parties to co-operate in dealing with pollution emergencies (art. IX), in the fields of science and technology (art. X) and in the formulation and adoption of rules regarding civil liability and compensation for pollution damage (art. XIII);

(d) A Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment established (art. XVI), to consist of the following organs:

- (i) A Council comprised of a representative of each contracting party;
- (ii) A General Secretariat;
- (iii) A Committee for Settlement of Disputes.

Membership

Open for signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by Governments invited to the Jiddah Regional Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Conservation of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden convened from 13 to 15 February 1982.

Any Party which has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Convention is deemed to have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Protocol, and any State member of the Arab League has a right of accession to the Convention.

Date of adoption	14. 2.1982
Place of adoption	Jiddah
Date of entry into force	20. 8.1985
Language	Arabic
Depositary	Saudi Arabia

Parties and dates of entry into force

Egypt	20. 8.1990
Jordan	7. 2.1989
Palestine*	20. 8.1985
Saudi Arabia	20. 8.1985
Somalia	30. 5.1988
Sudan	20. 8.1985
Yemen	20. 8.1985

* Represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

PROTOCOL CONCERNING REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING
POLLUTION BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES
IN CASES OF EMERGENCY*

Objective

To enhance measures for responding to pollution emergencies on a national and regional basis.

Provisions

(a) The contracting parties to co-operate in combating pollution by oil or other harmful substances and shall maintain and promote contingency plans (arts. II and X);

(b) The contracting parties to establish a Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre, which shall collect and disseminate to them information concerning matters covered by the Protocol, and assist them in the preparation of laws and regulations, contingency plans and transport procedures, in the transmission of reports concerning marine emergencies and in promoting as well as developing training programmes for combating pollution (art. III);

(c) Any contracting party needing assistance in a marine emergency may request it directly from any other contracting party or through the Centre (art. XI);

(d) Each contracting party establish and maintain an appropriate authority to fulfil its obligations (art. XII);

(e) The contracting parties shall co-operate under the Protocol by exchanging relevant information (arts. V, VI, VII and VIII).

Membership

Any State which is entitled to become a party to the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment is automatically entitled to become a party to this Protocol.

Date of adoption	14. 2.1982
Place of adoption	Jiddah
Date of entry into force	20. 8.1985
Language	Arabic
Depositary	Saudi Arabia

Parties and dates of entry into force

Egypt	20. 8.1990
Jordan	7. 2.1989
Palestine**	20. 8.1985
Saudi Arabia	20. 8.1985
Somalia	30. 5.1988
Sudan	20. 8.1985
Yemen	20. 8.1985

* To the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment.

** Represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SALMON IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

Objectives

To promote the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stock in the North Atlantic Ocean through international co-operation, as well as the acquisition, analysis and dissemination of appropriate scientific information.

Provisions

- (a) The Convention to apply to specific salmon stocks, the views of any party with regard to its jurisdiction over fisheries or the law of the sea not to be affected (art. 1);
- (b) The fishing of salmon to be prohibited in certain areas, with some exceptions (art. 2). The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization to be established with legal personality, its components and objectives defined in article 3;
- (c) Regulatory measures proposed to be notified by the Secretary, they shall be binding unless an objection is lodged or they are denounced. Emergency regulatory measures shall also be proposed and may be objected to (art. 13);
- (d) All parties to ensure that the provisions of the Convention as well as the regulatory measures binding on them are made effective, including the imposition of adequate penalties for violations, and to produce an annual statement of action taken in that regard (art. 14);
- (e) All parties to provide information on statistical, scientific, legal and regulatory measures and programmes relating to the conservation, restoration and enhancement of salmon stocks (art. 15). Annual reports regarding the adoption or repeal of related laws, regulation and programmes, as well as any new commitments regarding new measures, or information regarding new factors relevant to the abundance of salmon stocks, to be prepared.

Membership

The Convention is subject to ratification or approval. It is open for accession by Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faeroe Islands), Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the United States of America and EEC, and, subject to the approval of the Council, by any other State that exercises fisheries jurisdiction in the North Atlantic Ocean or is a State of origin for salmon stocks subject to this Convention.

Date of adoption	2. 3.1982
Place of adoption	Reykjavik
Date of entry into force	1.10.1983
Languages	English, French
Depositary	European Economic Community

Parties and dates of entry into force

Canada	1.10.1983
Denmark*	1.10.1983
Finland	18. 5.1984
Iceland	1.10.1983
Norway	1.10.1983
Sweden	17. 5.1984
United States of America	1.10.1983
European Economic Community	1.10.1983

* For the Faroe Islands.

BENELUX CONVENTION ON NATURE CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPE PROTECTION

Objectives

To preserve nature, natural areas and the landscapes, especially in boundary regions.

Provisions

- (a) Parties to develop the concept of the protection of transboundary natural areas and landscapes (art. 3, para. 1);
- (b) Parties to establish programmes for the protection of such areas (art. 3, para. 2);
- (c) Parties to consult on management projects concerning transboundary areas;
- (d) Parties to establish the status of protection areas (art. 3, para. 2).

Membership

Restricted to the three signatory States.

Date of adoption	8. 6.1982
Place of adoption	Brussels
Date of entry into force	1.10.1983
Languages	French, Dutch
Depositary	Benelux Economic Union

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	1.10.1983
Luxembourg	1.10.1983
Netherlands	1.10.1983

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Objective

To set up a comprehensive new legal regime for the sea and oceans and, as far as environmental provisions are concerned, to establish material rules concerning environmental standards as well as enforcement provisions dealing with pollution of the marine environment.

Provisions

- (a) Definition of the territorial sea and the contiguous zone (arts. 3 and 33);
- (b) Use of straits for international navigation (arts. 34 to 45) and archipelagic States (arts. 46 to 54);
- (c) Definition of the exclusive economic zone (art. 55). The parties to have sovereign rights therein for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, preserving and managing its natural resources, as well as other rights and duties (art. 56);
- (d) The coastal State to exercise over the continental shelf, (defined in article 76) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources (defined in article 77);
- (e) Freedom of the high seas to comprise (part VII) freedom of navigation, of overflight, of laying submarine cables and pipelines, subject to the provisions of part VI, of constructing artificial islands, etc., subject to the provisions of part VI, and of fishing and of scientific research, subject to the provisions of parts VI and XIII;
- (f) The regime of islands described (art. 121), together with enclosed or semi-enclosed seas (arts. 122 and 123). Land-locked States to enjoy the right of access to and from the sea and freedom of transit (arts. 124 to 132);
- (g) The Area (the sea-bed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction) and its resources to be the common heritage of mankind (art. 136). The resources of the Area to be developed (arts. 150 to 155). An Authority to be established through which States parties to the Convention shall organize and control activities in the area, particularly with a view to administering the resources of the Area (art. 157). A Sea-bed Disputes Chamber to be established, and the manner in which it shall exercise its jurisdiction specified (art. 186);
- (h) International rules and national legislation to be developed for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment, and provisions set out concerning enforcement and responsibility and liability;
- (i) Rules set out to govern marine scientific research, the development and transfer of marine technology and the settlement of disputes. The obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means specified (art. 279). Compulsory procedures sets out entailing binding decisions;
- (j) Uses of the seas for peaceful purposes (art. 301);

The Convention has the following annexes:

- I. Highly migratory species;
- II. Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf;
- III. Basic conditions of prospecting, exploration and exploitation;
- IV. Statute of the Enterprise;
- V. Conciliation;

- VI. Statute of the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea;
VII. Arbitration;
VIII. Special arbitration;
IX. Participation by international organizations.

Membership

The Convention is open to all States and international organizations, as well as other entities referred to in article 305. It is subject to ratification, formal confirmation and accession. Instruments shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Date of adoption	10.12.1982
Place of adoption	Montego Bay
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	United Nations

<u>Signatories and dates of signature</u>		<u>Ratification</u>
Afghanistan	18. 3.1983	
Algeria*	10.12.1982	
Angola*	10.12.1982	
Antigua and Barbuda	7. 2.1983	2. 2.1989
Argentina*	5.10.1984	
Australia	10.12.1982	
Austria	10.12.1982	
Bahamas	10.12.1982	29. 7.1983
Bahrain	10.12.1982	30. 5.1985
Bangladesh	10.12.1982	
Barbados	10.12.1982	
Belgium*	5.12.1984	2. 5.1990
Belize	10.12.1982	13. 8.1983
Benin	30. 8.1983	
Bhutan	10.12.1982	
Bolivia*	27.11.1984	
Botswana	5.12.1984	
Brazil*	10.12.1982	22.12.1988
Brunei Darussalam	5.12.1984	
Bulgaria	10.12.1982	
Burkina Faso	10.12.1982	
Burma	10.12.1982	
Burundi	10.12.1982	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*	10.12.1982	
Cameroon	10.12.1982	19.11.1985
Canada	10.12.1982	
Cape Verde*	10.12.1982	10. 8.1987

* With a declaration.

Central African Republic	4.12.1984	
Chad	10.12.1982	
Chile*	10.12.1982	
China*	10.12.1982	
Colombia	10.12.1982	
Comoros	6.12.1984	
Congo	10.12.1982	
Cook Islands	10.12.1982	
Costa Rica*	10.12.1982	
Côte d'Ivoire	10.12.1982	26. 3.1984
Cuba*	10.12.1982	15. 8.1984
Cyprus	10.12.1982	12.12.1988
Czechoslovakia	10.12.1982	
Democratic Kampuchea	1. 7.1983	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10.12.1982	
Democratic Yemen*	10.12.1982	21. 7.1987
Denmark	10.12.1982	
Djibouti	10.12.1982	
Dominica	28. 3.1983	
Dominican Republic	10.12.1982	
Ecuador	10.12.1982	
Egypt*	10.12.1982	26. 8.1983
El Salvador	5.12.1984	
Equatorial Guinea	30. 1.1984	
Ethiopia	10.12.1982	
Fiji	10.12.1982	10.12.1982
Finland*	10.12.1982	
France*	10.12.1982	
Gabon	10.12.1982	
Gambia	10.12.1982	22. 5.1984
Germany, Democratic Republic*	10.12.1982	
Ghana	10.12.1982	7. 6.1983
Greece	10.12.1982	
Grenada	10.12.1982	
Guatemala*	8. 7.1983	
Guinea	4.10.1984	6. 9.1985
Guinea-Bissau*	10.12.1982	25. 8.1986
Guyana	10.12.1982	
Haiti	10.12.1982	
Honduras	10.12.1982	
Hungary	10.12.1982	21. 6.1985
Iceland	10.12.1982	
India	10.12.1982	
Indonesia	10.12.1982	3. 2.1986
Iran (Islamic Republic of)*	10.12.1982	
Iraq*	10.12.1982	30. 7.1985
Ireland	10.12.1982	
Italy*	7.12.1984	
Jamaica	10.12.1982	21. 3.1983
Japan	7. 2.1983	
Kenya	10.12.1982	2. 3.1989
Kiribati	10.12.1986	
Kuwait*	2. 5.1986	2. 5.1986
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10.12.1982	
Lebanon	7.12.1984	

* With a declaration.

Lesotho	10.12.1982	
Liberia	10.12.1982	
Libya	3.12.1984	
Liechtenstein	30.11.1984	
Luxembourg*	5.12.1984	
Madagascar	25. 2.1983	
Malawi	7.12.1984	
Malaysia	10.12.1982	
Maldives	10.12.1982	
Mali*	19.10.1983	16. 7.1985
Malta	10.12.1982	
Mauritania	10.12.1982	
Mauritius	10.12.1982	
Mexico	10.12.1982	18. 3.1983
Monaco	10.12.1982	
Mongolia	10.12.1982	
Morocco	10.12.1982	
Mozambique	10.12.1982	
Namibia (represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia)	10.12.1982	18. 4.1983
Nauru	10.12.1982	
Nepal	10.12.1982	
Netherlands	10.12.1982	
New Zealand	10.12.1982	
Nicaragua*	9.12.1984	
Niger	10.12.1982	
Nigeria	10.12.1982	14. 8.1986
Niue	5.12.1984	
Norway	10.12.1982	
Oman*	1. 7.1983	17. 8.1989
Pakistan	10.12.1982	
Panama	10.12.1982	
Papua New Guinea	10.12.1982	
Paraguay	10.12.1982	26. 9.1986
Philippines*	10.12.1982	8. 5.1984
Poland	10.12.1982	
Portugal	10.12.1982	
Qatar*	27.11.1984	
Republic of Korea	14. 3.1983	
Romania*	10.12.1982	
Rwanda	10.12.1982	
Saint Christopher and Nevis	7.12.1984	
Saint Lucia	10.12.1982	27. 3.1985
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10.12.1982	
Samoa	28. 9.1984	
Sao Tome and Principe*	13. 7.1983	3.11.1987
Saudi Arabia	7.12.1984	
Senegal	10.12.1982	25.10.1984
Seychelles	10.12.1982	
Sierra Leone	10.12.1982	
Singapore	10.12.1982	
Solomon Islands	10.12.1982	
Somalia	10.12.1982	24. 7.1989
South Africa	5.12.1984	

* With a declaration.

Spain	4.12.1984	
Sri Lanka	10.12.1982	
Sudan*	10.12.1982	23. 1.1985
Suriname	10.12.1982	
Swaziland	18. 1.1984	
Sweden*	10.12.1982	
Switzerland	17.10.1984	
Thailand	10.12.1982	
Togo	10.12.1982	16. 4.1985
Trinidad and Tobago	10.12.1982	25. 4.1986
Tunisia*	10.12.1982	24. 4.1985
Tuvalu	10.12.1982	
Uganda	10.12.1982	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*	10.12.1982	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	10.12.1982	
United Arab Emirates	10.12.1982	
United Republic of Tanzania*	10.12.1982	30. 9.1985
Uruguay*	10.12.1982	
Vanuatu	10.12.1982	
Viet Nam	10.12.1982	
Yemen*	10.12.1982	
Yugoslavia*	10.12.1982	5. 5.1986
Zaire	22. 8.1983	17. 2.1989
Zambia	10.12.1982	
Zimbabwe	10.12.1982	7. 3.1983
European Economic Community*	7.12.1984	

* With a declaration.

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION

Objectives

To protect and manage the marine environment and coastal areas of the Wider Caribbean region.

Provisions

The Parties agreed to:

(a) Take all necessary measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area (art. 4), particularly pollution from ships (art. 5), dumping (art. 6), land-based sources (art. 7), activities relating to exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed (art. 8) and airborne pollution (art. 9);

(b) Protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other marine life in specially protected areas (art. 10);

(c) Co-operate in dealing with pollution emergencies in the Convention area (art. 11);

(d) Co-operate in assessing environmental impacts in the Convention area (art. 12) and in exchanging data and other Scientific and technical information (art. 13);

(e) Establish rules and procedures for the determination for liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the Convention area (art. 14);

(f) Designate UNEP to discharge secretariat functions under the Conventions (art. 15).

Membership

Open to the coastal States invited to the Cartagena Conference held from 21 to 24 March 1983, and to any regional economic organization invited to the Conference which exercises competence in the field covered by the Convention and at least one member of which belongs to the Caribbean region.

Date of adoption	24.3.1983
Place of adoption	Cartagena
Date of entry into force	11.10.1986
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Colombia

Parties and dates of entry into force

Antigua and Barbuda	11.10.1986
Barbados	11.10.1986
Colombia	2. 4.1988
Cuba	15.10.1988
France	11.10.1986
Grenada	16. 9.1987
Guatemala	17. 1.1990

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Jamaica	1. 5.1987
Mexico	11.10.1986
Netherlands*	11.10.1986
Panama	6.11.1987
St. Lucia	11.10.1986
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	9. 8.1990
Trinidad and Tobago	11.10.1986
United Kingdom**	11.10.1986
United States of America	11.10.1986
Venezuela	17. 1.1987

* Extended to the Netherlands Antilles on 16.4.1984.

** Included Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos, and the British Virgin Islands.

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PROTOCOL CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING
OIL SPILLS IN THE WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION

Objective

To provide a framework for regional co-operation and assistance in the event of an oil spill incident in the Caribbean region.

Provisions

(a) The parties to combine their efforts in taking the necessary measures to protect the marine environment of the Caribbean region against pollution from oil spill incidents, and co-operate in maintaining and promoting contingency plans and means of combating pollution (art. 3);

(b) The parties to exchange information regarding their competent national authorities for combating pollution and on laws, institutions and procedures aimed at combating marine pollution by oil (art. 4);

(c) Any contracting party faced with a marine emergency to take appropriate measures to combat pollution, inform other States of the measures it has taken or intends to take, make an assessment of the nature and extent of the marine emergency and determine the necessary and appropriate action to be taken (arts. 5, 7);

(d) Any contracting party may call on the others for assistance (art. 6);

(e) To facilitate implementation of the Protocol, in particular arts. 6 and 7, the contracting parties should conclude bilateral or multilateral sub-regional arrangements, as appropriate (art. 8);

(f) Parties agree to designate UNEP to discharge secretariat functions under the Protocol (art. 9).

Membership

Open to the coastal States invited to the Cartagena Conference held from 21 to 24 March 1983, and to any regional economic organization invited to the Conference which exercises competence in the field covered by the Convention and at least one member of which belongs to the Caribbean region.

Date of adoption	24. 3.1983
Place of adoption	Cartagena
Date of entry into force	11.10.1986
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Colombia

Parties and dates of entry into force

Antigua and Barbuda	11.10.1986
Barbados	11.10.1986
Colombia	2. 4.1988
Cuba	15.10.1988
France	11.10.1986
Grenada	16. 9.1987
Guatemala	17. 1.1990
Jamaica	1. 5.1987
Mexico	11.10.1986

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Netherlands*	11.10.1986
Panama	16.11.1986
Saint Lucia	11.10.1986
Saint Vincent and the Granadines	17. 1.1990
Trinidad and Tobago	11.10.1986
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	11.10.1986
United States of America	11.10.1986
Venezuela	17. 1.1987

* Extended to the Netherlands Antilles on 16.4.1984

** Included Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, and the British Virgin Islands.

PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE
TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION

Objective

To establish protected areas of coastal and marine areas of the Wider Caribbean region and to ensure the protection of endangered species of wild fauna and flora in the region.

Provisions

- (a) Each Party, with its laws and regulations to take necessary measures to protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable way areas, within its jurisdiction of special value and threatened species of Fauna and Flora (art. 3);
- (b) Each Party undertakes to establish protected areas within its jurisdiction to conserve representative coastal and marine ecosystems and habitats critical to the survival of endangered species of flora and fauna (art. 4);
- (c) Each Party undertakes appropriate protection measures in conformity with national laws and international law, in its jurisdiction, to ensure the sustainable management of the protected areas (art. 4 (2), art. 5, and art. 6);
- (d) The Parties undertake to co-operate in establishing protected areas, establishing of a list of protected areas (art. 7) and establishing buffer zones in areas contiguous to international boundaries (arts. 8 and 9);
- (e) The Parties undertake to protect wild flora and fauna by identifying threatened or endangered species and taking appropriate measures to prohibit the taking, killing, possession or disturbance of such species and to promote captive breeding of such species, where necessary (art. 10);
- (f) The Parties undertake to co-operate in protecting wild fauna and flora by taking regulatory action with respect to species listed in annexes I, II and III (art. 11);
- (g) The Parties undertake general measures of international co-operation, including environmental impact assessment, promotion of public awareness, and mutual assistance to achieve the objectives of the Protocol (arts. 13, 16, 17 and 18);
- (h) The Parties establish a reporting system to the Organization and establish a scientific and Technical Advisory Committee as institutional mechanisms of the Protocol (arts. 19, 20, 21, and 22).

Membership

Open for signature, ratification and accession by any Party to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean region.

Date of adoption	18. 1.1990
Place of adoption	Kingston
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French and Spanish
Depositary	Colombia

Parties and dates of signature

Antigua and Barbuda	18. 1.1990
Bahamas	18. 1.1990
Colombia	18. 1.1990
Cuba	18. 1.1990
France	18. 1.1990
Guatemala	18. 1.1990
Jamaica	18. 1.1990
Mexico	18. 1.1990
Netherlands	18. 1.1990
St. Lucia	18. 1.1990
Trinidad and Tobago	18. 1.1990
United Kingdom	18. 1.1990
United States of America	18. 1.1990
Venezuela	18. 1.1990

AGREEMENT FOR CO-OPERATION IN DEALING WITH POLLUTION OF THE
NORTH SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES

Objectives

To ensure co-operation between the coastal States in providing manpower, supplies, equipment and scientific advice at short notice to deal with discharges of oil or other harmful substances in the North Sea.

Provisions

(a) Covers the North Sea south of latitude 61° north 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 casualties or oil or other harmful substances in the area and in requiring masters of the 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);

(e) Apportionment of the costs of actions taken by Contracting Parties (arts. 9 and 10).

Membership

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

Date of adoption	13. 9.1983
Place of adoption	Bonn
Date of entry into force	1. 9. 1989
Languages	English, French and German
Depositary	Germany, Federal Republic of

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	1. 9. 1989
Denmark	1. 9. 1989
France	1. 9. 1989
Germany, Federal Republic of	1. 9. 1989
Netherlands**	1. 9. 1989
Norway	1. 9. 1989
Sweden	1. 9. 1989
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	1. 9. 1989
European Economic Community	1. 9. 1989

* Extended to the Bailiwick of Jersey and Bailiwick of Guernsey.
** For the Kingdom of Europe.

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER AGREEMENT

Objectives

To provide an effective framework for co-operation and consultation between countries producing and consuming tropical timber, to promote the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber and the improvement of structural conditions in the tropical timber market, to promote and support research and development with a view to improving forest management and wood utilization, and to encourage the development of national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources, and at maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned.

Provisions

(a) Establishment of an International Tropical Timber Organization** to administer the provisions and supervise the operation of the Agreement (art. 3, para. 1), functioning through the International Tropical Timber Council established under article 6 of the Agreement;

(b) The Council shall make arrangements for consultation or co-operation with the United Nations and its organs such as UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, and UNIDO and with FAO and other United Nations specialized agencies and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations;

(c) Establishment of the following permanent committees:

- Committee on Economic Information and Market Intelligence;
- Committee on Reforestation and Forest Management;
- Committee on Forest Industry (art. 24).

Membership

Open for signature by Governments invited to the United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber, 1983, open for accession by the Governments of all States upon conditions established by the Council.

Date of adoption	18.11.1983
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	1.4.1985
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Russian Spanish
Depositary	

Parties and dates of ratification

Australia	16. 2.1988
Austria	6. 3.1986
Belgium	21. 2.1986
Bolivia*	25. 6.1985
Brazil	1. 4.1985
Cameroon	19.11.1985
Canada	21. 5.1986
China	2. 7.1986
Colombia	27. 3.1990
Congo	1. 4.1985
Côte d'Ivoire*	1. 4.1985
Denmark	1. 4.1985
Ecuador	1. 4.1985
Egypt	19. 1.1988
Finland	16. 1.1986
France	6. 8.1985
Gabon*	1. 4.1985
Germany, Federal Republic of	21. 3.1986
Ghana	2. 4.1985
Greece	26. 7.1988
Honduras*	1. 4.1985
India	1. 4.1985
Indonesia	19. 2.1986
Ireland	1. 4.1985
Italy	1. 4.1985
Japan	1. 4.1985
Liberia	1. 4.1985
Luxembourg	1. 4.1985
Malaysia	21. 2.1985
Netherlands	1. 4.1985
Nepal	3. 7.1990
Norway	1. 4.1985
Panama	3. 3.1989
Papua New Guinea	27.11.1985
Peru*	1. 4.1985
Philippines*	1. 4.1985
Portugal	3. 7.1989
Republic of Korea	25. 6.1985
Spain	1. 4.1985
Sweden	1. 4.1985
Switzerland	9. 5.1985
Thailand	9.10.1985
Trinidad and Tobago	2. 5.1986
Togo	8. 5.1990
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	20. 5.1986
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1. 4.1985
United States of America	25. 5.1990
European Economic Community	1. 4.1985

* Provisional application.

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VIENNA CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

Objectives

To protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting from modifications of the ozone layer.

Provisions

(a) Parties to co-operate in research concerning substances and processes that modify the ozone layer on human health and environmental effects of such modifications, and on alternative substances and technologies; and in systematic observation of the state of the ozone layer (arts. 2 and 3);

(b) Parties to co-operate in formulation and implementation of measures to control activities that cause adverse effects through modification of the ozone layer, and, particularly, in the development of protocols for such purposes (arts. 2 and 4);

(c) Parties to exchange scientific, technical, socio-economic, commercial and legal information relevant to the Convention, and co-operate in the development and transfer of technology and knowledge (art. 4).

The Convention has two annexes: setting forth important issues for scientific research on and systematic observation of the ozone layer; and describing the kinds of information to be collected and shared under its terms.

Membership

The Convention is open ratification, acceptance, approval and accession to all States and regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	22. 3.1985
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	22. 9.1988
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

Parties and dates of entry into force*

Argentina	18. 4.1990
Australia	22. 9.1990
Austria	22. 9.1988
Bahrain	26. 7.1990
Bangladesh	31.10.1990
Belgium	15. 1.1989
Brazil	17. 6.1990
Brunei Darussalam	24.10.1990
Bulgaria	24.10.1990
Burkina Faso	28. 6.1989
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	22. 9.1988
Canada	22. 9.1988
Cameroon	28.11.1989
Chad	16. 8.1989

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Denmark ^{1/}	8. 8.1988
Egypt	22. 9.1988
Equatorial Guinea	15.11.1988
Finland	22. 9.1988
France	22. 9.1988
Gambia	23.10.1990
Germany, Democratic Republic	24. 4.1989
Germany, Federal Republic of ^{2/}	29.12.1988
Ghana	22.10.1989
Greece	29. 3.1989
Guatemala	22. 9.1988
Hungary	22. 9.1988
Iceland	27.11.1989
Italy	14.12.1988
Japan	29.12.1988
Jordan	30. 8.1989
Kenya	7. 2.1989
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9.10.1990
Liechtenstein	9. 5.1989
Luxembourg	15. 1.1989
Malaysia	27.11.1989
Maldives	22. 9.1988
Malta	14.12.1988
Mexico	22. 9.1988
Netherlands ^{3/}	18.12.1988
New Zealand ^{4/}	22. 9.1988
Nigeria	29. 1.1989
Norway	22. 9.1988
Panama	14. 5.1989
Poland	11.10.1990
Peru	6. 7.1989
Portugal	15. 1.1989
Singapore	5. 4.1989
South Africa	15. 4.1990
Spain	23.10.1988
Sri Lanka	13. 3.1990
Sweden	22. 9.1988
Switzerland	22. 9.1988
Syrian Arab Republic	12. 3.1990
Thailand	5.10.1989
Trinidad and Tobago	26.11.1989
Tunisia	24.12.1989
Turkey	
Uganda	23. 9.1988

1/ Except Faire Islands and Greenland.

2/ With application to Berlin (West).

3/ For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands, Antilles and Aruba.

4/ The Protocol shall not apply to the Cook Islands and Niue.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	22. 9.1988
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22. 9.1988
United Arab Emirates	22. 3.1990
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{5/}	22. 9.1988
Uruguay	28. 5.1989
Venezuela	29.11.1988
Yugoslavia	15. 7.1990
Zambia	24. 4.1990
European Economic Community	15. 1.1989

^{5/} On behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Monsterrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Duie and OENO Islands, Saint Hellena, Saint Helena Dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands.

MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Objectives

To protect the ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control global emissions of substances that deplete it.

Provisions

1. The Parties agree to control:

(a) Annual consumption and production of substances named in annex A at the 1986 annual level; for substances in both groups I and II, of annex A commencing 7 months and 36 months, respectively, after the protocol enters into force;

(b) Annual consumption and production of the substances in Group I to be reduced to fifty percent (50 per cent) of the 1986 annual level from 1 July 1988 (art. 2);

2. Developing countries consuming less than 0.3 kg per capita of the controlled substances, on the entry into force of the Protocol for them, may delay compliance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 2 of the Protocol by ten years, provided in that period they do not exceed 0.3 kg per capita (arts. 2 and 5).

3. A year after the entry of the Protocol into force Parties may not import the substances from a non-party to the Protocol. After January 1993 developing countries may not export such substances to a non-party (arts. 4 and 5).

The Protocol which operates with the framework of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, provides for measures of exchange of technology and information, calculation of control levels and assessment and review of the progress achieved.

Membership

Open for ratification acceptance, approval or accession of any state or regional economic integration organization which are Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

		<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Amendment</u>
Date of adoption	16. 9.1987	29. 6.1990	29. 6.1990
Place of adoption	Montreal	London	London
Date of entry into force	1. 1.1989 (in accordance with Article 16)	7. 3.1991	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish	Same	Same
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations		

Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	17. 8.1989
Austria	1. 8.1989
Bahrain	26. 7.1990
Bangladesh	31.10.1990
Belgium	30. 3.1989
Brazil	17. 6.1990
Bulgaria	
Burkina Faso	18.10.1989
Byelorussian SSR	1. 1.1989
Cameroon	28.11.1989
Canada	1. 1.1989
Chile	24. 6.1990
Czechoslovakia	1. 1.1989
Denmark ^{1/}	1. 1.1989
Ecuador	29. 7.1990
Egypt	1. 1.1989
Fiji	21. 1.1990
Finland	1. 1.1989
France	1. 1.1989
Gambia	23.10.1990
Germany, Democratic Republic	25. 4.1989
Germany, Federal republic of ^{2/}	1. 1.1989
Ghana	22.10.1989
Greece	29. 3.1989
Guatemala	5. 2.1990
Hungary	19. 7.1989
Iceland	27.11.1989
Iran	1. 1.1989
Ireland	1. 1.1989
Italy	1. 1.1989
Japan	1. 1.1989
Jordan	30. 8.1989
Kenya	7. 2.1989
Liechtenstein	8. 5.1989
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9.10.1990
Luxembourg	15. 1.1989
Malaysia	27.11.1989
Maldives	14. 8.1989
Malta	1. 1.1989
Mexico	1. 1.1989
Netherlands ^{3/}	1.11.1989

1/ Except Faire Islands and Greenland.

2/ With application to Berlin (West).

3/ For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

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New Zealand ^{4/}	1. 1.1989
Nigeria	19. 1.1989
Norway	1. 1.1989
Panama	1. 6.1989
Portugal	15. 1.1989
Poland	11.10.1990
Senagal	
Singapore	5. 4.1990
South Africa	15. 4.1990
Spain	1. 1.1989
Sri Lanka	15. 3.1990
Sweden	1. 1.1989
Switzerland	1. 1.1989
Syrian Arab Republic	12. 3.1990
Thailand	5.10.1989
Tunisia	24.12.1989
Uganda	1. 1.1989
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1. 1.1989
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1. 1.1989
United Arab Emirates	22. 3.1990
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1. 1.1989
United States of America	1. 1.1989
Venezuela	7. 5.1989
Zambia	24. 4.1990
European Economic Community	16. 3.1989

^{4/} The Protocol shall not apply to the Cook Islands and Niue.

AMENDMENT TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES
THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Objective

To strengthen the control procedures under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), to extend the coverage of the Protocol to new substances and establish financial mechanisms for the Protocol.

Provisions

The Parties agree to:

(a) Amend the Protocol to phase out the production of fully Halogenated CFCs and Carbon tetrachloride by the year 2000. Methyl Chloroform is to be phased out by the year 2005. Between 1990 and 2005, Parties agree to gradually reduce and finally phase out the controlled substances;

(b) Establish a financial mechanism, including a Multilateral Fund and a Clearing-house function, for the implementation of the Protocol, financed by the contributions of the Parties assessed on the basis of United Nations scale of assessment. Policy guidance for the financial mechanism is provided by an Executive Committee established for the purpose;

(c) Provide for tighter provisions on reporting of data, trade with non-parties to the Protocol, and the special position of developing countries and transfer of technology;

(d) Adopt a new annex B to the Protocol which extended control to 10 chloroflourocarbons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform, substances not previously covered by the Protocol;

(e) Adopt a new annex comprising transitional substances.

Membership

Open to Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

Place of adoption	London
Date of adoption	29 June 1990
Date of entry into force	Not yet into force
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French Russian and Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

Parties and dates of acceptance/ratification

Canada	5. 7.1990
New Zealand	1.10.1990

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CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE
EASTERN AFRICAN REGION

Objectives

To protect and manage the marine environment and coastal areas of the Eastern African region.

Provisions

The Parties agree to:

- (a) Take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and combat pollution of the Convention area (art. 4), particularly pollution from ships (art. 5), dumping (art. 6), land-based sources (art.7), exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed (art. 8), and airborne pollution (art. 9);
- (b) Protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other marine life in specially protected areas (art. 10);
- (c) Co-operate in dealing with pollution emergencies in the Convention area (art. 11);
- (d) Take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and combat environmental damage in the Convention area resulting from dredging, land reclamation, and other engineering activities (art. 12);
- (e) Develop guidelines for the planning of major development projects in the Convention area, assess the environmental effects of development projects likely to cause significant adverse changes in the Convention area, and develop procedures for dissemination of information and consultation among the parties in such assessments (art. 13);
- (f) Co-operate in scientific research and monitoring in the Convention area and exchange of data collected (art. 14);
- (g) Co-operate in the development of rules and procedures to govern liability and compensation for damage caused by pollution in the Convention area (art. 15);
- (h) Designate UNEP to discharge Secretariat functions under the Convention (art. 16).

The Convention includes an annex, establishing arbitration procedures for resolution of disputes between Contracting Parties.

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Membership

Open to any State invited as a participant to the Nairobi Conference held from 17 to 21 June 1985, and to any regional intergovernmental integration organization invited to the Conference which exercise competence in the field covered by the Convention and having at least one member which belongs to the Eastern African region.

Date of adoption	21. 6.1985
Place of adoption	Nairobi
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Kenya

Signatories and dates of signature

France	21. 6.1985
Madagascar	21. 6.1985
Seychelles	21. 6.1985
Somalia	21. 6.1985
European Economic Community	19. 6.1986

PROTOCOL CONCERNING PROTECTED AREAS AND WILD FAUNA
AND FLORA IN THE EASTERN AFRICAN REGION

Objectives

To provide for the protection of threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna, and important natural habitats, in the Eastern African region.

Provisions

The Parties agree to:

- (a) Take all appropriate measures to protect the endangered species of flora and fauna listed in annexes I and II to the Protocol against capture, killing, destruction of habitat, possession, and sale (arts. 3 and 4);
- (b) Regulate the harvest and sale of threatened or depleted fauna species, listed in annex III, and protect critical habitats of breeding stocks of such species (art. 5);
- (c) Co-ordinate efforts to protect migratory species, listed in annex IV (art. 6);
- (d) Take measures to prevent the introduction of potentially harmful alien species (art. 7);
- (e) As necessary, establish protected areas to safeguard important ecosystems, including particularly those ecosystems that provide habitat for species of fauna and flora that are endangered, endemic, migratory, or economically important (art. 8), taking into account traditional activities of local populations (art. 11);
- (f) Co-operate in development of guidelines for selection and management of such areas (arts. 9 and 10), and co-ordinate establishment of protected areas to ensure adequate protection for frontier areas and creation of a representative network of protected areas in the region (arts. 13 and 16);
- (g) Take measure to ensure that the public is informed about protected areas, and has the opportunity to participate in protection efforts (arts. 14 and 15), and to encourage scientific research (art. 17);
- (h) To provide the Convention secretariat with information about their activities under this Protocol and relevant scientific research, and shall co-operate in providing technical and management assistance to each other (arts. 18 and 19).

The Protocol has four annexes, listing the protected species of wild flora (annex I), the species of wild fauna requiring special protection (annex II), the harvestable species of wild fauna requiring protection (annex III), and the protected migratory species (annex IV).

Membership

The Protocol is open to Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African region.

Date of adoption	21.6.1985
Place of adoption	Nairobi
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Kenya

Signatories and dates of signature

France	21. 6.1985
Madagascar	21. 6.1985
Seychelles	21. 6.1985
Somalia	21. 6.1985
European Economic Community	19. 6.1986

PROTOCOL CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING MARINE POLLUTION
IN CASES OF EMERGENCY IN THE EASTERN AFRICAN REGION

Objective

To provide a framework for co-ordinated response in major spillages of oil and other harmful substances in the Convention area.

Provisions

The Parties agree to:

- (a) Co-operate in undertaking all necessary measures for prevention and remedy of marine pollution incident, including development of legislation and contingency plans, and exchange of relevant information (arts. 3 and 4);
- (b) Establish procedures for the rapid reporting of marine pollution incidents (art. 5);
- (c) Provide assistance to each other in the event of a marine pollution incident (art. 6);
- (d) Undertaken to provide for prompt response to marine pollution incidents, including assessment, notification, consultation, and remedy of the incident (art. 7); such measures to be undertaken through subregional agreements, as appropriate (art. 8);
- (e) The Convention secretariat (UNEP) shall co-ordinate and otherwise assist activities under the Protocol (art. 9).

The Protocol has one annex, specifying guidelines for reporting marine pollution incidents under the terms of article 5.

Membership

The Protocol is open to Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African region.

Date of adoption	21. 6.1985
Place of adoption	Nairobi
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Kenya

Signatories and dates of signatures

France	21. 6.1985
Madagascar	21. 6.1985
Seychelles	21. 6.1985
Somalia	21. 6.1985
European Economic Community	19. 6.1986

CONVENTION CONCERNING OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Objectives

To establish and maintain a safe and healthy working environment* and the adoption of work to the capacities of workers in light of their state of physical and mental health.

Provisions

(a) Each Member to formulate, implement and periodically review a coherent national policy on occupational health services (art. 2);

(b) Each Member to develop progressively occupational health services for all workers, including those in the public sector and the members of the production co-operatives, in all branches of economic activity and all undertakings (art. 3, para. 1);

(c) If occupational health services cannot be immediately established for all undertakings, each Member concerned to draw up plans for the establishment of such services in consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers, where they exist (art. 3, para. 2),

(d) Each Member concerned to indicate, in the first report on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the plans drawn up pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article, and to indicate in subsequent reports any progress in their application (art. 3, para. 2).

Membership

Open for ratification to all States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Instruments of ratification to be deposited with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Date of adoption	26. 6.1985
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	17. 2.1988
Languages	English, French
Depositary	International Labour Organisation

Parties and Dates of deposit of instruments

Brazil	18. 5.1990
Czechoslovakia	25. 2.1988
Finland	27. 4.1987
Germany, Democratic Republic	8.11.1990
Guatemala	18. 4.1989
Hungary	24. 2.1988
Mexico	17. 2.1987
San Marino	19. 4.1988
Sweden	1. 7.1986
Uruguay	5. 9.1988
Yugoslavia	2. 5.1990

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SOUTH PACIFIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TREATY

Objectives

To establish a nuclear free zone in the region and to keep the region free of environmental pollution by radioactive wastes.

Provisions

The Parties undertake:

(a) Not to acquire any nuclear explosive device (art. 3 (a)) and not assist the acquisition of any nuclear explosive device by any state (art. 3 (c));

(b) To apply strict non-proliferation measures to all exports of nuclear materials to ensure exclusively peaceful, non-explosive use (art. 4);

(c) To prevent the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territories (art. 5 (1));

(d) To prevent the testing of any nuclear explosive device on their territories (art. 6 (a)) and not to assist the testing of any nuclear explosive device by any state (art. 6 (b));

(e) Not to dump radioactive wastes at sea within the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone (art. 7 (a));

(f) To prevent the dumping of radioactive wastes in their territorial sea (art. 7 (b)).

The treaty includes three Protocols. The first invites France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to apply the prohibitions contained in Articles 3, 5 and 6 to territories within the South Pacific Free Zone for which they are internationally responsible. The other two respectively invite France, the People's Republic of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America not to use nuclear explosive devices within the zone.

Membership

The Treaty is open to Member States of the South Pacific Forum. Protocol 1 is open for signature by France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Protocols 2 and 3 are open for signature by France, the People's Republic of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Director of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation.

Date of adoption	8. 8.1985
Place of adoption	Rarotonga
Date of entry into force	11. 12.1986
Language	English
Depositary	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation

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Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	11.12.1986
Cook Islands	11.12.1986
Fiji	11.12.1986
Kiribati	11.12.1986
Nauru	13.4.1987
New Zealand	11.12.1986
Niue	11.12.1986
Papua New Guinea	12.12.1986
Tuvalu	11.12.1986
Western Samoa	11.12.1986

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ASEAN AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective

To promote joint and individual State action for the conservation and management of the natural resources of the ASEAN Region.

Provisions

The parties agree to promote joint or individual State action:

(a) To preserve genetic diversity by ensuring the conservation and preservation of all species in their jurisdiction especially by protecting endangered species and conserving endemic species (arts. 1, 3, 5);

(b) To maintain harvested species through sound management and ensure sustainable utilization (arts. 1, 4 and 6);

(c) To take measures towards soil conservation, improvement and rehabilitation, to conserve underground and surface water and to take all appropriate measures towards air quality management (arts. 1, 10 and 11);

(d) To conserve ecological processes by reducing, controlling or preventing environmental degradation and pollution (arts. 1, 10 and 11);

(e) To set up protected areas including natural parks and reserves to conserve biological diversity, and especially endangered species;

(f) To ensure that the conservation and management of natural resources is an integral part of development planning both at the national and regional levels (art. 2, chapters VI and VII);

(g) To harmonize the utilization of shared resources without prejudice to the environment and avoid transfrontier environmental effects (arts. 19 and 20);

(h) To co-operate in the formulation of and adoption of protocols to prescribe agreed measures procedures and standards to implement the agreement (art. 24).

Membership

Open for ratification by Member States of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Date of adoption	9. 7. 1985
Place of adoption	Kuala Lumpur
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Language	English
Depositary	The Association of South East Asian Nations

Signatories and dates of signature

Brunei Darussalam	9. 7.1985
Indonesia	9. 7.1985
Malaysia	9. 7.1985
Philippines	9. 7.1985
Singapore	9. 7.1985
Thailand	9. 7.1985

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CONVENTION CONCERNING SAFETY IN THE USE OF ASBESTOS

Objectives

To prevent and control the exposure of workers to asbestos and to protect them against health hazards due to occupational exposure to asbestos.

Provisions

(a) National laws and regulations to prescribe the measures to be taken for the prevention and control of, and protection of workers against health hazards due to occupational exposure to asbestos (art. 3 (1));

(b) The enforcement of the laws and regulations adopted pursuant to Article 3 of this Convention to be secured by an adequate and appropriate system of inspection (art. 5 (1));

(c) National laws and regulations to provide for the necessary measures including appropriate penalties to ensure effective enforcement of a compliance with the provisions of this Convention (art. 5 (2));

(d) Employers to be made responsible for compliance with the prescribed measures (art. 6);

(e) Workers to be required to comply with prescribed safety and hygiene procedures relating to the prevention and control of, and protection against, health hazards due to occupational exposure to asbestos (art. 7).

Membership

Open for ratification to all States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Instruments of ratification to be deposited with the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Date of adoption	24. 6.1986
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	16. 6.1989
Languages	English, French
Depositary	International Labour Organisation

Parties and dates of deposit of instruments

Bolivia	11. 6.1990
Brazil	18. 5.1990
Cameroon	20. 2.1989
Canada	16. 6.1988
Ecuador	11. 4.1990
Finland	20. 6.1988
Guatemala	20. 6.1988
Sweden	2. 9.1987
Uganda	27. 3.1990
Yugoslavia	29. 5.1989

CONVENTION ON EARLY NOTIFICATION OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

Objectives

To provide relevant information about nuclear accidents as early as possible in order that transboundary radiological consequences can be minimized.

Provisions

(a) In the event of a nuclear accident, the Party referred to in article 1 to notify, directly or through the (International Atomic Energy Agency thereafter referred to as the "Agency"), those states which are or may be physically affected as specified in article 1 and the Agency of the nuclear accident, its nature, the time of its occurrence and the exact location where appropriate (art. 2 (a));

(b) In the event of a nuclear accident, the Party referred to in article 1 to provide the states referred to in subparagraph (a), directly or through the Agency, and the Agency with such available information relevant to minimizing the radiological consequences in those states, as specified in article 5 (art. 2 (b));

(c) With a view to minimizing the radiological consequences, Parties may notify in the event of nuclear accidents other than those specified in article 1 (art. 3);

(d) The Agency to inform Parties, Member States, other States which are or may be physically affected as specified in article 1 and relevant international organizations of a notification received pursuant to sub-paragraph (a) of article 2 (art. 4 (a));

(e) The Agency to provide any Party, Member States or relevant international organizations, upon request, with the information received pursuant to sub-paragraph (b) of article 2 (art. 4 (b)).

Membership

This Convention is open to all states, Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, international organizations and regional integration organizations referred to in article 14. Instruments shall be deposited with the Director-General of the Agency.

Date of adoption	26. 9.1986
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	27.10.1986 (in accordance with art. 12)
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Agency (IAEA)

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	17. 2.1990
Australia*	23.10.1987
Austria	20. 3.1988
Bangladesh	7. 2.1988
Bulgaria*	26. 3.1988
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*	26. 2.1987
Canada	18. 2.1990
China*	11.10.1987
Cyprus	4. 2.1989
Czechoslovakia*	27.10.1986
Democratic People's Republic of Korea*	27.10.1986
Denmark	27.10.1986
Egypt	6. 8.1988
Finland	11. 1.1987
France	6. 4.1989
Germany, Democratic Republic*	30. 5.1987
Germany, Federal Republic of	15.10.1989
Guatemala	8. 9.1988
Hungary*	10. 4.1987
Iceland	28.10.1989
India*	28. 2.1988
Iraq*	21. 8.1988
Israel	25. 6.1989
Italy	11. 3.1990
Japan	10. 7.1987
Jordan	11. 1.1988
Korea, Republic of	9. 7.1990
Malaysia*	1.10.1987
Mexico	10. 6.1988
Mongolia*	12. 7.1987
Monaco	19. 8.1989
New Zealand	11. 4.1987
Nigeria	10. 9.1990
Norway	12.10.1986
Pakistan	12.10.1989
Poland*	24. 4.1988
Saudia Arabia	4.12.1989
Spain	14.10.1989
South Africa	10. 9.1987
Sweden	10. 9.1987
Switzerland	30. 3.1987
Thailand	21. 4.1989
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*	26. 2.1987

* Indicates that a reservation or Declaration was deposited upon signature or ratification.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	24. 1.1987
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12. 3.1990
United States of America*	20.10.1988
Uruguay	21. 1.1990
Viet Nam, Socialist Republic of	30.10.1987
Yugoslavia	11. 3.1989
World Health Organization	10. 9.1988
World Meteorological Organization	18. 5.1990

* Indicates that a reservation or Declaration was deposited upon signature or ratification.

CONVENTION ON ASSISTANCE IN THE CASE OF A NUCLEAR
ACCIDENT OR RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY

Objectives

To facilitate the prompt provision of assistance in the event of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency.

Provisions

(a) Parties to co-operate between themselves and with the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") to facilitate prompt assistance in the event of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency (art. 1 (1));

(b) Parties to request the Agency to use its best endeavours in accordance with the provisions of this Convention to promote, facilitate and support the co-operation between states Parties provided for in this Convention (art. 1 (3));

(c) If a Party needs assistance in the event of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency, whether or not such accident or emergency originates within its territory, jurisdiction or control, it may call for such assistance from any other state party, directly or through the Agency, and from the Agency, or, where appropriate, from other international intergovernmental organizations (art. 2 (1));

(d) A Party to which a request for such assistance is directed to promptly decide and notify the requesting State Party, directly or through the Agency, where it is in a position to render the assistance requested, and the scope and terms of the assistance that might be rendered (art. 2 (3));

(e) A Party may request assistance relating to medical or temporary relocation into the territory of another State Party of people involved in a nuclear accident or radiological emergency (art. 2 (5)).

Membership

This Convention is open to all States, Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, international organizations and regional integration organizations referred to in article 14. Instruments shall be deposited with the Director-General of the Agency.

Date of adoption	26. 9.1986
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	26.2.1987
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Parties and dates of entry into force

Argentina	17. 2.1990
Australia*	23.10.1987
Austria	22.12.1989
Bangladesh	7. 2.1988
Bulgaria*	26. 3.1988
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*	26. 2.1987
China*	11.10.1987
Cyprus	4. 2.1989
Czechoslovakia	4. 9.1988
Egypt	17.11.1988
France	6. 4.1989
Germany, Federal Republic of	15.10.1989
Guatemala	8. 9.1988
Hungary*	10. 4.1987
India*	28. 2.1988
Iraq*	21. 8.1988
Israel	25. 6.1989
Japan	10. 7.1987
Jordan	11. 1.1988
Korea Republic of	9. 7.1990
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	28. 7.1990
Malaysia*	1.10.1987
Mexico	10. 6.1988
Monaco	19. 8.1989
Mongolia*	12. 7.1987
New Zealand	11. 4.1987
Norway	26. 2.1987
Nigeria	10. 9.1990
Pakistan	12.10.1989
Poland*	24. 4.1988
Romania	13. 7.1990
Saudi Arabia	4.12.1989
South Africa	10. 9.1987
Spain	4.12.1989
Switzerland	10. 9.1987
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*	26. 2.1987
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	26. 2.1987
United Arab Emirates	2.11.1987
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12. 3.1990
United States of America*	20.10.1988
Viet Nam	30.10.1987
World Health Organization	10. 9.1988
World Meteorological Organization	18. 5.1990

* Signifies that a Reservation or Declaration was deposited upon or following signature or ratification.

CONVENTION ON CONDITIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF SHIPS

Objective

To strengthen the genuine link between a State and ships flying its flag so that the flag State may exercise effective jurisdiction and control over such ships respecting identification and accountability of ship owners and operators as well as administrative, technical, economic and social matters.

Provisions

(a) The Convention provides for the right of each State, whether coastal or landlocked, to sail ships flying its flag on the high seas;

(b) It provides for conditions for identification and accountability, ownership of ships, manning of ships, control of flag States over ship-owning companies and ships, registration of ships, bareboat charters and the protection of interests of labour-supplying countries;

(c) Article 5 requires the flag State to implement applicable international rules and standards for the safety of ships and persons on board and for the prevention of the pollution of the marine environment, as well as to ensure that ships comply with those rules and standards.

Membership

Open to all States for signature, ratification acceptance, approval or accession.

Date of adoption	7. 2.1986
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish
Depositary	United Nations

AGREEMENT ON THE PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY
OF DATA CONCERNING DEEP SEA-BED AREAS

Objective

To safeguard the confidentiality of the co-ordinates of the deep sea-bed areas as well as of other proprietary or confidential information regarding those areas.

Provisions

(a) The Parties undertake to take appropriate measures within the framework of existing legislation to preserve the confidentiality of data on proprietary or confidential information about sea-bed areas, and to ensure that natural and artificial persons within their jurisdiction having access to such information preserve its confidentiality (arts. 1 and 2);

(b) The confidentiality of the co-ordinates is to be kept for two years and of other confidential information for five years and may, in either case, be prolonged subject to the agreement of the Parties.

Membership

Belgium, Canada, Italy, Netherlands and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Date of adoption	5.12.1986
Place of adoption	Moscow
Date of entry into force	5.12.1986
Languages	English, French, Italian, Dutch, Russian
Depositary	(Not stated)

Parties and dates of entry into force

Belgium	5.12.1986
Canada	5.12.1986
Italy	5.12.1986
Netherlands	5.12.1986
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5.12.1986

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC REGION

Objectives

To protect and manage the natural resources and environment of the South Pacific region.

Provisions

The Parties agree to:

- (a) Take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area (art. 5), particularly pollution from vessels (art. 6), land-based sources (art. 7), exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed (art. 8), airborne pollution (art. 9), dumping (art. 10) and the testing of nuclear devices (art. 12);
- (b) Ensure that the implementation of this Convention shall not result in an increase in pollution in the marine environment outside the Convention area (art. 5 (2));
- (c) Establish laws and regulations for the effective discharge of the obligations prescribed in this Convention (art. 5 (5));
- (d) Prohibit the storage of radioactive wastes in the Convention area (art. 11);
- (e) Take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve rare ecosystems and endangered flora and fauna, as well as their habitat, in the Convention area (art. 14);
- (f) Co-operate in taking all necessary measures to deal with pollution emergencies in the Convention area (art. 15).

Membership

Open for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to States invited to participate in the High-level Conference on the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment at Noumea, New Caledonia from 24-25 November 1986. Any State that was not invited to participate in the High-level Conference may accede to the Convention subject to prior approval by three-fourths of the Parties.

Date of adoption	24.11.1986
Place of adoption	Noumea
Date of entry into force	18.8.1990
Languages	English, French
Depositary	The South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation.

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Parties and dates of entry into force

Australia	18. 8.1990
Cook Islands	18. 8.1990
Federated States of Micronesia	18. 8.1990
Fiji	18. 8.1990
France	18. 8.1990
Marshall Islands	18. 8.1990
New Zealand	18. 8.1990
Papua New Guinea	18. 8.1990
Solomon Islands	18. 8.1990
Western Samoa	18. 8.1990

Objective

To prevent, reduce and control pollution by dumping of wastes and other matter in the South Pacific.

Provisions

The Parties agreed:

(a) To take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the Protocol Area by dumping (art. 3, para. 1);

(b) Dumping within the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone or onto the continental shelf of a Party as defined in international law not to be carried out without the express prior approval of the Party (art. 3 para. 2);

(c) National laws, regulations and measures adopted by the Parties not to be less effective in preventing, reducing and controlling pollution by dumping than the relevant internationally recognized rules and procedures relating to the control of dumping established within the framework of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Waste and Other Matter 1972, (art. 3, para. 3);

(d) The dumping in the Protocol Area of wastes or other matter listed in annex I to this Protocol is prohibited except as provided in this Protocol (art. 4, para. 1);

(e) The dumping in the Protocol Area of wastes or other matter listed in annex II to this Protocol requires, in each case, a prior special permit (art. 5);

(f) The dumping in the Protocol Area of all wastes or other matter not listed in annexes I and II to this Protocol requires a prior general permit (art. 6);

(g) The permits referred to in articles 5 and 6 to be issued only after careful consideration of all the factors set forth in annex III to this Protocol (art. 7).

Membership

Open for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the States invited to participate in the High-level Conference on the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region, held at Noumea, New Caledonia from 24-25 November 1986. Any State that was not invited to participate in the High-level Conference may accede to the Convention subject to prior approval by three-fourths of the Parties.

Date of adoption	25.11.1986
Place of adoption	Noumea
Date of entry into force	18.8.1990
Languages	English, French
Depositary	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC)

Parties and dates of Entry into force

Australia	18.9.1990
Cook Islands	18.8.1990
Federated States of Micronesia	18.8.1990
Fiji	18.8.1990
France	18.8.1990
Marshall Islands	18.8.1990
New Zealand	18.8.1990
Papua New Guinea	18.8.1990
Solomon Islands	18.8.1990
Western Samoa	18.8.1990

PROTOCOL CONCERNING CO-OPERATION IN COMBATING POLLUTION
EMERGENCIES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC REGION

Objective

To enhance co-operation among the Parties to protect the South Pacific Region from threats and effects of pollution incidents.

Provisions

The Parties agreed to:

- (a) Co-operate in taking all necessary measures for the protection of the South Pacific Region from the threat and effects of pollution incidents (art. 3, para. 1);
- (b) Establish and maintain or ensure the establishment and maintenance of the means of preventing and combating pollution incidents, and reducing the risk thereof. Such means shall include the enactment, as necessary, of relevant legislation, the preparation of contingency plans, the development and strengthening of the capability to respond to pollution incidents and the designation of a national authority responsible for the implementation of the Protocol (art. 3, para. 2);
- (c) Periodically exchange with other Parties current information relating to the implementation of this Protocol, including the identification of the officials charged with carrying out the activities covered by it and information laws, institutions procedures aimed at combating marine pollution (art. 4);
- (d) Establish appropriate procedures to ensure that information regarding pollution incidents is reported as rapidly as possible (art. 5, para. 1);
- (e) In the event of receiving a report regarding a pollution incident, promptly inform all other Parties whose interests are likely to be affected by such incident, the flag State of any vessel involved in it and the competent international organizations (art. 5, para. 2);
- (f) Each Party requiring assistance to deal with a pollution incident may request the assistance of other Parties (art. 6, para. 1).

Membership

Date of adoption	25.11.1986
Place of adoption	Noumea
Date of entry into force	18.8.1990
Languages	English, French
Depositary	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC)

Parties and dates of Entry into force

Australia	18. 8.1990
Cook Islands	18. 8.1990
Federated States of Micronesia	18. 8.1990
Fiji	18. 8.1990
France	18. 8.1990
Marshall Islands	18. 8.1990
New Zealand	18. 8.1990
Papua New Guinea	18. 8.1990
Solomon Islands	18. 8.1990
Western Samoa	18. 8.1990

THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF VERTEBRATE ANIMALS
USED FOR EXPERIMENTAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

Objective

To protect vertebrate animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes from cruel and inhumane scientific procedures.

Provisions

The Parties agree on:

(a) Regulation of the purposes for which procedures may be performed i.e. avoidance or prevention of disease, diagnosis or treatment of disease, protection of the environment, scientific research, education and training and forensic inquiries (art. 2);

(b) Undertaking to ensure that procedures are supervised under an effective system of control (art. 3);

(c) Control over conduct of procedure ensure that procedures are humane (arts. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12);

(d) Registration and approval of breeding and supplying establishments (art. 14) and user establishments (art. 18);

(e) Measures for co-operation in education and training exchange of information, recognition of procedures carried out by other parties and multilateral consultations through the Council of Europe.

Membership

Open to members of the Council of Europe and the European Communities and States not members of the Council of Europe upon invitation by the unanimous vote of the parties to the Convention.

Date of adoption	18. 3.1986
Place of adoption	Strasbourg
Date of entry into force	1. 1. 1991
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe.

Parties and dates of entry into force

Finland	1. 1.1991
Norway	1. 1.1991
Spain	1. 1.1991
Sweden	1. 1.1991

AGREEMENT ON THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE ENVIRONMENTALLY
SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMON ZAMBEZI RIVER SYSTEM

Objective

To co-ordinate the efforts of the Parties in the sound management of the water resources and the environment of the Common Zambezi River System.

Provisions

The Parties:

(a) Adopt the Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River system encompassing the territories within or related to the Zambezi River Basin;

(b) Provide for institutional and financial arrangements for the Plan through the normal institutional arrangements of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference or through the alternative plan in annex II;

(c) Establish national focal points to harmonize the implementation of the Plan.

The Action Plan forms annex I of the agreement. The Parties emphasize four elements: (i) environmental assessment at national and sub-regional levels; (ii) environmental management; (iii) encouragement of national legislation and the development of the Basin; and (iv) the encouragement of support measures such as training of experts and increasing public awareness through the education of the Action Plan.

Membership

The Parties to the Agreement: Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe but also open to Angola, Malawi and Namibia (represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia).

Date of adoption	28.5.1987
Place of adoption	Harare
Date of entry into force	28.5.1987
Language	English
Depositary	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

Parties and dates of entry into force

Botswana	28.5.1987
Mozambique	28.5.1987
United Republic of Tanzania	28.5.1987
Zambia	28.5.1987
Zimbabwe	28.5.1987

EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF PET ANIMALS

Objectives

To protect pet animals kept by a person or legal entity in any household or in any establishment for trading, for commercial breeding and boarding and in animal sanctuaries.

Provisions

(a) Parties undertake to ensure that pet animals are not caused pain, suffering, distress or abandoned (art. 7);

(b) Parties undertake to encourage the development of information and education programmes so as to promote awareness and knowledge amongst organizations and individuals concerned with the keeping, breeding, training, trading and boarding of pet animals of the provisions and the principles in the Convention (art. 14);

(c) The Parties shall within five years from the entry into force of the Convention and every five years thereafter, and in any case, whenever a majority of the Parties so request, hold multilateral consultations within the Council of Europe examine the application of the Convention and the advisability of revising it or extending any of its provisions (art. 15).

Membership

Open for signature by the Member States of the Council of Europe and subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.

Date of adoption	13.11.1987
Place of adoption	Strasbourg
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe

<u>Signatories and dates of signature</u>	<u>Date of ratification</u>
Belgium	13.11.1987
Denmark	13.11.1987
Germany, Federal Republic of	13.11.1987
Greece	13.11.1987
Italy	13.11.1987
Luxembourg	13.11.1987
Netherlands	13.11.1987
Norway	3. 2.1988
Portugal	13.11.1987
Sweden	14. 3.1989

CONVENTION ON THE REGULATION OF ANTARCTIC MINERAL RESOURCE ACTIVITIES

Objective

To provide for principles, rules and institutions to assess the possible impact on the environment of Antarctic mineral resource activities; to determine the acceptability of those activities; to govern the conduct of the activities; and to ensure that all such activities are undertaken in conformity with the Convention, the aim of the Convention being to prohibit activities that would cause damage to the environment or ecosystems of the Antarctic or affect global or regional climate patterns.

Provisions

(a) The Convention operates within the general framework of the Antarctic Treaty system and does not prejudice any legal position under the Treaty or other components of the system or affect other uses of Antarctica (arts. 2, 9, 10 and 15);

(b) It prohibits mineral resources activities outside the Convention (art. 3);

(c) It provides for rules upon which to judge the acceptability of activities for compliance and for determining liability in case of infraction (arts. 4, 7 and 8);

(d) It prohibits activities in any areas designated as protected under the Antarctic Treaty or the Convention (art. 3);

(e) The Convention creates a Mineral Resources Commission, Scientific Advisory Committees, Regulatory Committees and a special meeting of the Parties and a Secretariat as institutions for the implementation of the Convention (chapter II);

(f) The Convention also provides detailed financial provisions, as well as detailed rules on prospecting exploration and the development of mineral resources activities (chapters III, IV and V);

(g) Detailed rules on settlement of disputes are also set out (chapter VI and annex for an Arbitral Tribunal).

Membership

Open to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatories. After 25 November 1989 open to any State that is a Party to the Antarctic Treaty.

Date of adoption	2. 6.1988
Place of adoption	Wellington
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	New Zealand

Signatories and dates of Signature

Brazil	25.11.1988
Finland	25.11.1988
Sweden	25.11.1988
Uruguay	25.11.1988
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	25.11.1988
United States of America	30.11.1988

JOINT PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF THE
VIENNA CONVENTION AND THE PARIS CONVENTION

Objective

To establish a special link between the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage of 21 May 1963 and the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960 and eliminate possible conflicts arising from the simultaneous application of both Conventions to a Nuclear Incident.

Provisions

(a) The operator of a nuclear installation situated in the territory of a party to either Convention shall be liable in accordance with that Convention for nuclear damage suffered in the territory of a Party to the other Convention and the Protocol;

(b) In case of a nuclear incident outside a nuclear installation in the course of carriage, the Convention applicable is that to which the State in whose territory the nuclear installation is situated is a Party;

(c) Each Convention applies to each incident to the exclusion of the other;

(d) Articles I to XV of the Vienna Convention are applied to the Parties of the Protocol that are Parties to the Paris Convention. Articles 1 to 14 of the Paris Convention are applied to parties of the Protocol that are Parties to the Vienna Convention.

Membership

Restricted to States Parties to the Vienna Convention or the Paris Convention.

Date of adoption	21.9.1988
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
Depositary	International Atomic Energy Agency

	<u>Signatories and dates of signature</u>	<u>Date of ratification/ accession</u>
Argentina	21.9.1988	
Belgium	21.9.1988	
Cameroon	7.12.1988	
Chile	21.9.1988	23.11.1989
Denmark	21.9.1988	26. 5.1989
Egypt	21.9.1988	10. 8.1989
Finland	21.9.1988	
France	21.6.1989	
Germany, Federal Republic of	21.9.1988	
Greece	21.9.1988	
Hungary	20.9.1989	26. 3.1990
Italy	21.9.1988	
Morocco	21.9.1988	
Netherlands	21.9.1988	
Norway	21.9.1988	
Philippines	21.9.1988	

Poland	23.1.1990
Portugal	21.9.1988
Spain	21.9.1988
Sweden	21.9.1988
Switzerland	21.9.1988
Turkey	21.9.1988
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21.9.198

AGREEMENT ON THE NETWORK OF AQUACULTURE CENTRES IN ASIA
AND THE PACIFIC

Objectives

To assist the Member States in their efforts to expand aquaculture development.

Provisions

(a) An Organization for the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (NACA) was established (art. 1);

(b) The Organization is to consolidate the establishment of an expanded network of aquaculture centres to share the responsibility of research, training and information exchange essential to aquaculture development in the region (art. 3);

(c) The Organization is to conduct disciplinary and interdisciplinary research on selected aquafarming systems for adaptation or improvement of technologies and for development of new technologies.

Membership

Open for ratification and accession by States invited to participate in the Conference of Plenipotentiaries at which the Agreement was adopted. Any State that was not invited to participate in the Conference of Plenipotentiaries may accede to the Agreement subject to prior approval by not less than two-thirds of the Members.

Date of adoption	8. 1. 1988
Place of adoption	Bangkok
Date of entry into force	11.11.1990
Language	English
Depositary	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Parties and dates of ratification

Bangladesh	15. 5.1990
China	11. 1.1990
Hong Kong	14.12.1988
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	23. 5.1990
Myanmar	22. 5.1990
Nepal	4. 1.1990
Pakistan	13. 6.1990
Sri Lanka	5. 1.1989
Viet Nam	2. 2.1989

BASEL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS
WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Objectives

To set up obligations for State Parties with a view to: (a) reducing transboundary movements of wastes subject to the Basel Convention to a minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of such wastes; (b) minimizing the amount and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated and ensuring their environmentally sound management (including disposal and recovery operations) as close as possible to the source of generation; (c) assisting developing countries in environmentally sound management of the hazardous and other wastes they generate.

Provisions

(a) Parties prohibiting the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes shall inform the other Parties of their decision pursuant to article 13. The other Parties, when so informed, shall prohibit or shall not permit the export of hazardous wastes to the Parties that have prohibited the import of such waste (art. 4 (1) (a));

(b) Parties are to prohibit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes if the State of import does not consent in writing to the specific import, in the case where the State of import has not prohibited the import of such wastes (art. 4 (1) (c));

(c) Parties are to prohibit all persons under their national jurisdiction from transporting or disposing of hazardous wastes or other type of wastes unless such persons are authorized or allowed to perform such types of operations (art. 4 (7) (a));

(d) Parties are to designate or establish one or more competent authorities as focal points to receive notifications (art. 5);

(e) States of export shall not allow the generator of hazardous wastes or other wastes to commence the transboundary movement until they have received written confirmation that the notifier has received the written consent of the State of import (art. 6);

(f) Parties are to co-operate with each other in order to improve and achieve environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes (art. 10);

(g) In case of an accident occurring during the transboundary movement of hazardous or other wastes or their disposal that is likely to present risks to human health and the environment in other States, those States must be immediately informed (art. 13);

(h) The Convention includes an annex establishing arbitration procedures for settling disputes between Parties.

Membership

The Convention is open for membership to all States and by political and/or economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	22. 3. 1989
Place of adoption	Basel
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

<u>Signatories</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Ratification</u>
Afghanistan	22. 3.89	
Argentina	28. 6.89	
Austria	19. 3.90	
Bahrain	22. 3.89	
Belgium	22. 3.89	
Bolivia	22. 3.89	
Canada	22. 3.89	
Chile	31. 1.90	
China	22. 3.89	
Colombia	22. 3.89	
Cyprus	22. 3.89	
Denmark	22. 3.89	
Ecuador	22. 3.89	
El Salvador	22. 3.90	
Finland	22. 3.89	
France	22. 3.89	
Germany, Democratic Republic	19. 3.90	
Greece	22. 3.89	
Guatemala	22. 3.89	
Haiti	22. 3.89	
Hungary	22. 3.89	21. 5.90
India	15. 3.89	
Ireland	19. 1.90	
Israel	22. 3.89	
Italy	22. 3.89	
Jordan	22. 3.89	22. 6.89
Kuwait	22. 3.89	
Lebanon	22. 3.89	
Liechtenstein	22. 3.89	
Luxembourg	22. 3.89	
Mexico	22. 3.89	
Netherlands	22. 3.89	
New Zealand	18.12.89	
Nigeria	15. 3.90	
Norway	22. 3.89	2. 7.90
Panama	22. 3.89	
Philippines	22. 3.89	
Poland	22. 3.89	
Portugal	26. 6.89	
Saudi Arabia	22. 3.89	7. 3.90
Spain	22. 3.89	
Sweden	22. 3.89	
Switzerland	22. 3.89	31. 1.90
Syrian Arab Republic	11.10.89	
Thailand	22. 3.89	
Turkey	22. 3.89	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22. 3.90	
United Arab Emirates	22. 3.89	
United Kingdom	6.10.89	
United States of America	22. 3.89	
Uruguay	22. 3.89	
Venezuela	22. 3.89	
European Economic Community	22. 3.89	

CONVENTION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF FISHING WITH
LONG DRIFT NETS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Objective

To restrict and prohibit the use of drift nets in the South Pacific region in order to conserve marine living resources.

Provisions

(a) Each Party agrees to take measures not to encourage the use of drift nets by prohibiting their use and the transshipment of catches, by drift net processing or import of products to and from drift net catches and possession of drift nets and by restricting access of vessels using drift nets to ports (art. 3);

(b) Each Party is to take appropriate measures to ensure the application of the Convention and to co-operate in surveillance and enforcement measures (art. 4);

(c) Co-operation between the Parties and with non-parties to implement the Convention (arts. 5, 7 and 8).

(d) Establishment of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) to co-ordinate the implementation of the Convention (arts. 1 and 6).

Membership

Open for signature, ratification and accession by Members of the FFA, or any State in respect of a dependent Territory situated in the Convention area and any dependent Territory within the Convention area that has been authorized to take the appropriate action.

Date of adoption	23.11.1989
Place of adoption	Wellington
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French
Depositary	New Zealand

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON SALVAGE

Objective

To provide for uniform international rules regarding salvage operations in the light of the need for timely operations and to protect the environment.

Provisions

The Convention provides mainly for salvage of commercial vessels in navigable waters. It provides for the rights and duties of a salvor and the contents of contracts of salvage. Article 9 recognizes the right of a coastal State to take measures in accordance with international law to protect its coastline from pollution or threat of pollution from a casualty or acts related thereto that may lead to harmful consequences. The State may give directions in relation to salvage operations. In making such directions, the State shall take into account the need to ensure the success of the salvage operation in order to save life or property and preventing damage to the environment in general.

Special compensation is payable by the owner of the vessel to a salvor in respect of a vessel that by itself or its cargo threatens environmental damage and if the compensation has not been paid under the normal criteria for fixing reward (arts. 13 and 14).

Membership

Open for signature and ratification by any State until 30 June 1990 and open to ratification, accession, acceptance or approval by any State thereafter.

Date of adoption	28. 4. 1989
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
Depositary	International Maritime Organization (IMO)

<u>Signatories</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of ratification</u>
Canada	11. 6.1990	
Denmark	2. 4.1990	
Finland	21. 3.1990	
Germany, Federal Republic of	23. 5.1990	
Ireland	26. 6.1990	
Italy	29. 6.1990	
Mexico	20. 9.1989	
Netherlands	28. 6.1990	
Nigeria	15. 3.1990	11. 10.1990
Norway	26. 3.1990	
Poland	12. 6.1990	
Spain	27. 6.1990	
Sweden	26. 3.1990	
Switzerland	29. 6.1990	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	29. 6.1990	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28. 6.1990	
United States of America	29. 3.1990	
