

143. CONVENTION ON THE REGULATION OF ANTARCTIC MINERAL RESOURCE ACTIVITIES

Objectives

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.

Summary of 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 for signature and subsequent ratification, acceptance or approval by States which participated in the first session of the Fourth Special Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. After 25 November 1989 open for accession by any State that is a Contracting Party to the Antarctic Treaty

Date of adoption	02.06.1988
Place of adoption	Wellington
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	New Zealand

Participant	Signature
Argentina	17.03.1989
Brazil	25.11.1989
Chile	17.03.1989
China	28.06.1989
Czechoslovakia	21.11.1989

Denmark	24.02.1989
Finland	25.11.1988
German Democratic Republic	21.04.1989
Japan	22.11.1989
New Zealand	25.11.1988
Norway	25.11.1988
Poland	24.02.1989
Republic of Korea	25.11.1988
Russian Federation	25.11.1988
Sweden	25.11.1988
South Africa	25.11.1988
United Kingdom	22.03.1989
United States of America	30.11.1988
Uruguay	25.11.1988

144. JOINT PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF THE VIENNA CONVENTION [ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE] AND THE PARTIES CONVENTION [ON THIRD PARTY LIABILITY IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY]

Objectives

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.

Summary of 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 IX 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	21.09.1988
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	27.04.1992
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	International Atomic Energy Agency

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Argentina	21.09.1988			
Belgium	21.09.1988			
Bulgaria		Ac	24.08.1994	24.11.1994
Cameroon	07.12.1988	R	28.10.1991	27.04.1992
Chile	21.09.1988	R	23.11.1989	27.04.1992
Croatia		Ac	10.05.1994	10.08.1994
Czech Republic		Ac	24.03.1994	24.06.1994

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Denmark	21.09.1988	R	26.05.1989	27.04.1992
Egypt	21.09.1988	R	10.08.1989	27.04.1992
Estonia		Ac	09.05.1994	09.08.1994
Finland	21.09.1988	At	03.10.1994	03.01.1995
France	21.06.1989			
Germany	21.09.1988	R	13.06.2001	13.09.2001
Greece	21.09.1988	R	16.05.2001	16.08.2001
Hungary	20.09.1989	Ap	26.03.1990	27.04.1992
Italy	21.09.1988	R	31.07.1991	27.04.1992
Latvia		Ac	15.03.1995	15.06.1995
Lithuania		Ac	20.09.1993	20.12.1993
Morocco	21.09.1988			
Netherlands	21.09.1988	At	01.08.1991	27.04.1992
Norway	21.09.1988	R	11.03.1991	27.04.1992
Philippines	21.09.1988			
Poland		Ac	23.01.1990	27.04.1992
Portugal	21.09.1988			
Romania		Ac	29.12.1992	29.03.1993
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Ac	18.09.2001	18.12.2001
Slovakia		Ac	07.03.1995	07.06.1995
Slovenia		Ac	27.01.1995	27.04.1995
Spain	21.09.1988			
Sweden	21.09.1988	R	27.01.1992	27.04.1992
Switzerland	21.09.1988			
Turkey	21.09.1988			
Ukraine		Ac	24.03.2000	24.06.2000

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
United Kingdom	21.09.1988			

Secretariat

International Atomic Energy Agency
P.O. Box 200, Wagramer Strasse 5
A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Tel: (431) 2600-0
Fax: (431) 2600-7
E-mail: Official.Mail@iaea.org

145. AGREEMENT ON THE NETWORK OF AQUACULTURE CENTERS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Objectives

To assist the member States in their efforts to expand aquaculture development.

Summary of 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 centers 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	08.01.1988
Place of adoption	Bangkok
Date of entry into force	11.01.1990
Language	English
Depositary	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date
Australia		Ac	01.07.1998
Bangladesh		Ac	15.05.1990
Cambodia		Ac	23.04.1992
China	08.01.1988	Ac	11.01.1990
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		Ac	23.05.1990
India		Ac	04.06.1992
Malaysia		Ac	04.07.1991
Myanmar		Ac	22.05.1990
Nepal	08.01.1988	R	04.01.1990
Pakistan		Ac	28.01.1991

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date
Philippines		Ac	29.11.2000
Sri Lanka	05.09.1988	R	05.01.1989
Thailand		Ac	28.03.1994
Viet Nam		Ac	02.02.1989

Note: China, with respect to Hong Kong, signed and ratified the Agreement on 14.12.1988.

Secretariat

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
Telephone: +39 06 5705 1
Fax: +39 06 5705 3152
Telex: 625852/610181 FAO I/
Cable address: FOODAGRI ROME
Email: FAO-HQ@fao.org

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

Objectives

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

Summary of 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 14 December 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 (art. 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 cooperate 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 emission 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 members States of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as States having consultative status with the Commission and Regional Economic Integration Organizations constituted by sovereign States Members of ECE.

Date of adoption	31.10.1988
Place of adoption	Sofia
Date of entry into force	14. 2.1991
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)/ Succession (S)	Date of deposit
Austria	01.11.1988	R	15.01.1990
Belarus	01.11.1988	At	08.06.1989
Belgium	01.11.1988	R	08.11.2000

Bulgaria	01.11.1988	R	30.03.1989
Canada	01.11.1988	R	25.01.1991
Cyprus		Ac	02.09.2004
Czech Republic		S	30.09.1993
Denmark	01.11.1988	At	01.03.1993
Estonia		Ac	07.03.2000
European Community		Ac	17.12.1993
Finland	01.11.1988	R	01.02.1990
France	01.11.1988	Ap	20.07.1989
Germany	01.11.1988	R	16.11.1990
Greece	01.11.1988	R	29.04.1998
Hungary	03.05.1989	At	12.11.1991
Ireland	01.05.1989	R	17.10.1994
Italy	01.11.1988	R	19.05.1992
Liechtenstein	01.11.1988	R	24.03.1994
Luxembourg	01.11.1988	R	04.10.1990
Netherlands ¹³⁴	01.11.1988	At	11.10.1989
Norway	01.11.1988	R	11.10.1989
Poland	01.11.1988		
Russian Federation	01.11.1988	At	21.06.1989
Slovakia		S	28.05.1993
Spain	01.11.1988	R	04.12.1990
Sweden	01.11.1988	R	27.07.1990
Switzerland	01.11.1988	R	18.09.1990
Ukraine	01.11.1988	At	24.07.1989
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	01.11.1988	R	15.10.1990
United States of America	01.11.1988	At	13.07.1989

¹³⁴For the Kingdom in Europe

147. 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.

Summary of 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) State 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 cooperate 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 political and/or economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	22.03.1989
Place of adoption	Basel, Switzerland
Date of entry into force	05.05.1992
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At) Succession (S)	Date
Afghanistan	22 .03.1989		
Albania		Ac	29.06.1999
Algeria		Ac	15.09.1998
Andorra		Ac	23.07.1999
Antigua and Barbuda		Ac	05.04.1993
Argentina	28 .06.1989	R	27.06.1991
Armenia		Ac	01 10.1999
Australia		Ac	05 02.1992
Austria	19 .03.1990	R	12.01.1993
Azerbaijan		Ac	01.06.2001
Bahamas		Ac	12.08.1992
Bahrain	22 03.1989	R	15.10.1992
Bangladesh		Ac	01.04.1993
Barbados		Ac	24.08.1995
Belarus		Ac	10.12.1999
Belgium	22 .03.1989	R	01.11.1993
Belize		Ac	23.05.1997
Benin		Ac	04.12.1997
Bhutan		Ac	26.08.2002
Bolivia	22.03.1989	R	15.11.1996
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Ac	16.03.2001
Botswana		Ac	20.05.1998
Brazil		Ac	01.10.1992
Brunei Darussalam		Ac	16.12.2002

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At) Succession (S)	Date
Bulgaria		Ac	16.02.1996
Burkina Faso		Ac	04.11.1999
Burundi		Ac	06.01.1997
Cambodia		Ac	02.03.2001
Cameroon		Ac	09.02.2001
Canada	22.03.1989	R	28.08.1992
Cape Verde		Ac	02.07.1999
Chad		Ac	10.03.2004
Chile	31.01.1990	R	11.08.1992
China	22.03.1990	R	17.12.1991
Colombia	22.03.1989	R	31.12.1996
Comoros		Ac	31.10.1994
Cook Islands		Ac	29.06.2004
Costa Rica		Ac	07.03.1995
Côte d'Ivoire		Ac	01.12.1994
Croatia		Ac	09.05.1994
Cuba		Ac	03.10.1994
Cyprus	22.03.1989	R	17.09.1992
Czech Republic		S	30.09.1993
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Ac	06.10.1994
Denmark	22.03.1989	Ap	06.02.1994
Djibouti		Ac	31.05.2002
Dominica		Ac	05.05.1998
Dominican Republic		Ac	10.07.2000
Ecuador	22.03.989	R	23.02.1993

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At) Succession (S)	Date
Egypt		Ac	08.01.1993
El Salvador	22.03.1990	R	13.12.1991
Equatorial Guinea		Ac	07.02.2003
Eritrea		Ac	10.03.2005
Estonia		Ac	21.07.1992
Ethiopia		Ac	12.04.2000
European Community	22.03.1989	Ap	07.02.1994
Finland	22.03.1989	At	19.11.1991
France	22.03.1989	Ap	07.01.1991
Gambia		Ac	15.12.1997
Georgia		Ac	20.05.1999
Germany	23.10.1989	R	21.04.1995
Ghana		Ac	30.05.2003
Greece	22.03.1989	R	04.08.1994
Guatemala	22.03.1989	R	15.05.1995
Guinea		Ac	26.04.1995
Guinea-Bissau		Ac	09.02.2005
Guyana		Ac	04.04.2001
Haiti	22.03.1989		
Honduras		Ac	27.12.1995
Hungary	22.03.1989	Ap	21.05.1990
Iceland		Ac	28.06.1995
India	15.03.1990	R	24.06.1992
Indonesia		Ac	20.09.1993
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Ac	05.01.1993

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At) Succession (S)	Date
Ireland	19.01.1990	R	07.02.1994
Israel	22.03.1989	R	14.12.1994
Italy	22.03.1989	R	07.02.1994
Jamaica		Ac	23.01.2003
Japan		Ac	17.09.1993
Jordan	22.03.1989	Ap	22.06.1989
Kazakhstan		Ac	03.06.2003
Kenya		Ac	01.06.2000
Kiribati		Ac	07.09.2000
Kuwait	22.03.1989	R	11.10.1993
Kyrgyzstan		Ac	13.08.1996
Latvia		Ac	14.04.1992
Lebanon	22.03.1989	R	21.12.1994
Lesotho		Ac	31.05.2000
Liberia		Ac	22.09.2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Ac	12.07.2001
Liechtenstein	22.03.1989	R	27.01.1992
Lithuania		Ac	22.04.1999
Luxembourg	22.03.1989	R	07.02.1994
Madagascar		Ac	02.06.1999
Malawi		Ac	21.04.1994
Malaysia		Ac	08.10.1993
Maldives		Ac	28.04.1992
Mali		Ac	05.12.2000
Malta		Ac	19.06.2000

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At) Succession (S)	Date
Marshall Islands		Ac	27.01.2003
Mauritania		Ac	16.08.1996
Mauritius		Ac	24.11.1992
Mexico	22.03.1989	R	22.02.1991
Micronesia (Federated States of)		Ac	06.09.1995
Monaco		Ac	31.08.1992
Mongolia		Ac	15.04.1997
Morocco		Ac	28.12.1995
Mozambique		Ac	13.03.1997
Namibia		Ac	15.05.1995
Nauru		Ac	12.11.2001
Nepal		Ac	15.10.1996
Netherlands	22.03.1989	At	16.04.1993
New Zealand	18.12.1989	R	20.12.1994
Nicaragua		Ac	03.06.1997
Niger		Ac	17.06.1998
Nigeria	15.03.1990	R	13.03.1991
Norway	22.03.1989	R	02.07.1990
Oman		Ac	08.02.1995
Pakistan		Ac	26.07.1994
Panama	22.03.1989	R	22.02.1991
Papua New Guinea		Ac	01.09.1995
Paraguay		Ac	28.09.1995
Peru		Ac	23.11.1993
Philippines	22.03.1989	R	21.10.1993

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At) Succession (S)	Date
Poland	22.03.1990	R	20.03.1992
Portugal	26.06.1989	R	26.01.1994
Qatar		Ac	09.08.1995
Republic of Korea		Ac	28.02.1994
Republic of Moldova		Ac	02.07.1998
Romania		Ac	27.02.1991
Russian Federation	22.03.1990	R	31.01.1995
Rwanda		Ac	07.01.2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis		Ac	07.09.1994
Saint Lucia		Ac	09.12.1993
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Ac	02.12.1996
Samoa		Ac	22.03.2002
Saudi Arabia	22.03.1989	R	07.03.1990
Senegal		Ac	10.11.1992
Serbia and Montenegro		Ac	18.04.2000
Seychelles		Ac	11.05.1993
Singapore		Ac	02.01.1996
Slovakia		S	28.05.1993
Slovenia		Ac	07.10.1993
South Africa		Ac	05.05.1994
Spain	22.03.1989	R	07.02.1994
Sri Lanka		Ac	28.08.1992
Swaziland		Ac	08.08.2005
Sweden	22.03.1989	R	02.08.1991
Switzerland	22.13.1989	R	31.01.1990

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At) Succession (S)	Date
Syrian Arab Republic	11.10. 1989	R	22.01.1992
Thailand	22.03.1990	R	24.11.1997
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Ac	16.07.1997
Togo		Ac	02.07.2004
Trinidad and Tobago		Ac	18.02.1994
Tunisia		Ac	11.10.1995
Turkey	22.03.1989	R	22.06.1994
Turkmenistan		Ac	25.09.1996
Uganda		Ac	11.03.1999
Ukraine		Ac	08.10.1999
United Arab Emirates	22.03.1989	R	17.11.1992
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	06.10.1989	R	07.02.1994
United Republic of Tanzania		Ac	07.04.1993
United States of America	22.03.1990		
Uruguay	22.03.1989	R	20.12.1991
Uzbekistan		Ac	07.02.1996
Venezuela (Bolivarian republic of)	22.03.1989	R	03.03.1998
Viet Nam		Ac	13.03.1995
Yemen		Ac	21.02.1996
Zambia		Ac	15.11.1994

148. CONVENTION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF FISHING WITH LONG DRIFT NETS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Objectives

To restrict and prohibit the use of drift nets in the South Pacific region in order to conserve marine living resources.

Summary of 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 cooperate in surveillance and enforcement measures (art. 4);

(c) Cooperation 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 to coordinate the implementation of the Convention (arts. 1 and 6).

Membership

Open for signature, ratification and accession by Members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, 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 appropriate action.

Date of adoption	24.11.1989
Place of adoption	Wellington
Date of entry into force	17.05.1991
Languages	English, French
Depositary	New Zealand

(Status as of 1 August 1999)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Australia	02.02.1990	R	06.07.1992	06.07.1992
Cook Islands	29.11.1989	R	24.01.1990	17.05.1994
Fiji	11.08.1993	R	18.01.1994	18.01.1994
France	30.04.1990			
Kiribati	13.02.1990	R	10.01.1992	10.01.1992
Marshall Islands	29.11.1989			
Micronesia, Federated States of	29.11.1989	R	20.12.1990	17.05.1991
Nauru	13.02.1990	R	14.10.1992	14.10.1992
New Zealand	29.11.1989	R	17.05.1991	17.05.1991

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Niue	29.11.1989	R	09.06.1997	09.06.1997
Palau	29.11.1989	R	21.01.1999	21.01.1999
Samoa		Ac	09.09.1996	09.09.1996
Solomon Islands	07.03.1991	R	19.01.1998	19.01.1998
Tokelau	29.11.1989	R	17.05.1991	17.05.1991
Tuvalu	13.02.1990			
United States of America	14.11.1990	R	28.02.1992	28.02.1992
Vanuatu	13.02.1990			

Secretariat

Forum Fisheries Agency
PO Box 629 Honiara
Solomon Islands
Tel: +(677) 21124
Fax: +(677) 23995
E-mail: info@ffa.int

149. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON SALVAGE

Objectives

To provide for uniform international rules regarding salvage operations in the light of the need for timely operations and to protect the environment.

Summary of 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	28.04.1989
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	14.07.1996
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Chinese
Depositary	International Maritime Organization

(Status as of 31 December 2003)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into Force
Australia		Ac	08.01.1997	08.01.1998
Canada	11.06.1990	R	14.11.1994	14.07.1996
China ¹³⁵		Ac	30.03.1994	14.07.1996
Croatia		Ac	10.09.1998	10.09.1999
Denmark	02.04.1990	R	30.05.1995	14.07.1996
Dominica		Ac	31.08.2001	31.08.2002
Egypt		Ac	14.03.1991	14.07.1996
Estonia		Ac	31.07.2001	31.07.2002
Finland	21.03.1990			
France		Ac	21.12.2001	21.12.2002

¹³⁵ With a declaration.

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into Force
Georgia		Ac	25.08.1995	25.08.1996
Germany	23.05.1990	R	08.10.2001	08.10.2002
Greece		Ac	03.06.1996	03.06.1997
Guinea		Ac	02.10.2002	02.10.2003
Guyana		Ac	10.12.1997	10.12.1998
Iceland		Ac	21.03.2002	21.03.2003
India		Ac	18.10.1995	18.10.1996
Iran, Islamic Republic of		Ac	01.08.1994	14.07.1996
Ireland	26.06.1990	R	06.01.1995	14.07.1996
Italy	29.06.1990	R	14.07.1995	14.07.1996
Jordan		Ac	03.10.1995	03.10.1996
Kenya		Ac	21.07.1999	21.07.2000
Latvia		Ac	17.03.1999	17.03.2000
Lithuania		Ac	15.11.1999	15.11.2000
Marshall Islands		Ac	16.10.1995	16.10.1996
Mauritius		Ac	17.12.2002	17.12.2003
Mexico	20.09.1989	R	10.10.1991	14.07.1996
Netherlands	28.06.1990	R	10.12.1997	10.12.1998
New Zealand		Ac	16.10.2002	16.10.2003
Nigeria	15.03.1990	R	11.10.1990	14.07.1996
Norway	26.03.1990	R	03.12.1996	03.12.1997
Oman		Ac	14.10.1991	14.07.1996
Poland	12.06.1990			
Romania		Ac	18.05.2001	18.05.2002
Russian Federation	29.06.1990	R	25.05.1999	25.05.2000
Saudi Arabia		Ac	16.12.1991	14.07.1996

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into Force
Sierra Leone		Ac	26.07.2001	26.07.2002
Sweden	26.03.1990	R	19.12.1995	19.12.1996
Switzerland	29.06.1990	R	12.03.1993	14.07.1996
Syrian Arab Republic		Ac	19.03.2002	19.03.2003
Tonga		Ac	18.09.2003	18.09.2004
Tunisia		Ac	05.05.1999	05.05.2000
United Arab Emirates		Ac	04.10.1993	14.07.1996
United Kingdom	28.06.1990	R	29.09.1994	14.07.1996
United States of America	29.03.1990	R	27.03.1992	14.07.1996
Vanuatu		Ac	18.02.1999	18.02.2000

Secretariat

International Maritime Organization
 4 Albert Embankment
 London SE1 7SR
 United Kingdom
 Tel: + 44 (0)20 7735 7611
 Fax: + 44 (0)20 7587 3241

150. CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED DURING CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD, RAIL AND INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS

Objectives

To encourage technically safe methods of carrying dangerous goods by road, rail and inland navigation vessels, by prescribing uniform rules of liability, and for adequate and prompt compensation where damage occurs.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Definition of special terms used in the Convention, such as “carriage by road”, “carriage by rail”, “carriage by inland navigation vessel”, “damage”, “preventive measures” (art. 1);
- (b) Specification of the scope of application of the Convention. The Convention applies to incidents occurring and to damage caused in States Parties (art. 2); it covers claims not provided for in contracts for carriage of goods; but it does not cover situations where the dangerous goods are loaded in a vehicle carried by a sea-going ship, sea-borne craft or aircraft (art. 3);
- (c) Specification of liability provisions under the Convention, including evidentiary matters, mode of determining causation of damage, and apportionment of responsibility (arts. 5, 6, 7 and 8);
- (d) Provisions for limits on the liability of carriers, with reference to loss of life or personal injury, and to other claims (art. 10); and provision concerning securities for, and procedures of meeting the financial liabilities falling due (arts. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16);
- (e) Obligation placed on States Parties to enact domestic legislation giving effect to the Convention (art. 17);
- (f) Prescription of limitation periods for claims under the Convention (art. 18);
- (g) Specification of procedures for making claims under the Convention, and of the authority of juridical determinations made (arts. 19 and 20);
- (h) Provision regarding amendments to the limits of liability specified in article 9 of the Convention (art. 29);
- (i) Provision for denunciation of the Convention by Contracting States.

Membership

The Convention is open for signature by all States and subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Date of adoption	10.10.1989
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Germany	01.02.1990		
Liberia		Ac	16.09.2005
Morocco	28.12.1990		

151. PROTOCOL [TO THE KUWAIT REGIONAL CONVENTION] CONCERNING MARINE POLLUTION RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF¹³⁶

Objectives

To set out measures to prevent and control marine pollution from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties to require that all appropriate measures are taken to prevent, abate and control marine pollution from offshore operations (operations conducted for exploration of oil or natural gas or for exploiting those resources) in those parts of the continental shelf covered by the Protocol within their respective jurisdictions, and to take, individually or jointly, all appropriate steps to combat such pollution (Art. II);

(b) Provides for provisions concerning licensing of offshore operations by each Party, including requirements of environmental impact assessment before licensing (Art. III and IV);

(c) Each Party to endeavour to ensure that offshore operation within its jurisdiction does not cause unjustifiable interference with lawful navigation, fishing or any other activities concerned (Art. V.I);

(d) Each Party to take practicable measures to ensure safety and preparedness for dealing with accidental pollution at every offshore installations, including certification of offshore installations (Art. VI, VII and VIII);

(e) Each Party to take practicable measures to control the discharge and disposal into the Sea from offshore installations and its operations (Art. IX and X); to regulate the use of chemicals at offshore installations (Art. XI); to regulate on collection and disposal of all unwanted substances or articles from offshore operations (Art. XI); to regulate on the maintenance and removal of offshore installations (Art. XIII).

Membership

Open to any State which is party to the Kuwait Regional Convention for Co-operation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution.

Date of adoption	29.03.1989
Place of adoption	Kuwait
Date of entry into force	17.02.1990
Language	Arabic, English, Persian
Depositary	Kuwait

Participant	Ratification	Entry into force
Bahrain	16.05.1990	14.08.1990
Iran	01.04.1992	30.06.1992
Iraq	11.11.1989	17.02.1990
Kuwait	30.10.1989	17.02.1990
Oman	19.11.1989	17.02.1990

¹³⁶ Protocol to the Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution.

Participant	Ratification	Entry into force
Qatar	21.05.1989	17.02.1990
Saudi Arabia	04.11.1989	17.02.1990
United Arab Emirates	17.04.1990	16.07.1990

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

Objectives

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

Summary of provisions

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	21.09.1989
Place of adoption	Paipa, Colombia
Date of entry into force	18.10.1994
Language	Spanish
Depositary	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Chile	21.09.1989	16.12.1993
Colombia	21.09.1989	
Ecuador	21.09.1989	
Panama	21.09.1989	08.08.1991
Peru	21.09.1989	18.08.1995

153. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC AGAINST RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

Objectives

To prohibit the dumping of radioactive wastes in the South-East Pacific region.

Summary of 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 cooperate 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 the South-East Pacific.

Date of adoption	21.09.1989
Place of adoption	Paipa, Colombia
Date of entry into force	25.01.1995
Language	Spanish
Depositary	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Chile	21.09.1989	30.04.1992
Colombia	21.09.1989	09.12.1999
Ecuador	21.09.1989	
Panama	21.09.1989	27.03.1991
Peru	21.09.1989	

154. CONVENTION CONCERNING SAFETY IN THE USE OF CHEMICALS AT WORK

Objectives

Enhancement of the existing legal framework for occupational safety, by regulating the management of chemicals in the workplace, with the broad purpose of protecting the environment and the public, and with the specific objective of protecting workers from harmful effects of chemicals.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Scope of the Convention: it applies to all branches of economic activity involving the use of chemicals, subject to exceptions approved by the most representative workers' body in any State Party (art. 1);
- (b) Definitions of terms, including "hazardous chemical", "branches of economic activity", "workers" representatives" (art. 2);
- (c) Provisions regarding classification, labeling and marking of chemicals (arts. 6, 7 and 8);
- (d) Imposition of specific obligations on suppliers of chemicals (art. 9), and on employers whose employee have to handle chemicals (arts. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16);
- (e) Provisions regarding the rights of workers who are employed in establishments where chemicals are used (art. 18);
- (f) Obligations to ensure safety, placed on States which export chemicals (art. 19).

Membership

The Convention is open to the Members of the International Labour Organization.

Date of adoption	25.06.1990
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	04.11.1993
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Director-General of International Labour Office

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Ratification
Brazil	23.12.1996
Burkina Faso	15.09.1997
China	11.01.1995
Colombia	06.09.1994
Italy	03.07.2002
Republic of Korea	11.04.2003
Mexico	17.09.1992
Norway	26.11.1993
Poland	19.05.2005

Participant	Ratification
Sweden	04.11.1992
Tanzania, United Republic of	15.03.1999
Zimbabwe	27.08.1998

Secretariat

International Labour Office
4, route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland
Tel: +41.22.799.7149
Fax: +41.22.799.7139
Email: infororm@ilo.org

155. AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF SEALS IN THE WADDEN SEA

Objectives

To promote close cooperation amongst the Parties in the conservation of the seal population in the Wadden Sea, thus enhancing also the existing legal framework for the conservation of migratory species of wild animals, as provided for in the 1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Definition of the special terms used in the Agreement, such as “seal”, “Agreement Area”, “habitat” (art. II);
- (b) Obligation placed on the Parties to develop a management plan for the seal population, based on specific knowledge (arts. IV and V);
- (c) Duty placed on the Parties to prohibit the taking of seals from the Wadden Sea, subject to exceptions made by competent authorities for limited purpose (art. VI);
- (d) Duty placed on the Parties to preserve the habitats that harbour the seal population (art. VII); the Parties are to take measures to reduce the pollution of the North Sea, as part of their obligation in the protection of the Agreement Area (art. VIII);
- (E) Provision for the settlement of disputes (art. XIII).

Membership

Not specified.

Date of adoption	16.10.1990
Place of adoption	Bonn
Date of entry into force	01.10.1991
Languages	Danish, Dutch, English, German
Depositary	Germany

Participant	Signature	Ratification Acceptance Approval Accession
Denmark	13.10.1990	01.10.1991
Germany	13.10.1990	01.10.1991
Netherlands	13.10.1990	01.10.1991

Secretariat

The Common Wadden Sea Secretariat (CWSS)
 Virchowstr. 1
 D - 26382 Wilhelmshaven
 Phone: +49 (0)4421 9108 0 (operator)
 Fax: +49 (0)4421 9108 30
 e-mail: info@waddensea-secretariat.org

156. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON OIL POLLUTION PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND COOPERATION

Objectives

To strengthen the legal framework for the control of environmental pollution by oil, in general, and marine pollution by oil in particular, by providing a basis for preparedness, and for a response-capability, to deal with incidents of oil pollution in the marine environment.

Summary of provisions

(a) Prescription for a general duty for the Parties to take appropriate measures to prepare for and respond to any oil pollution incident (art. 1);

(b) Definition of terms used in the Convention, such as “oil pollution incident”, “offshore unit”, “sea ports and oil handling facilities” (art. 2);

(c) Imposition on the Parties of a duty to ensure that all ships flying their flags have made oil pollution emergency plans on the basis of prescriptions in the Convention (art. 3);

(d) Requirement that the Parties should impose on ships flying their flags have made oil pollution emergency plans on the basis of prescriptions in the Convention (art. 3);

(e) Provisions for collaborative initiatives, in research and development, and in technical operations, in the search by the Parties for appropriate controls to oil pollution incidents (arts. 8, 9 and 10);

(f) The Convention contains an annex on the reimbursement of costs of assistance.

Membership

The Convention is open to all States subject to: signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or to signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or accession.

Date of adoption	30.11.1990
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	13.05.1995
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization

(Status as of 31 December 2003)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Approval (Ap) Definitive signature (DS) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Angola	Ac	04.10.2001	04.01.2002
Antigua and Barbuda	Ac	05.01.1999	05.04.1999
Argentina	R	13.07.1994	13.05.1995
Australia	Ac	06.07.1992	13.05.1995
Bahamas	Ac	04.10.2001	04.01.2002

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Approval (Ap) Definitive signature (DS) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Brazil	R	21.07.1998	21.10.1998
Bulgaria	Ac	05.04.2001	05.07.2001
Canada	Ac	07.03.1994	13.05.1995
Cape Verde	Ac	04.07.2003	04.10.2003
Chile	Ac	15.10.1997	15.01.1998
China ¹³⁷	Ac	30.03.1998	30.06.1998
Comoros	Ac	05.01.2000	05.04.2000
Croatia	Ac	12.01.1998	12.04.1998
Denmark ¹³⁸	R	22.10.1996	22.01.1997
Djibouti	Ac	19.01.1998	19.04.1998
Dominica	Ac	31.08.2001	30.11.2001
Ecuador	R	29.01.2002	29.04.2003
Egypt	R	29.06.1992	13.05.1995
El Salvador	Ac	09.10.1995	09.01.1996
Finland	Ap	21.07.1993	13.05.1995
France	Ap	06.11.1992	13.05.1995
Georgia	Ac	20.02.1996	20.05.1996
Germany	R	15.02.1995	15.05.1995
Greece	R	07.03.1995	07.06.1995
Guinea	Ac	02.10.2002	02.01.2003
Guyana	Ac	10.12.1997	10.03.1998
Iceland	R	21.06.1993	13.05.1995
India	Ac	17.11.1997	17.02.1998
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Ac	25.02.1998	25.05.1998

¹³⁷ Applies to the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions of China with effect from 01.05.2001.

¹³⁸ With a reservation.

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Approval (Ap) Definitive signature (DS) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Ireland	Ac	26.04.2001	26.07.2001
Israel	R	24.03.1999	24.06.1999
Italy	R	02.03.1999	02.06.1999
Jamaica	Ac	08.09.2000	08.12.2000
Japan	Ac	17.10.1995	17.01.1996
Kenya	Ac	21.07.1999	21.10.1999
Latvia	Ac	30.11.2001	28.02.2002
Liberia	Ac	05.10.1995	05.01.1996
Lithuania	Ac	23.12.2002	23.03.2003
Madagascar	Ac	20.05.2002	20.08.2002
Malaysia	Ac	30.07.1997	30.10.1997
Malta	Ac	21.01.2003	21.04.2003
Marshall Islands	Ac	16.10.1995	16.01.1996
Mauritania	Ac	22.11.1999	22.02.2000
Mauritius	Ac	02.12.1999	02.03.2000
Mexico	Ac	13.05.1994	13.05.1995
Monaco	Ac	19.10.1999	19.01.2000
Morocco	R	29.04.2003	29.07.2003
Netherlands	R	01.12.1994	13.05.1995
New Zealand	Ac	02.07.1999	02.10.1999
Nigeria	Ac	25.05.1993	13.05.5995
Norway	R	08.03.1994	13.05.1995
Pakistan	Ac	21.07.1993	13.05.1995
Peru	Ac	24.04.2002	24.07.2003
Poland	R	12.06.2003	12.09.2003
Republic of Korea	Ac	09.11.1999	09.02.2000

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Approval (Ap) Definitive signature (DS) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Romania	Ac	17.11.2000	17.02.2001
Senegal	R	24.03.1994	13.05.1995
Seychelles	Ac	26.06.1992	13.05.1995
Singapore	Ac	10.03.1999	10.06.1999
Slovenia	Ac	31.05.2001	31.08.2001
Spain	R	12.01.1994	13.05.1995
Sweden	R	30.03.1992	13.05.1995
Switzerland	Ac	04.07.1996	04.10.1996
Syrian Arab Republic	Ac	14.03.2003	14.06.2003
Thailand	Ac	20.04.2000	20.07.2000
Tonga	Ac	01.02.1996	01.05.1996
Trinidad and Tobago	Ac	06.03.2000	06.06.2000
Tunisia	Ac	23.10.1995	23.01.1996
United Kingdom ¹³⁹	Ac	16.09.1997	16.12.1997
United States of America	R	27.03.1992	13.05.1995
Uruguay	DS	27.09.1994	13.05.1995
Vanuatu	Ac	18.02.1999	18.05.1999
Venezuela	R	12.12.1994	13.05.1995

Secretariat

International Maritime Organization
 4 Albert Embankment
 London SE1 7SR
 United Kingdom
 Tel: + 44 (0)20 7735 7611
 Fax: + 44 (0)20 7587 3241
 E-mail: publications-sales@imo.org

¹³⁹ Accession by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective in respect of the Isle of Man with effect from 16 May 2003.

157. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AGAINST POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES¹⁴⁰

Objectives

To set out measures to control marine pollution from land-based sources, in particular discharges, in the area covered by the Protocol.

Summary of provisions

(a) Applies to the Sea Area as defined in article II, paragraph (a) of the Kuwait Regional Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution, together with the waters on the landward side of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Parties is measured and extending, in the case of watercourses, up to the freshwater limit and including intertidal zones and salt-water marshes communicating with the sea (referred to as "Protocol Area", Article II).

(b) Applies to discharges reaching the Protocol Area from land-based sources within the territories of the Parties, in particular: from outfalls and pipelines discharging into the sea; through rivers, canals or other watercourses, including underground watercourses; from fixed or mobile offshore facilities serving purposes other than exploration and exploitation of the sea bed, its subsoil and the continental shelf; and from any other land-based sources situated within the territories of the Parties, whether through water, through the atmosphere or directly from the coast (Article III).

(c) Parties to undertake to implement the action programmes based on source control, and for that purpose, to develop and implement, jointly or individually, necessary programmes and measures (Article IV); to give due consideration to the development of new industries and to undertake to implement, to the extent possible, industrial location planning programmes for joint and/or combined effluent treatment (Article V).

(d) Parties to develop and adopt, in cooperation with competent international organizations: regional guidelines/standards/criteria for the quality of sea-water used for the purposes of protecting human health, living resources and ecosystems; regional regulations for the waste discharge and/or degree of treatment for all significant types of land-based sources; stricter local regulations for wastes discharge and/or degree of treatment for specific sources based on local pollution problems and desirable water usage considerations; Parties also to adopt programmes for the implementation of the above measures; polluters are required to obtain a permit to discharge from the competent State authorities (Article VI).

(e) Provides for provisions concerning: collection of data on natural conditions of the Protocol Area and inputs in it of substances or energy causing or potentially causing pollution from land-based sources, assessment of the level of pollution within Parties' (Article VII); environmental impact assessment during planning and implementation of development projects (Article VIII); scientific and technological cooperation and relevant assistance among Parties (Article IX); cooperation among Parties that share watercourses (Article XI); information exchange (Article XII); responsibility and liability for damage (Article XIII); and institutional arrangements (Article XIV).

Membership

Open to any State Party to the Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution

Date of adoption	21.02.1990
Place of adoption	Kuwait
Date of entry into force	02.01.1993
Language	Arabic, English, Persian
Depositary	Kuwait

¹⁴⁰ Protocol to the Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution.

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Bahrain	R	16.5.1990	02.01.1993
Iran	R	14.6.1993	12.09.1993
Kuwait	R	23.5.1992	02.01.1993
Oman	Ac	9.12.1991	02.01.1993
Qatar	R	23.2.1992	02.01.1993
Saudi Arabia	R	04.10.1992	02.01.1993

158. PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION

Objectives

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.

Summary of 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 cooperate 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);

(d) The parties undertake to cooperate 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 cooperate 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 cooperation, 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	18.01.1990
Place of adoption	Kingstone
Date of entry into force	18.06.2000
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Colombia

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Antigua and Barbuda	18.01.1990			
Barbados			Nov 2002	
Colombia	18.01.1990	R	05.01.1998	
Cuba	18.01.1990	R	04.08.1998	
Dominican Republic		Ac	24.11.1998	
France	18.01.1990	R	05.04.2002	
Guatemala	18.01.1990			
Jamaica	18.01.1990			
Mexico	18.01.1990			
Netherlands	18.01.1990	R	02.03.1992	01.04.1992
Panama	16.01.1991	R	27.09.1996	
St. Lucia	18.01.1990	R	25.04.2000	
St. Vincent and Grenadines	26.07.1991	R	26.07.1991	25.08.1991
Trinidad and Tobago	18.01.1990	R	10.08.1999	
United Kingdom	18.01.1990			
United States of America	18.01.1990	R	16.04.2003	
Venezuela	18.01.1990	R	28.01.1997	

159. [LONDON] AMENDMENT TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Objectives

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.

Summary of 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 if 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 chlorofluorocarbons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform, substances not previously covered by the Protocol;
- (e) Adopt a new annex comprising transitional substances.

Membership

Open to the Parties to the Montreal on Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

Date of adoption	29.06.1990
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	10.08.1992
Language	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Afghanistan	Ac	17.06.2004
Algeria	Ac	20.10.1992
Antigua and Barbuda	Ac	23.02.1993
Argentina	R	04.12.1992
Armenia	At	26.11.2003

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Australia	At	11.08.1992
Austria	R	11.12.1992
Azerbaijan	Ac	12.06.1996
Bahamas	Ac	04.05.1993
Bahrain	At	23.12.1992
Bangladesh	R	18.03.1994
Barbados	At	20.07.1994
Belarus	R	10.06.1996
Belgium	R	05.10.1993
Belize	Ac	09.01.1998
Benin	R	21.06.2000
Bhutan	Ac	23.08.2004
Bolivia	Ac	03.10.1994
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ac	11.08.2003
Botswana	Ac	13.05.1997
Brazil	At	01.10.1992
Bulgaria	R	28.04.1999
Burkina Faso	R	10.06.1994
Burundi	At	18.10.2001
Cameroon	At	08.06.1992
Canada	At	05.07.1990
Cape Verde	Ac	31.07.2001
Chad	R	30.05.2001
Chile	At	09.04.1992
China	Ac	14.06.1991
Colombia	Ac	06.12.1993

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Comoros	Ac	31.10.1994
Congo	R	16.11.1994
Cook Islands	Ac	22.12.2003
Costa Rica	R	11.11.1998
Côte d'Ivoire	R	18.05.1994
Croatia	R	15.10.1993
Cuba	R	19.10.1998
Cyprus	At	11.10.1994
Czech Republic	Ac	18.12.1996
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Ac	17.06.1999
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ac	30.11.1994
Denmark	At	20.12.1991
Djibouti	Ac	30.07.1999
Dominica	Ac	31.03.1993
Dominican Republic	Ac	24.12.2001
Ecuador	R	23.02.1993
Egypt	R	13.01.1993
El Salvador	Ac	08.12.2000
Eritrea	Ac	05.07.2005
Estonia	R	12.04.1999
European Community	Ap	20.12.1991
Fiji	Ac	09.12.1994
Finland	At	20.12.1991
France	Ap	12.02.1992
Gabon	Ac	04.12.2000

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Gambia	R	13.03.1995
Georgia	Ac	12.07.2000
Germany	R	27.12.1991
Ghana	R	24.07.1992
Greece	R	11.05.1993
Grenada	Ac	07.12.1993
Guatemala	Ac	21.01.2002
Guinea	Ac	25.06.1992
Guinea Bissau	Ac	12.11.2002
Guyana	At	23.07.1999
Haiti	Ac	29.03.2000
Honduras	R	24.01.2002
Hungary	Ap	09.11.1993
Iceland	R	16.06.1993
India	Ac	19.06.1992
Indonesia	R	26.06.1992
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	At	04.08.1997
Ireland	At	20.12.1991
Israel	Ac	30.06.1992
Italy	Ap	21.02.1992
Jamaica	Ac	31.03.1993
Japan	At	04.09.1991
Jordan	R	12.11.1993
Kazakhstan	Ac	26.07.2001
Kenya	R	27.09.1994
Kiribati	Ac	09.08.2004

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Kuwait	Ac	22.07.1994
Kyrgyzstan	R	13.05.2003
Latvia	Ac	02.11.1998
Lebanon	Ac	31.03.1993
Liberia	Ac	15.01.1996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	R	12.07.2001
Liechtenstein	R	24.03.1994
Lithuania	R	03.02.1998
Luxembourg	R	20.05.1992
Madagascar	Ac	16.01.2002
Malawi	At	08.02.1994
Malaysia	Ac	16.06.1993
Maldives	R	31.07.1991
Mali	Ac	28.10.1994
Malta	At	04.02.1994
Marshall Islands	Ac	11.03.1993
Mauritania	At	22.07.2005
Mauritius	Ac	20.10.1992
Mexico	At	11.10.1991
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Ac	27.11.2001
Monaco	Ac	12.03.1993
Mongolia	Ac	07.03.1996
Morocco	Ac	28.12.1995
Mozambique	Ac	09.09.1994
Myanmar	Ac	24.11.1993

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Namibia	R	06.11.1997
Nauru	Ac	10.09.2004
Nepal	Ac	06.07.1994
Netherlands	At	20.12.1991
New Zealand	At	01.10.1990
Nicaragua	R	13.12.1999
Niger	Ac	11.01.1996
Nigeria	R	27.09.2001
Niue	Ac	22.12.2003
Norway	R	18.11.1991
Oman	Ac	05.08.1999
Pakistan	Ac	18.12.1992
Palau	Ac	29.05.2001
Panama	R	10.02.1994
Papua New Guinea	Ac	04.05.1993
Paraguay	Ac	03.12.1992
Peru	Ac	31.03.1993
Philippines	R	09.08.1993
Poland	Ac	02.10.1996
Portugal	R	24.11.1992
Qatar	Ac	22.01.1996
Republic of Korea	Ac	10.12.1992
Republic of Moldova	Ac	25.06.2001
Romania	Ac	27.01.1993
Russian Federation	At	13.01.1992
Rwanda	Ac	07.01.2004

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Saint Kitts and Nevis	R	08.07.1998
Saint Lucia	Ac	24.08.1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ac	02.12.1996
Samoa	At	04.10.2001
Sao Tome and Principe	Ac	19.11.2001
Saudi Arabia	Ac	01.03.1993
Senegal	R	06.05.1993
Serbia and Montenegro	Ac	22.03.2005
Seychelles	Ac	06.01.1993
Sierra Leone	Ac	29.08.2001
Singapore	Ac	02.03.1993
Slovakia	Ap	15.04.1994
Slovenia	At	08.12.1992
Solomon Islands	Ac	17.08.1999
Somalia	Ac	01.08.2001
South Africa	At	12.05.1992
Spain	At	19.05.1992
Sri Lanka	Ac	16.06.1993
Sudan	Ac	02.01.2002
Swaziland	Ac	16.12.2005
Sweden	R	02.08.1991
Switzerland	R	16.09.1992
Syrian Arab Republic	Ac	30.11.1999
Tajikistan	Ac	07.01.1998
Thailand	R	25.06.1992

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	R	09.11.1998
Togo	At	06.07.1998
Tonga	Ac	26.11.2003
Trinidad and Tobago	R	10.06.1999
Tunisia	Ac	15.07.1993
Turkey	R	13.04.1995
Turkmenistan	Ac	15.03.1994
Tuvalu	At	31.08.2000
Uganda	R	20.01.1994
Ukraine	R	06.02.1997
United Arab Emirates	Ac	16.02.2005
United Kingdom	R	20.12.1991
United Republic of Tanzania	Ac	16.04.1993
United States of America	R	18.12.1991
Uruguay	Ac	16.11.1993
Uzbekistan	Ac	10.06.1998
Vanuatu	At	21.11.1994
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	R	29.07.1993
Viet Nam	Ac	26.01.1994
Yemen	Ac	23.04.2001
Zambia	R	15.04.1994
Zimbabwe	R	03.06.1994

160. PROTOCOL TO THE ANTARCTIC TREATY ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Objectives

To reaffirm the status of the Antarctica as a special conservation area, and to enhance the framework for the protection of the Antarctic environment with its dependent and associated ecosystems

Summary of provisions

(a) A statement of the environmental principles governing the conduct of States Parties in relation to the Antarctica. The basic principle is to protect the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems as well as the intrinsic value of the Antarctica with its aesthetic values, as well as its status as a place of research (art. 3);

(b) Requirement of cooperation among States Parties in the planning and conduct of activities in the Antarctic Treaty area (art. 6);

(c) Prohibition of mineral resource enterprises in the Antarctic Treaty area, save for purposes of scientific research (art. 7);

(d) Requirement of environmental impact assessment in the Antarctic Treaty area in respect of activities that are likely to entail significant adverse environmental consequences (art. 9);

(e) Machinery is established for effecting consultation and monitoring in respect of activities undertaken by States Parties in the Antarctica (arts. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14);

(f) Responsibility is placed on States Parties for appropriate action to deal with any emergency that may ensue from their activities in the Antarctica (art. 15);

(g) Obligation is placed on States parties to report annually on actions taken by them to implement the Protocol (art. 17);

(h) Dispute settlement procedures are set out (arts. 18, 19 and 20);

(i) The Protocol has a schedule on arbitration.

(j) The Protocol has the following annexes: environment impact assessment; conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora; waste disposal and waste management; prevention of marine pollution.

Membership

The Protocol is open to any State which is a Contracting Party to the Antarctic Treaty.

Date of adoption	03.10.1991
Place of adoption	Madrid
Date of entry into force	14.01.1998
Languages	English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	United States of America

(Status as of October 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification / Acceptance / Approval
Argentina	04.10.1991	28.10.1993
Australia	04.10.1991	06.04.1994
Austria	04.10.1991	
Belgium	04.10.1991	26.04.1996

Participant	Signature	Ratification / Acceptance / Approval
Brazil	04.10.1991	15.08.1995
Bulgaria		21.04.1998
Canada	04.10.1991	13.11.2003
Chile	04.10.1991	11.01.1995
China	04.10.1991	02.08.1994
Colombia	04.10.1991	
Czech Republic	01.01.1993	25.08.2004
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	04.10.1991	
Denmark	02.07.1992	
Ecuador	04.10.1991	01.04.1993
Finland	04.10.1991	01.11.1996
France	04.10.1991	05.02.1993
Germany	04.10.1991	25.11.1994
Greece	04.10.1991	23.05.1995
Hungary	04.10.1991	
India	02.07.1992	26.04.1996
Italy	04.10.1991	31.03.1995
Japan	29.09.1992	15.12.1997
Netherlands	04.10.1991	14.04.1994
New Zealand	04.10.1991	22.12.1994
Norway	04.10.1991	16.06.1993
Peru	04.10.1991	08.03.1993
Poland	04.10.1991	01.11.1995
Republic of Korea	02.07.1992	02.01.1996
Romania	04.10.1991	03.02.2003
Russian Federation	04.10.1991	06.08.1997
Slovakia	01.01.1993	

Participant	Signature	Ratification / Acceptance / Approval
South Africa	04.10.1991	03.08.1995
Spain	04.10.1991	01.07.1992
Sweden	04.10.1991	30.03.1994
Switzerland	04.10.1991	
Ukraine		25.05.2001
United Kingdom	04.10.1991	25.04.1995
United States of America	04.10.1991	17.04.1997
Uruguay	04.10.1991	11.01.1995

161. BAMAKO CONVENTION ON THE BAN OF THE IMPORT INTO AFRICA AND THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES WITHIN AFRICA

Objectives

To create a framework of obligations to strictly regulate the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes to and within Africa.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Scope of the Convention, which is confined to hazardous wastes, though not wastes from ship discharges covered by another Convention. Hazardous substances banned, cancelled or refused registration by government regulatory action for health or environmental reasons are defined as hazardous wastes under the Convention. Radioactive wastes are covered by the Convention (art. 2);
- (b) Responsibility of State Parties for the enactment of legislation identifying and categorizing hazardous wastes not already listed in the Convention (art. 3);
- (c) Enumeration of general obligations of States Parties in respect of the enforcement of a ban on hazardous waste import, and on the dumping of hazardous wastes at sea and internal waters; in respect of waste generation, and the adoption of precautionary measures (art. 4);
- (d) Requirement that States Parties should establish monitoring and regulatory authorities to report and act on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes (arts. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9);
- (e) Requirement of cooperation between States Parties, and with international organizations, in the fulfilment of the objectives of the Convention (arts. 10 and 11);
- (f) Provisions on the exchange of information among State Parties on incidents of hazardous wastes, and on approaches to a solution of the problems identified (art. 13);
- (g) Establishment of a secretariat to serve a Conference of the Parties and enactment of financial arrangements (arts. 14, 15 and 16);
- (h) Provisions for the settlement of disputes (art. 20);
- (i) The Convention has the following annexes: categories of wastes which are hazardous waste; list of hazardous characteristics; disposal operations; information to be provided on notification; information to be provided on the movement document; arbitration.

Membership

The Convention is open to member States of the Organization of African Unity.

Date of adoption	30.01.1991
Place of adoption	Bamako
Date of entry into force	22.04.1998
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Portuguese
Depositary	African Union

(Status as of October 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Benin	30.01.1991	R	21.01.1998
Burkina Faso	30.01.1991		
Burundi	30.01.1991		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Cameroon	01.03.1991	R	21.12.1995
Central African Republic	30.01.1991		
Chad	27.01.1992		
Comoros	26.02.2004	R	16.04.2004
Congo		Ac	25.06.1997
Côte d'Ivoire	30.01.1991	R	16.09.1994
Democratic Republic of Congo		Ac	13.04.1995
Djibouti	20.12.1991		
Egypt	30.01.1991	R	23.06.2004
Ethiopia		Ac	28.08.2003
Gambia		Ac	08.09.2000
Ghana	02.07.2004		
Guinea	30.01.1991		
Guinea-Bissau	01.03.1991		
Kenya	17.12.2003		
Lesotho	01.06.1991		
Liberia	16.12.2003		
Libya	30.01.1991	R	28.01.1993
Madagascar	17.03.2004		
Mali	30.01.1991	R	21.02.1996
Mauritius		Ac	26.11.1992
Mozambique		Ac	29.03.1999
Niger	30.01.1991	R	12.12.1996
Rwanda	26.08.1991		
Senegal	30.01.1991	R	29.03.1994
Sierra Leone	09.12.2003		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Somalia	01.06.1991		
Sudan		Ac	11.11.1993
Swaziland	29.06.1991		
Togo	30.01.1991	R	23.08.1996
Tunisia	20.05.1991	R	14.05.1992
Uganda		Ac	27.05.1999
United Republic of Tanzania	26.11.1991	R	05.04.1993
Zambia	03.08.2005		
Zimbabwe		Ac	03.08.1992

Secretariat

African Union Headquarters
P.O. Box 3243
Roosevelt Street
(Old Airport Area)
W21K19
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
Tel: (251) 1 51 77 00
Fax:(251) 1 51 78 44
Email: general@africa-union.org
Website: www.africa-union.org

162. CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT

Objectives

To promote environmental sound and sustainable economic development, through the application of environmental impact assessment, especially as a preventive measure against transboundary environmental degradation.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Definition of terms used in the Convention, such as “Party of origin”, “affected Party”, “environmental impact assessment”, “transboundary impact” (art. 1);
- (b) Provisions stating the basic responsibilities of the Parties (art. 2). Parties are under an obligation to take policy, legal and administrative measures to control adverse transboundary impact arising from proposed activities;
- (c) A duty of notification to affected Parties, and of negotiation among the concerned Parties, is imposed where a proposed activity is likely to cause a significant adverse transboundary impact (art. 3);
- (d) Requirement that environmental impact assessment should be comprehensive (incorporating the specific items listed in Appendix II), and should be the basis of consultation between the concerned Parties (arts. 4, 5 and 7);
- (e) Provision is made for research undertakings among the Parties, for the purpose of approving methods of environmental impact assessment, and promoting sustainable economic activity;
- (f) Provision is made for regular meetings of the Parties, to keep under review the working of the Convention (art. 11);
- (g) Provision on the settlement of disputes (art. 15).

The Convention has the following appendices:

- I. List of activities;
- II. Content of the environmental impact assessment documentation;
- III. General criteria to assist in the determination of the environmental significance of activities not listed in Appendix I;
- IV. Inquiry procedure;
- V. Post-project analysis;
- VI. Elements for bilateral and multilateral cooperation;
- VII. Arbitration.

Membership

The Convention is open to States members of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as States having consultative status with the Economic Commission for Europe (in accordance with para. 8 of the Economic and Social Council resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947); and to regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of the Economic Commission for Europe. This is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.

Date of adoption	25.02.1991
Place of adoption	Espoo, Finland
Date of entry into force	10.09.1997
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature Succession (S)	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Albania	26.02.1991	R	04.10.1991
Armenia		Ac	21.02.1997
Azerbaijan		Ac	25.03.1999
Austria	26.02.1991	R	27.07.1994
Belarus	26.02.1991	At	10.11.2005
Belgium	26.02.1991	R	02.07.1999
Bulgaria	26.02.1991	R	12.05.1995
Canada	26.02.1991	R	13.05.1998
Croatia		Ac	08.07.1996
Cyprus		Ac	20.07.2000
Czech Republic	30.09.1993 (S)	R	26.02.2001
Denmark	26.02.1991	Ap	14.03.1997
Estonia		Ac	25.04.2001
European Community	26.02.1991	Ap	24.06.1997
Finland	26.02.1991	At	10.08.1995
France	26.02.1991	Ap	15.06.2001
Germany	26.02.1991	R	08.08.2002
Greece	26.02.1991	R	24.02.1998
Hungary	26.02.1991	R	11.07.1997
Iceland	26.02.1991		
Ireland	27.02.1991	R	25.07.2002
Italy	26.02.1991	R	19.01.1995
Kazakhstan		Ac	11.01.2001
Kyrgyzstan		Ac	01.05.2001

Participant	Signature Succession (S)	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Latvia		Ac	31.08.1998
Liechtenstein		Ac	09.07.1998
Lithuania		Ac	11.01.2001
Luxembourg	26.02.1991	R	29.08.1995
Netherlands	25.02.1991	At	28.02.1995
Norway	25.02.1991	R	23.06.1993
Poland	26.02.1991	R	12.06.1997
Portugal	26.02.1991	R	06.04.2000
Republic of Moldova		Ac	04.01.1994
Romania	26.02.1991	R	29.03.2001
Russian Federation	06.06.1991		
Slovakia	28.05.1993 (S)	R	19.11.1999
Slovenia		Ac	05.08.1998
Spain	26.02.1991	R	10.09.1992
Sweden	26.02.1991	R	24.01.1992
Switzerland		Ac	16.09.1996
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Ac	31.08.1999
Ukraine	26.02.1991	R	20.07.1999
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern	26.02.1991	R	10.10.1997
United States of America	26.02.1991		

Secretariat

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
Environment and Human Settlements Division
Palais des Nations
8-14, avenue de la Paix - 1211 Geneve 10, Switzerland
Tel: 4122 917 2370
Fax: 41 22 917 01 07

163. TREATY ESTABLISHING THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Objectives

The Treaty contains broad economic objectives, which touch on the environment, firstly by the general objective of promoting economic, social and cultural development and the integration of African economies in order to increase economic self-reliance and promote an indigenous and self-sustained development; and secondly, by the specific objective of ensuring the harmonization and coordination of environmental protection policies, among the States Parties.

Summary of provisions concerning environment

(a) The Treaty establishes an African Economic Community, to function as an integral part of the OAU, with a common secretariat, common general budget and common machinery of governance with the OAU (arts. 11, 82, 96, 98 and 99);

(b) Provision is made for several specialized technical committees of the African Economic Community, including a Committee on Industry, Science and Technology, Natural Resources and Environment (art. 25); each such Committee has the mandate to prepare projects and programmes in its sphere of duty, and of ensuring supervision and implementation of these, with responsibility to the Economic and Social Commission of the Community (art. 26);

(c) Chapter VIII, which is devoted to food and agriculture, provides for cooperation among member States in the development of river and lake basins, development and protection of marine and fishery resources, plant and animal protection (art. 46);

(d) States Parties are required to ensure the development within their borders of certain basic industries which are identified as conducive to collective self-reliance and to modernization, and these include forestry and energy industries (art. 49); and also to ensure proper application of science and technology to a number of sectors which include energy, and the conservation of the environment (art. 51);

(e) Obligation is placed on member States to coordinate and harmonize their policies and programmes in the field of energy and natural resources, and to promote new and renewable forms of energy (arts. 54, 55 and 56);

(f) Obligation is placed on member States to promote a healthy environment, and, to this end, to adopt national, regional and continental policies, strategies and programmes and establish appropriate industries for environmental development and protection (art. 58);

(g) The Treaty requires member States to take appropriate measures to ban the importation and dumping of hazardous wastes in their territories, and to cooperate among themselves in the transboundary movement, management and processing of such wastes, where these emanate from a member State (art. 59).

(h) Provision is made regarding the settlement of any dispute on the interpretation of the provisions of the Treaty (art. 87).

Membership

The Treaty is open to all member States of the Organization of African Unity. This is subject to ratification or accession.

Date of adoption	03.06.1991
Place of adoption	Abuja
Date of entry into force	12.05.1994
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Portuguese
Depositary	African Union

(Status as of October 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Algeria	03.06.1991	18.07.1995
Angola		23.06.1992
Benin	27.02.1992	31.05.1999
Botswana	03.06.1991	03.07.1996
Burkina Faso	03.06.1991	17.06.1992
Burundi	03.06.1991	06.10.1992
Cameroon	03.06.1991	08.04.1996
Cape Verde	03.06.1991	11.05.1993
Central African Republic	03.06.1991	22.06.1993
Chad	03.06.1991	24.08.1993
Comoros	03.06.1991	20.06.1994
Congo	03.06.1991	15.01.1997
Côte d'Ivoire	03.06.1991	11.05.1993
Djibouti	03.06.1991	
Democratic Republic of Congo	03.06.1991	21.06.1993
Egypt	03.06.1991	26.01.1993
Equatorial Guinea	03.06.1991	19.02.2003
Ethiopia	03.06.1991	06.11.1992
Gabon	03.06.1991	
Gambia	03.06.1991	14.05.1993
Ghana	03.06.1991	25.10.1991
Guinea	03.06.1991	21.09.1992
Guinea Bissau	03.06.1991	30.06.1992
Kenya	03.06.1991	22.06.1993
Lesotho	03.06.1991	11.02.1998
Liberia	03.06.1991	29.06.1993

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	03.06.1991	28.01.1993
Madagascar	03.06.1991	
Malawi	03.06.1991	22.07.1993
Mali	03.06.1991	27.01.1993
Mauritania	03.06.1991	04.07.2002
Mauritius	03.06.1991	27.02.1992
Mozambique	03.06.1991	09.07.1992
Namibia	03.06.1991	01.07.1992
Niger	03.06.1991	22.07.1992
Nigeria	03.06.1991	09.01.1992
Rwanda	03.06.1991	15.11.1993
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	03.06.1991	23.10.1992
Sao Tome and Principe	03.06.1991	22.06.1993
Senegal	03.06.1991	18.03.1992
Seychelles	03.06.1991	07.11.1991
Sierra Leone	03.06.1991	12.04.1994
Somalia	0-3.06.1991	
South Africa	10.10.1997	25.06.2001
Sudan	03.06.1991	10.05.1993
Swaziland	29.06.1992	22.06.2004
Togo	03.06.1991	18.05.1998
Tunisia	03.06.1991	10.06.1994
Uganda	03.06.1991	09.03.1992
United Republic of Tanzania	03.06.1991	03.02.1992
Zambia	03.06.1991	09.11.1992
Zimbabwe	03.06.1991	26.11.1992

Secretariat

African Union Headquarters
P.O. Box 3243
Roosevelt Street
(Old Airport Area)
W21K19
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
Tel: (251) 1 51 77 00
Fax: (251) 1 51 78 44
Email: general@africa-union.org
Website: www.africa-union.org

164. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE ALPS

Objectives

To protect the flora and fauna in the Alps region which constitutes on the largest European ecosystems, taking into account the tourism and the traffic in the region.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties to establish an overall policy for the preservation and protection of the Alps bearing in mind the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle and the cooperation principle (art. 2);

(b) Parties to take appropriate measures in the field of:

Environmental protection a such as air pollution control, protection of soils and forests, sound management of wastes and water management;

Tourism with the aim of harmonizing tourist activities with ecological demands;

Traffic with the goal of minimizing negative effects on the environment, especially by means of shifting the traffic to an improved railway system;

(c) Parties to cooperate in scientific research and monitoring within the scope of the Convention (art. 3);

(d) Parties to exchange relevant legal, scientific, economic and technical information concerning the Alps (art. 4);

(e) Establish a special conference of the contracting Parties (Alpine Conference) with a permanent committee to keep under review the implementation of the Convention (arts. 5 and 8).

Membership

Open for signature by Austria, European Community, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Date of adoption	07.11.1991
Place of adoption	Salzburg, Austria
Date of entry into force	06.03.1995
Languages	French, German, Italian, Slovene
Depositary	Austria

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Austria	07.11.1991	08.02.1994
European Community	07.11.1991	26.02.1996
France	07.11.1991	15.01.1996
Germany	07.11.1991	05.12.1994
Italy	07.11.1991	27.12.1999
Liechtenstein	07.11.1991	28.07.1994
Monaco	20.12.1994	14.10.1999
Switzerland	07.11.1991	28.01.1999
Slovenia	29.03.1993	22.05.1995

165. AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF BATS IN EUROPE

Objectives

To complement the 1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals in order to undertake regulatory measures for the conservation of bats in Europe.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Designation by each Party of competent authority (authorities) responsible for the implementation of the Agreement (art. II);
- (b) Each Party has obligations for the conservation of bats, including: to prohibit the deliberate capture, keeping or killing of bats except under permit from its competent authority; to identify those sites within its own area of jurisdiction which are important for the conservation of bats; to take appropriate measures to promote the conservation of bats; to take actions necessary to safeguard populations of bats; to promote research programmes, as appropriate; to consider the potential effects of pesticide on bats and to endeavour to replace timber treatment chemicals which are highly toxic to bats with safer alternatives (art. III);
- (c) Provisions on each Party's obligation to adopt and enforce such legislative and administrative measures as may be necessary for the implementation of the Agreement (art. IV).

Membership

Open for signature by Range States¹⁴¹ or regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	04.12.1991
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	16.01.1994
Languages	English, French, German
Depositary	United Kingdom

(Status as of 4 November 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
Albania		Ac		22.07.2001
Belgium	04.12.1991 ¹⁴²	Ac		14.05.2003
Bulgaria		R		09.12.1999
Croatia		Ac		07.09.2000
Czech Republic		Ac	24.02.1994	26.03.1994
Denmark	04.12.1991 ¹⁴²	R	06.01.1994	05.02.1994
Estonia			11.11.2004	
Finland		Ac	20.10.1999	

¹⁴¹ Under the Agreement, "Range State" means any State that exercises jurisdiction over any part of the range of a species covered by this Agreement.

¹⁴² Signature with reservation in respect of ratification.

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date	Entry into force
France	10.12.1993	Ap	07.07.1995	06.08.1995
Georgia		Ac	25.07.2002	25.08.2002
Germany	05.12.1991 ¹⁴²	R	18.10.1993	16.01.1994
Hungary		Ac	22.06.1994	22.07.1994
Ireland	21.06.1993	R	21.06.1995	21.07.1995
Italy			20.10.2005	
Latvia		Ac	01.08.2003	
Lithuania		Ac	28.11.2001	28.12.2001
Luxembourg	04.12.1991 ¹⁴²	R	29.10.1993	16.01.1994
Malta		Ac	02.03.2001	01.04.2001
Moldova		Acc	02.02.2001	04.03.2001
Monaco		Acc	23.07.1999	22.08.1999
Netherlands	04.12.1991 ¹⁴²	At	17.03.1992	16.01.1994
Norway	03.02.1993	R		16.01.1994
Poland		Ac	10.04.1996	10.05.1996
Portugal	04.06.1993	R	10.01.1996	09.02.1996
Romania		Ac	19.08.2000	
Slovakia		Ac	09.07.1998	08.08.1998
Slovenia			05.12.2003	
Sweden	04.03.1992	R		16.01.1994
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Ac	15.09.1999	15.10.1999
Ukraine		Ac	30.09.1999	30.10.1999
United Kingdom	04.12.1991 ¹⁴²	R	09.09.1992	

166. PROTOCOL TO THE 1979 CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION CONCERNING THE CONTROL OF EMISSIONS OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS OR THEIR TRANSBOUNDARY FLUXES

Objectives

To enhance the framework for the control of long-range transboundary air pollution.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Definition of terms used in the Protocol, including "EMEP", "tropospheric ozone management area", "volatile organic compounds", "photochemical ozone creation potential" (art. 1);
- (b) Statement of the basic obligations of States Parties. These include taking measures to control and reduce national emissions of volatile organic compounds; making cooperative arrangements to control transboundary fluxes of such emissions; working in concert, for the generation of useful information to facilitate the control of such emissions by States Parties (arts. 2 and 8);
- (c) Requirement that States Parties should exchange technology on appropriate terms, as a way of controlling the emission of volatile organic compounds (art. 4);
- (d) Provision that States Parties shall undertake research and shall monitor the emission control arrangements, and shall regularly review the working of the Protocol (arts. 5 and 6);
- (e) Provision on the settlement of disputes (art. 12).

The Protocol has the following annexes:

- (i) Designate tropospheric ozone management areas (TOMAS);
- (ii) Control measures for emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from stationary sources;
- (iii) Control measures for emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from on-road motor vehicles;
- (iv) Classification of volatile organic compounds (VOCs based on their photochemical ozone creation potential POCP).

Membership

The Protocol is open to States members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, as well as States having consultative status with the Commission (in accordance with para. 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947); it is also open to regional economic integration organizations, constituted by sovereign States members of the Commission, provided that the States and organizations are Parties to the Convention. This is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatories.

Date of adoption	18.11.1991
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	29.09.1997
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)	Date
Austria ¹⁴³	19.11.1991	R	23.08.1994
Belgium ¹⁴³	19.11.1991	R	08.11.2000
Bulgaria ¹⁴³	19.11.1991	R	27.02.1998
Canada ¹⁴³	19.11.1991		
Czech Republic		Ac	01.07.1997
Denmark ¹⁴³	19.11.1991	At	21.05.1996
Estonia		Ac	07.03.2000
European Community	02.04.1992		
Finland	19.11.1991	At	11.01.1994
France ¹⁴³	19.11.1991	Ap	12.01.1997
Germany ¹⁴³	19.11.1991	R	08.12.1994
Greece ¹⁴³	19.11.1991		
Hungary	19.11.1991	R	10.11.1995
Italy	19.11.1991	R	30.06.1995
Liechtenstein	19.11.1991	R	24.03.1994
Luxembourg	19.11.1991	R	11.11.1993
Monaco		Ac	26.07.2001
Netherlands	19.11.1991	At	29.09.1993
Norway	19.11.1991	R	07.01.1993
Portugal ¹⁴³	02.04.1992		
Slovakia		Ac	15.12.1999
Spain	19.11.1991	R	01.02.1994
Sweden	19.11.1991	R	08.01.1993
Switzerland	19.11.1991	R	21.03.1994

¹⁴³ With a declaration.

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)	Date
Ukraine	19.11.1991		
United Kingdom	19.11.1991	R	14.06.1994
United States of America	19.11.1991		

167. CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANADROMOUS STOCKS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Objectives

To establish an effective mechanism of international cooperation to promote the conservation of anadromous stocks in the North Pacific Ocean.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Prohibits the targeted fishing (“directed fishing”) of anadromous fish (art. 3(1)(a));
- (b) Minimizes the incidental taking of anadromous fish (i.e. catching such fish while conducting directed fishing for another species or stock of fish) to the maximum extent practicable (art. 3(1)(b)), and prohibits the retention of anadromous fish taken incidentally in the course of fishing directed at non-anadromous fish and mandates the immediate return to the sea of such anadromous fish (art. 3(1)(c));
- (c) Parties to take measures to prevent trafficking in anadromous fish taken in violation of the prohibitions provided for in the Convention, and to penalize persons involved in such trafficking (art. 3(3));
- (d) Parties to take action to ensure that non-Parties do not undermine the achievement of the objectives of the Convention (art. 4);
- (e) Parties to take measures to ensure that its nationals and fishing vessels flying its flag comply with the Convention, and any Party may enforce the Convention by, among other things, boarding, inspecting and, where necessary, arresting vessels (art. 5);
- (f) Parties to cooperate in the conduct of scientific research for the purpose of the conservation of anadromous stock (art. 7);
- (h) Establishes the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission to promote the conservation of anadromous fish in the Convention Area, with its headquarters located in Vancouver, Canada (art. 8, 9, 18(5)).

Membership

Open for signature and ratification by Canada, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America and for accession by other States upon the invitation of the original Parties.

Date of adoption	11.02.1992
Place of adoption	Moscow
Date of entry into force	16.02.1993
Languages	English, Japanese, Russian
Depositary	United States of America

(Status as of August 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date
Canada	11.02.1992	R	06.11.1992
Japan	11.02.1992	R	08.06.1992
Republic of Korea		Ac	27.05.2003
Russian Federation	11.02.1992	R	04.11.1992
United States of America	11.02.1992	R	09.11.1992

Secretariat

North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)

Suite 502, 889 West Pender Street

Vancouver, B.C.

V6C 3B2

Canada

Telephone: 604-775-5550

Facsimile: 604-775-5577

E-mail: secretariat@npafc.org

URL: <http://www.npafc.org>

168. AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF SMALL CETACEANS OF THE BALTIC AND NORTH SEAS

Objectives

To achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for small cetaceans.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Scope of the agreement: apply to all small cetaceans (any species, subspecies or population of toothed whales Odontoceti, except the sperm whale Physeter macrocephalus) in the Baltic and North Seas (art. 1);
- (b) Cooperation among the Parties in order to achieve the objectives of the Convention (art. 2);
- (c) Application of the conservation, research and management measures provided for in the annex that includes measures for habitat conservation and management, survey and research, the use of by-catches and strandings, legislation, and information and education (art. 2 and the annex);
- (d) Designation by each Party of a Coordinating Authority for activities under the Agreement (art. 2);
- (e) Establishment of a Secretariat and an Advisory Committee (art. 2);
- (f) Provisions for institutional arrangements, including the Coordinating Authority, the Secretariat, the Advisory Committee, and the Meeting of the Parties;
- (h) Provisions regarding financing.

Membership

Open to all Range States¹⁴⁴ and regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	17.03.1992
Place of adoption	New York
Date of entry into force	29.03.1994
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Definitive signature (DS) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Belgium	06.11.1992	R	14.05.1993
Denmark	19.08.1992	Ap	29.12.1993
European Community	07.10.1992		
Finland		Ac	13.09.1999

¹⁴⁴ Under the agreement, "Range State" means any State, whether or not a Party to the Agreement, that exercise jurisdiction over any part of the range of a species covered by the Agreement, or a State whose flag vessels, outside national jurisdictional limits but within the area of the Agreement, are engaged in operations adversely affecting small cetaceans (art. 1).

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Definitive signature (DS) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
France		Ac	03.10.2005
Germany	09.04.1992	R	06.10.1993
Lithuania		Ac	27.06.2005
Netherlands	29.07.1992	Ap	29.12.1992
Poland		Ac	18.01.1996
Sweden		DS	31.03.1992
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16.04.1992	R	13.07.1993

169. CONVENTION ON THE TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Objectives

The Convention is concerned with the adverse effect of industrial accidents, in relation to human life and environmental safety. It seeks to enhance individual and collective national responsibility and capacity in the prevention and control of industrial accidents, as well as the transboundary effects of such accidents.

Summary of Provisions

(a) Definition of important terms used in the Convention, such as “industrial accident”, “hazardous activity”, “transboundary effects” (art. 1);

(b) Statement of the matters not covered by the Convention, such as nuclear accidents or radiological emergencies, accidents at military installations, dam failures, accidental release of genetically modified organisms, spills of oil and other harmful substances at sea (art. 2)

(c) Enumeration of general obligations of the Parties, such as the protection of human beings and the environment, and the taking of legal and policy measures necessary for the prevention of industrial accidents (art. 3);

(d) Stipulation of Parties’ obligations to consult (art. 4) with, inform (art. 6), cooperate with, and share in assistance mutually with one another, in the enhancement of preparedness for coping with industrial accidents with transboundary effects (arts. 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16);

(e) Provision of machinery for the management of the tasks set out in the Convention arts. 17, 18, 19 and 20);

(f) Provision for the settlement of disputes (art. 21).

The Convention has the following annexes:

Annex I: Hazardous substances for the purposes of defining hazardous activities;

Annex II: Inquiry commission procedure pursuant to articles 4 and 5;

Annex III: Procedures pursuant to article 4;

Annex IV: preventive measures pursuant to article 6;

Annex V: Analysis and evaluation;

Annex VI: Decision-making on citing pursuant to article 7;

Annex VII: Emergency preparedness measures pursuant to article 8;

Annex VIII: Information to the public pursuant to article 9;

Annex IX: Industrial accident notification systems pursuant to article 10;

Annex X: Mutual assistance pursuant to article 12;

Annex XI: Exchange of information pursuant to article 15;

Annex XII: Tasks for mutual assistance pursuant to article 18, paragraph 4;

Annex XIII: Arbitration.

Membership

The Convention is open to States members of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as states having consultative status with the Economic Commission for Europe pursuant to paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947, and also to regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of the Economic Commission for Europe. This is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.

Date of adoption	17.03.1992
Place of adoption	Helsinki
Date of entry into force	19.04.2000
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Albania	18.03.1992	R	05.01.1994
Armenia		Ac	21.02.1997
Austria	18.03.1992	R	04.08.1999
Azerbaijan		Ac	16.06.2004
Belarus		Ac	25.06.2003
Belgium	18.03.1992		
Bulgaria	18.03.1992	R	12.05.1995
Canada	18.03.1992		
Croatia		Ac	20.01.2000
Cyprus		Ac	31.08.2005
Czech Republic		Ac	12.06.2000
Denmark ¹⁴⁵	18.03.1992		
Estonia	18.03.1992	R	17.05.2000
European Community	18.03.1992	Ap	24.04.1998
Finland	18.03.1992	At	13.09.1999
France	18.03.1992	Ap	03.10.2003
Germany	18.03.1992	R	09.09.1998
Greece	18.03.1992	R	24.02.1998
Hungary	18.03.1992	Ap	02.06.1994
Italy	18.03.1992	R	02.07.2002

¹⁴⁵ With reservation for application to the Faeroe Islands and Greenland.

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Kazakhstan		Ac	11.01.2001
Latvia	18.03.1992	R	29.06.2004
Lithuania	18.03.1992	R	02.11.2000
Luxembourg	20.05.1992	R	08.08.1994
Monaco		Ac	28.08.2001
Netherlands	18.03.1992		
Norway	18.09.1992	Ap	01.04.1993
Poland	18.03.1992	R	08.09.2003
Portugal	09.06.1992		
Republic of Moldova		Ac	04.01.1994
Romania		Ac	22.05.2003
Russian Federation	18.03.1992	At	01.02.1994
Slovakia		Ac	09.09.2003
Slovenia		Ac	13.05.2002
Spain	18.03.1992	R	16.05.1997
Sweden	18.03.1992	R	22.09.1999
Switzerland	18.03.1992	R	21.05.1999
United Kingdom	18.03.1992	R	05.08.2002
United States of America	18.03.1992		

Secretariat

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
 Environment and Human Settlements Division
 Palais des Nations
 8-14, avenue de la Paix - 1211 Geneve 10
 Tel: 4122 917 2370
 Fax: 00 41 22 917 01 07

170. CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERCOURSES AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES

Objectives

To strengthen national and international actions aimed at the protection and ecologically sound management of transboundary waters.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Definition of important terms used in the Convention, such as “transboundary Water”, “transboundary impact”, “Riparian Parties” (art. 1)
- (b) Statement of provisions of common application to parties. These include the duty to prevent, control and reduce pollution of waters which have a transboundary range; to exercise economy and rational management in respect of such waters; to practice equity in the use of transboundary waters; and to avoid the transfer of pollution from one location to another: to undertake precautionary measures, so as to avert possible pollution of transboundary waters; to employ the polluter-pays principle as one measure to discourage the pollution of transboundary waters; to employ cooperative endeavours among Riparian Parties, in the control of water pollution (art. 2).
- (c) Specification of prevention, control and reduction measures in respect of transboundary water pollution. The relevant provisions (art. 3) impose obligations in relation to the emission of pollutants, the management of point sources of pollution, the application of suitable technology to discharges of hazardous substances, the treatment of municipal waste water, the control of deposits of noxious matter from diffuse sources affecting water, and the adoption of environmental impact assessment as part of a strategy to maintain the ecological balance;
- (d) Requirement of cooperation in research and development, among the Parties, to bring about effective measures of control for transboundary water pollution (arts. 5 and 12);
- (e) Requirement of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among Riparian Parties, so as to facilitate control of transboundary water pollution (art. 9);
- (f) Prescription of effective monitoring of measures for the control of transboundary water pollution (arts. 4 and 11);
- (g) Stipulation of the duty to consult and to give warning, among the Parties, in relation to transboundary water pollution (arts. 6, 10, 13, 14 and 16), and to assist one another in effecting control of such pollution (art. 15);
- (h) Provision of machinery for review of measures taken under the Convention, and for its administration (arts. 17, 18 and 19);
- (i) Provision for the settlement of disputes (art. 22).

The Convention has the following annexes:

- Annex I: Definition of the term “best available technology”;
- Annex II: Guidelines for developing best environmental practices;
- Annex III: Guidelines for developing water-quality objectives and criteria;
- Annex IV: Arbitration.

Membership

This Convention is open to States members of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as States having consultative status with the Economic Commission for Europe pursuant to paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947, and also to regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of the Economic Commission for Europe. This is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.

Date of adoption	17.03.1992
Place of Adoption	Helsinki
Date of entry into force	06.10.1996
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Albania	18.03.1992	R	05.01.1994
Austria	18.03.1992	R	25.07.1996
Azerbaijan		Ac	03.08.2000
Belarus		Ac	29.05.2003
Belgium	18.03.1992	R	08.11.2000
Bulgaria	18.03.1992	R	28.10.2003
Croatia		Ac	08.07.1996
Czech Republic		Ac	12.06.2000
Denmark	18.03.1992	Ap	28.05.1997
Estonia	18.03.1992	R	16.06.1995
European Community	18.03.1992	Ap	14.09.1995
Finland	18.03.1992	R	21.02.1996
France	18.03.1992	Ap	30.06.1998
Germany	18.03.1992	R	30.01.1995
Greece	18.03.1992	Ap	06.09.1996
Hungary	18.03.1992	Ap	02.09.1994
Italy	18.03.1992	R	23.05.1996
Kazakhstan		Ac	11.01.2001
Latvia	18.03.1992	R	10.12.1996
Liechtenstein		Ac	19.11.1997
Lithuania	18.0-3.1992	R	28.04.2000

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Luxembourg	20.05.1992	R	07.06.1994
Netherlands	18.03.1992	At	14.03.1995
Norway	18.09.1992	Ap	01.04.1993
Poland	18.03.1992	R	15.03.2000
Portugal	09.06.1992	R	09.12.1994
Republic of Moldova		Ac	04.01.1994
Romania	18.03.1992	R	31.05.1995
Russian Federation	18.03.1992	At	02.11.1993
Slovakia		Ac	07.07.1999
Slovenia		Ac	13.04.1999
Spain	18.03.1992	R	16.02.2000
Sweden	18.03.1992	R	05.08.1993
Switzerland	18.03.1992	R	23.05.1995
Ukraine		Ac	08.10.1999
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18.03.1992		

171. CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BALTIC SEA AREA, 1992

Objectives

To extend strengthen and modernize the legal regime for the protection and enhancement of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area.

Summary of provisions

(a) Applies to the protection of the Baltic Sea Area which comprises the water-body and the sea-bed including their living resources and other forms of marine life; Each Party to implement the Convention within its territorial sea and its internal waters through its national authorities (art. 4);

(b) Parties to take appropriate measures to prevent and eliminate pollution in order to promote the ecological restoration of the Baltic Sea Area and the preservation of its ecological balance; to apply the precautionary and polluter-pays principles; to promote the use of best environmental practice and best available technology; and avoid causing transboundary pollution in areas outside the Baltic Sea Area in implementing the Convention (art. 3);

(c) Parties to undertake to prevent and eliminate pollution of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area caused by harmful substances from all sources (art. 5);

(d) Parties to undertake to prevent and eliminate pollution from land-based sources using, *inter alia*, best environmental practices for all sources and best available technology for point sources; to implement the procedures and measures set out in an annex, and to that end, cooperate in the development and adoption of specific programmes, guidelines, standards and regulations concerning emissions and inputs to water, air, environmental quality and products containing harmful substances and material and their use; to control emissions and discharges of harmful substances into the marine environment through prior authorization procedures (art. 6);

(e) Parties, subject to applicable international law and supranational regulations, inform and consult on a proposed activity that is likely to cause a significant adverse impact on the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area (art. 7 (1), (2));

(f) Parties to take measures to prevent pollution from ships and to abate harmful effects on the marine environment from pleasure craft activities (arts. 8 and 9).

(g) Prohibits incineration in the Baltic Sea Area (art. 10); prohibits dumping in the Baltic Sea Area, except of dredged material which shall be subjected to prior authorization, and in life threatening emergencies (art. 11);

(h) Parties to take measures to prevent pollution of the marine environment from exploration and exploitation of the seabed (art. 12);

(i) Parties to notify and consult on pollution incidents (art. 13), cooperate in combating marine pollution incidents (art. 14);

(j) Parties, individually and jointly, take appropriate measures with respect to the Baltic Sea Area and its coastal ecosystems influenced by the Baltic Sea to conserve natural habitats and biological diversity and to protect ecological process; take such measures in order to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources within the Baltic Sea Area (art. 15);

(k) Parties to provide the public with access to relevant information (art. 17);

(l) The Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission established, in Helsinki, Finland, to oversee the implementation of the Convention (arts. 19, 20, 21) and Parties to provide the Commission with relevant information (art. 16);

(m) Contains seven annexes concerning the procedures to be used in identifying and evaluating harmful substances for control purposes; the criteria for use of best environment practice and best available technology; the criteria and measures concerning the prevention of pollution from land-based sources; the prevention of pollution from ships; exemptions from the general prohibition of dumping waste and other matter in the Baltic Sea Area; prevention of pollution from offshore activities; and emergency response to pollution incidents.

Membership

Open for signature and ratification by the States and the European Community participating in the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area held in Helsinki on 9 April 1992. Upon invitation by the Parties, any other State or regional economic integration organization interested in fulfilling the aims and purposes of the Convention may accede to the Convention.

Date of adoption	09.04.1992
Place of adoption	Helsinki
Date of entry into force	17.01.2000
Language	English
Depositary	Finland

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At)	Date of deposit
Denmark	09.04.1992	R	18.04.1996
Estonia	09.04.1992	R	08.06.1995
European Community	24.09.1992	At	20.09.1994
Finland	09.04.1992	At	16.06.1995
Germany	09.04.1992	R	11.11.1994
Latvia	09.04.1992	R	17.06.1994
Lithuania	09.04.1992		1997
Poland	09.04.1992		1999
Russian Federation	09.04.1992		1999
Sweden	09.04.1992	R	09.03.1994

Secretariat

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
 Legal Department
 Merikasarmi
 P.O.Box 176, 00161
 Helsinki, Finland
 Tel: 358-9-134151
 Fax: 358-9-13415707
 Email: kirjaamo.um@formin.fi

172. CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE BLACK SEA AGAINST POLLUTION

Objectives

To provide a framework for cooperation in the protection of the marine environment of the Black Sea, the conservation of its living resources, and the enhancement of its amenities.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Area of application defined as the Black Sea with the southern limit marked by the line joining Capes Kelagra and Dalyan (art. I);
- (b) Definition of important terms in the Convention, such as “pollution of the marine environment”, “dumping”, “harmful substance” (art. II);#
- (c) Statement of the principle of equality in rights and duties of States Parties (art. III);
- (d) The Convention does not apply to warships, naval auxiliary and other vessels or aircraft used in governmental non-commercial service; but a duty is placed on States Parties to ensure that the operation of such vessels does not compromise the principles of the Convention (art. IV);
- (e) Specification of undertakings assumed by the State, such as ensuring the application of the Convention within territorial waters; cooperation in the elaboration of additional Protocols; promotion within international organizations of measures that will contribute to the protection and preservation of the marine environment of the Black Sea (art. V); taking of measures to prevent or reduce pollution of the marine environment of the Black Sea (arts. VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV);
- (f) Provision for cooperation in scientific and technical arrangements for the protection and preservation of the marine environment of the Black Sea (art. XV);
- (g) Establishment of a Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution, as an agency for the implementation of the Convention (arts. XVII and XVIII);
- (h) Provision for the settlement of disputes (art. XXV).

The Convention has the following Protocols:

- I. Protocol on Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment Against Pollution from Land-based Sources;
- II. Protocol on Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Black Sea Marine Environment by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Emergency Situations;
- III. Protocol on the Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment Against Pollution by Dumping.

The Convention and its Protocols have the following annexes:

- I. Hazardous substances and matter;
- II. Noxious substances and matter;
- III. Restrictions on discharges of substances and matter;
- IV. Contents of the report to be made pursuant to article 6 of the Protocol on Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Black Sea Marine Environment by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Emergency Situations;
- V. Hazardous substances and matter – Annex I to the Protocol on the Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment Against Pollution by Dumping;
- VI. Noxious substances – Annex II to the Protocol on the Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment Against Pollution by Dumping;
- VII. Permits for dumping at sea – Annex III to the Protocol on the Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment Against Pollution by Dumping.

Membership

The Convention is open to the Black Sea States. This is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. The Convention is also open for accession by any non-Black Sea State interested in achieving the specified aims, and contributing substantially to the protection and preservation of the marine environment of the Black Sea, where such a State has been invited by all Contracting Parties.

Date of adoption	21.04.1992
Place of Adoption	Bucharest
Date of entry into force	15.01.1994
Languages	English, Romanian
Depositary	Romania

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Bulgaria	21.04.1992	23.02.1993
Georgia	21.04.1992	01.09.1993
Romania	21.04.1992	10.11.1993
Russian Federation	21.04.1992	16.11.1993
Turkey	21.04.1992	29.03.1994
Ukraine	21.04.1992	14.04.1994

Secretariat

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Aleea Modrogan Nr.14
 Bucharest
 Romania
 Tel:401-633-4060, 401-633-4742
 Fax:401-312-7589

173. UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Objectives

To regulate levels of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere, so as to avoid the occurrence of climate change on a level that would impede sustainable economic development, or compromise initiatives in food production.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Definition of the basic terminology of the Convention, such as, “climate change”, “climate system”, “emissions”, “greenhouse gases”, “reservoir”, “sink”, “source” (art. 1);
- (b) Principles to guide the Parties in their pursuit of the Convention’s objectives (art. 3). The Parties are to protect the climate system for present and future generations. Developing countries should be accorded appropriate assistance to enable them to fulfil the terms of the Convention. The Parties should work in cooperation, so as to obtain maximum benefit from initiatives in the control of the climate systems;
- (c) Commitments assumed under the Convention (art. 4). Parties are to prepare national inventories on greenhouse gas emissions, and on actions taken to remove them; formulate and implement programmes for the control of climate change; undertake cooperation in technology for the control of change in the climate system; incorporate suitable policies for the control of climate change in national plans; undertake education and training policies that will enhance public awareness in relation to climate change. The developed country Parties (and other Parties listed in annex I) commit themselves to take special measures to limit their anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases, and to enhance the capacity of their sinks and reservoirs for the stabilization of such gases. The developed country Parties (and other Parties listed in annex II) undertake to accord financial support to developing country Parties, to enable the latter to comply with the terms of the Convention;
- (d) Cooperation by Parties in the establishment and promotion of networks and programmes of research into and systematic observation of climate change (art. 5);
- (e) Establishment of a Conference of Parties, to be the supreme body of the Convention and to oversee the implementation of the Convention (arts. 7, 8, 9 and 10);
- (f) Establishment of a financial mechanism, to provide resources on a grant or concessional basis, for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Convention (art. 11);
- (g) Procedure for the settlement of disputes (art. 14).

Membership

The Convention is open to all States and regional economic integration organizations. This is subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Date of adoption	09.05.1992
Place of adoption	New York
Date of entry into force	21.03.1994
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Afghanistan	12.06.1992	R	19.09.2002
Albania		Ac	03.10.1994
Algeria	13.06.1992	R	09.06.1993
Angola	14.06.1992	R	17.05.2000
Antigua and Barbuda	04.06.1992	R	02.02.1993
Argentina	12.06.1992	R	11.03.1994
Armenia	13.06.1992	At	14.05.1993
Australia	04.06.1992	R	30.12.1992
Austria	08.06.1992	R	28.02.1994
Azerbaijan	12.06.1992	R	16.05.1995
Bahamas	12.06.1992	R	29.03.1994
Bahrain	08.06.1992	R	28.12.1994
Bangladesh	09.06.1992	R	15.04.1994
Barbados	12.06.1992	R	23.03.1994
Belarus	11.06.1992	Ap	11.05.2000
Belgium	04.06.1992	R	16.01.1996
Belize	13.06.1992	R	31.10.1994
Benin	13.06.1992	R	30.06.1994
Bhutan	11.06.1992	R	25.08.1995
Bolivia	10.06.1992	R	03.10.1994
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Ac	07.09.2000
Botswana	12.06.1992	R	27.01.1994
Brazil	04.06.1992	R	28.02.1994
Bulgaria	05.06.1992	R	12.05.1995

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Burkina Faso	12.06.1992	R	02.09.1993
Burundi	11.06.1992	R	06.01.1997
Cambodia		Ac	18.12.1995
Cameroon	14.06.1992	R	19.10.1994
Canada	12.06.1992	R	04.12.1992
Cape Verde	12.06.1992	R	29.03.1995
Central African Republic	13.06.1992	R	10.03.1995
Chad	12.06.1992	R	07.06.1994
Chile	13.06.1992	R	22.12.1994
China	11.06.1992	R	05.01.1993
Colombia	13.06.1992	R	22.03.1995
Comoros	11.06.1992	R	31.10.1994
Congo	12.06.1992	R	14.10.1996
Cook Islands	12.06.1992	R	20.04.1993
Costa Rica	13.06.1992	R	26.08.1994
Côte d'Ivoire	10.06.1992	R	29.11.1994
Croatia	11.06.1992	At	08.04.1996
Cuba	13.06.1992	R	05.01.1994
Cyprus	12.06.1992	R	15.10.1997
Czech Republic	18.06.1993	Ap	07.10.1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11.06.1992	Ap	05.12.1994
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11.06.1992	R	09.01.1995
Denmark	09.06.1992	R	21.12.1993
Djibouti	12.06.1992	R	27.08.1995
Dominica		Ac	21.06.1993

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Dominican Republic	12.06.1992	R	07.10.1998
Ecuador	09.06.1992	R	23.02.1993
Egypt	09.06.1992	R	05.12.1994
El Salvador	13.06.1992	R	04.12.1995
Equatorial Guinea		Ac	16.08.2000
Eritrea		Ac	24.04.1995
Estonia	12.06.1992	R	27.07.1994
Ethiopia	10.06.1992	R	05.04.1994
European Community ¹⁴⁶	13.06.1992	Ap	21.12.1993
Fiji	09.10.1992	R	25.02.1993
Finland	04.06.1992	At	03.05.1994
France	13.06.1992	R	25.03.1994
Gabon	12.06.1992	R	21.01.1998
Gambia	12.06.1992	R	10.06.1994
Georgia		Ac	29.07.1994
Germany	12.06.1992	R	09.12.1993
Ghana	12.06.1992	R	06.09.1995
Greece	12.06.1992	R	04.08.1994
Grenada	03.12.1992	R	11.08.1994
Guatemala	13.06.1992	R	15.12.1995
Guinea	12.06.1992	R	07.05.1993
Guinea-Bissau	12.06.1992	R	27.10.1995
Guyana	13.06.1992	R	29.08.1994
Haiti	13.06.1992	R	25.09.1996
Honduras	13.06.1992	R	19.10.1995

¹⁴⁶ With a declaration.

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Hungary	13.06.1992	R	24.02.1994
Iceland	04.06.1992	R	16.06.1993
India	10.06.1992	R	01.11.1993
Indonesia	05.06.1992	R	23.08.1994
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14.06.1992	R	18.07.1996
Ireland	13.06.1992	R	20.04.1994
Israel	04.06.1992	R	04.06.1996
Italy	05.06.1992	R	15.04.1994
Jamaica	12.06.1992	R	06.01.1995
Japan	13.06.1992	At	28.05.1993
Jordan	11.06.1992	R	12.11.1993
Kazakhstan	08.06.1992	R	17.05.1995
Kenya	12.06.1992	R	30.08.1994
Kiribati	13.06.1992	R	07.02.1995
Kuwait		Ac	28.12.1994
Kyrgyzstan		Ac	25.05.2000
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Ac	04.01.1995
Latvia		R	23.03.1995
Lebanon	12.06.1992	R	15.12.1994
Lesotho	11.06.1992	R	07.02.1995
Liberia	12.06.1992	R	05.11.2002
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	29.06.1992	R	14.06.1999
Liechtenstein	04.06.1992	R	22.06.1994
Lithuania	11.06.1992	R	24.03.1995
Luxembourg	09.06.1992	R	09.05.1994

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Madagascar	10.06.1992	R	02.06.1999
Malawi	10.06.1992	R	21.04.1994
Malaysia	09.06.1993	R	13.07.1994
Maldives	12.06.1992	R	09.11.1992
Mali	22.09.1992	R	28.12.1994
Malta	12.06.1992	R	17.03.1994
Marshall Islands	12.06.1992	R	08.10.1992
Mauritania	12.06.1992	R	20.01.1994
Mauritius	10.06.1992	R	04.09.1992
Mexico	13.06.1992	R	11.03.1993
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12.06.1992	R	18.11.1993
Monaco	11.06.1992	R	20.11.1992
Mongolia	12.06.1992	R	30.09.1993
Morocco	13.06.1992	R	28.12.1995
Mozambique	12.06.1992	R	25.08.1995
Myanmar	11.06.1992	R	25.11.1994
Namibia	12.06.1992	R	16.05.1995
Nauru	08.06.1992	R	11.11.1993
Nepal	12.06.1992	R	02.05.1994
Netherlands	04.06.1992	At	20.12.1993
New Zealand	04.06.1992	R	16.09.1993
Nicaragua	13.06.1992	R	31.10.1995
Niger	11.06.1992	R	25.07.1995
Nigeria	13.06.1992	R	29.08.1994
Niue		Ac	28.02.1996
Norway	04.06.1992	R	09.07.1993

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Oman	11.06.1992	R	08.02.1995
Pakistan	13.06.1992	R	01.06.1994
Palau		Ac	10.12.1999
Panama	18.03.1993	R	23.05.1995
Papua New Guinea	13.06.1992	R	16.03.1993
Paraguay	12.06.1992	R	24.02.1994
Peru	12.06.1992	R	07.06.1993
Philippines	12.06.1992	R	02.08.1994
Poland	05.06.1992	R	28.07.1994
Portugal	13.06.1992	R	21.12.1993
Qatar		Ac	18.04.1996
Republic of Korea	13.06.1992	R	14.12.1993
Republic of Moldova	12.06.1992	R	09.06.1995
Romania	05.06.1992	R	08.06.1994
Russian Federation	13.06.1992	R	28.12.1994
Rwanda	10.06.1992	R	18.08.1998
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12.06.1992	R	07.01.1993
Saint Lucia	14.06.1993	R	14.06.1993
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Ac	02.12.1996
Samoa	12.06.1992	R	29.11.1994
San Marino	10.06.1992	R	28.10.1994
Sao Tome and Principe	12.06.1992	R	29.09.1999
Saudi Arabia		Ac	28.12.1994
Senegal	13.06.1992	R	17.10.1994
Serbia and Montenegro		Ac	12.03.2001
Seychelles	10.06.1992	R	22.09.1992

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Sierra Leone	11.02.1993	R	22.06.1995
Singapore	13.06.1992	R	29.05.1997
Slovakia	19.05.1993	Ap	25.08.1994
Slovenia	13.06.1992	R	01.12.1995
Solomon Islands	13.06.1992	R	28.12.1994
South Africa	15.06.1993	R	29.08.1997
Spain	13.06.1992	R	21.12.1993
Sri Lanka	10.06.1992	R	23.11.1993
Sudan	09.06.1992	R	19.11.1993
Suriname	13.06.1992	R	14.10.1997
Swaziland	12.06.1992	R	07.10.1996
Sweden	08.06.1992	R	23.06.1993
Switzerland	12.06.1992	R	10.12.1993
Syrian Arab Republic		Ac	04.01.1996
Tajikistan		Ac	07.01.1998
Thailand	12.06.1992	R	28.12.1994
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Ac	28.01.1998
Togo	12.06.1992	At	08.03.1995
Tonga		Ac	20.07.1998
Trinidad and Tobago	11.06.1992	R	24.06.1994
Tunisia	13.06.1992	R	15.07.1993
Turkey		Ac	24.02.2004
Turkmenistan		Ac	05.06.1995
Tuvalu ¹⁴⁷	08.06.1992	R	26.10.1993
Uganda	13.06.1992	R	08.09.1993

¹⁴⁷ With a declaration

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Ukraine	11.06.1992	R	13.05.1997
United Arab Emirates		Ac	29.12.1995
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12.06.1992	R	08.12.1993
United Republic of Tanzania	12.06.1992	R	17.04.1996
United States of America	12.06.1992	R	15.10.1992
Uruguay	04.06.1992	R	18.08.1994
Uzbekistan		Ac	20.06.1993
Vanuatu	09.06.1992	R	25.03.1993
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	12.06.1992	R	28.12.1994
Viet Nam	11.06.1992	R	16.11.1994
Yemen	12.06.1992	R	21.02.1996
Zambia	11.06.1992	R	28.05.1993
Zimbabwe	12.06.1992	R	03.11.1992

Secretariat

Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC)
P.O. Box 260124
D-53153 Bonn, Germany
Tel: 49-228-815-1000
Fax: 49-228-815-1999
E-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int

174. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Objectives

To conserve biological diversity, promote the sustainable use of its components, and encourage equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Such equitable sharing includes appropriate access to genetic resources, as well as appropriate transfer of technology, taking into account existing rights over such resources and such technology.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Definition of terms, such as “biological diversity”, “biological resources”, “biotechnology”, “genetic resources” (art. 2);
- (b) Restatement of the principle of national sovereignty over domestic natural resources, subject to respect for the rights of other States (art. 4). The Convention, however, places a duty on States Parties to conserve biological diversity within their jurisdiction, as well as outside their jurisdiction in certain cases (art. 4);
- (c) Requirement of cooperation between States Parties, in preserving biological diversity in areas out of national jurisdiction (art. 5);
- (d) Conferment of responsibility on States Parties for the formulation and implementation of strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (art. 6). States Parties are required to monitor the elements of biological diversity, determining the nature of the urgency required in the protection of each category, and in sampling them, in terms of the risks to which they are exposed;
- (e) Attribution of responsibility to States Parties, in respect of in-situ (art. 8) and ex-situ (art. 9) conservation of biological diversity;
- (f) Obligation placed on States Parties to provide for research, training, general education and the fostering of awareness, in relation to measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (arts. 12 and 13);
- (g) Obligation placed on States Parties to provide for environmental impact assessment of projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity (art. 14). States Parties should exchange information and undertake consultation with other States in all cases where proposed national projects are likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity in other States;
- (h) Provisions concerning access to genetic resources (art. 15);
- (i) Provisions on access to transfer of technology, for application in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (arts. 16, 18 and 19);
- (j) Provisions on financial resources. The Convention places a duty on States Parties to provide, in accordance with their individual capabilities, financial support for the fulfilment of the objectives of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (arts. 20 and 21);
- (k) Establishment of a Conference of Parties, with a Secretariat, to keep under review the implementation of the Convention (arts. 23, 24 and 25);
- (l) Provision for the settlement of disputes (art. 27).

The Convention has the following annexes:

- I. Identification and monitoring;
- II. Arbitration and conciliation.

Membership

The Convention is open to all States and regional economic integration organizations. This is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.

Date of opening for signature 05.06.1992
 Place of opening for signature Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (The agreed text of the Convention was adopted by the Conference for the Adoption of the Agreed Text of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nairobi on 22 May 1992)
 Date of entry into force 29.12.1993
 Languages Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
 Depository Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Afghanistan	12.06.1992	R	19.09.2002
Albania		Ac	05.06.1994
Algeria	13.06.1992	R	14.08.1995
Angola	12.06.1992	R	01.04.1998
Antigua and Barbuda	05.06.1992	R	09.03.1993
Argentina	12.06.1992	R	22.11.1994
Armenia	13.06.1992	At	14.05.1993
Australia	05.06.1992	R	18.06.1993
Austria	13.06.1992	R	18.08.1994
Azerbaijan	12.06.1992	Ap	03.08.2000
Bahamas	12.06.1992	R	02.09.1993
Bahrain	09.06.1992	R	30.08.1996
Bangladesh	05.06.1992	R	03.05.1994
Barbados	12.06.1992	R	10.12.1993
Belarus	11.06.1992	R	08.09.1993
Belgium	05.06.1992	R	22.11.1996
Belize	13.06.1992	R	30.12.1993
Benin	13.06.1992	R	30.06.1994
Bhutan	11.06.1992	R	25.08.1995
Bolivia	13.06.1992	R	03.10.1994

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Ac	26.08.2002
Botswana	08.06.1992	R	12.10.1995
Brazil	05.06.1992	R	28.02.1994
Bulgaria	12.06.1992	R	17.04.1996
Burkina Faso	12.06.1992	R	02.09.1993
Burundi	11.06.1992	R	15.04.1997
Cambodia		Ac	09.02.1995
Cameroon	14.06.1992	R	19.10.1994
Canada	11.06.1992	R	04.12.1992
Cape Verde	12.06.1992	R	29.03.1995
Central African Republic	13.06.1992	R	15.03.1995
Chad	12.06.1992	R	07.06.1994
Chile	13.06.1992	R	09.09.1994
China	11.06.1992	R	05.01.1993
Colombia	12.06.1992	R	28.11.1994
Comoros	11.06.1992	R	29.09.1994
Congo	11.06.1992	R	01.08.1996
Cook Islands	12.06.1992	R	20.04.1993
Costa Rica	13.06.1992	R	26.08.1994
Côte d'Ivoire	10.06.1992	R	29.11.1994
Croatia	11.06.1992	R	07.10.1996
Cuba	12.06.1992	R	08.03.1994
Cyprus	12.06.1992	R	10.07.1996
Czech Republic	04.06.1993	Ap	03.12.1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11.06.1992	Ap	26.10.1994

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Democratic Republic of the Congo		R	03.12.1994
Denmark	12.06.1992	R	21.12.1993
Djibouti	13.06.1992	R	01.09.1994
Dominica		Ac	06.04.1994
Dominican Republic	13.06.1992	R	25.11.1996
Ecuador	09.06.1992	R	23.02.1993
Egypt	09.06.1992	R	02.06.1994
El Salvador	13.06.1992	R	08.09.1994
Equatorial Guinea		Ac	06.12.1994
Eritrea		Ac	21.03.1996
Estonia	12.06.1992	R	27.07.1994
Ethiopia	10.06.1992	R	05.04.1994
European Community	13.06.1992	Ap	21.12.1993
Fiji	09.10.1992	R	25.02.1993
Finland	05.06.1992	At	27.07.1994
France	13.06.1992	R	01.07.1994
Gabon	12.06.1992	R	14.03.1997
Gambia	12.06.1992	R	10.06.1994
Georgia		Ac	02.06.1994
Germany	12.06.1992	R	21.12.1993
Ghana	12.06.1992	R	29.08.1994
Greece	12.06.1992	R	04.08.1994
Grenada	03.12.1992	R	11.08.1994
Guatemala	13.06.1992	R	10.07.1995
Guinea	12.06.1992	R	07.05.1993
Guinea-Bissau	12.06.1992	R	27.10.1995

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Guyana	13.06.1992	R	29.08.1994
Haiti	13.06.1992	R	25.09.1996
Honduras	13.06.1992	R	31.07.1995
Hungary	13.06.1992	R	24.02.1994
Iceland	10.06.1992	R	12.09.1994
India	05.06.1992	R	18.02.1994
Indonesia	05.06.1992	R	23.08.1994
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14.06.1992	R	06.08.1996
Ireland	13.06.1992	R	22.03.1996
Israel	11.06.1992	R	07.08.1995
Italy	05.06.1992	R	15.04.1994
Jamaica	11.06.1992	R	06.01.1995
Japan	13.06.1992	At	28.05.1993
Jordan	11.06.1992	R	12.11.1993
Kazakhstan	09.06.1992	R	06.09.1994
Kenya	11.06.1992	R	26.07.1994
Kiribati		Ac	16.08.1994
Kuwait	09.06.1992	R	02.08.2002
Kyrgyzstan		Ac	06.08.1996
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Ac	20.09.1996
Latvia	11.06.1992	R	14.12.1995
Lebanon	12.06.1992	R	15.12.1994
Lesotho	11.06.1992	R	10.01.1995
Liberia	12.06.1992	R	08.11.2000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	29.06.1992	R	12.07.2001

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Liechtenstein	05.06.1992	R	19.11.1997
Lithuania	11.06.1992	R	01.02.1996
Luxembourg	09.06.1992	R	09.05.1994
Madagascar	08.06.1992	R	04.03.1996
Malawi	10.06.1992	R	02.02.1994
Malaysia	12.06.1992	R	24.06.1994
Maldives	12.06.1992	R	09.11.1992
Mali	22.06.1992	R	29.03.1995
Malta	12.06.1992	R	29.12.2000
Marshall Islands	12.06.1992	R	08.10.1992
Mauritania	12.06.1992	R	16.08.1996
Mauritius	10.06.1992	R	04.09.1992
Mexico	13.06.1992	R	11.03.1993
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12.06.1992	R	20.06.1994
Monaco	11.06.1992	R	20.11.1992
Mongolia	12.06.1992	R	30.09.1993
Morocco	13.06.1992	R	21.08.1995
Mozambique	12.06.1992	R	25.08.1995
Myanmar	11.06.1992	R	25.11.1994
Namibia	12.06.1992	R	16.05.1997
Nauru	05.06.1992	R	11.11.1993
Nepal	12.06.1992	R	23.11.1993
Netherlands	05.06.1992	At	12.07.1994
New Zealand	12.06.1992	R	16.09.1993
Nicaragua	13.06.1992	R	20.11.1995
Niger	11.06.1992	R	25.07.1995

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Nigeria	13.06.1992	R	29.08.1994
Niue		Ac	28.02.1996
Norway	09.06.1992	R	09.07.1993
Oman	10.06.1992	R	08.02.1995
Pakistan	05.06.1992	R	26.07.1994
Palau		Ac	06.01.1999
Panama	13.06.1992	R	17.01.1995
Papua New Guinea	13.06.1992	R	16.03.1993
Paraguay	12.06.1992	R	24.02.1994
Peru	12.06.1992	R	07.06.1993
Philippines	12.06.1992	R	08.10.1993
Poland	05.06.1992	R	18.01.1996
Portugal	13.06.1992	R	21.12.1993
Qatar	11.06.1992	R	21.08.1996
Republic of Korea	13.06.1992	R	03.10.1994
Republic of Moldova	05.06.1992	R	20.10.1995
Romania	05.06.1992	R	17.08.1994
Russian Federation	13.06.1992	R	05.04.1995
Rwanda	10.06.1992	R	29.05.1996
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12.06.1992	R	07.01.1993
Saint Lucia		Ac	28.07.1993
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Ac	03.06.1996
Samoa	12.06.1992	R	09.02.1994
San Marino	10.06.1992		28.10.1994
Sao Tome and Principe	12.06.1992	R	29.09.1999
Saudi Arabia		Ac	03.10.2001

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Senegal	13.06.1992	R	17.10.1994
Seychelles	10.06.1992	R	22.09.1992
Sierra Leone		Ac	12.12.1994
Singapore	10.03.1992	R	21.12.1995
Slovakia	19.05.1993	Ap	25.08.1994
Slovenia	12.06.1992	R	09.07.1996
Solomon Islands	13.06.1992	R	03.10.1995
South Africa	04.06.1993	R	02.11.1995
Spain	13.06.1992	R	21.12.1993
Sri Lanka	10.06.1992	R	23.03.1994
Sudan	09.06.1992	R	30.10.1995
Suriname	13.06.1992	R	12.01.1996
Swaziland	12.06.1992	R	09.11.1994
Sweden	08.06.1992	R	16.12.1993
Switzerland	12.06.1992	R	21.11.1994
Syrian Arab Republic	03.05.1993	R	04.01.1996
Tajikistan		Ac	29.10.1997
Thailand	12.06.1992	R	31.10.2003
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Ac	02.12.1997
Togo	12.06.1992	At	04.10.1995
Tonga		Ac	19.05.1998
Trinidad and Tobago	11.06.1992	R	01.08.1996
Tunisia	13.06.1992	R	15.07.1993
Turkey	11.06.1992	R	14.02.1997
Turkmenistan		Ac	18.09.1996
Tuvalu	08.06.1992	R	20.12.2002

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Uganda	12.06.1992	R	08.09.1993
Ukraine	11.06.1992	R	07.02.1995
United Arab Emirates	11.06.1992	R	10.02.2000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12.06.1992	R	03.06.1994
United Republic of Tanzania	12.06.1992	R	08.03.1996
United States of America	04.06.1993		
Uruguay	09.06.1993	R	05.11.1993
Uzbekistan		Ac	19.07.1995
Vanuatu	09.06.1992	R	25.03.1993
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	12.06.1992	R	13.09.1994
Viet Nam	28.05.1993	R	16.11.1994
Yemen	12.06.1992	R	21.02.1996
Yugoslavia	08.06.1992	R	01.03.2002
Zambia	11.06.1992	R	28.05.1993
Zimbabwe	12.06.1992	R	11.11.1994

Secretariat

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
 United Nations Environment Programme
 393, Saint Jacques Street, suite 300
 Montreal, Quebec, Canada
 H2Y 1N9
 Tel: +1 (514) 288-2220
 Fax: +1 (514) 288-6588
 E-mail: secretariat@biodiv.org

175. CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE BIODIVERSITY AND THE PROTECTION OF PRIORITY WILDERNESS AREAS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Objectives

To conserve biological diversity and the biological resources of the Central American region by means of sustainable use.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Parties to cooperate among themselves and with the Central American Commission on Environment and Development to implement the Convention; this includes the formulation of national strategies and programmes and the creation of economic measures (arts. 12 and 13);
- (b) Parties to establish national legislation for the conservation and sustainable development of biological diversity (art. 16);
- (c) Establishes the Central American Council for Protected Areas, to be associated with the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (art. 21);
- (d) Requires the Central American Council for Protected Areas, in cooperation with national bodies, to form a biological corridor of Central America by maintaining existing and creating new protected areas (arts. 17, 18 and 19);
- (e) Parties to strengthen the conservation of biological diversity by in-situ and ex-situ measures and by control or elimination of alien species which endanger Central American ecosystems (arts. 24 and 27);
- (f) Parties to broaden eco-tourism taking into account its economic potential for the support of the protected areas as well as neighbouring populations (art. 28);
- (g) Parties to carry out monitoring and research in the Convention area (arts. 29, 31 and 34);
- (h) Obliges Parties to enhance public participation in relation to measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity by means of education (art. 35);
- (i) The Central American Commission on Environment and Development to provide an annual report to the summit of Central American Presidents about the progress and implementation of the Convention (art. 38).

Membership

Open to Central American States and other States of the Mesoamerican Region.

Date of adoption	05.06.1992
Place of adoption	Managua
Date of entry into force	-
Language	Spanish
Depositary	Guatemala

Participant	Signature
Costa Rica	05.06.1992
Belize	
El Salvador	05.06.1992
Guatemala	05.06.1992

Participant	Signature
Honduras	05.06.1992
Nicaragua	05.06.1992
Panama	05.06.1992

176. CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC

Objectives

To adopt measures to prevent and eliminate pollution of the marine environment against all sources of pollution and the adverse effects of human activities upon it.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties to take all possible steps to prevent and eliminate pollution and to take necessary measures to protect the maritime area against the adverse effect of effects of human activities so as to safeguard human health and to conserve marine ecosystems and, where practicable, restore marine areas which have been adversely affected; for the above purpose, Parties to adopt programme and measures for the prevention and elimination of pollution, with the time-limits for completion where appropriate, and taking into account the application of best available techniques and best environmental practice, and to harmonize their policies and strategies (art. 2(1), (3));

(b) Parties to apply, the precautionary principle and the polluters-pay principle (art. 2(2)); to apply the measures they adopt in such a way as to prevent an increase in pollution of the sea outside the maritime area or in other parts of the environment (art. 2 (2), (4));

(c) Parties to take all possible steps to prevent and eliminate pollution from land-based sources, dumping or incineration, and offshore sources (arts. 3-5); and to cooperate in dealing with pollution from other sources to be addressed in an additional annex to the Convention (art. 7);

(d) Parties periodically to carry out and publish joint assessments of the quality of the marine environment and of its development, which include both an evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures taken and planned for the protection of the marine environment (art. 6);

(e) Parties to establish complementary or joint programmes of scientific or technical research and to transmit information on such research programmes to the Commission (see below) (art. 8);

(f) Parties to ensure that their competent authorities are required to make available to the public information on the state of the maritime area, on activities or measure adversely affecting or likely to affect it or on activities or measures introduced in accordance with the Convention (art. 9(1)(2));

(g) A Commission, made up of representatives of each of Parties established to, *inter alia*, supervise the implementation of the Convention and review and decide on relevant programme and institutional matters (art. 10); also, a permanent secretariat established (art. 12);

(h) Requires concerned Parties to enter into consultations over instances of transboundary pollution with a view to negotiating a cooperation agreement, and for the Commission to consider the question and make recommendations at the request of a Party (art. 21);

(i) Requires Parties to report regularly to the Commission on matters related to the implementation and compliance with the Convention (arts. 22 and 23);

(j) Provides that the Convention, upon entry into force, shall replace the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, 1972 (the Oslo Convention) and the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land Based Sources, 1974 (the Paris Convention) (art. 31);

(k) The annexes provide for specific requirements to the Parties in implementing the provisions of the Convention concerning the prevention and elimination of pollution from land-based sources, by dumping and incineration, and from offshore sources and in assessing the quality of the marine environment. In addition, there are two appendices setting out the criteria for the definition of best available techniques and best environmental practice, and the criteria for setting priorities and assessing the nature and extent of programmes and measures and their time scales with respect to the prevention and elimination of pollution from land-based sources and offshore sources.

Membership

Open for signature and ratification by Parties to the Oslo and Paris Conventions, other coastal states bordering the maritime area and regional economic integration organizations having as a member at least one state belonging to the two previous categories. Other States or regional economic integration organizations which do not satisfy these criteria may be invited unanimously by the Parties to accede to the Convention.

Date of adoption	22.09.1992
Place of adoption	Paris
Date of entry into force	25.03.1998
Languages	English, French
Depositary	France

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Approval (Ap)	Date
Belgium	22.09.1992	R	06.09.1996
Denmark	22.09.1992	R	11.12.1995
European Community	22.09.1992	Ap	07.10.1997
Finland	22.09.1992	R	20.06.1995
France	22.09.1992	R	04.02.1998
Germany	22.09.1992	R	07.10.1994
Iceland	22.09.1992	R	16.05.1997
Ireland	22.09.1992	R	24.07.1997
Luxembourg	22.09.1992	R	08.09.1997
Netherlands	22.09.1992	R	03.01.1994
Norway	22.09.1992	R	23.06.1995
Portugal	22.09.1992	R	30.12.1997
Spain	22.09.1992	Ap	25.01.1994
Sweden	22.09.1992	R	18.05.1994
Switzerland	22.09.1992	R	28.04.1994
United Kingdom	22.09.1992	R	25.06.1997

Secretariat

OSPAR Secretariat
 New Court, 48 Carey Street
 London WC2A 2JQ, United Kingdom
 Telephone: +44 171 242 9927
 Fax: +44 171 831 7427 and +44 171 430 2999
 Email: Secretariat@ospar.org

177. REGIONAL AGREEMENT ON THE TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

Objectives

To establish national legislation and to take administrative measures to control the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and to prevent the illegal traffic and disposal of such wastes in Central America.

Summary of Provisions

(a) Applies to the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes in the Central American region; substances are defined as hazardous wastes on the basis of the categories and characteristics set out in annexes I and II of the Agreement (arts. 1(1) and 2(1));

(b) Parties to take the necessary legal and administrative measures to prevent the import and transit of hazardous wastes to Central America from States which are not Parties to the Agreement (art. 3 (1));

(c) Parties to control the carriers of hazardous waste from non-Parties and to prevent the release into oceans and incineration at sea of hazardous wastes (art. 3 (2));

(d) Parties to prevent the export of hazardous wastes to other Parties which have prohibited the import of such wastes under their national legislation (art. 3 (4));

(e) Each Party to establish a national authority to keep under review the implementation of the Agreement and to cooperate with the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (art. 5);

(f) Sets out three annexes which specify categories of hazardous wastes for purposes of the Convention (Annex I); hazardous characteristics (Annex II); and disposal and recycling operations (Annex III).

Membership

Open to all Central American and other States in the Mesoamerican Region.

Date of adoption	11.12.1992
Place of adoption	Panama
Date of entry into force	-
Language	Spanish
Depositary	Guatemala

Participant	Signature
Costa Rica	11.12.1992
El Salvador	11.12.1992
Guatemala	11.12.1992
Honduras	11.12.1992
Nicaragua	11.12.1992
Panama	11.12.1992

178. PROTOCOL OF 1992 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1969

Objectives/Summary of provisions

Amends, inter alia, to extend the application of the 1969 Liability Convention to include the exclusive economic zone of a Contracting State established in accordance with international law, or if a Contracting State has not established such a zone, in an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of that State determined by that State in accordance with international law and extending not more than 200 nautical miles from baseline from which the breadth of its territorial sea is measured (art. 3); extend the scope of the liability for pollution damage to be covered (art. 4 (1)); change the unit of account from the franc to Special Drawing Rights as defined by the International Monetary Fund (art. 6(4)).

Membership

Open for signature and ratification by all States.

Amendment

Date of adoption	27.11.1992	18.10.2000
Place of adoption	London	London
Date of entry into force	30.05.1996	01.11.2003
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish	
Depository	Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization	

(Status as at 31 December 2003)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)	Date	Entry into force
Algeria	Ac	11.06.1998	11.06.1999
Angola	Ac	04.10.2001	04.10.2002
Antigua and Barbuda	Ac	14.06.2000	14.06.2001
Argentina	Ac	13.10.2000	13.10.2001
Australia	Ac	09.10.1995	09.10.1996
Bahamas	Ac	01.04.1997	01.04.1998
Bahrain	Ac	03.05.1996	03.05.1997
Barbados	Ac	07.07.1998	07.07.1999
Belgium	Ac	06.10.1998	06.10.1999
Belize	Ac	27.11.1998	27.11.1999
Brunei Darussalam	Ac	03.01.2002	03.01.2003

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)	Date	Entry into force
Bulgaria	Ac	28.11.2003	28.11.2004
Cambodia	Ac	08.06.2001	08.06.2002
Cameroon	Ac	15.10.2001	15.10.2002
Canada	Ac	29.05.1998	29.05.1999
Cape Verde	Ac	04.07.2003	04.07.2004
Chile	Ac	29.05.2002	29.05.2003
China ¹⁴⁸	Ac	05.01.1999	06.01.2000
Colombia	Ac	19.11.2001	19.11.2002
Comoros	Ac	15.01.2000	15.01.2001
Congo	Ac	07.08.2002	07.08.2003
Croatia	Ac	12.01.1998	12.01.1999
Cyprus	Ac	12.05.1997	12.05.1998
Denmark	R	30.05.1995	30.05.1996
Djibouti	Ac	08.01.2001	08.01.2002
Dominica	Ac	31.08.2001	31.08.2002
Dominican Republic	Ac	24.06.1999	24.06.2000
Egypt	Ac	21.04.1995	30.05.1996
El Salvador	Ac	02.02.2002	02.02.2003
Fiji	Ac	30.11.1999	30.11.2000
Finland	At	24.11.1995	24.11.1996
France	Ap	29.09.1994	30.05.1996
Gabon	Ac	31.05.2002	31.05.2003
Georgia	Ac	18.04.2000	18.04.2001
Germany	R	29.09.1994	30.05.1996
Ghana	Ac	03.02.2003	03.02.2004

¹⁴⁸ China declared that the Protocol will also be applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)	Date	Entry into force
Greece	R	09.10.1995	09.10.1996
Grenada	Ac	07.01.1998	07.01.1999
Guinea	Ac	02.10.2002	02.10.2003
Iceland	Ac	13.11.1998	13.11.1999
India	Ac	15.11.1999	15.11.2000
Indonesia	Ac	06.07.1999	06.07.2000
Ireland	Ac	15.05.1997	16.05.1998
Italy	Ac	16.09.1999	16.09.2000
Jamaica	Ac	06.06.1997	06.06.1998
Japan	Ac	24.08.1994	30.05.1996
Kenya	Ac	02.02.2000	02.02.2001
Latvia	Ac	09.03.1998	09.03.1999
Liberia	Ac	05.10.1995	05.10.1996
Lithuania	Ac	27.06.2000	27.06.2001
Madagascar	Ac	21.05.2002	21.05.2003
Malta	Ac	06.01.2000	06.01.2001
Marshall Islands	Ac	16.10.1995	16.10.1996
Mauritius	Ac	06.12.1999	06.12.2000
Mexico	Ac	13.05.1994	30.05.1996
Monaco	R	08.11.1996	08.11.1997
Morocco	R	22.08.2000	22.08.2001
Mozambique	Ac	26.04.2002	26.04.2003
Namibia	Ac	18.12.2002	18.12.2003
Netherlands	Ac	15.11.1996	15.11.1997
New Zealand	Ac	25.06.1998	25.06.1999
Nigeria	Ac	24.05.2002	24.05.2003

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)	Date	Entry into force
Norway	R	03.04.1995	30.05.1996
Oman	Ac	08.07.1994	30.05.1996
Panama	Ac	18.03.1999	18.03.2000
Papua New Guinea	Ac	23.01.2001	23.01.2002
Philippines	Ac	07.07.1997	07.07.1998
Poland	Ac	21.12.1999	21.12.2000
Portugal	Ac	13.11.2001	13.11.2002
Qatar	Ac	20.11.2001	20.11.2002
Republic of Korea	Ac	07.03.1997	16.05.1998
Romania	Ac	27.11.2000	27.11.2001
Russian Federation	Ac	20.03.2000	20.03.2001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ac	09.10.2001	09.10.2002
Samoa	Ac	01.02.2002	01.02.2003
Seychelles	Ac	23.07.1999	23.07.2000
Sierra Leone	Ac	04.06.2001	04.06.2002
Singapore	Ac	18.09.1997	18.09.1998
Slovenia	Ac	19.07.2000	19.07.2001
Spain	Ac	06.07.1995	06.07.1996
Sri Lanka	Ac	22.01.1999	22.01.2000
Sweden	R	25.05.1995	30.05.1996
Switzerland	Ac	04.07.1996	04.07.1997
Tonga	Ac	10.12.1999	10.12.2000
Trinidad and Tobago	Ac	06.03.2000	06.03.2001
Tunisia	Ac	29.01.1997	29.01.1998
Turkey	Ac	17.08.2001	17.08.2002
United Arab Emirates	Ac	19.11.1997	19.11.1998

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)	Date	Entry into force
United Kingdom	Ac	29.09.1994	30.05.1996
United Republic of Tanzania	Ac	19.11.2002	19.11.2003
Uruguay	Ac	09.07.1997	09.07.1998
Vanuatu	Ac	18.02.1999	18.02.2000
Venezuela	Ac	22.07.1998	22.07.1999
Viet Nam	Ac	17.06.2003	17.06.2004

Secretariat

International Maritime Organization
4 Albert Embankment
London, SE1 7SR
United Kingdom
Tel +44 (0)20 7735 7611
Fax +44 (0)20 7587 3210
E-mail: info@imo.org

179. PROTOCOL OF 1992 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1971

Objective/Summary of provisions

(a) Amends the provisions of the 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage to harmonize them with the amendment to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 set out in its protocol of 1992;

(b) Provides for provisions for denunciation of the 1971 Fund Convention and the 1969 Liability Convention (art. 31).

Membership

Open for signature and ratification by any State which has signed the 1992 Liability Convention.

Date of adoption	27.11.1992
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	30.05.1996
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization

(Status as of 31 December 2003)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance	Date	Date of entry into force
Algeria	Ac	11.06.1998	11.06.1999
Angola	Ac	04.10.2001	04.10.2002
Antigua and Barbuda	Ac	14.06.2000	14.06.2001
Argentina	Ac	13.10.2000	13.10.2001
Australia	Ac	09.10.1995	09.10.1996
Bahamas	Ac	01.04.1997	01.04.1998
Bahrain	Ac	03.05.1996	03.05.1997
Barbados	Ac	07.07.1998	07.07.1999
Belgium	Ac	06.10.1998	06.10.1999
Belize	Ac	27.11.1998	27.11.1999
Brunei Darussalam	Ac	31.01.2002	31.01.2003
Cambodia	Ac	08.6.2001	08.06.2002

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance	Date	Date of entry into force
Cameroon	Ac	15.10.2001	15.10.2002
Canada ¹⁴⁹	Ac	29.05.1998	29.05.1999
Cape Verde	Ac	04.07.2003	04.07.2004
China ¹⁵⁰	Ac	05.01.1999	05.01.2000
Colombia	Ac	19.11.2001	19.11.2002
Comoros	Ac	05.01.2000	05.01.2001
Congo	Ac	07.08.2002	07.08.2003
Croatia	Ac	12.01.1998	12.01.1999
Cyprus	Ac	12.05.1997	12.05.1998
Denmark	R	30.05.1995	30.05.1996
Djibouti	Ac	08.01.2001	08.01.2002
Dominica	Ac	31.08.2001	31.08.2002
Dominican Republic	Ac	24.06.1999	24.06.2000
Fiji	Ac	30.11.1999	30.11.2000
Finland	At	24.11.1995	24.11.1996
France	Ap	29.09.1994	30.05.1996
Gabon	Ac	31.05.2002	31.05.2003
Georgia	Ac	18.04.2000	18.04.2001
Germany ¹⁴⁹	R	29.09.1994	30.05.1996
Ghana	Ac	03.02.2003	03.02.2004
Greece	R	09.10.1995	09.10.1996
Grenada	Ac	07.01.1998	07.01.1999
Guinea	Ac	02.10.2002	02.10.2003
Iceland	Ac	13.11.1998	13.11.1999
India	Ac	21.06.2000	21.06.2001

¹⁴⁹ With a declaration

¹⁵⁰ China declared that the Protocol would be applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region only.

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance	Date	Date of entry into force
Ireland ¹⁴⁹	Ac	15.05.1997	16.05.1998
Italy	Ac	16.09.1999	16.09.2000
Jamaica	Ac	24.06.1997	24.06.1998
Japan	Ac	24.08.1994	30.05.1996
Kenya	Ac	02.02.2000	02.02.2001
Latvia	Ac	06.04.1998	06.04.1999
Liberia	Ac	05.10.1995	05.10.1996
Lithuania	Ac	27.06.2000	27.06.2001
Madagascar	Ac	21.05.2002	21.05.2003
Malta	Ac	06.01.2000	06.01.2001
Marshall Islands	Ac	16.10.1995	16.10.1996
Mauritius	Ac	06.12.1999	06.12.2000
Mexico	Ac	13.05.1994	30.05.1996
Monaco	R	08.11.1996	08.11.1997
Morocco	R	22.08.2000	22.08.2001
Mozambique	Ac	26.04.2002	26.04.2003
Namibia	Ac	18.12.2002	18.12.2003
Netherlands	Ac	15.11.1996	15.11.1997
New Zealand ¹⁴⁹	Ac	25.06.1998	25.06.1999
Nigeria	Ac	24.05.2002	24.05.2003
Norway	R	03.04.1995	30.05.1996
Oman	Ac	08.07.1994	30.05.1996
Panama	Ac	18.03.1999	18.03.2000
Papua New Guinea	Ac	23.01.2001	23.01.2002
Philippines	Ac	07.07.1997	07.07.1998
Poland	Ac	21.12.1999	21.12.2000
Portugal	Ac	13.11.2001	13.11.2002

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance	Date	Date of entry into force
Qatar	Ac	20.11.2001	20.11.2002
Republic of Korea ¹⁴⁹	Ac	07.03.1997	16.05.1998
Russian Federation	Ac	20.03.2000	20.03.2001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ac	09.10.2001	09.10.2002
Samoa	Ac	01.02.2002	01.02.2003
Seychelles	Ac	23.07.1999	23.07.2000
Sierra Leone	Ac	04.06.2001	04.06.2002
Singapore	Ac	31.12.1997	31.12.1998
Slovenia	Ac	19.07.2000	19.07.2001
Spain ¹⁴⁹	Ac	06.07.1995	16.05.1998
Sri Lanka	Ac	22.01.1999	22.01.2000
Sweden	R	25.05.1995	30.05.1996
Switzerland	Ac	04.07.1996	04.07.1997
Tonga	Ac	10.12.1999	10.12.2000
Trinidad and Tobago	Ac	06.03.2000	06.03.2001
Tunisia	Ac	29.01.1997	29.01.1998
Turkey ¹⁴⁹	Ac	17.08.2001	17.08.2002
United Arab Emirates	Ac	19.11.1997	19.11.1998
United Kingdom	Ac	29.09.1994	30.05.1996
United Republic of Tanzania	Ac	19.11.2002	19.11.2003
Uruguay	Ac	09.07.1997	09.07.1998
Vanuatu	Ac	18.02.1999	18.02.2000
Venezuela	Ac	22.07.1998	22.07.1999

Secretariat

International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund
Portland House
Stag Place
London, SW1E 5PN
United Kingdom
Telephone: +44-20-75927100
Telefax: +44-20-75927111
E-mail: info@iopcfund.org

180. PROTOCOL OF AMENDMENT TO THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS KEPT FOR FARMING PURPOSES

Objectives

To extend the scope of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes, of 10 March 1976, to apply also to certain aspects of developments in animal husbandry techniques, in particular in respect of biotechnology, and the killing of animals on the farm; and to adapt provisions of the Convention to evolving situations in practices in animal husbandry.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Modification of the Convention's area of application, to incorporate the objectives of the Protocol (arts. 1 and 2);
- (b) Restriction of foods or liquids that may be provided to animals, as a health precaution (art. 4);
- (c) Prohibition of reservations in respect of the provisions of the Protocol (art. 9).

Membership

The Protocol is open to any Member State of the Council of Europe which has signed or acceded to the Convention, to the European Community and to any State not a member of the Council which has acceded to the Convention.

Date of adoption	06.02.1992
Place of adoption	Strasbourg, France
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Signature without reservation as to ratification (S)	Date
Austria	30.04.1996	R	07.10.1996
Belgium	06.02.1992		
Bulgaria	21.05.2003	R	20.07.2004
Cyprus	19.10.1992	R	02.06.1993
Czech Republic	24.06.1998		
Denmark	06.02.1992	R	20.01.1993
Finland	05.06.1992	S	05.06.1992
France	25.02.1992	R	05.11.2004
Germany	10.06.1992	R	15.11.1994
Greece	29.04.1992		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Signature without reservation as to ratification (S)	Date
Ireland	12.12.2005	S	12.12.2005
Lithuania	11.09.2003	R	02.03.2004
Luxembourg	06.02.1992		
Norway	06.08.1992	S	06.08.1992
Poland	20.04.2005		
Portugal	06.02.1992	R	08.03.1993
Spain	19.11.1996	R	30.01.1997
Sweden	06.02.1992	R	06.02.1992
Switzerland	23.11.1993	R	21.12.1994
United Kingdom	13.12.2001	S	13.12.2001

181. [COPENHAGEN] AMENDMENT TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Objectives

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.

Summary of provisions

The Parties agree to:

(a) Amend the Protocol to set out obligations of the Parties to carry out control measures concerning hydrochlorofluorocarbons (phase out of its consumption before 1 January 2030), hydrobromofluorocarbons (phase out of production and consumption before 1 January 1996) and methyl bromide (as of 1 January 1995 freeze production and consumption at 1991 level; to satisfy basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, its calculated level of production may exceed that limit by up to ten percent of its calculated level of production in 1991; amounts used for quarantine and preshipment applications exempted).

(b) Provide for provisions on the prohibition of import from and export to non-Parties with respect to hydrobromofluorocarbons.

(c) Provide for provisions concerning elaboration of a list of products containing hydrobromofluorocarbons, with a view to control the import of such productions from non-Parties; future consideration of feasibility of banning or restricting, from non-Parties, the import of products produced with, but not containing, hydrobromofluorocarbons.

(d) Replace Annex C of the Protocol with the new Annex C on controlled substances which, consists of Group 1 (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) and Group II (hydrobromofluorocarbons); add the new Annex E concerning methyl bromide.

Membership

Open to a Party to the Montreal on Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) that has deposited the instrument of ratification/acceptance/approval of the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Date of adoption	25.11.1992
Place of adoption	Copenhagen
Date of entry into force	14.06.1994
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)	Date
Afghanistan	Ac	17.06.2004
Algeria	R	31.05.2000
Antigua and Barbuda	Ac	19.07.1993

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Argentina	Ac	20.04.1995
Armenia	Ac	26.11.2003
Australia	At	30.06.1994
Austria	At	19.09.1996
Azerbaijan	Ac	12.06.1996
Bahamas	Ac	04.05.1993
Bahrain	R	13.03.2001
Bangladesh	R	27.11.2000
Barbados	At	20.07.1994
Belgium	R	07.08.1997
Belize	Ac	09.01.1998
Benin	R	21.06.2000
Bhutan	Ac	23.08.2004
Bolivia	Ac	03.10.1994
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ac	11.08.2003
Botswana	Ac	13.05.1997
Brazil	R	25.06.1997
Bulgaria	R	28.04.1999
Burkina Faso	R	12.12.1995
Burundi	At	18.10.2001
Cameroon	At	25.06.1996
Canada	R	16.03.1994
Cape Verde	Ac	31.07.2001
Chad	R	30.05.2001
Chile	R	14.01.1994
China	Ac	22.04.2003

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Colombia	At	05.08.1997
Comoros	Ac	02.12.2002
Congo	Ac	19.10.2001
Cook Islands	Ac	22.12.2003
Costa Rica	R	11.11.1998
Côte d'Ivoire	R	08.10.2003
Croatia	R	11.02.1997
Cuba	Ap	19.10.1998
Cyprus	At	02.06.2003
Czech Republic	Ac	18.12.1996
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Ac	17.06.1999
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ac	30.11.1994
Denmark	At	21.12.1993
Djibouti	Ac	30.07.1999
Dominican Republic	Ac	24.12.2001
Ecuador	At	24.11.1993
Egypt	R	28.06.1994
El Salvador	Ac	08.12.2000
Eritrea	Ac	05.07.2005
Estonia	R	12.04.1999
European Community	Ap	20.11.1995
Fiji	Ac	17.05.2000
Finland	At	16.11.1993
France	Ap	03.01.1996
Gabon	Ac	04.12.2000

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Georgia	Ac	12.07.2000
Germany	R	28.12.1993
Ghana	R	09.04.2001
Greece	R	30.01.1995
Grenada	Ac	20.05.1999
Guatemala	Ac	21.01.2002
Guinea Bissau	Ac	12.11.2002
Guyana	At	23.07.1999
Haiti	Ac	29.03.2000
Honduras	R	24.01.2002
Hungary	Ac	17.05.1994
Iceland	R	15.03.1994
India	Ac	03.03.2003
Indonesia	Ac	10.12.1998
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	At	04.08.1997
Ireland	At	16.04.1996
Israel	R	05.04.1995
Italy	R	04.01.1995
Jamaica	R	06.11.1997
Japan	At	20.12.1994
Jordan	R	30.06.1995
Kenya	R	27.09.1994
Kiribati	Ac	09.08.2004
Kuwait	Ac	22.07.1994
Kyrgyzstan	R	13.05.2003
Latvia	Ac	02.11.1998

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Lebanon	Ac	31.07.2000
Liberia	Ac	15.01.1996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Ac	24.09.2004
Liechtenstein	Ac	22.11.1996
Lithuania	R	03.02.1998
Luxembourg	R	09.05.1994
Madagascar	Ac	16.01.2002
Malawi	At	08.02.1994
Malaysia	Ac	05.08.1993
Maldives	R	27.09.2001
Mali	At	07.03.2003
Malta	At	22.12.2003
Marshall Islands	Ac	24.05.1993
Mauritania	At	22.07.2005
Mauritius	R	30.11.1993
Mexico	At	16.09.1994
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Ac	27.11.2001
Monaco	At	15.06.1999
Mongolia	Ac	07.03.1996
Morocco	Ac	28.12.1995
Mozambique	Ac	09.09.1994
Namibia	At	28.07.2003
Nauru	At	10.09.2004
Netherlands	At	25.04.1994
New Zealand	R	04.06.1993

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Nicaragua	R	13.12.1999
Niger	R	08.10.1999
Nigeria	R	27.09.2001
Niue	Ac	22.12.2003
Norway	R	03.09.1993
Oman	Ac	05.08.1999
Pakistan	R	17.02.1995
Palau	Ac	29.05.2001
Panama	Ac	04.10.1996
Papua New Guinea	Ac	07.10.2003
Paraguay	R	27.04.2001
Peru	Ac	07.06.1999
Philippines	R	15.06.2001
Poland	Ac	02.10.1996
Portugal	R	24.02.1998
Qatar	Ac	22.01.1996
Republic of Korea	At	02.12.1994
Republic of Moldova	Ac	25.06.2001
Romania	At	28.11.2000
Russian Federation	At	14.12.2005
Rwanda	At	07.01.2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Ac	19.05.1994
Saint Lucia	Ac	24.08.1999
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ac	02.12.1996
Samoa	At	04.10.2001

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Sao Tome and Principe	Ac	19.11.2001
Saudi Arabia	Ac	01.03.1993
Senegal	Ac	12.08.1999
Serbia and Montenegro	Ac	22.03.2005
Seychelles	R	27.05.1993
Sierra Leone	Ac	29.08.2001
Singapore	Ac	22.09.2000
Slovakia	Ac	08.01.1998
Slovenia	At	13.11.1998
Solomon Islands	Ac	17.08.1999
Somalia	Ac	01.08.2001
South Africa	At	13.03.2001
Spain	At	05.06.1995
Sri Lanka	Ac	07.07.1997
Sudan	Ac	02.01.2002
Swaziland	Ac	16.12.2005
Sweden	R	09.08.1993
Switzerland	R	16.09.1996
Syrian Arab Republic	Ac	30.11.1999
Thailand	R	01.12.1995
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	R	09.11.1998
Togo	At	06.07.1998
Tonga	R	26.11.2003
Trinidad and Tobago	R	10.06.1999
Tunisia	Ac	02.02.1995

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)/ Accession (Ac)/	Date
Turkey	R	10.11.1995
Tuvalu	At	31.08.2000
Uganda	Ac	22.11.1999
Ukraine	R	06.02.1997
United Arab Emirates	Ac	16.02.2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	R	04.01.1995
United Republic of Tanzania	R	06.12.2002
United States of America	R	02.03.1994
Uruguay	Ac	03.07.1997
Uzbekistan	Ac	10.06.1998
Vanuatu	At	21.11.1994
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	R	10.12.1997
Viet Nam	Ac	26.01.1994
Yemen	Ac	23.04.2001
Zimbabwe	R	03.06.1994

182. CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Objectives

To prohibit development, production, stockpiling and use of chemicals, to destruct the existing chemical weapons and related facilities, and to provide for verification measures for those purposes.

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party not to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons or transfer chemical weapons to anyone; not to use or engage in any military preparations to use chemical weapons; not to assist, encourage or induce anyone to engage in any activity prohibited under the Convention (art. I(1));

(b) Each Party to destroy chemical weapons it owns or possesses, or that are located within its jurisdiction or control (art. I(2)); to destroy all chemical weapons they abandoned on the territory of another State Party (art. I(3)); to destroy chemical weapons production facilities it owns or possesses, or that are located within its jurisdiction or control (art. I(4)); not to use riot control agents as a method of warfare (art. I(5));

(c) Each Party to adopt the necessary measures to implement its obligations under the Convention; and during the implementation, to assign the highest priority to ensuring the safety of people and to protecting the environment, and to cooperate as appropriate with other State Parties in this regard (art. VII (1)(3));

(d) Provides for provisions governing the obligation of each Party to make declarations with respect to chemical weapons, old or abandoned chemical weapons, chemical weapons facilities, and/or other facilities primarily for development of chemical weapons in order to identify objects to be controlled (art. III);

(e) Sets out the procedures for the destruction of chemical weapons and chemical weapons production facilities which is to be subject to systematic verification through on-site inspection and monitoring with on-site instruments (arts. IV and V); in that context, each Party, during transportation, sampling, storage and destruction of chemical weapons, or during the destruction of chemical weapons production facilities, to assign the highest priority to ensuring the safety of people and to protecting the environment, and to carry out such activities in accordance with its national standards for safety and emission (arts. IV (10) and V(11));

(f) Each Party to determine how it shall destroy chemical weapons, except that the following processes may not be used: dumping in any body of water, land burial or open-pit burning, and to destroy chemical weapons only at specifically designated and appropriately designed and equipped facilities (the annex on implementation and verification (“verification annex”) part IV (A)13);

(g) A Party to provide, for each of its chemical weapons destruction facilities, the plant operations manuals, the safety and medical plans, the laboratory operations and quality assurance and control manuals, and the environmental permits that have been obtained (verification annex part IV(A)32);

(h) A Party to treat old chemical weapons that have been confirmed as meeting the definition under the Convention (i.e. chemical weapons which were produced before 1925 or produced in the period between 1925 and 1946 that have deteriorated to such extent that they can no longer be used as chemical weapons) as toxic wastes (verification annex part IV (b)6);

(i) Each Party has the right, subject to the provisions of the Convention, to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, retain, transfer and use toxic chemicals and their precursors for purposes not prohibited under the Convention; and each Party to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that toxic chemicals and their precursors are only developed, produced, otherwise acquired, retained, transferred, or used for purposes not prohibited under the Convention (art. VI(1)(2));

(j) Establishes the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (located at the Hague, the Netherlands), with all States Parties to the Convention being the members of the

Organization; establishes, as the organs of the Organization, the Conference of the States Parties, the Executive Council, and the Technical Secretariat (art. VIII(1)-(4));

(k) Provides for provisions dealing with the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the Convention (art. IX);

(l) Sets out modalities for assistance and protection against the use or threat of use of chemical weapons (art. X);

(m) Contains schedules of chemicals which identify chemicals for the application of verification measures and the guidelines for the schedules; an annex on implementation and verification; and an annex on the protection of confidential information.

Membership

Open to all States.

Date of opening for signature	13.01.1993
Place of opening for signature	Paris
Date of entry into force	29.04.1997
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
Depository	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Afghanistan	14.01.1993	R	24.09.2003
Albania	14.01.1993	R	11.05.1994
Algeria	13.01.1993	R	14.08.1995
Andorra		Ac	27.02.2003
Antigua and Barbuda		Ac	29.08.2005
Argentina	13.01.1993	R	02.10.1995
Armenia	19.03.1993	R	27.01.1995
Australia	13.01.1993	R	06.05.1994
Austria	13.01.1993	R	17.08.1995
Azerbaijan	13.01.1993	R	29.02.2000
Bahamas	02.03.1994		
Bahrain	24.02.1993	R	28.04.1997
Bangladesh	14.01.1993	R	25.04.1997
Belarus	14.01.1993	R	11.07.1996
Belgium	13.01.1993	R	27.01.1997

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Belize		Ac	01.12.2003
Benin	14.01.1993	R	14.05.1998
Bhutan	24.04.1997	R	18.08.2005
Bolivia	14.01.1993	R	14.08.1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16.01.1997	R	25.02.1997
Botswana		Ac	31.08.1998
Brazil	13.01.1993	R	13.05.1996
Brunei Darussalam	13.01.1993	R	28.07.1997
Bulgaria	13.01.1993	R	10.08.1994
Burkina Faso	14.01.1993	R	08.07.1997
Burundi	15.01.1993	R	04.09.1998
Cambodia	15.01.1993	R	19.07.2005
Cameroon	14.01.1993	R	16.09.1996
Canada	13.01.1993	R	26.09.1995
Cape Verde	15.01.1993	R	10.10.2003
Central African Republic	14.01.1993		
Chad	11.10.1994	R	13.02.2004
Chile	14.01.1993	R	12.07.1996
China	13.01.1993	R	25.04.1997
Colombia	13.01.1993	R	05.04.2000
Comoros	13.01.1993		
Congo	15.01.1993		
Cook Islands	14.01.1993	R	15.07.1994
Costa Rica	14.01.1993	R	31.05.1996
Côte d'Ivoire	13.01.1993	R	18.12.1995
Croatia	13.01.1993	R	23.05.1995

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Cuba	13.01.1993	R	29.04.1997
Cyprus	13.01.1993	R	28.08.1998
Czech Republic	14.01.1993	R	06.03.1996
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14.01.1993	R	12.10.2005
Denmark	14.01.1993	R	13.07.1995
Djibouti	28.09.1993		
Dominica	02.08.1993	R	12.02.2001
Dominican Republic	13.01.1993		
Ecuador	14.01.1993	R	06.09.1995
El Salvador	14.01.1993	R	30.10.1995
Equatorial Guinea	14.01.1993	R	25.04.1997
Eritrea		Ac	14.02.2000
Estonia	14.01.1993	R	26.05.1999
Ethiopia	14.01.1993	R	13.05.1996
Fiji	14.01.1993	R	20.01.1993
Finland	14.01.1993	R	07.02.1995
France	13.01.1993	R	02.03.1995
Gabon	13.01.1993	R	08.09.2000
Gambia	13.01.1993	R	19.05.1998
Georgia	14.01.1993	R	27.11.1995
Germany	13.01.1993	R	12.08.1994
Ghana	14.01.1993	R	09.07.1997
Greece	13.01.1993	R	22.12.1994
Grenada	09.04.1997	R	03.06.2005
Guatemala	14.01.1993	R	12.02.2003
Guinea	14.01.1993	R	09.06.1997

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Guinea-Bissau	14.01.1993		
Guyana	06.10.1993	R	12.09.1997
Haiti	14.01.1993		
Holy See	14.01.1993	R	12.05.1999
Honduras	13.01.1993	R	29.08.2005
Hungary	13.01.1993	R	31.10.1996
Iceland	13.01.1993	R	28.04.1997
India	14.01.1993	R	03.09.1996
Indonesia	13.01.1993	R	12.11.1998
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13.01.1993	R	03.11.1997
Ireland	14.01.1993	R	24.06.1996
Israel	13.01.1993		
Italy	13.01.1993	R	08.12.1995
Jamaica	18.04.1997	R	08.09.2000
Japan	13.01.1993	R	15.09.1995
Jordan		Ac	29.10.1997
Kazakhstan	14.01.1993	R	23.03.2000
Kenya	15.01.1993	R	25.04.1997
Kiribati		Ac	07.09.2000
Kuwait	27.01.1993	R	29.05.1997
Kyrgyzstan	22.02.1993	R	29.09.2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13.05.1993	R	25.02.1997
Latvia	06.05.1993	R	23.07.1996
Lesotho	07.12.1994	R	07.12.1994
Liberia	15.01.1993		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Ac	06.01.2004
Liechtenstein	21.07.1993	R	24.11.1999
Lithuania	13.01.1993	R	15.04.1998
Luxembourg	13.01.1993	R	15.04.1997
Madagascar	15.01.1993	R	20.10.2004
Malawi	14.01.1993	R	11.06.1998
Malaysia	13.01.1993	R	20.04.2000
Maldives	04.10.1993	R	31.05.1994
Mali	13.01.1993	R	28.04.1997
Malta	13.01.1993	R	28.04.1997
Marshall Islands	13.01.1993	R	19.05.2004
Mauritania	13.01.1993	R	09.02.1998
Mauritius	14.01.1993	R	09.02.1993
Mexico	13.01.1993	R	29.08.1994
Micronesia (Federated States of)	13.01.1993	R	21.06.1999
Monaco	13.01.1993	R	01.06.1995
Mongolia	14.01.1993	R	17.01.1995
Morocco	13.01.1993	R	28.12.1995
Mozambique		Ac	15.08.2000
Myanmar	14.01.1993		
Namibia	13.01.1993	R	24.11.1995
Nauru	13.01.1993	R	12.11.2001
Nepal	19.01.1993	R	18.11.1997
Netherlands	14.01.1993	R	30.06.1995
New Zealand	14.01.1993	R	15.07.1996
Nicaragua	09.03.1993	R	05.11.1999

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Niger	14.01.1993	R	09.04.1997
Nigeria	13.01.1993	R	20.05.1999
Niue		Ac	21.04.2005
Norway	13.01.1993	R	07.04.1994
Oman	02.02.1993	R	08.02.1995
Pakistan	13.01.1993	R	28.10.1997
Palau		Ac	03.02.2003
Panama	16.06.1993	R	07.10.1998
Papua New Guinea	14.01.1993	R	17.04.1996
Paraguay	14.01.1993	R	01.12.1994
Peru	14.01.1993	R	20.07.1995
Philippines	13.01.1993	R	11.12.1996
Poland	13.01.1993	R	23.08.1995
Portugal	13.01.1993	R	10.09.1996
Qatar	01.02.1993	R	03.09.1997
Republic of Korea	14.01.1993	R	28.04.1997
Republic of Moldova	13.01.1993	R	08.07.1996
Romania	13.01.1993	R	15.02.1995
Russian Federation	13.01.1993	R	05.11.1997
Rwanda	17.05.1993	R	31.03.2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	16.03.1994	R	21.05.2004
Saint Lucia	29.03.1993	R	09.04.1997
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20.09.1993	R	18.09.2002
Samoa	14.01.1993	R	27.09.2002
San Marino	13.01.1993	R	10.12.1999
Sao Tome and Principe		At	09.09.2003

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Saudi Arabia	20.01.1993	R	09.08.1996
Senegal	13.01.1993	R	20.07.1998
Serbia and Montenegro		Ac	20.04.2000
Seychelles	15.01.1993	R	07.04.1993
Sierra Leone	15.01.1993	R	30.09.2004
Singapore	14.01.1993	R	21.05.1997
Slovakia	14.01.1993	R	27.10.1995
Slovenia	14.01.1993	R	11.06.1997
Solomon Islands		Ac	23.09.2004
South Africa	14.01.1993	R	13.09.1995
Spain	13.01.1993	R	03.08.1994
Sri Lanka	14.01.1993	R	19.08.1994
Sudan		Ac	24.05.1999
Suriname	28.04.1997	R	28.04.1997
Swaziland	23.09.1993	R	20.11.1996
Sweden	13.01.1993	R	17.06.1993
Switzerland	14.01.1993	R	10.03.1995
Tajikistan	14.01.1993	R	11.01.1995
Thailand	14.01.1993	R	10.12.2002
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Ac	20.06.1997
Timor-Leste		Ac	07.05.2003
Togo	13.01.1993	R	23.04.1997
Tonga		Ac	29.05.2003
Trinidad and Tobago		Ac	24.06.1997
Tunisia	13.01.1993	R	15.04.1997
Turkey	14.01.1993	R	12.05.1997

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Turkmenistan	12.10.1993	R	29.09.1994
Tuvalu		Ac	19.01.2004
Uganda	14.01.1993	R	30.11.2001
Ukraine	13.01.1993	R	16.10.1998
United Arab Emirates	02.02.1993	R	28.11.2000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13.01.1993	R	13.05.1996
United Republic of Tanzania	25.02.1994	R	25.06.1998
United States of America	13.01.1993	R	25.04.1997
Uruguay	15.01.1993	R	06.10.1994
Uzbekistan	24.11.1995	R	23.07.1996
Vanuatu		Ac	16.09.2005
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14.01.1993	R	03.12.1997
Viet Nam	13.01.1993	R	30.09.1998
Yemen	08.02.1993	R	02.10.2000
Zambia	13.01.1993	R	09.02.2001
Zimbabwe	13.01.1993	R	25.04.1997

Secretariat

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
(OPCW)

Johan de Wittlaan 32
2517 JR - The Hague
The Netherlands
Tel: +31 70 416-3300
Email: inquiries@opcw.org

183. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEAR EAST PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

Objectives

To establish the Near East Plant Protection Organization with the objective of promoting international cooperation in the Near East Region in strengthening plant protection activities and capabilities.

Summary of provisions

(a) A Near East Plant Protection Organization established at Rabat, Morocco (art. 1, annex), with a Governing Council as its supreme body and an Executive Committee (arts 9, 10 and 13).

(b) The Organization to: (i) control pests and advise and assist governments on carrying out measures necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of pests of plants and plant products; (ii) promote the implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides; (iii) coordinate and stimulate campaigns against pests of plants and plant products; (iv) gather and disseminate information on the existence, outbreak or spread of pests of plants and plant products; (v) provide for the exchange of information on national phytosanitary legislation, or other measures affecting the free movement of plants and plant products; and (vi) promote the harmonization of quarantine measures particularly phytosanitary principles, procedures and pest risks assessment in order that phytosanitary conditions are not used as unjustifiable trading restrictions (art. 4).

(c) Parties to establish National Plant Protection Committees (art. 7).

Membership

Open for signature and ratification or accession by States belonging to the Near East Region, as specified in an Annex to the Agreement but also to States not specified in the Annex but which are admitted to membership by two-thirds of the members of the Governing Council.

Date of adoption	18.02.1993
Place of adoption	Rabat, Morocco
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force. The Agreement enters into force with respect to all States that have ratified or acceded to it, on the date when instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited by the Governments of at least ten of the states specified in Annex I to the Agreement (article XIX, para.4).
Languages	Arabic, English, French
Depositary	Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date
Algeria	18.02.1993	R	26.11.2001
Egypt	18.02.1993	R	13.04.1995
Jordan	18.02.1993	R	03.10.1995
Malta	18.02.1993	R	28.10.1994

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date
Mauritania	18.02.1993		
Morocco	18.02.193	R	18.02.1997
Pakistan		Ac	04.01.1995
Sudan	18.02.1993	R	16.03.1995
Syrian Arab Republic	18.02.1993	R	06.07.2005
Tunisia	18.02.1993	R	11.03.1994
Yemen	18.02.1993		

184. CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA

Objectives

To ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilization of southern bluefin tuna.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Establishes and maintains the Commission for the Conservation of the Southern Bluefin Tuna for the implementation of the Convention whose functions to include: collection and accumulation of relevant information; considering regulatory measures for conservation, management and optimum utilization of southern bluefin tuna; deciding upon a total allowable catch and its allocation among the Parties; and developing systems to monitor all fishing activities related to southern bluefin tuna (arts. 6(a), 8(2), (3) and (9));
- (b) Establishes the Scientific Committee as an advisory body to the Commission (art. 9);
- (c) Each Party to take all action necessary to ensure the enforcement of the Convention and compliance with a total allowable catch and its allocation among the Parties and other measures as decided by the Commission which become binding on Parties (art. 5(1), 8(3) and (7));
- (d) Parties to provide the Commission with information relevant to the conservation of the southern bluefin tuna and to cooperate in the exchange of information regarding fishing (art. 5);
- (e) Requires the Commission to collaborate with other intergovernmental organizations which have related objectives (art. 12);
- (f) Parties to deter fishing activities for southern bluefin tuna of nationals, residents or vessels of any State or entity not party to the Convention which could undermine the attainment of the objective of the Convention and prevent their nationals from associating with such activities (art. 15).

Membership

Open for signature and ratification by Australia, Japan and New Zealand, and for accession by other States whose vessels engage in fishing for southern bluefin tuna, or coastal States through whose exclusive economic or fishery zone southern bluefin tuna migrates.

Date of adoption	10.05.1993
Place of adoption	Canberra
Date of entry into force	20.05.1994
Languages	English, Japanese
Depositary	Australia

Participant	Signature	Ratification	Date
Australia	10.05.1993	R	20.05.1994
Japan	10.05.1993	R	08.04.1994
New Zealand	10.05.1993	R	09.05.1994

185. CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM ACTIVITIES DANGEROUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Objectives

To ensure adequate compensation for damage resulting from activities dangerous to the environment and also to provide for means of prevention and reinstatement.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Provides for the definition of “dangerous activity” to cover various activities performed professionally and associated with dangerous substances, genetically modified organisms, micro-organisms or wastes (art. 2(1));
- (b) Imposes on the operator of a dangerous activity liability for the damage caused by the activity as a result of incidents at the time or during the period when he was exercising the control of that activity (art. 6 (1));
- (c) Imposes on the operator of a site for the permanent deposit of waste, at the time when damage caused by waste deposited at that site becomes known, liability for the damage (art. 7(1));
- (d) Exempts the operator from liability for damages in certain circumstances, such as an act of war or natural disaster or pollution at tolerable levels under local relevant circumstances.
- (e) Provides for provisions giving due consideration to the fault of the person who suffered the damage, the causal link between the incident and the damage, and circumstances where several installations or several sites are involved in incidents (arts. 9, 10 and 11);
- (f) Each Party to ensure that operators conducting a dangerous activity on its territory be required to participate in a financial security scheme or to have and maintain a financial guarantee to cover the liability under the Convention (art. 12);
- (g) Provides a right of public access to information relating to the environment held by public authorities or by bodies with public responsibilities for the environment (arts. 14 and 15);
- (h) Enables persons concerned to request the court to order access to specific information held by an operator if this is necessary to establish the existence of a claim for compensation or the extent of an operator’s liability (art. 16 (1) and (2));
- (i) Sets out a limitation period on actions for compensation and other claims (art. 17(2));
- (j) Provides that non-governmental environmental organizations may request the prohibition of an unlawful dangerous activity posing a grave threat of damage to the environment or to seek orders requiring operators to carry out preventative or reinstatement measures (art. 18);
- (k) Actions for compensation under the Convention may only be brought within a Party at the court of place where the damage was suffered; the dangerous activity was conducted or the defendant has his habitual residence (art. 19(1));
- (l) Establishes a Standing Committee to keep under review problems relating to the Convention (arts. 26 and 27).

Membership

Open for signature and ratification to Member States of the Council of Europe, non-member States which have participated in its elaboration and by the European Community. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any non-member State of the Council of Europe to accede to the Convention.

Date of adoption	21.06.1993
Place of adoption	Lugano, Switzerland
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Council of Europe

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature
Cyprus	21.06.1993
Finland	21.06.1993
Greece	21.06.1993
Iceland	21.06.1993
Italy	21.06.1993
Liechtenstein	21.06.1993
Luxembourg	22.06.1993
Netherlands	21.06.1993
Portugal	06.03.1997

186. NORTH AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

Objectives

To foster protection and improvement of the environment in the territories of the Parties for the well-being of present and future generations; promote sustainable development based on cooperation and mutually supportive environmental and economic policies; increase cooperation between Parties for better conservation, protection and enhancement of the environment; support the environmental goals and objectives of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); avoid creating trade distortions or new trade barriers; strengthen cooperation on the development and improvement of environmental laws, regulations, procedures, policies and practices; enhance compliance with, and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations; promote transparency and public participation in the development of environmental measures; and promote pollution prevention policies and practices.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Each Party to prepare and make publicly available reports on the state of the environment; develop and review environmental emergency preparedness measures; promote environmental education, including environmental law; further scientific research and technology development; assess environmental impacts; and promote the use of economic instruments for the efficient achievement of environmental goals (art. 2.1);
- (b) Each Party to consider prohibiting the export to the territories of other Parties of a pesticide or toxic substance whose use is prohibited within the Party's territory; when a Party adopts a measure prohibiting or severely restricting the use of a pesticide or toxic substance in its territory, it shall notify the other Parties of the measure (art. 2.3).
- (c) Each Party to ensure that its laws and regulations provide for high level of environmental protection and to strive to continue to improve those laws and regulations, and to ensure that such laws and regulations are effectively enforced (arts. 3 and 5);
- (d) Each Party to avail to interested persons and Parties, through publication or otherwise, laws, regulations, procedures and administrative rulings of general application on matters covered by the Agreement (art. 4).
- (e) Each Party to ensure that interested persons may request the Party's competent authorities to investigate alleged violations of its environmental laws and regulations and to give such requests due consideration; to ensure that persons with a legally recognized interest have appropriate access to administrative, quasi-judicial or judicial proceedings for the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations of the Party; and to ensure that there are procedural guarantees for such proceedings (arts. 6 and 7).
- (f) Establishes the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, comprising a Council, a Secretariat and a Joint Public Advisory Committee (art. 8): the Council, at Cabinet-Council, a Secretariat and a Joint Public Advisory Committee to provide advice to the Council on any matter within the scope of the Agreement (arts. 10-16); also, a Party may convene a national advisory committee, comprising members of the public, including representatives of non-governmental organizations and persons, and a government committee, which may comprise or include representatives of federal and state or provincial governments, to advise it on the implementation and further elaboration of the Agreement (arts. 17 and 18).
- (g) Provides for a mechanism under which any non-governmental organization or person may report to the Secretariat about a Party's failure to effectively enforce its environmental law (art. 14);
- (h) Parties to endeavour to agree on the interpretation and application of this Agreement and make every attempt through cooperation and consultation to resolve any matter that might affect its operation (art. 20(1))
- (i) Parties to avail information requested by the Council or the Secretariat or give a written explanation for not doing so (art. 21).

(j) Establishes a mechanism for a Party to bring proceedings against another for persistently failing to effectively enforce its environmental law leading, if proved, to the imposition of an action plan sufficient to remedy the pattern on non-enforcement. Failure to implement the action plan is punishable by the imposition of a “monetary enforcement assessment” which, if not paid, may lead to the suspension of NAFTA benefits to the extent of the assessment (arts 22036).

Membership

Open to Canada, Mexico and the United States of America although accession is open to any country or group of countries subject to agreement with the Council.

Date and place of adoption	Washington, D.C. on 09 and 14.09.1993 Ottawa on 12 and 14.09.1993 Mexico City on 08 and 14.09.1993
Date of entry into force	01.01.1994
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Not stated

Participant	Signature	Entry into force
Canada	14.09.1993	01.01.1994
Mexico	14.09.1993	01.01.1994
United States of America	14.09.1993	01.01.1994

187. REGIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF THE NATURAL FOREST ECOSYSTEMS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST PLANTATIONS

Objectives

To promote, within Central America, national and regional strategies and procedures for the sustainable management of forests, including the establishment of a homogenous soil classification and the recovery of deforested areas.

Summary of provisions

(a) Reaffirms the sovereign right of the Parties to use, manage and develop their forests in accordance with their own policies and regulations (art. 1);

(b) Parties to adopt policies for the sustainable development of the forest resource (art. 3);

(c) Parties to implement financial and related measures, including the establishment of national funds to carry out obligations under the Convention and mechanisms to ensure the local investment of income generated by the forest resource, the promotion of financial arrangements for concerned local groups, and the establishment of mechanisms to prevent the illegal traffic of flora and fauna species (art. 4):

(d) Parties to promote the participation of all interested local parties in the planning, implementation and evaluation of national policy related to the Convention (art. 5);

(e) Parties to take measures to strengthen forestry management institutions and laws at the national level, including sectoral and inter-sectoral coordinating mechanisms to ensure sustainable development, the adoption of national Tropical Forestry Action Plans, the creation of environmental attorney general's office, and mandatory environmental impact assessments (art. 6);#

(f) Requires the Central American Commission on Environment and Development to establish a Central American Council on Forests which together with other relevant bodies of the Parties is to be responsible for the implementation of the Convention (art. 7).

(g) Mandates the Central American Commission on Environment and Development to request support from donor countries and organizations to fund activities for the implementation of the Convention (art. 8).

Membership

Open for signature by all Central American States and to other States of the Mesoamerican Region.

Date of adoption	29.10.1993
Place of adoption	Guatemala City
Date of entry into force	-
Language	Spanish, English
Depositary	General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SICA)

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Costa Rica	29.10.1993	22.06.1996
El Salvador	29.10.1993	24.07.1995
Guatemala	29.10.1993	14.10.1999
Honduras	29.10.1993	

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Nicaragua	29.10.1993	27.10.1999
Panama	29.10.1993	28.06.1995

188. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN OCEAN TUNA COMMISSION

Objectives

To establish the Indian Ocean tuna Commission with a view to ensuring the conservation and optimum utilization of tuna and tuna-like species ("stocks").

Summary of provisions

- (a) Establishes the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission with a permanent Scientific Committee (arts. 1 and 12).
- (b) The Commission to (art. 5(2): (i) to keep under review the conditions of the stocks and to gather relevant data and facilitate research; (ii) to adopt conservation and management measures and to promote the objective of optimum utilization of stocks;
- (c) The Commission to adopt conservation and management measures which are binding on members, and non-binding recommendations on conservation and management measures (art. 9);
- (d) Parties to implement conservation and management measures and report to the Commission annually on the actions taken (art. 10).

Membership

Open to members and associate members of FAO that are coastal States or situated within the relevant area of the Indian Ocean, whose vessels fish in the relevant area of the Indian Ocean, or are regional economic integration organizations of which any of these States is a member and has transferred competence over these matters to States falling within the above categories which are not members of FAO but are members of United Nations or its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency may also apply for membership.

Date of adoption	November 1993
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	27.03.1996
Languages	English
Depositary	Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Acceptance
Australia	13.11.1996
China	14.10.1998
Comoros	14.08.2001
Eritrea	09.08.1994
European Community	27.10.1995
France	03.12.1996
India	13.03.1995
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	28.01.2002

Participant	Acceptance
Japan	26.06.1996
Kenya	29.09.2004
Madagascar	10.01.1996
Malaysia	22.05.1998
Mauritius	27.12.1994
Oman	05.04.2000
Pakistan	27.04.1995
Philippines	09.01.2004
Republic of Korea	27.03.1996
Seychelles	26.07.1995
Sri Lanka	13.06.1994
Sudan	03.12.1996
Thailand	17.03.1997
United Kingdom	31.03.1995
Vanuatu	25.10.2002

189. AGREEMENT TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES BY FISHING VESSELS ON THE HIGH SEAS

Objectives

To put in place measures to conserve or manage living marine resources by imposing responsibility on flag States to control fishing on the High Seas.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties to take measures to ensure that fishing vessels entitled to fly their flags do not engage in activities that undermine the effectiveness of measures instituted to conserve or manage living marine resources (art. 3(1));

(b) Parties to implement prior authorization procedures for fishing vessels flying their flags and to prohibit fishing in the High Seas without such authorization or in contravention of its terms (art. 3(2));

(c) Requires flag States to maintain a record of vessels authorized to fish in the High Seas and to make the information from it available to FAO for periodic circulation to other Parties and fisheries organizations (arts. 4 and 6);

(d) Parties to cooperate with an assist developing countries fulfill their Convention obligations (art. 7).

Membership

Open to acceptance by members and associate members of FAO, and to non-FAO member States that are members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies of the United Nations or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Date of adoption	29.11.1993
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	24.04.2003
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Acceptance
Albania	08.11.2005
Argentina	24.06.1996
Australia	19.08.2004
Barbados	26.10.2000
Belize	19.07.2005
Benin	04.01.1999
Canada	20.05.1994
Chile	23.01.2004

Participant	Acceptance
Cyprus	19.07.2000
Egypt	14.08.2001
European Community	06.08.1996
Georgia	07.09.1994
Ghana	12.05.2003
Japan	20.06.2000
Madagascar	26.10.1994
Mauritius	27.03.2003
Mexico	11.03.1999
Morocco	30.01.2001
Myanmar	08.09.1994
Namibia	07.08.1998
New Zealand	14.07.2005
Norway	28.12.1994
Peru	23.02.2001
Republic of Korea	24.04.2003
Saint Kitts and Nevis	24.06.1994
St. Lucia	23.10.2002
Seychelles	07.04.2000
Sweden	25.10.1994
Syrian Arab Republic	13.11.2002
Tanzania	17.02.1999
United States of America	19.12.1995
Uruguay	11.11.1999

190. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PREVENTION OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Objectives

To prevent major accidents involving hazardous substances and limit the consequences of such accidents

Summary of provisions

- (a) Applies to major hazard installations; does not apply to nuclear installations and plants processing radioactive substances except for facilities handling non-radioactive substances at these installations, military installations and transport outside the site of an installation other than pipeline (art. 1);
- (b) Each Party to formulate, implement and periodically review a coherent national policy concerning the protection of workers, the public and the environment against the risk of major accidents; the policy to be implemented through preventive and protective measures for major hazard installations and, where practicable, to promote the use of the best available safety technologies (art. 4);
- (c) The competent authority to establish a system for the identification of major hazard installations based on a list of hazardous substances or of categories of hazardous substances or both, together with their respective threshold quantities in accordance with national laws and regulations or international standards (art. 5);
- (d) Responsibilities of employers to include identification of any major hazard installations within their control, notification of such installations to the competent authority, establishment and maintenance of a documented system of major hazard control at each major hazard installations, preparation and updating of a safety report and submission of the safety report to the competent authority, and reporting on a major accident occurred (arts. 90, 10-14);
- (e) Sets out responsibilities of competent authorities to ensure establishment of emergency plans and procedures, dissemination of information on safety measures and correct behaviour in the case of a major accident to the public, establishment of a comprehensive siting policy arranging for the appropriate separation of proposed major hazard installations from working and residential areas and public facilities, and appropriate measures for existing installations (arts. 15-17);
- (f) The workers and their representatives at a major hazard installation to be consulted in order to ensure a safe system of work, to be informed of, inter alia, hazards associated with the major hazard installations and to receive relevant instructions and training (art. 20); the workers employed at the site of a major hazard installation to comply with practices and procedures relating to the prevention of major accidents and the control of developments likely to lead to a major accident within the major hazard installations, and to comply with all emergency procedures should a major accident occur (art 21).
- (g) An exporting Party to provide any importing country with the information concerning the prohibition of the use of hazardous substances, technologies or processes as a potential source of a major accident as well as the reasons for it (art. 22).

Membership

Open for accession to all States members of the International Labour Organization.

Date of adoption	22.06.1993
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	03.01.1997
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Director-General of the International Labour Office

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Ratification
Albania	03.03.2003
Armenia	03.01.1996
Belgium	09.06.2004
Brazil	02.08.2001
Colombia	09.12.1997
Estonia	13.09.2000
Lebanon	04.04.2005
Netherlands	25.03.1997
Saudi Arabia	08.10.2001
Sweden	21.12.1994
Zimbabwe	09.04.2003

Secretariat

International Labour Office
4, route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland
Tel: +41.22.799.7149,
Fax: +41.22.799.7139
Email: infororm@ilo.org

191. INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER AGREEMENT, 1994

Objectives

To provide a framework for consultation, international cooperation and policy development with regard to all relevant aspects of the world timber economy; provide a forum for consultation to promote non-discriminatory timber trade practices; contribute to the process of sustainable development; enhance the capacity to implement a strategy for achieving exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainably managed sources by the year 2000; promote the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainable sources; promote and support research and development with a view to improving forests management and efficiency of wood utilization as well as increasing the capacity to conserve and enhance other forest values in timber-producing tropical forests; develop and contribute towards mechanisms for the provision of new and additional financial resources and expertise; improve market intelligence with a view to enhancing greater transparency in the international timber market; promote increased and further processing of tropical timber from sustainably managed sources; encourage to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber-producing forests and their genetic resources and at maintaining the ecological balance in the region concerned, in the context of tropical timber trade; promote the access to, and transfer of, technologies and technical cooperation to implement the objectives of the Agreement; and encourage information-sharing on the international timber market (art. 1).

Summary of provisions

- (a) This Agreement succeeds the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983 (art. 48(1));
- (b) The International Tropical Timber Organization (“Organization”), established by the 1983 Agreement, and based in Yokohama, Japan, continues in being for the purpose of administering the provisions and supervising the operation of the Agreement; the Organization to function through the International Tropical Timber Council (art. 3);
- (c) The Organization to have two categories of membership, namely producing and consuming members (art. 4);
- (d) Provides for the institutional arrangements, functions and legal status of the International Tropical Timber Council (arts. 6-17);
- (e) Provides for provisions concerning financial matters, including the establishment of a fund (“The Bali Partnership Fund”) for sustainable management of tropical timber-producing forests (arts. 8-23);
- (f) The Organization to undertake policy work and project activities in the areas of economic information and market intelligence, reforestation and forest management and forest industry (art. 24), and committees established to deal with respective area, along with a committee on finance and administration (art. 26); among the committees, the Committee on Reforestation and Forest Management shall, *inter alia*, promote cooperation between members as partners in development of forest activities in member countries in the areas of reforestation, rehabilitation and forest management, encourage the increase of technical assistance and transfer of technology in the field of reforestation and forest management to developing countries, facilitate the transfer of knowledge in the field of reforestation and forest management with the assistance of competent organizations, and coordinate and harmonize the activities for cooperation in the field of reforestation and forest management with relevant activities pursued elsewhere, such as those under the auspices of FAO, UNEP, the World Bank, UNDP, regional development banks and other competent organizations (art. 27(2));
- (g) Members to use their best endeavours and cooperate to promote the attainment of the objectives of the Agreement and refrain from implementing measures which would have the effect of limiting or running counter to them (art. 32(1));
- (h) Provides that developing importing members whose interests are adversely affected by measures taken under the Agreement may apply to the Council for appropriate differential and remedial measures, and for members in the category of least developed countries to apply to the Council for special measures (art. 34);

(i) Provides that nothing in the Agreement authorize the use of measures to restrict or ban international trade in, and in particular as they concern imports of and utilization of, timber and timber products (art. 36);

(j) The Agreement to remain in force for a period of four years after its entry into force unless the Council decides to extend, renegotiate it in accordance with the provisions set out (art. 46).

Membership

Open for signature by and ratification by Governments invited to the United Nations Conference for the Negotiation of a Successor Agreement to the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983. Open for accession to all States upon conditions established by the Council.

Date of adoption	26.01.1994
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	01.01.1997
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Provisional application	Instrument of Ratification ® Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At) Definitive signature (DS)	Date
Australia			DS	02.02.1996
Austria	13.05.1996		R	16.05.1997
Belgium	13.05.1996	13.05.1996		
Bolivia	17.08.1995		R	17.08.1995
Brazil	13.12.1996		R	28.11.1997
Cambodia	03.02.1995		At	03.02.1995
Cameroon	22.12.1994	31.08.1995		
Canada	03.05.1995		R	23.05.1996
Central African Republic		23.05.1997		
China	22.02.1996		Ap	31.07.1996
Colombia	08.11.1995	09.10.1996	R	16.08.1999
Congo	22.06.1994	25.10.1996		
Côte d'Ivoire	09.09.1996	09.09.1996	R	31.01.1997
Democratic Republic of the	17.12.1996	27.03.1997		

Participant	Signature	Provisional application	Instrument of Ratification ® Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At) Definitive signature (DS)	Date
Congo				
Denmark	13.05.1996		R	13.05.1996
Ecuador	01.06.1994		R	06.09.1995
Egypt	08.11.1994	15.05.1996	R	13.04.2000
European Community	13.05.1996	13.05.1996		
Fiji	27.01.1995	27.01.1995		
Finland	13.05.1996	13.05.1996		
France	13.05.1996	28.10.1996		
Gabon	27.05.1994	02.08.1995		
Germany	30.08.1995	30.08.1995		
Ghana	12.07.1995		R	28.08.1995
Greece	13.05.1996		R	13.10.1997
Guatemala			Ac	03.05.2001
Guyana	13.09.1996		R	27.08.1997
Honduras	09.05.1995	02.11.1995		
India	17.09.1996		R	17.10.1996
Indonesia	21.04.1994		R	17.02.1995
Ireland	14.05.1996		R	18.08.2000
Italy	07.05.1996		R	25.06.1998
Japan	13.12.1994	13.12.1994	At	09.05.1995
Liberia			DS	09.12.1994
Luxembourg	13.05.1996	13.05.1996		
Malaysia	14.02.1995		R	01.03.1995
Mexico			Ac	11.03.2004
Myanmar	06.07.1995		R	31.01.1996

Participant	Signature	Provisional application	Instrument of Ratification ® Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At) Definitive signature (DS)	Date
Nepal		23.05.1997		
Netherlands	06.07.1995	06.07.1995		
New Zealand			DS	06.06.1995
Nigeria			Ac	28.02.2002
Norway	25.01.1995		R	01.02.1995
Panama	22.06.1994	04.05.1995	R	04.04.1996
Papua New Guinea	28.08.1995	28.08.1995	R	13.05.1996
Peru	29.08.1994	01.01.1997	R	21.09.1995
Philippines	29.09.1995	26.02.1996		
Portugal	13.05.1996		R	04.11.1999
Republic of Korea	12.09.1995		R	12.09.1995
Spain	12.01.1996	12.01.1996	R	15.01.1997
Suriname			Ac	24.08.1998
Sweden	13.05.1996		R	13.05.1996
Switzerland	29.08.1995		R	10.06.1996
Thailand	10.04.1996		R	25.07.1996
Togo	12.07.1994		At	04.10.1995
Trinidad and Tobago			Ac	29.12.1998
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13.05.1996	13.05.1996		
United States of America	01.07.1994		At	14.11.1996
Vanuatu			Ac	19.05.2000
Venezuela	04.10.1995		R	02.03.1998

192. AGREEMENT ON THE PROTECTION OF THE MEUSE

Objectives

To preserve and improve the quality of the Meuse river by endeavouring to prevent future pollution and improve its present condition.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Establishes the International Commission for the Protection of the Meuse against Pollution (art. 2(2));
- (b) Outlines principles by which Parties shall be guided including the precautionary principle, the principle of preventive action, of reduction of pollution at source, the polluter pays principle and of avoiding distortions of competition (art. 3);
- (c) Parties to take action to protect the quality of the river-bed (art. 4).

Membership

Open to France, the Netherlands, and the three Belgian regions – the Brussels Region, the Flemish Region and the Walloon Region. Also, open for accession by any State whose territory is partly situated within the drainage area of the Meuse.

Date of adoption	26.04.1994
Place of adoption	Charleville Mezieres, France
Date of entry into force	-
Languages	French, Dutch
Depositary	France

Participant	Signature
Brussels Region	26.04.1994
Flemish Region	26.04.1994
France	26.04.1994
Netherlands	26.04.1994
Walloon Region	26.04.1994

193. AGREEMENT ON THE PROTECTION OF THE SCHELDT

Objectives

To preserve and improve the quality of the Scheldt river by endeavoring to prevent future pollution and improve its present condition.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Establishes the International Commission for the Protection of the Scheldt against Pollution (art. 2(2));
- (b) Outlines the principles by which Parties shall be guided including the precautionary principle, the principle of preventive action, of reduction of pollution at source, the polluter pays principle and of avoiding distortions of competition (art. 3(2));
- (c) Parties to take action to protect the quality of the river-bed (art. 4).

Membership

Open to the Governments of France, the Netherlands and the three Belgian regions – the Brussels Region, the Flemish Region and the Walloon Region. Also, open for accession by any State whose territory is partly situated within the drainage area of the Scheldt.

Date of adoption	26.04.1994
Place of adoption	Charleville Mezieres, France
Date of entry into force	-
Languages	French, Dutch
Depositary	France

Participant	Signature
Brussels Region	26.04.1994
Flemish Region	26.04.1994
Netherlands	26.04.1994
Walloon Region	26.04.1994

194. CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF POLLOCK RESOURCES IN THE CENTRAL BERING SEA

Objectives

To establish an international regime for conservation, management and optimum utilization of Pollock resources in the Bering Sea; to restore and maintain the Pollock resources in the Bering Sea at levels which will permit their maximum sustainable yield; to cooperate in the gathering and examining of factual information concerning Pollock and other living marine resources in the Bering Sea; and to provide, if the Parties agree, a forum in which to consider the establishment of necessary conservation and management measures for living marine resources other than Pollock in the Bering Sea as may be required in the future (art. I).

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties agree to convene an Annual Conference of the Parties to establish measures for achieving the objectives of the Convention, such as the allowable harvest level for, and an individual national quota of, Pollock in the Area, and to establish a Scientific and Technical Committee to advise it (arts. II-IX).

(b) Parties to cooperate in the conduct of scientific research on the Pollock resources, and to annually submit fisheries data to the Scientific and Technical Committee (art. X. (1) and (2)).

(c) Each Party to take all necessary measures to ensure that its nationals and fishing vessels flying its flag comply with the provisions of the Convention and measures adopted pursuant thereto, such as specific authorization procedures on its fishing vessels flying, relevant enforcement measures and prior notification to other Parties of their plans and activities in the area covered by the Convention (art. XI(1)-(3)).

(d) Parties to establish a Central Bering Sea Observer Program under which fishing vessels accept an observer of a Party other than its flag State Party to monitor and report on implementation (art. XI(5)).

(e) Provides for provisions concerning enforcement procedure and measures for dealing with cases of violations of the provisions of the Convention (art. XI(6) and (7)).

Membership

Open for signature by China Japan, Poland, and Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. After the entry into force of the Convention, the Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite other States whose nationals and fishing vessels wish to conduct fishing for Pollock in the area covered by the Convention.

Date of adoption	16.06.1994
Place of adoption	Washington, D.C.
Date of entry into force	08.12.1995
Language	English
Depositary	United States of America

Participant	Signature	Ratification
China	16.06.1994	08.12.1995
Japan	04.08.1994	21.12.1995
Poland	25.08.1994	08.12.1995
Republic of Korea	16.06.1994	04.01.1996

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Russian Federation	16.06.1994	08.12.1995
United States of America	16.06.1994	08.12.1995

195. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT AND/OR DESERTIFICATION, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA

Objectives

To combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in the countries affected through effective action at all levels supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in those areas.

Summary of provisions

(a) Sets out principles to guide the Parties in implementing the Conventions, such as: ensuring participation of the public in relevant decision-making process, facilitating national and local action, improving international cooperation and coordination, better focusing relevant resources, developing cooperation among various levels of actors in a country for sustainable use of land and water resources, and taking into full consideration the special needs and circumstances of affected developing country Parties (art. 3);

(b) Parties to adopt an integrated approach; give due consideration to the situation of affected developing country Parties; integrate strategies for poverty eradication into efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought; promote relevant cooperation among affected country Parties; strengthen sub-regional, regional and international cooperation; cooperate with relevant intergovernmental organizations; determine institutional mechanisms; and promote the use of existing bilateral and multilateral financial mechanisms and arrangements that mobilize and channel substantial financial resources to affected developing country Parties (art. 4(2)); specific obligations for affected country Parties and developed country Parties provided (arts. 5-6);

(c) Priority given to affected African country Parties (art. 7);

(d) Affected country Parties to prepare, make public, implement and update national action programmes, as the central element of the strategy to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought, with the purpose of identifying the factors contributing to desertification and practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought (arts. 9(1) and 10(1));

(e) Affected country Parties to consult and cooperate to prepare subregional and/or regional action programmes to harmonize, complement and increase the efficiency of national programmes (art. 11);

(f) Outlines modalities of support for and coordination of the elaboration and implementation of action programmes (arts. 13 and 14);

(g) Parties to integrate and coordinate the collection, analysis and exchange of relevant data and information (art. 16), and to promote technical and scientific cooperation in the fields of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought (art. 17);

(h) Parties to promote, finance, and/or facilitate the finance of the transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable technologies relevant to combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought (art. 18(1)); to protect, promote and use relevant traditional and local technology, knowledge, know-how and practices (art. 18(2)); and to promote capacity building (art. 19);

(i) Provides for provisions concerning financial resources and financial mechanisms, and the establishment of a Global Mechanism to promote actions leading to the mobilization and channeling of substantial financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, to affected developing country Parties (arts. 20-21);

(j) Establishes a Conference of the Parties as the supreme body of the Convention, a Permanent Secretariat and a Committee on Science and Technology (arts. 22, 23 and 24);

(k) Parties to communicate to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its ordinary sessions reports on the measures which it has taken for the implementation of the Convention (art. 26 (1));

(l) Procedures and institutional mechanisms for the resolution of questions that may arise with regard to the implementation of the Convention to be considered and adopted by the Conference of the Parties (art. 27);

(m) Contains “Regional Implementation Annexes” for Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Northern Mediterranean.

Membership

Open for signature and ratification or accession by Member States of the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies or that are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and by regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	17.06.1994 (opened for signature on 14.10.1994)
Place of adoption	Paris (opened for signature in Paris)
Date of entry into force	26.12.1996
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Afghanistan		Ac	01.11.1995
Albania		Ac	27.04.2000
Algeria	14.10.1994	R	22.05.1996
Andorra		Ac	15.07.2002
Angola	14.10.1994	R	30.06.1997
Antigua and Barbuda	04.04.1995	R	06.06.1997
Argentina	15.10.1994	R	06.06.1997
Armenia	14.10.1994	R	02.07.1997
Australia	14.10.1994	R	15.05.2000
Austria		Ac	02.06.1997
Azerbaijan		Ac	10.08.1998
Bahamas		Ac	10.11.2000
Bahrain		Ac	14.07.1997
Bangladesh	14.10.1994	R	26.01.1996
Barbados		Ac	14.05.1997
Belarus		Ac	29.08.2001

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Belgium		Ac	30.06.1997
Belize		Ac	23.07.1998
Benin	14.10.1994	R	29.08.1996
Bhutan		Ac	20.08.2003
Bolivia	14.10.1994	R	01.08.1996
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Ac	26.08.2002
Botswana	12.10.1995	R	11.09.1996
Brazil		R	25.06.1997
Brunei Darussalam		Ac	04.12.2002
Bulgaria		Ac	21.02.2001
Burkina Faso	14.10.1994	R	26.01.1996
Burundi	14.10.1994	R	06.01.1997
Cambodia	15.10.1994	R	18.08.1997
Cameroon	14.10.1994	R	29.05.1997
Canada	14.10.1994	R	01.12.1995
Cape Verde	14.10.1994	R	08.05.1995
Central African Republic	14.10.1994	R	05.09.1996
Chad	14.10.1994	R	27.09.1996
Chile	03.03.1995	R	11.11.1997
China	14.10.1994	R	18.02.1997
Colombia	14.10.1994	R	08.06.1999
Comoros	14.10.1994	R	03.03.1998
Congo	15.10.1994	R	12.07.1999
Cook Islands		Ac	21.08.1998
Costa Rica	15.10.1994	R	05.01.1998
Côte d'Ivoire	15.10.1994	R	04.03.1997

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Croatia	15.10.1994	At	06.10.2000
Cuba	15.10.1994	R	13.03.1997
Cyprus		Ac	29.03.2000
Czech Republic		Ac	25.01.2000
Democratic Republic of the Congo		R	12.09.1997
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		Ac	29.12.2003
Denmark	15.10.1994	R	22.12.1995
Djibouti	15.10.1994	R	12.06.1997
Dominica		Ac	08.12.1997
Dominican Republic		Ac	26.06.1997
Ecuador	19.01.1995	R	06.09.1995
Egypt	14.10.1994	R	07.07.1995
El Salvador		Ac	27.06.1997
Equatorial Guinea	14.10.1994	R	27.06.1997
Eritrea	14.10.1994	R	14.08.1996
Ethiopia	15.10.1994	R	27.06.1997
European Community	14.10.1994	R	26.03.1998
Fiji		Ac	26.08.1998
Finland	15.10.1994	At	20.09.1995
France	14.10.1994	R	12.06.1997
Gabon		Ac	06.09.1996
Gambia	14.10.1994	R	11.06.1996
Georgia	15.10.1994	R	23.07.1999
Germany	14.10.1994	R	10.07.1996
Ghana	15.10.1994	R	27.12.1996
Greece	14.10.1994	R	05.05.1997

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Grenada		Ac	28.05.1997
Guatemala		Ac	10.09.1998
Guinea	14.10.1994	R	23.06.1997
Guinea-Bissau	15.10.1994	R	27.10.1995
Guyana		Ac	26.06.1997
Haiti	15.10.1994	R	25.09.1996
Honduras	22.02.1995	R	25.06.1997
Hungary		Ac	13.07.1999
Iceland		Ac	03.06.1997
India	14.10.1994	R	17.12.1996
Indonesia	15.10.1994	R	31.08.1998
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14.10.1994	R	29.04.1997
Ireland	15.10.1994	R	31.07.1997
Israel	14.10.1994	R	26.03.1996
Italy	14.10.1994	R	23.06.1997
Jamaica		Ac	12.11.1997
Japan	14.10.1994	At	11.09.1998
Jordan	13.04.1995	R	21.10.1996
Kazakhstan	14.10.1994	R	09.07.1997
Kenya	14.10.1994	R	24.06.1997
Kiribati		Ac	08.09.1998
Kuwait	22.09.1995	R	27.06.1997
Kyrgyzstan		Ac	19.09.1997
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30.08.1995	At	20.09.1996
Latvia		Ac	21.10.2002
Lebanon	14.10.1994	R	16.05.1996

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Lesotho	15.10.1994	R	12.09.1995
Liberia		Ac	02.03.1998
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15.10.1994	R	22.07.1996
Liechtenstein		Ac	29.12.1999
Lithuania		Ac	25.07.2003
Luxembourg	14.10.1994	R	04.02.1997
Madagascar	14.10.1994	R	25.06.1997
Malawi	17.01.1995	R	13.06.1996
Malaysia	06.10.1995	R	25.06.1997
Maldives		Ac	03.09.2002
Mali	15.10.1994	R	31.10.1995
Malta	15.10.1994	R	30.01.1998
Marshall Islands		Ac	02.06.1998
Mauritania	14.10.1994	R	07.08.1996
Mauritius	17.03.1995	R	23.01.1996
Mexico	15.10.1994	R	03.04.1995
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12.12.1994	R	25.03.1996
Monaco		Ac	05.03.1999
Mongolia	15.10.1994	R	03.09.1996
Morocco	15.10.1994	R	07.11.1996
Mozambique	28.09.1995	R	13.03.1997
Myanmar		Ac	02.01.1997
Namibia	24.10.1994	R	16.05.1997
Nauru		Ac	22.09.1998
Nepal	12.10.1995	R	15.10.1996
Netherlands	15.10.1994	At	27.06.1995

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
New Zealand		Ac	07.09.2000
Nicaragua	21.11.1994	R	17.02.1998
Niger	14.10.1994	R	19.01.1996
Nigeria	31.10.1994	R	08.07.1997
Niue		Ac	14.08.1998
Norway	15.10.1994	R	30.08.1996
Oman		Ac	23.07.1996
Pakistan	15.10.1994	R	24.02.1997
Palau		Ac	15.06.1999
Panama	22.02.1995	R	04.04.1996
Papua New Guinea		Ac	06.12.2000
Paraguay	12.01.1994	R	15.01.1997
Peru	15.10.1994	R	09.11.1995
Philippines	08.12.1994	R	10.02.2000
Poland		Ac	14.11.2001
Portugal	14.10.1994	R	01.04.1996
Qatar		Ac	15.03.1999
Republic of Korea	14.10.1994	R	17.08.1999
Republic of Moldova		Ac	10.03.1999
Romania		Ac	19.08.1998
Russian Federation		Ac	29.05.2003
Rwanda	22.06.1995	R	22.10.1998
Saint Kitts and Nevis		Ac	30.06.1997
Saint Lucia		Ac	02.07.1997
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15.10.1994	R	16.03.1998
Samoa		Ac	21.08.1998

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
San Marino		Ac	23.07.1999
Sao Tome and Principe	04.10.1995	R	08.07.1998
Saudi Arabia		Ac	25.06.1997
Senegal	14.10.1994	R	26.07.1995
Seychelles	14.10.1994	R	26.06.1997
Sierra Leone	11.11.1994	R	25.09.1997
Singapore		Ac	26.04.1999
Slovakia		Ac	07.01.2002
Slovenia		Ac	28.06.2001
Solomon Islands		Ac	16.04.1999
Somalia		Ac	24.07.2002
South Africa	09.01.1995	R	30.09.1997
Spain	14.10.1994	R	30.06.1996
Sri Lanka		Ac	09.12.1998
Sudan	15.10.1994	R	24.11.1995
Suriname		Ac	01.06.2000
Swaziland	27.07.1995	R	07.10.1996
Sweden	15.10.1994	R	12.12.1995
Switzerland	14.10.1994	R	19.01.1996
Syrian Arab Republic	15.10.1994	R	10.06.1997
Tajikistan		Ac	16.07.1997
Thailand		Ac	07.03.2001
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Ac	06.03.2002
Timor-Leste		Ac	20.08.2003
Togo	15.10.1994	At	04.10.1995
Tonga		Ac	25.09.1998

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At)	Date
Trinidad and Tobago		Ac	08.06.2000
Tunisia	14.10.1994	R	11.10.1995
Turkey	14.10.1994	R	31.03.1998
Turkmenistan	27.03.1995	R	18.09.1996
Tuvalu		Ac	14.09.1998
Uganda	21.11.1994	R	25.06.1997
Ukraine		Ac	27.08.2002
United Arab Emirates		Ac	21.10.1998
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14.10.1994	R	18.10.1996
United Republic of Tanzania	14.10.1994	R	19.06.1997
United States of America	14.10.1994	R	17.11.2000
Uruguay		Ac	17.02.1999
Uzbekistan	07.12.1994	R	31.10.1995
Vanuatu	28.09.1995	R	10.08.1999
Venezuela		Ac	29.06.1998
Viet Nam		Ac	25.08.1998
Yemen		Ac	14.01.1997
Zambia	15.10.1994	R	19.09.1996
Zimbabwe	15.10.1994	R	23.09.1997

Secretariat

UNCCD Secretariat
P.O. Box 260129
Haus Carstanjen
D-53153 Bonn, Germany
Tel. (49-228) 815-2800
Fax: (49-228) 815-2898/99
Email: secretariat@unccd.int

196. CONVENTION ON COOPERATION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE DANUBE RIVER

Objectives

To ensure sustainable and equitable water management of the Danube River, including the conservation, improvement and the rational use of surface waters and ground water in the catchment area; to control the hazards originating from accidents; and to contribute to reducing the pollution loads of the Black Sea from sources in the catchment area.

Summary of provisions

(a) Applies to the catchment area of the Danube River, and the activities and measures which are subject to the Convention include; the discharge of wastes waters, the input of nutrients and hazardous substances, heat discharge, planned activities and measures regarding water construction works or water use, the operation of the existing hydrotechnical constructions, measures to prevent environment impact or protect the ecosystems, the handling of substances hazardous to water, and the precautionary prevention of accidents (art. 3);

(b) Parties to cooperate on fundamental water management issues and take appropriate legal, administrative and technical measures through setting priorities and strengthening and coordinating measures throughout the Danube Basin aiming at sustainable development and environmental protection of the Danube River (art. 2.(2) and (3));

(c) The polluter pays principle and the precautionary principle constitute a basis for all measures aiming at the protection of the Danube River and of the water within its catchment area (art. 2(4)); water management cooperation be oriented on sustainable water management (art. 2(5));

(d) Parties to develop, adopt and implement relevant legal, administrative and technical measures to ensure efficient water quality protection and sustainable water use, and to prevent, control and reduce transboundary impact (arts. 5 and 6); to impose emission limits on industry based on the best available techniques and to develop water quality objectives and apply water quality criteria for preventing, controlling and reducing transboundary impact (art. 7); to periodically prepare inventories of the relevant sources of pollution within the catchment area of Danube River and list of measures taken which provide the basis for developing joint action programmes (art. 8);

(e) Parties to cooperate in the field of monitoring and assessment (art. 9); to consult on planned activities which are likely to cause transboundary impacts (art. 11); to exchange information, and to facilitate the exchange between themselves of best available techniques (art. 12); to provide the public with access to relevant information (art. 14); establish scientific or technical research programmes (art. 15); to provide for coordinated or joint communication, warning and alarm systems in the basin-wide context and consult on harmonizing domestic communication, warning and alarm systems and emergency plans (art. 16.1);

(f) Establishes the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River to implement the objectives and provisions of the Convention (art. 18), and Parties to report to the International Commission on basic issues required for the Commission to carry out its work (art. 10);

(g) Parties to provide mutual assistance upon request, and the International Commission to elaborate procedures for such assistance (art. 17);

(h) Contains annexes describing best available techniques and best environmental practice (Annex I), listing industrial sectors and hazardous substances (Annex II); setting out general guidance on water quality objectives and criteria (Annex III), setting fourth the Statute of the International Commission (Annex IV), and setting out the arbitration procedure (Annex V).

Membership

Open to the Danubian States (sovereign States sharing a considerable part of the hydrological catchment area of the Danube River) fully entitled to the rights and privilege of the membership of the United Nations as well as the European Community and any other regional economic integration organization to which such States as their members have transferred competence over matters governed by the Convention.

Date of adoption	29.06.1994
Place of adoption	Sofia
Date of entry into force	22.10.1998
Languages	English, German
Depositary	Romania

Parties
Austria
Bulgaria
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Czech Republic
European Community
Germany
Hungary
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Serbia and Montenegro
Slovakia
Slovenia
Ukraine

197. CONVENTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LAKE VICTORIA FISHERIES ORGANIZATION

Objectives

To foster cooperation among the Contracting Parties, harmonize national measures for the sustainable utilization of the living resources of Lake Victoria and to develop and adopt conservation and management measures.

Summary of provisions

(a) Establishes the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, at Jinja, Uganda, whose organs shall be the Council of Ministers, the Executive Committee, various committees and the Permanent Secretariat (arts. 2 and 4);

(b) The Organization to: (i) promote the proper management and optimum utilization of the fisheries and other resources of Lake Victoria; (ii) enhance capacity building of existing institutions and develop additional institutions dedicated to, or likely to contribute to the purposes of the Convention; (iii) provide a forum for discussion of the impacts of initiatives dealing with the environment and water quality of the Lake Basin; (iv) provide for the conduct of research concerning the waters of Lake Victoria; (v) encourage, recommend, coordinate and undertake training and extension activities in all aspects of fisheries; (vi) consider and advise on the effects of the introduction of non-indigenous animals or plants into the waters of Lake Victoria or its tributaries and to adopt measures regarding their monitoring, control or elimination; and (vii) serve as a clearing house and data bank for information on Lake Victoria fisheries (art. 2(3));

(c) Parties to establish a National Committee for Lake Victoria Fisheries to serve as a forum for consultation, coordination and information (art. 10);

(d) Provides that the Council of Ministers may invite as observers States indirectly concerned with Lake Victoria, States interested in the activities of the Organization and non-governmental organizations having special competence in this area (art. 11);

(e) Parties to take measures to implement the decisions of the Organization's governing bodies and to report annually to the Organization on these measures (art. 12).

Membership

Open to the riparian States of Lake Victoria, that is, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania for signature, ratification or accession.

Date of adoption	30.06.1994
Place of adoption	Kisumu, Kenya
Date of entry into force	24.05.1996
Languages	English
Depositary	Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date
Kenya	30.06.1994	R	24.05.1996
Uganda	30.06.1994	R	05.01.1996
United Republic of Tanzania		Ac	23.05.1995

198. LUSAKA AGREEMENT ON CO-OPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS DIRECTED AT ILLEGAL TRADE IN WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Objectives

To establish close cooperation between certain African countries with a view to reducing and ultimately eliminating illegal trade in wild fauna and flora.#

Summary of provisions

(a) A Task Force for Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora established to investigate violations of national laws pertaining to illegal trade, to facilitate cooperation among Parties to carry out such investigations, and to collect and disseminate relevant information (art. 5);

(b) Parties to take measures to investigate and prosecute cases of illegal trade and to cooperate with each other and with the Task Force (arts. 4 (1) and (2)), to provide the Task Force with relevant information and scientific data as well as technical assistance relating to its operations, to encourage public awareness campaigns and to adopt and enforce legislative and administrative measures necessary for the implementation of the Agreement (arts. 4 (3), (4), (7) and (8));

(c) Obliges Parties to return to the country of origin or of legitimate re-export any specimen of species of wild fauna and flora confiscated in the course of illegal trade (art. 4(9));

(d) Each Party to designate or establish a government entity as its National Bureau to provide to, and receive from, the Task Force information on illegal trade and coordinate with it on investigations that involve illegal trade (art. 6);

(e) A Governing Council for Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora, consisting of the Parties, established, as the decision-making body of the Agreement (art. 7).

Membership

Open for signature and ratification by all the African States that participated in the Meeting of the Ministers for the Adoption and Signature of the Agreed Text of the Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora held in Lusaka on 8-9 September 1994. The Agreement is open for accession by any African State.

Date of adoption	08.09.1994
Place of adoption	Lusaka
Date of entry into force	10.12.1996
Languages	English
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date
Congo		Ac	14.05.1997
Ethiopia	01.02.1995		
Kenya	09.09.1994	R	17.01.1997
Liberia		Ac	16.09.2005
Lesotho		Ac	20.06.1995
South Africa	09.09.1994		

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date
Swaziland	09.09.1994		
Uganda	09.09.1994	R	12.04.1996
United Republic of Tanzania	09.09.1994	R	11.10.1996
Zambia	09.09.1994	R	09.11.1995

199. CONVENTION ON NUCLEAR SAFETY

Objectives

To achieve and maintain a high level of nuclear safety worldwide through the enhancement of national measures and international cooperation including, where appropriate, safety related technical co-operation; establish and maintain effective defenses in nuclear installations against potential radiological hazards in order to protect individuals, society and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation from such installations; prevent accidents with radiological consequences and to mitigate such consequences should they occur.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Applies to the safety of nuclear installations (art. 3);
- (b) Each Party to take, within the framework of its national law, the legislative, regulatory and administrative measures and other steps necessary for implementing its obligations under the Convention (art. 4);
- (c) Each Party to review the existing nuclear installations as soon as possible, and, when necessary in the context of the Convention, to take all reasonably practicable improvements to upgrade the safety of the nuclear installations; if such upgrading cannot be achieved, implement plans to shut down the nuclear installation as soon as practically possible (art. 16);
- (d) Each Party to establish and maintain a legislative and regulatory framework to govern the safety of nuclear installations, providing for: the establishment of applicable national safety requirements and regulations; a system of licensing with regard to nuclear installations and the prohibition of the operation of a nuclear installation without a license; a system of regulatory inspection and assessment of nuclear installations to ascertain compliance with applicable regulations and the terms of licenses; and the enforcement of applicable regulations and of the terms of licenses (art. 7);
- (e) Each Party to establish or designate a regulatory body entrusted with the implementation of the legislative and regulatory framework and provided with adequate authority, competence and financial and human resources to fulfill its assigned responsibilities; the function of such body should be effectively separated from those of any other body concerned with the promotion and utilization of nuclear energy (art. 8);
- (f) Each Party to ensure that all organizations engaged in activities directly related to nuclear installations establish policies that give due priority to nuclear safety (art. 10);
- (g) Each Party to ensure that adequate financial resources and qualified and competent staff are available at each nuclear installation (art. 11); that quality assurance programmes are established and implemented (art. 13); that comprehensive and systematic safety assessments are carried out before the construction and commissioning of a nuclear installation and throughout its life, followed by verification of its safety (art. 14);
- (h) Each Party to ensure that exposure of workers and the public to radiation is kept as low as reasonably achievable and within prescribed national radiation dose limits (art. 15); to ensure that there are off-site and on-site emergency plans (art. 16);
- (i) Provides for provisions concerning safety of nuclear installations, including siting, their design and construction and their operation (arts. 17-19);
- (j) Provides for provisions concerning meetings of the Contracting Parties at least every three years to review reports from Parties with regard to measures which the respective Parties have taken to implement the obligation of the Convention (arts. 5, 20 and 21); the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the secretariat for the meeting of the Contracting Parties (art. 28).

Membership

Open for signature and ratification or accession by all States, and by regional organizations of an integration or other nature constituted by sovereign States and competent in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements in matters covered by the Convention.

Date of adoption	20.09.1994
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	24.10.1996
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At)	Date	Entry into force
Algeria	20.09.1994			
Argentina	20.10.1994	R	17.04.1997	16.07.1997
Armenia	22.09.1994	R	21.09.1998	20.12.1998
Australia	20.09.1994	R	24.12.1996	24.03.1997
Austria	20.09.1994	R	26.08.1997	24.11.1997
Bangladesh	21.09.1995	At	21.09.1995	24.10.1996
Belarus		Ac	29.10.1998	27.01.1999
Belgium	20.09.1994	R	13.01.1997	13.04.1997
Brazil	20.09.1994	R	04.03.1997	02.06.1997
Bulgaria	20.09.1994	R	08.11.1995	24.10.1996
Canada	20.09.1994	R	12.12.1995	24.10.1996
Chile	20.09.1994	R	20.12.1996	20.03.1997
China	20.09.1994	R	09.04.1996	24.10.1996
Croatia	10.04.1995	Ap	18.04.1996	24.10.1996
Cuba	20.09.1994			
Cyprus		Ac	17.03.1999	15.06.1999
Czech Republic	20.09.1994	Ap	18.09.1995	24.10.1996
Denmark	20.09.1994	At	13.11.1998	11.02.1999
Egypt	20.09.1994			
Finland	20.09.1994	At	22.01.1996	24.10.1996

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At)	Date	Entry into force
France	20.09.1994	Ap	13.09.1995	24.10.1996
Germany	20.09.1994	R	20.01.1997	20.04.1997
Ghana	06.07.1995			
Greece	01.11.1994	R	20.06.1997	18.09.1997
Hungary	20.09.1994	R	18.03.1996	24.10.1996
Iceland	21.09.1995			
India	20.09.1994	R	31.03.2005	29.06.2005
Indonesia	20.09.1994	R	12.04.2002	11.07.2002
Ireland	20.09.1994	R	11.07.1996	24.10.1996
Israel	22.09.1994			
Italy	27.09.1994	R	15.04.1998	14.07.1998
Japan	20.09.1994	At	12.05.1995	24.10.1996
Jordan	06.12.1994			
Kazakhstan	20.09.1996			
Korea, Republic of	20.09.1994	R	19.09.1995	24.10.1996
Latvia		Ac	25.10.1996	23.01.1997
Lebanon	07.03.1995	R	05.06.1996	24.10.1996
Lithuania	22.03.1995	R	12.06.1996	24.10.1996
Luxembourg	20.09.1994	R	07.04.1997	06.07.1997
Mali	22.05.1995	R	13.05.1996	24.10.1996
Mexico	09.11.1994	R	26.07.1996	24.10.1996
Monaco	16.09.1996			
Morocco	01.12.1994			
Netherlands	20.09.1994	At	15.10.1996	13.01.1997
Nicaragua	23.09.1994			
Nigeria	21.09.1994			

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At)	Date	Entry into force
Norway	21.09.1994	R	29.09.1994	24.10.1996
Pakistan	20.09.1994	R	30.09.1997	29.12.1997
Peru	22.09.1994	R	01.07.1997	29.09.1997
Philippines	14.10.1994			
Poland	20.09.1994	R	14.06.1995	24.10.1996
Portugal	03.10.1994	R	20.05.1998	18.08.1998
Republic of Moldova		Ac	07.05.1998	05.08.1998
Romania	20.09.1994	R	01.06.1995	24.10.1996
Russian Federation	20.09.1994	At	12.07.1996	24.10.1996
Singapore		Ac	15.12.1997	15.03.1998
Slovakia	20.09.1994	R	07.03.1995	24.10.1996
Slovenia	20.09.1994	R	20.11.1996	18.02.1997
South Africa	20.09.1994	R	24.12.1996	24.03.1997
Spain	15.11.1994	R	04.07.1995	24.10.1996
Sri Lanka		Ac	11.08.1999	09.11.1999
Sudan	20.09.1994			
Sweden	20.09.1994	R	11.09.1995	24.10.1996
Switzerland	31.10.1995	R	12.09.1996	11.12.1996
Syrian Arab Republic	23.09.1994			
Tunisia	20.09.1994			
Turkey	20.09.1994	R	08.03.1995	24.10.1996
Ukraine	20.09.1994	R	08.04.1998	07.07.1998
United Kingdom	20.09.1994	R	17.01.1996	24.10.1996
United States of America	20.09.1994	R	11.04.1999	10.07.1999

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Approval (Ap) Acceptance (At)	Date	Entry into force
Uruguay	28.02.1996	R	03.09.2003	02.12.2003
EURATOM		Ac	31.01.2000	30.04.2000

200. THE ENERGY CHARTER TREATY

Objectives

To establish a legal framework in order to promote long-term cooperation in the field of energy in Europe.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Parties to promote access to international markets on commercial terms and generally to develop an open and competitive market for energy materials and products (arts. 3 and 6);
- (b) Parties to facilitate the transit of energy materials (art. 7);
- (c) Parties to promote access to and transfer of energy technology on a commercial and non-discriminatory basis (art. 8);
- (d) Each Party to promote conditions for access to its capital markets for purposes of financing trade in energy materials and products and for the purpose of investment in economic activity in the energy sector (art. 9);
- (e) Parties to create stable, equitable, favorable and transparent conditions for investors of other Parties to make investments. A supplementary treaty to be agreed by 1 January 1998 shall oblige Parties to accord the most favorable treatment to investors from other Parties (art. 10);
- (f) Requires Parties to permit investors to employ key personnel of any nationality or citizenship without discrimination (art. 11);
- (g) Parties to provide most favorable compensation treatment which shall be prompt, adequate and effective to investors who suffer loss (art. 12);
- (h) Prohibits expropriation of investments unless done in the public interest, is not discriminatory, is carried out under due process of law and is accompanied by the payment of prompt, adequate and effective compensation (art. 13);
- (i) Parties to guarantee the freedom of transfer of funds related to investments (art. 14);
- (j) Parties to minimize harmful environmental impacts from operations within the energy circle in its area (art. 19);
- (k) Includes transitional provisions applying GATT and related instruments to trade in energy materials and products between Parties who include at least one who is not a party to GATT (art. 29), and to consider revisions of the Convention in line with the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations completed in 1994 (art. 30);
- (l) Contains transitional arrangements enabling countries with economies in transition to suspend full compliance with the Convention (art. 32);
- (m) Establishes an Energy Charter Conference bringing together representatives of the Parties in periodic meetings (art. 34), and a Secretariat headed by a Secretary General for the charter Conference (art. 35);
- (n) Provides for provisional application by each signatory pending its entry into force and for the holding of a provisional Charter Conference (arts. 45 and 46).

Membership

Open to the States and regional economic integration organizations which have signed the European Energy Charter.

Date of adoption	17.12.1994
Place of adoption	Lisbon
Date of entry into force	16.04.1998
Languages	English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Portugal

(Status as of 1 January 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification/Accession
Albania	17.12.1994	12.02.1998
Armenia	17.12.1994	19.01.1998
Australia	17.12.1994	
Austria	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Azerbaijan	17.12.1994	23.12.1997
Belarus ¹⁵¹	17.12.1994	
Belgium	17.12.1994	08.05.1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.06.1995	17.05.2001
Bulgaria	17.12.1994	15.11.1996
Croatia	17.12.1994	09.12.1997
Cyprus	17.12.1994	16.01.1998
Czech Republic	08.06.1995	17.06.1996
Denmark	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Estonia	17.12.1994	04.05.1998
European Communities	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Finland	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
France	17.12.1994	28.09.1999
Georgia	17.12.1994	12.07.1995
Germany	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Greece	17.12.1994	04.09.1997
Hungary		08.04.1998
Iceland	17.12.1994	
Ireland	17.12.1994	15.04.1999
Italy	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Japan	16.06.1995	23.07.2002

¹⁵¹ Apply the Energy Charter Treaty provisionally

Participant	Signature	Ratification/Accession
Kazakhstan	17.12.1994	06.08.1996
Kyrgyzstan	17.12.1994	07.07.1997
Latvia	17.12.1994	15.01.1996
Liechtenstein	17.12.1994	12.12.1997
Lithuania		14.09.1998
Luxemburg	17.12.1994	27.11.1997
Malta	17.12.1994	10.07.2001
Moldova	17.12.1994	22.06.1996
Mongolia		19.11.1999
Netherlands	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Norway	16.06.1995	
Poland	17.12.1994	24.04.2001
Portugal	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Romania	17.12.1994	12.08.1997
Russian Federation ¹⁵¹	17.12.1994	
Slovakia	17.12.1994	16.10.1995
Slovenia	17.12.1994	10.09.1997
Spain	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Sweden	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Switzerland	17.12.1994	19.09.1996
Tajikistan	17.12.1994	25.06.1997
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		27.03.1998
Turkey	17.12.1994	05.04.2001
Turkmenistan		17.07.1997
Ukraine	17.12.1994	29.10.1998
United Kingdom	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Uzbekistan	05.04.1995	12.03.1996

Secretariat

The Energy Charter Treaty
Boulevard de la Woluwe
56-B-1200 Brussels
Belgium

201. ENERGY CHARTER PROTOCOL ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Objectives

To promote energy efficiency policies consistent with sustainable development, to create framework conditions which induce producer and consumers to use energy as economically, efficiently and environmentally soundly as possible, particularly through the organization of efficient energy markets and a fuller reflection of environmental costs and benefits, and to foster cooperation in the field of energy efficiency.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties to cooperate and, as appropriate, assist each other in developing and implementing energy efficiency policies, laws and regulations; establish energy efficiency policies and appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks, strive to achieve the full benefit of energy efficiency throughout the Energy Cycle; include in energy efficiency policies both short-term measures to adjust previous practices and long-term measures to improve energy efficiency; recognize the vital role of the private sector; take into account, in cooperative or coordinated action, relevant principles adopted in international agreements, aimed at protection and improvement of the environment to which they are parties; and take full advantage of the work and expertise of competent international or other bodies and avoid duplication (art. 3);

(b) Each Party strives to ensure that energy efficiency policies are coordinated among all of its responsible authorities (art. 4);

(c) Parties to formulate strategies and policy aims for improving energy efficiency and thereby reducing environmental impacts of the energy cycle as appropriate in relation to their own specific energy conditions (art. 5), and to achieve such policy aims, develop, implement and regularly update energy efficiency programmes best suited to its circumstances (art. 8);

(d) Parties to encourage the implementation of new approaches and methods for financing energy efficiency and energy-related environmental protection investments (art. 6.1), and to endeavour to take advantage of and promote access to private capital markets and existing international financing institutions in order to facilitate investments in improving energy efficiency and in environmental protection related to energy efficiency (art. 6.2);

(e) Parties, consistent with the provisions of the Energy Charter Treaty, to encourage commercial trade and cooperate in energy efficient and environmentally sound technologies, energy-related services and management practices (art. 7);

(f) Parties to cooperate in appropriate form which may include, inter alia, assessment of the environmental impact of the energy cycle and development of economic, legislative and regulatory measures (art. 9I).

Membership

Open to the States and regional economic integration organizations which have signed the European Energy Charter and the Energy Charter Treaty.

Date of adoption	17.12.1994
Place of adoption	Lisbon
Date of entry into force	16.04.1998
Languages	English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Portugal

(Status as of 1 January 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification/Accession
Albania	02.06.1995	12.02.1998
Armenia	17.12.1994	19.01.1998
Australia	17.12.1994	
Austria	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Azerbaijan	17.12.1994	23.12.1997
Belarus	17.12.1994	
Belgium	17.12.1994	08.05.1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.06.1995	17.05.2001
Bulgaria	17.12.1994	15.11.1996
Croatia	17.12.1994	15.09.1998
Cyprus	17.12.1994	15.04.1998
Czech Republic	08.06.1995	28.05.1996
Denmark	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Estonia	17.12.1994	04.05.1998
European Communities	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Finland	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
France	17.12.1994	28.09.1999
Georgia	17.12.1994	
Germany	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Greece	17.12.1994	04.09.1997
Hungary		08.04.1998
Iceland	17.12.1994	
Ireland	17.12.1994	15.04.1999
Italy	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Japan	16.06.1995	25.10.2002
Kazakhstan	17.12.1994	06.08.1996

Participant	Signature	Ratification/Accession
Kyrgyzstan	17.12.1994	07.07.1997
Latvia	17.12.1994	05.01.1999
Liechtenstein	17.12.1994	12.12.1997
Lithuania	05.04.1995	14.09.1998
Luxemburg	17.12.1994	27.11.1997
Malta	17.12.1994	10.07.2001
Moldova	17.12.1994	22.06.1996
Mongolia		19.11.1999
Netherlands	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Norway	16.06.1995	
Poland	17.12.1994	24.04.2001
Portugal	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Romania	08.06.1995	12.08.1997
Russian Federation	17.12.1994	
Slovakia	17.12.1994	16.10.1995
Slovenia	17.12.1994	10.09.1997
Spain	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Sweden	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Switzerland	17.12.1994	19.09.1996
Tajikistan	17.12.1994	25.06.1997
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		01.09.1998
Turkey	17.12.1994	05.04.2001
Turkmenistan	14.06.1995	17.07.1997
Ukraine	17.12.1994	29.10.1998
United Kingdom	17.12.1994	16.12.1997
Uzbekistan	05.04.1995	12.03.1996

202. PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND THE SEABED AND ITS SUBSOIL

Objectives

To protect and preserve the Mediterranean Sea from pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation activities.

Summary of provisions

(a) Applies to the Mediterranean Sea Area as defined in Article 1 of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, including the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil, as well as waters, including the seabed and its subsoil, on the landward side of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured and extending, in the case of watercourses, up to the freshwater limit. ("Protocol Area", art. 2 (1)). Any of the Parties to the Protocol may also include in the Protocol Area, wetlands or coastal areas of their territory (art. 2 (2)).

(b) Parties to take, individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, all appropriate measures to prevent, abate, combat and control pollution in the Protocol Area resulting from activities concerning exploration and exploitation of the resources ("activities") (art. 3).

(c) All activities in the Protocol Area to be subject to the prior written authorization for exploration or exploitation from the competent authority (art. 4.1). Requirements (such as a survey concerning the effects of the proposed activities on the environment) and modalities of granting such authorization are set out (arts. 5-6).

(d) Each Party to prescribe sanctions to be imposed for breach of obligations arising out of the Protocol, or for non-observance of the national laws and regulations implementing the Protocol, or for non-fulfilment of the specific conditions attached to the authorization (art. 7).

(e) Parties to impose a general obligation upon operators (natural/or judicial person authorized to carry out activities covered by the Protocol) to use the best available, environmentally effective and economically appropriate techniques and to observe internationally accepted standards regarding wastes, as well as the use, storage and discharge of harmful or noxious substances and materials (art. 8). The use and storage of chemicals for the activities are subject to approval by the competent authority (art. 9.1). Party may regulate, limit or prohibit the use of chemicals for the activities in accordance with guidelines to be adopted by the Parties (art. 9.2). The provisions governing the disposal of harmful or noxious substances and materials are set out (art. 9.4-5).

(f) Parties to formulate and adopt common standards for the disposal of oil and oily mixtures from installations, and for the use and disposal of drilling fluids and drill cuttings, into the Protocol Area (art. 10, 1-2): to carry out strict control of discharge of sewage from offshore installations concerned, disposal of garbage, and disposal of wastes and harmful or noxious substances and materials in designated offshore reception facilities (arts. 11, 12, 13).

(g) Provides for provisions concerning safety measures to protect human life and the environment (art. 15); contingency planning and measures to combat accidental pollution, including notification and mutual assistance (arts. 16-18); monitoring of and reporting on the effects of the activities on the environment (art. 19); removal of abandoned or disused installations (art. 20); protection of the areas defined in the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (art. 21); measures concerning transboundary pollution (art. 26).

(h) Parties to cooperate in: promoting studies and undertaking programmes of scientific and technological research (art. 22); developing international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures for achieving the aims of the Protocol (art. 23.1); providing scientific and technical assistance to developing countries (art. 24); exchanging information on the implementation of the Protocol (art. 25); formulating and adopting appropriate rules and procedures for the determination of liability and compensation from damage resulting from the activities dealt with in the Protocol Art. 27).

Membership

Open to any State Party to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution invited to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region on the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Seabed and its Subsoil, held in Madrid on 13 and 14 October 1994, as well as the European Community and by any similar regional economic groupings of which at least one member is a coastal State of the Protocol Area and which exercises competence in the field covered by the Protocol in conformity with Article 24 of the Convention.

Date of adoption	14.10.1994
Place of adoption	Madrid
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Language	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

(Status as of 14 September 2004)

Participant	Signature	Date of Ratification
Albania		26.06.2001
Croatia	14.10.1994	
Cyprus	14.10.1994	15.10.2001 ¹⁵²
Greece	14.10.1994	
Israel	14.10.1994	
Italy	14.10.1994	
Malta	14.10.1994	
Monaco	14.10.1994	
Morocco		01.07.1999
Slovenia	10.10.1995	
Spain	14.10.1994	
Syrian Arab Republic	20.09.1995	
Tunisia	14.10.1994	01.06.1998

¹⁵²Ratification status pending notification from the depositary country.

203. PROTOCOL TO THE 1979 CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION ON FURTHER REDUCTION OF SULPHUR EMISSIONS

Objectives

To set out measures to control and reduce sulphur emissions in order to protect human health and the environment from adverse effects.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties to control and reduce their sulphur emissions in order to protect human health and the environment from adverse effects, in particular acidifying effects, and to ensure that depositions of oxidized sulphur compounds in the long term do not exceed critical loads for sulphur given, in annex I, as critical sulphur depositions, in accordance with present scientific knowledge (art. 2.1);

(b) Parties to reduce and maintain their annual sulphur emissions in accordance with the timing and levels specified in annex II (arts. 2.2, 2.3); to make use of the most effective measures for the reduction of sulphur emissions, appropriate in their particular circumstances, for new and existing sources (art.2.4); apply emission limits value to all major new stationary combustion sources as well as those major existing stationary combustion sources (art.2.5); apply national standards for the sulphur contents of gas oil (art.2.5); in addition, Parties may apply economic instruments to encourage the adoption of cost-effective approaches to the reduction of sulphur emissions (art. 2.6);

(c) Parties to facilitate the exchange of technologies and techniques to reduce sulphur emissions (art. 3.1), and for that purpose, to create favourable conditions by facilitating contacts and cooperation among appropriate organizations and individuals in the private and public sectors that are capable of providing technology, design and engineering services, equipment or finance. (art. 3.2);

(d) Each Party to adopt national strategies, policies and programmes, and take and apply national measures, in order to implement the basic obligations set out in article 2 (art. 4); to report relevant information concerning the implementation of the Protocol (art. 5);

(e) Parties to encourage relevant research, development, monitoring and cooperation (art. 6);

(f) Provides for provisions concerning compliance with the Protocol (art. 7) and reviews by the Parties, at sessions of the Executive Body, of the implementation of the Protocol (art. 8);

(g) Sets out annexes concerning critical sulphur deposition (Annex I), sulphur emission ceiling and percentage emission reductions (Annex II); designation of sulphur oxides management areas (Annex III); control technologies for sulphur emissions from stationary sources (Annex IV); emission and sulphur content limit values (Annex V).

Membership

Open to States members of the Economic Commission for Europe as well as States having consultative status with the Commission, and to regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of the Commission which have competence in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements in matters covered by the Protocol, provided that the states and organization concerned are Parties to the 1979 Convention.

Date of adoption	14.06.1994
Place of adoption	Oslo
Date of entry into force	05.08.1998
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)	Date
Austria	14.06.1994	R	27.08.1998
Belgium	14.06.1994	R	08.11.2000
Bulgaria	14.06.1994	R	05.07.2005
Canada	14.06.1994	R	08.07.1997
Croatia	14.06.1994	At	27.04.1999
Czech Republic	14.06.1994	R	19.06.1997
Denmark	14.06.1994	Ap	25.08.1997
European Community	14.06.1994	Ap	24.04.1998
Finland	14.06.1994	At	08.06.1998
France	14.06.1994	Ap	12.06.1997
Germany	14.06.1994	R	03.06.1998
Greece	14.06.1994	R	24.02.1998
Hungary	09.12.1994	R	11.03.2002
Ireland	17.10.1994	R	04.09.1998
Italy	14.06.1994	R	14.09.1998
Liechtenstein	14.06.1994	At	27.08.1997
Luxembourg	14.06.1994	R	14.06.1996
Monaco		Ac	09.04.2002
Netherlands	14.06.1994	At	30.05.1995
Norway	14.06.1994	R	03.07.1995
Poland	14.06.1994		
Russian Federation	14.06.1994		
Slovakia	14.06.1994	R	01.04.1998
Slovenia	14.06.1994	R	07.05.1998
Spain	14.06.1994	R	07.08.1997

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)/ Acceptance (At)/ Approval (Ap)	Date
Sweden	14.06.1994	R	19.07.1995
Switzerland	14.06.1994	R	23.01.1998
Ukraine	14.0-1.1994		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14.06.1994	R	17.12.1996

204. AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA OF 10 DECEMBER 1982

Objectives

To provide for revised modalities of the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, in particular the International Seabed Authority.

Summary of provisions

(a) States Parties to the Agreement undertake to implement Part XI and related provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ("Part XI") in accordance with the Agreement (art. I); the provisions of the Agreement and Part XI shall be interpreted and applied together as a single instrument, and in the event of any inconsistency between the Agreement and Part IX, the provisions of the Agreement shall prevail (art. 2(1));

In the annex, which forms an integral part of the Agreement:

(b) Restates that States Parties to the Convention organize and control activities in the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction ("the Area") through the International Seabed Authority ("Authority"), particularly for administering the resources of the Area (section 1(1));

(c) Sets out a principle that all organs and subsidiary bodies to be established under the Convention and the Agreement shall be cost-effective in order to minimize costs to States Parties (section 1(2));

(d) Outlines the institutional arrangements within the Authority (section 1(4), (12)-(17));

(e) Outlines the areas where the Authority concentrates on between the entry into force of the Convention and the approval of the first plan of work for exploitation, which include, *inter alia*: adoption of rules, regulations and procedures incorporating applicable standards for the protection of and preservation of the marine environment; promotion and encouragement of the conduct of marine scientific research and collection and dissemination of its results, with acquisition of scientific knowledge and monitoring of the development of relevant marine technology, in particular technology relating to the protection and preservation of the marine environment; timely elaboration of rules, regulations and procedures for exploitation, including those relating to the protection and preservation of the marine environment (section 1(5));

(f) Provides for provisions governing the procedure concerning approval of a plan of work for exploitation (section 1(6)-(11));

(g) The Secretariat of the Authority to perform the functions of the Enterprise until it begins to operate independently of the Secretariat (section 2(1));

(h) The Enterprise to conduct its initial deep seabed mining operations through joint venture (section 2(2)), and States Parties shall be under no obligation to finance any mining operation of the Enterprise or under its joint-venture (section 2 (3));

(i) Provides for provisions concerning the procedure for decision-making within the Authority, and the composition of the Council (section 3);

(j) Provides that, instead of holding a Review Conference after a pre-determined period provided for in the Convention, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Council, may at any time hold a review conference (section 4);

(k) The Enterprise, and developing States wishing to obtain deep seabed mining technology, to seek to obtain such technology on fair and reasonable commercial terms and conditions on the open market, or through joint-venture arrangements (section 5 (1)(a); deletes obligations set out in annex III of the Convention compelling transfer of technology to the Enterprise (section 5(2)); as a general rule, State Parties to promote international technical and scientific cooperation with regard to activities in the Area (section 5(1)(c));

(l) Stipulates the principles upon which the production policy of the Authority is to be based (section 6), and the principles upon which economic assistance for developing countries which

suffer serious adverse effects on their economies as a result of the activities in the Area shall be based (section 7);

(m) Sets out the principles providing the basis for establishing rules, regulations and procedures for financial terms of contracts between the Authority and the entities carrying out operations in the Area (section 8);

(n) A Finance Committee established to deal with relevant financial matters (section 9).

Membership

Open for signature by all States, international organizations and entities enjoying self-governing status as specified in Article 305 of the Law of the Sea Convention.

Date of adoption	28.07.1994
Place of adoption	New York
Date of entry into force	28.07.1996
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n) Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto	Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1)(b)	Instrument of Ratification (R), Formal Confirmation (C), Accession (Ac), Definitive Signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)	Date
Afghanistan	16.11.1994				
Albania	16.11.1994			P	23.06.2003
Algeria	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		P	11.06.1996
Andorra		16.11.1994			
Argentina	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	01.12.1995
Armenia		16.11.1994		Ac	09.12.2002
Australia	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	05.10.1994
Austria	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	14.07.1995
Bahamas	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		P	28.07.1995
Bahrain		16.11.1994			
Bangladesh		16.11.1994		Ac	27.07.2001
Barbados	15.11.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995

Participant	Signature	Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n) Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto	Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1)(b)	Instrument of Ratification (R), Formal Confirmation (C), Accession (Ac), Definitive Signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)	Date
Belarus		16.11.1994			
Belgium	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		P	13.11.1998
Belize		16.11.1994		s	21.10.1994
Benin		16.11.1994		P	16.10.1997
Bhutan		16.11.1994			
Bolivia		16.11.1994		P	28.04.1995
Botswana		16.11.1994		Ac	31.01.2005
Brazil	29.07.1994		29.07.1994		
Brunei Darussalam		16.11.1994		P	05.11.1996
Bulgaria		15.05.1996	15.11.1994	Ac	15.05.1996
Burkina Faso	30.11.1994	30.11.1994		P	25.01.2005
Burundi		16.11.1994			
Cambodia		16.11.1994			
Cameroon	24.05.1995	24.05.1995	15.11.1994	R	28.08.2002
Canada	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	07.11.2003
Cape Verde	29.07.1994	16.11.1994			
Chile		16.11.1994		Ac	25.08.1997
China	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		P	07.06.1996
Congo		16.11.1994			
Cook Islands				Ac	15.02.1995
Costa Rica				Ac	20.09.2001
Côte d'Ivoire	25.11.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995

Participant	Signature	Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n) Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto	Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1)(b)	Instrument of Ratification (R), Formal Confirmation (C), Accession (Ac), Definitive Signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)	Date
Croatia				P	05.04.1995
Cuba		16.11.1994		Ac	17.10.2002
Cyprus	01.11.1994	27.07.1995	15.11.1994	R	27.07.1995
Czech Republic	16.11.1994	16.11.1994		R	21.06.1996
Denmark	29.07.1994		29.07.1994	R	16.11.2004
Egypt	22.03.1995	16.11.1994			
Equatorial Guinea				P	21.07.1997
Eritrea		16.11.1994			
Estonia		16.11.1994		Ac	26.08.2005
Ethiopia		16.11.1994			
European Community	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		C	01.04.1998
Fiji	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	28.07.1995
Finland	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	21.06.1996
France	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	11.04.1996
Gabon	04.04.1995	16.11.1994		P	11.03.1998
Georgia				P	21.03.1996
Germany	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	14.10.1994
Ghana		16.11.1994			
Greece	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	21.07.1995
Grenada	14.11.1994	16.11.1994		P	28.07.1995
Guatemala				P	11.02.1997

Participant	Signature	Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n) Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto	Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1)(b)	Instrument of Ratification (R), Formal Confirmation (C), Accession (Ac), Definitive Signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)	Date
Guinea	26.08.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995
Guyana		16.11.1994			
Haiti				P	31.07.1996
Honduras		16.11.1994		Ac	28.07.2003
Hungary		16.11.1994		Ac	05.02.2002
Iceland	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995
India	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	29.06.1995
Indonesia	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	02.06.2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			01.11.1994		
Iraq		16.11.1994			
Ireland	29.07.1994		29.07.1994	R	21.06.1996
Italy	29.07.1994	16.11.1994	29.07.1994	R	13.01.1995
Jamaica	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995
Japan	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	20.06.1996
Jordan			14.11.1994	P	27.11.1995
Kenya		16.11.1994		s	29.07.1994
Kiribati				P	24.02.2003
Kuwait		16.11.1994		Ac	02.08.2002
Lao People's Democratic 27.10.1994	27.10.1994	16.11.1994		P	05.06.1998
Latvia				Ac	23.12.2004
Lebanon				P	05.01.1995

Participant	Signature	Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n) Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto	Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1)(b)	Instrument of Ratification (R), Formal Confirmation (C), Accession (Ac), Definitive Signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)	Date
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16.11.1994			
Liechtenstein		16.11.1994			
Lithuania				Ac	12.11.2003
Luxembourg	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	05.10.2000
Madagascar		16.11.1994		P	22.08.2001
Malaysia	02.08.1994	16.11.1994		P	14.10.1996
Maldives	10.10.1994	16.11.1994		P	07.09.2000
Malta	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	26.06.1996
Marshall Islands		16.11.1994			
Mauritania	02.08.1994	16.11.1994		P	17.07.1996
Mauritius		16.11.1994		P	04.11.1994
Mexico			02.11.1994	Ac	10.04.2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)	10.08.1994	16.11.1994		R	06.09.1995
Monaco	30.11.1994	16.11.1994		P	20.03.1996
Mongolia	17.08.1994	16.11.1994		P	13.08.1996
Morocco	19.10.1994		19.10.1994		
Mozambique		16.11.1994		Ac	13.03.1997
Myanmar		16.11.1994		Ac	21.05.1996
Namibia	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		P	28.07.1995
Nauru				P	23.01.1996
Nepal		16.11.1994		P	02.11.1998

Participant	Signature	Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n) Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto	Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1)(b)	Instrument of Ratification (R), Formal Confirmation (C), Accession (Ac), Definitive Signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)	Date
Netherlands	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	28.06.1996
New Zealand	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	19.07.1996
Nicaragua				P	03.05.2000
Nigeria	25.10.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995
Norway		16.11.1994		Ac	24.06.1996
Oman		16.11.1994		Ac	26.02.1997
Pakistan	10.08.1994	16.11.1994		P	26.02.1997
Palau				P	30.09.1996
Panama				P	01.07.1996
Papua New Guinea		16.11.1994		P	14.01.1997
Paraguay	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	10.07.1995
Philippines	15.11.1994	16.11.1994		R	23.07.1997
Poland	29.07.1994	23.02.1995		P	13.11.1998
Portugal	29.07.1994		29.07.1994	R	03.11.1997
Qatar		16.11.1994		P	09.12.2002
Republic of Korea	07.11.1994	16.11.1994		R	29.01.1996
Republic of Moldova		16.11.1994			
Romania			04.10.1994	Ac	17.12.1996
Russian Federation		11.01.1995		Ac	12.03.1997
Samoa	07.07.1995	16.11.1994		P	14.08.1995
Saudi Arabia			09.11.1994	P	24.04.1996

Participant	Signature	Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n) Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto	Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1)(b)	Instrument of Ratification (R), Formal Confirmation (C), Accession (Ac), Definitive Signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)	Date
Senegal	09.08.1994	16.11.1994		R	25.07.1995
Serbia and Montenegro	12.05.1995			p	28.07.1995
Seychelles	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	15.12.1994
Sierra Leone		16.11.1994		P	12.12.1994
Singapore		16.11.1994		P	17.11.1994
Slovakia	14.11.1994	16.11.1994		R	08.05.1996
Slovenia	19.01.1995	16.06.1995	15.11.1994	R	16.06.1995
Solomon Islands		08.02.1995		P	23.06.1997
South Africa	03.10.1994	16.11.1994		R	23.12.1997
Spain	29.07.1994			R	15.01.1997
Sri Lanka	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995
Sudan	29.07.1994	16.11.1994			
Suriname		16.11.1994		P	09.07.1998
Swaziland	12.10.1994	16.11.1994			
Sweden	29.07.1994		29.07.1994	R	25.06.1996
Switzerland	26.10.1994	16.11.1994			
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		16.11.1994		P	19.08.1994
Togo	03.08.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995
Tonga				P	02.08.1995
Trinidad and Tobago	10.10.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995

Participant	Signature	Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n) Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto	Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1)(b)	Instrument of Ratification (R), Formal Confirmation (C), Accession (Ac), Definitive Signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)	Date
Tunisia	15.05.1995	16.11.1994		R	24.05.2002
Tuvalu				P	09.12.2002
Uganda	09.08.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995
Ukraine	28.02.1995	16.11.1994		R	26.07.1999
United Arab Emirates		16.11.1994			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		R	25.07.1997
United Republic of Tanzania	07.10.1994	16.11.1994		R	25.06.1998
United States of America	29.07.1994	16.11.1994			
Uruguay	29.07.1994		29.07.1994		
Vanuatu	29.07.1994	16.11.1994		P	10.08.1999
Viet Nam		16.11.1994			
Zambia	13.10.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995
Zimbabwe	28.10.1994	16.11.1994		p	28.07.1995

205. AGREEMENT ON THE COOPERATION FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEKONG RIVER BASIN

Objectives

To provide a framework for cooperation for sustainable development, utilization, conservation and management of the Mekong River Basin water and related resources.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties to cooperate in all fields of sustainable development, utilization, management and conservation of the water and related resources of the Mekong River Basin (art. 1); to promote, support, cooperate and coordinate in the development of the full potential of sustainable benefits to all riparian States and the prevention of wasteful use of Mekong River basin waters (art. 2); and to protect the environment, natural resources, aquatic life and conditions, and ecological balance of the Mekong River Basin from pollution or other harmful effects resulting from any development plans and uses of water and related resources in the Basin (art. 3);

(b) Provides for modalities of reasonable and equitable utilization of the waters of the Mekong River system (art. 5) and of cooperation in the maintenance of the flows on the mainstream (art. 6);

(c) Parties to make every efforts to avoid, minimize and mitigate harmful effects that might occur to the environment, especially the water quantity and quality, the aquatic conditions and ecological balance of the river system from the development and use of the Mekong river basin water resources or discharge of wastes and return flows (art. 7);

(d) Provides for provision concerning State responsibilities for damage and modalities for resolving relevant issues (art. 8);

(e) Freedom of navigation accorded throughout the mainstream of the Mekong River without regard to the territorial boundaries for transportation and communication to promote regional cooperation and to satisfactorily implement projects under the Agreement (art. 9);

(f) Parties to notify and consult each other an emergency situations with respect to water quantity or quality problems in order to take appropriate remedial action (art. 10);

(g) Establishes the Mekong River Commission to be the institutional framework for cooperation, consisting of the Council, the Joint Committee and the Secretariat (arts. 11-12).

(h) Replaces previous agreements and provisions between the parties relating to the Mekong River (art. 36(B)).

Membership

Open for signature by the Governments of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, and Viet Nam, and, with the consent of the Parties, by any other riparian State.

Date of adoption	05.04.1995
Place of adoption	Chiang Rai, Thailand
Date of entry into force	05.04.1995
Languages	English, French
Depositary	[The Secretary-General of the United Nations is stated as the depositary]

Participant	Signature	Entry into force
Cambodia	05.04.1995	05.04.1995
Lao People's Democratic Republic	05.04.1995	05.04.1995
Thailand	05.04.1995	05.04.1995
Viet Nam	05.04.1995	05.04.1995

**PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE COOPERATION FOR THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEKONG RIVER BASIN FOR
THE ESTABLISHMENT AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEKONG RIVER
COMMISSION**

Objective/Summary of Provisions

The signatory parties to the Agreement to declare the establishment and commencement of the Mekong River Commission, effective on 5 April 1995, with the full authority and responsibility set forth under the Agreement.

Date of adoption	05.04.1995
Place of adoption	Chiang Rai, Thailand
Date of entry into force	05.04.1995
Languages	English, French

Participant	Signature	Entry into force
Cambodia	05.04.1995	05.04.1995
Lao People's Democratic Republic	05.04.1995	05.04.1995
Thailand	05.04.1995	05.04.1995
Viet Nam	05.04.1995	05.04.1995

206. AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN- EURASIAN MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS

Objectives

To maintain African-Eurasian migratory waterbird species in a favorable conservation status or to restore them to such status.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties to take measures to conserve migratory waterbirds, giving special attention to endangered species as well as those with an unfavorable conservation status (art. 3);

(b) Specified, in an Action Plan which is annexed, actions which Parties shall undertake in relation to priority species and issues. These deal with species conservation, habitat conservation, management of human activities, research and monitoring, education and information and implementation (art. 4);

(c) Parties to designate an implementing authority and a contact point and prepare for each Meeting of the Parties a report on its implementation of the Agreement (art. 5).

(d) Provides that the Meeting of the Parties shall be the decision-making body of the Agreement (art. 6).

(e) Establishes a Technical Committee to facilitate the scientific and technical activities under the Agreement (art. 7).

(f) Sets out, in an annex, the list of waterbird species to which the agreement applies.

Membership

Open to African and Eurasian States (“Range States”) within the area of the migration systems of African-Eurasian waterbirds and to regional economic integration organizations at least one member of which is a Range State.

Date of adoption	16.06.1995
Place of adoption	The Hague
Date of entry into force	01.11.1999
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Russian
Depositary	The Netherlands

(Status as of 1 October 2005)

Participant	Date of entry into force
Albania	01.09.2001
Belgium	29.10.1999 ¹⁵³
Benin	01.01.2000
Bulgaria	01.02.2000
Congo	01.11.1999
Croatia	01.09.2000
Denmark	01.01.2000

¹⁵³ Date of signature. The agreement not yet entered into force for this country.

Participant	Date of entry into force
Djibouti	01.05.2004
Egypt	01.11.1999
Equatorial Guinea	01.12.2002
European Union	01.09.1997 ¹⁵³
France	01.12.2003
Finland	01.01.2000
Gambia	01.11.1999
Georgia	01.08.2001
Germany	01.11.1999
Ghana	01.10.2005
Greece	14.05.1998 ¹⁵³
Guinea	01.11.1999
Hungary	01.03.2003
Ireland	01.08.2003
Israel	01.11.2002
Jordan	01.11.1999
Kenya	01.06.2001
Lebanon	01.12.2002
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	01.06.2005
Lithuania	01.11.2004
Luxembourg	01.12.2003
Mali	01.01.2000
Mauritius	01.01.2001
Moldova	01.04.2001
Monaco	01.11.1999
Morocco	19.11.1997 ¹⁵³
Netherlands	01.11.1999
Niger	01.11.1999

Participant	Date of entry into force
Nigeria	01.07.2004
Portugal	01.03.2004
Romania	01.10.1999
Senegal	01.11.1999
Slovakia	01.07.2001
Slovenia	01.10.2003
South Africa	01.01.2000
Spain	01.11.1999
Sudan	01.11.1999
Sweden	01.11.1999
Switzerland	01.11.1999
Syria	01.08.2003
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	01.02.2000
Togo	01.11.1999
Uganda	01.12.2000
Ukraine	01.01.2003
United Kingdom	01.11.1999
United Republic of Tanzania	01.11.1999
Uzbekistan	01.04.2004

Secretariat

African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
 UN-Premises, Martin-Luther-King Str. 8
 53175 Bonn, Germany
 Tel: (+49) 228 815 2414
 Fax: (+49) 228 815 2450
 E-mail: aewa@unep.de

207. CONVENTION CONCERNING SAFETY AND HEALTH IN MINES

Objectives

To promote and enhance safety and health in all mines with a view to preventing any fatalities, injuries or ill health affecting workers or members of the public or damage to the environment arising from mining operations.

Summary of provisions

(a) Applies to all mines, but certain categories of mines may be excluded from the application of the Convention if the overall protection afforded at those mines under national laws and practices is not inferior to which would result from the full application of the Convention. (art. 2)

(b) Parties to formulate, carry out and periodically review a coherent policy on safety and health in mines (art. 3)

(c) Parties to set out measures in national laws and regulations for ensuring application of the Convention (art. 4), by which the competent authority is designated to monitor and regulate various aspects of safety and health in mines and practical measures and requirements for ensuring safety and health are provided for (such as protective measures to secure abandoned mine workings so as to eliminate or minimize risks to safety and health and requirements for the safe storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances used in mining process and waste produced at the mine) (art. 5).

(d) Provides for provisions concerning employers' responsibility to carry out preventive and protective measures at the mine to eliminate or minimize the risk, including the preparation of an emergency response plan and provision to workers of information on the physical, chemical or biological hazards associated with their work. (arts. 6-12)

(e) Provides for provisions on rights and duties of workers and their representatives, including access to information on workplace hazards and the duty to comply with safety and health measures prescribed in national laws and regulations (arts. 13-14).

Membership

Open to the members of the International Labour Organization.

Date of adoption	22.06.1995
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	05.06.1998
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Director-General of the International Labour Organization

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Ratification Date
Albania	03.03.2003
Armenia	27.04.1999
Austria	26.05.1999
Botswana	05.06.1997
Czech Republic	09.10.2000
Finland	09.06.1997
Germany	06.09.1998

Participant	Ratification Date
Ireland	09.06.1998
Lebanon	23.02.2000
Norway	11.06.1999
Philippines	27.02.1998
Poland	25.06.2001
Portugal	25.03.2002
Slovakia	03.06.1998
South Africa	09.06.2000
Spain	22.05.1997
Sweden	09.06.1997
United States of America	09.02.2001
Zambia	04.01.1999
Zimbabwe	09.04.2003

Secretariat

International Labour Office
4, route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland
Tel: +41.22.799.7149
Fax: +41.22.799.7139
Email: infororm@ilo.org

**208. CONVENTION TO BAN THE IMPORTATION INTO FORUM
ISLAND COUNTRIES OF HAZARDOUS AND RADIOACTIVE
WASTES AND TO CONTROL THE TRANSBOUNDARY
MOVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
WITHIN THE SOUTH PACIFIC REGION
(THE WAIGANI CONVENTION)**

Objectives

To prohibit the importation of hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes into Pacific Island Developing Parties and to regulate and facilitate the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes generated within the South Pacific Region.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Provides for the definition of wastes considered as “hazardous wastes” for the purpose of the Convention (art. 2.1 and Annexes I and II);
- (b) Each Pacific Island Developing Parties (listed in Annex III) to ban the import of all hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes from outside of the Region (art. 4(1)(a)), and Other Parties (listed in Annex IV) to ban the export of all hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes to all Forum Island Countries or to territories located in the area convened by the Convention with the exception of those that have the status of Other Parties (art. 4(1)(b)).
- (c) Parties to exchange information relating to illegal hazardous wastes and radioactive import activity and to cooperate in preventing illegal import of hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes from a non-Party (art. 4.2);
- (d) Each Party, which is a Party to relevant instruments, to reaffirm the commitment under those instruments to prohibit dumping of hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes at sea (art. 4.3 (a));
- (e) Each Party to reduce hazardous waste generation to a minimum; control transboundary movement of hazardous wastes generated within the area covered by the Convention; avail adequate treatment and disposal facilities for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes; participate in the development of programmes to manage and simplify transboundary movements of hazardous wastes which cannot be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner in the countries in which they are located; develop a national hazardous waste management strategy; submit reports regarding hazardous wastes generated in the area under its jurisdiction; prohibit imports from and exports to non-Parties of hazardous wastes; and prohibit the vessels carrying its flag or aircraft registered in its territory from carrying out activities in contravention of the Convention (art. 4.4);
- (f) Each Party to designate or establish a competent authority and a focal point for the implementation of the Convention (art. 5);
- (g) Provides for provisions concerning prior notification and written consent procedure for transboundary movements of hazardous wastes (art. 6);
- (h) Exporting Party to adopt measures to ensure that when an authorized transboundary movements of hazardous wastes cannot be completed in an environmentally sound manner, the wastes in question are returned to it by the exporter (art. 8.1).
- (i) Parties to introduce or adopt national legislation to prevent and punish illegal traffic as defined in the Convention (art. 9.1 and 2);
- (j) Parties to cooperate to facilitate the availability of adequate treatment and disposal facilities and achieve the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes (art. 10);
- (k) Provides for provisions concerning bilateral, regional or multilateral agreements or arrangements with non-Parties regarding the transboundary movement and management of hazardous wastes (art. 11);
- (l) The preparation and adoption of liability and compensation arrangements to be considered by the Conference of the Parties (art. 12);

- (m) A Conference of the Parties (art. 13) and a Secretariat established (arts. 13 and 14). The Secretariat's functions to be carried out by the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (art. 14.3);
- (n) The Conference of the Parties to consider the establishment of a Revolving Fund for emergency situations (art. 15);
- (o) Provides provisions concerning verification of compliance with the Convention (art. 19);
- (p) Contains annexes: lists of the categories of wastes and hazardous characteristics (Annexes I and II); lists of Pacific Island Developing Parties and Other parties (Annexes III and IV); a list of disposal operations (Annex V); information to be provided on notification and on the movement document (Annex VI).

Membership

Open for signature and accession by members of the South Pacific Forum (i.e. Forum Island countries together with Australia and New Zealand), to non-members of the South Pacific Forum which have territories in the South Pacific Region and, on a decision of the Conference of the Parties, to States who have territories in the South Pacific Region and, on a decision of the Conference of the Parties, to States who have territories in the South Pacific Region.

Date of adoption	16.09.1995
Place of adoption	Waigani, Papua New Guinea
Date of entry into force	21.10.2001
Languages	English
Depositary	Secretary-General of the South Pacific Forum Secretariat

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Australia	16.09.1995	17.08.1998
Cook Islands	17.09.1995	30.10.2000
Federated States of Micronesia	17.09.1995	26.01.1996
Fiji	16.09.1995	18.04.1996
Kiribati	16.09.1995	28.06.2001
Nauru	16.09.1995	
New Zealand	16.09.1995	30.11.2000
Niue	16.09.1995	22.07.2003
Palau	16.09.1995	
Papua New Guinea	16.09.1995	11.12.1995
Samoa	16.09.1995	23.05.2001
Solomon Islands	16.09.1995	07.10.1998
Tonga	16.09.1995	22.05.2003
Tuvalu		21.09.2001
Vanuatu	16.09.1995	

209. AFRICAN NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TREATY (TREATY OF PELINDABA)

Objectives

To establish the African nuclear-weapon-free zone, thereby achieving, inter alia, the promotion of regional cooperation for the development and practical application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the interest of sustainable social and economic development of the African continent, and keeping Africa free of environmental pollution by radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter.

Summary of provisions

- (a) “African nuclear-weapon-free zone” means the territory of the continent of Africa, islands States members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and all islands considered by the OAU in its resolutions to be part of Africa (art.1)
 - (b) Each Party is to renounce nuclear explosive devices, prohibit in its territory the stationing of any nuclear explosive device, and prohibit testing of nuclear explosive devices (arts. 3, 4 and 5).
 - (c) Each Party undertakes to declare any capability for the manufacture of nuclear explosive devices, dismantle and destroy any nuclear explosive device, destroy facilities for the manufacture of nuclear explosive devices or where possible to convert them to peaceful uses, and permit the international verification on those above. (art. 6)
 - (d) Each Party undertakes to effectively implement or to use as guidelines the measures contained in the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa in so far as it is relevant to radioactive waste; and not to take any action to assist or encourage the dumping of radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter anywhere within the African nuclear-weapon-free zone. (art. 7)
 - (e) The Parties undertake to promote the use of nuclear science and technology for economic and social development, including cooperation under the African Regional Cooperation Agreement for Research, Training and Development Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (art.8)
 - (f) Provisions are set forth for the verification of peaceful uses nuclear energy under strict non-proliferation measures, as well as physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities. (arts. 9 and 10)
 - (g) Each Party undertakes not to take, or assist, or encourage any action aimed at an armed attack by conventional or other means against nuclear installations in the African nuclear-weapon-free zone (art. 11).
 - (h) The African Commission on Nuclear Energy is established for the purpose of ensuring compliance with their undertakings under this Treaty. Each Party is required to submit an annual report to the Commission. (art.12)
 - (i) The Conference of the Parties is to be convened. (art. 14)
- Annex I: Map of the African-nuclear free zone
Annex II: Safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency
Annex III: African Commission on Nuclear Energy
Annex IV: Complaints procedure and settlement of disputes

Membership

Open to any State in the African nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Date of adoption	28.06.1995
Place of adoption	Addis Ababa
Entry into force	Not yet in force
Language	Arab, English, French, Portuguese
Depositary	African Union

(Status as of October 2005)

Participant	Signature	Date of Ratification/Accession
Algeria	11.04.1996	23.12.1997
Angola	11.04.1996	
Benin	11.04.1996	
Botswana	09.06.1998	04.02.1999
Burkina Faso	11.04.1996	12.05.1998
Burundi	11.04.1996	
Cameroon	11.04.1996	
Central African Republic	11.04.1996	
Cape Verde	11.04.1996	
Chad	11.04.1996	
Côte d'Ivoire	11.04.1996	20.05.1999
Comoros	11.04.1996	
Congo	27.01.1997	
Djibouti	11.04.1996	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11.04.1996	
Egypt	11.04.1996	
Equatorial Guinea		20.12.2002
Eritrea	11.04.1996	
Ethiopia	11.04.1996	
Gabon	11.04.1996	
Gambia	11.04.1996	03.09.1996

Participant	Signature	Date of Ratification/Accession
Ghana	11.04.1996	
Guinea-Bissau	11.04.1996	
Guinea	11.04.1996	26.05.1999
Kenya	11.04.1996	15.11.2000
Libya	11.04.1996	12.02.2005
Lesotho	11.04.1996	06.03.2002
Liberia	09.07.1996	
Madagascar		12.12.2003
Mali	11.04.1996	27.05.1999
Malawi	11.04.1996	
Mozambique	11.04.1996	
Mauritania	11.04.1996	19.04.1996
Mauritius	11.04.1996	19.04.1996
Namibia	11.04.1996	
Nigeria	11.04.1996	
Niger	11.04.1996	
Rwanda	11.04.1996	
South Africa	11.04.1996	13.03.1998
Senegal	11.04.1996	
Seychelles	09.07.1996	
Sierra Leone	11.04.1996	
Sao Tome and Principe	09.07.1996	
Sudan	11.04.1996	
Swaziland	11.04.1996	13.11.1996
Togo	11.04.1996	28.06.2000
Tunisia	11.04.1996	
Uganda	11.04.1996	

Participant	Signature	Date of Ratification/Accession
United Republic of Tanzania	11.04.1996	27.05.1998
Zimbabwe	11.04.1996	09.02.1998

210. AMENDMENT TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION

Objectives/Summary of provisions

- (a) Amends to read the title: *Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean*;
- (b) Areas covered by the Convention may be extended to coastal areas as defined by each party within its own territory (art. 1.2), and any Protocol to the Convention may extend the geographical coverage to which that particular Protocol applies (art. 1.3);
- (c) Parties to take appropriate measures to the fullest possible extent to eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area, in addition to preventing, abating and combating such pollution (art. 4.1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9B);
- (d) Sets out an objective of contributing to sustainable development of the Mediterranean Sea area (art. 4.1, 2, 3, 6);
- (e) Parties to apply the precautionary principle; apply the polluter pays principle; undertake environmental impact assessment for proposed activities and promote cooperation among States in environmental impact assessment procedure related to activities which are likely to have transboundary effect; commit themselves to promote the integrated management of coastal zones (art. 4.3);
- (f) Parties, in implementing the Convention and the related Protocols, to adopt programmes and measures which contain, where appropriate, time limits for their completion; utilize the best available techniques and the best environmental practices and promote the application of, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, including clean production technologies (art. 4.4);
- (g) Parties further pledge themselves to promote, within the international bodies considered to be competent by the Parties, measures concerning the implementation of programmes of sustainable development, the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the environment and of the natural resources in the Mediterranean Sea Area (4.6);
- (h) Amends the article concerning pollution from land-based sources to further obligate Parties to draw up and implement plans for the reduction and phasing out of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate arising from land-based sources (art.8), and the article on scientific and technical cooperation in which Parties undertake to promote the research, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, including clean production technologies and to cooperate in the formulation, establishment and implementation of clean production process (art. 11);
- (i) Provides for new provisions concerning conservation of biological diversity (art.9A), pollution resulting from the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (art. 9B), environmental legislation (art. 11A) and public information and participation (art. 11B). Provisions concerning the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (art. 14A) and observers at their meetings and conferences (art. 14B) are also added.

Date of adoption	10.06.1995
Place of adoption	Barcelona, Spain
Date of entry into force	09.07.2004
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

(Status as of 14 September 2004)

Participant	Acceptance of Amendments
Albania	26.07.2001
Algeria	09.06.2004
Croatia	03.05.1999
Cyprus	18.07.2003
European Community	12.11.1999
Egypt	11.02.2000
France	16.04.2001
Italy	07.09.1999
Malta	28.10.1999
Monaco	11.04.1997
Slovenia	08.01.2003
Spain	17.02.1999
Syria	10.10.2003
Tunisia	01.06.1998
Turkey	18.09.2002

211. AMENDMENT TO THE PROTOCOL FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY DUMPING FROM SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT

Objectives/Summary of provisions

(a) Amends the title to read: *Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea*;

(b) Furthers control measures to "eliminate to the fullest extent possible" pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and extends the scope of the Protocol to include incineration from ship and aircraft (art. 1);

(c) In general prohibits the dumping of wastes and other matter, with the exception for the following: dredged material; fish waste or organic materials resulting from the processing of fish and other marine organisms; vessels (until 31 December 2000); platforms and other manmade structure at sea, inert uncontaminated geological materials. The dumping of the wastes and other matter above requires a prior special permit from the competent national authorities which is to be issued only after careful consideration of the factors set forth in the annex to the protocol or the criteria, guidelines and procedures for those so as to prevent, abate and eliminate pollution to be drawn up and adopted by Parties (art. 4, 5, 6).

Date of adoption	10.06.1995
Place of adoption	Barcelona, Spain
Date of entry into force	09.07.2004
Languages	Arabic, English,, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

(Status as of 14 September 2004)

Participant	Date of Acceptance of Amendments
Albania	26.07.2001
Croatia	03.05.1999
Cyprus	18.07.2003
European Community	12.11.1999
Egypt	11.02.2000
France	16.04.2001
Italy	07.09.1999
Malta	28.10.1999
Monaco	11.04.1997
Morocco	05.12.1997
Slovenia	08.01.2003
Spain	17.02.1999
Tunisia	01.06.1998
Turkey	18.09.2002

212. PROTOCOL CONCERNING SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Objectives

To provide for the conservation, protection and restoration of the health and integrity of the ecosystems and biological diversity in the Mediterranean.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties to: (i) protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way areas of particular natural or cultural value, notably by the establishment of specially protected areas; (ii) protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna (arts. 3 and 5);

(b) Parties to protect and to adopt planning, management, supervision and monitoring measures for the specially protected areas, including environmental impact assessments (arts. 6, 7 and 17);

(c) Parties to draw up a "List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance" and not to authorize nor undertake any activities that may be contrary to their protection (art. 8);

(d) Parties to take national measures to protect and conserve species of flora and fauna which are endangered or threatened (art. 11);

(e) Parties to regulate the introduction of non-indigenous or genetically-modified species to the wild and to eradicate those already introduced which appear likely to cause damage (art. 13);

(f) Parties to compile inventories of national areas that contain rare or fragile ecosystems, are reservoirs of biological diversity and are important for threatened or endangered species, and of species that are threatened or endangered (art. 15);

(g) Parties to submit a report on the implementation of their obligations (art. 23);

(h) Parties to designate National Focal Points to liaise with the Regional Activity Center for Specially Protected Areas (art. 24).

Membership

Open to any Contracting Party to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution.

Date of adoption	10.06.1995
Place of adoption	Barcelona, Spain
Date of entry into force	09.07.2004
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

(Status as of 14 September 2004)

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Albania	10.06.1995	26.07.2001
Algeria	10.06.1995	
Croatia	10.06.1995	12.04.2002
Cyprus	10.06.1995	15.10.2001
Egypt	10.06.1995	11.02.2000

Participant	Signature	Ratification
France	10.06.1995	16.04.2001
Greece	10.06.1995	
Israel	10.06.1995	
Italy	10.06.1995	07.09.1999
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	10.06.1995	
Malta	10.06.1995	
Monaco	10.06.1995	03.06.1997
Morocco	10.06.1995	
Slovenia		08.01.2003
Spain	10.06.1995	23.12.1998
Tunisia	10.06.1995	01.06.1998
Turkey	10.06.1995	18.09.2002

213. AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA OF 10 DECEMBER 1982 RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS

Objectives

To ensure long-term conservation and sustainable use of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks through effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

Summary of provisions

(a) Coastal States and States fishing in the high seas, inter alia, to adopt measures aimed at achieving the objectives of the Agreement; ensure that such measures are based on the best scientific evidence available and are designed to maintain or restore stocks at levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield; apply precautionary approach; assess the impacts of fishing, other human activities and environmental factors on target stocks and species; adopt necessary conservation and management measures; minimize pollution, waste, discards, catch by lost or abandoned gear, catch of non-target species and impacts on associated or dependent species; protect biological diversity in the marine environment; take measures to prevent or eliminate overfishing and excess fishing capacity and ensure that levels of fishing efforts do not exceed those commensurate with the sustainable use of fishery resources; implement and enforce conservation and management measures through effective monitoring, control and surveillance (art. 5);

(b) States Parties to apply the precautionary approach widely to conservation, management and exploitation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in order to protect the living marine resources and preserve the marine environment (art. 6(1)); provides for modalities of applying the precautionary approach (art.6(2)-(7));

(c) Relevant coastal States and States whose nationals fish for straddling fish stocks or highly migratory fish stocks to seek to agree on the measures necessary for the conservation of straddling fish stocks in the adjacent high seas area or to cooperate in ensuring conservation and promoting optimum utilization of highly migratory fish stocks in a region (art.7(1)); Coastal States and States fishing on the high seas to cooperate in achieving compatibility of conservation and management measures (art.7(2));

(d) Provides for provisions concerning mechanisms for international cooperation concerning conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in particular through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, provisions concerning modalities of such organizations and arrangements (arts. 8-13), and provisions concerning non-members/non-participants of such organizations/arrangements (art.17);

(e) States to ensure that fishing vessels flying their flag provide information required (art.14(1)).

(f) Requires flag States to control fishing vessels flying their flags, including imposing on them prior authorization procedures. States are required also to ensure that such vessels comply with subregional and regional conservation and management measures and do not engage in activities which undermine the effectiveness of such measures (arts.18 and 19);

(g) Provides for modalities of international cooperation in enforcement, including basic procedures for boarding and inspection of vessels (arts. 20-22);

(h) Sets out measures to be taken by a port State to promote the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures (art. 23).

(i) Given full recognition to the special requirements of developing States in relation to conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, provides for provisions concerning assistance to developing States for the implementation of the Agreement, including cooperation for establishing special funds (arts. 24-26).

(j) Provides for provisions for peaceful settlements of dispute (arts.27-32);

(k) The Secretary-General of the United Nations, four years after the entry into force of the Agreement, to convene a conference to assess the effectiveness of the Agreement (art. 36).

(l) Contains annexes setting out standard requirements for the collection and sharing of data (Annex I), and guidelines for the application of precautionary reference points in conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (Annex II).

Membership

Open to all States, self-governing entities and international organizations.

Date of adoption	04.08.1995 (Opened for signature on 04.12.1995)
Place of adoption	New York
Date of entry into force	11.12.2001
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)	Date
Argentina	04.12.1995		
Australia	04.12.1995	R	23.12.1999
Austria	27.06.1996	R	19.12.2003
Bahamas		Ac	16.01.1997
Bangladesh	04.12.1995		
Barbados		Ac	22.09.2000
Belgium	03.10.1996	R	19.12.2003
Belize	04.12.1995	R	14.07.2005
Brazil	04.12.1995	R	08.03.2000
Burkina Faso	15.10.1996		
Canada	04.12.1995	R	03.08.1999
China	06.11.1996		
Cook Islands		Ac	01.04.1999
Costa Rica		Ac	18.06.2001
Côte d'Ivoire	24.01.1996		
Cyprus		Ac	25.09.2002
Denmark	27.06.1996	R	19.12.2003
Egypt	05.12.1995		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)	Date
European Community	27.06.1996	R	19.12.2003
Fiji	04.12.1995	R	12.12.1996
Finland	27.06.1996	R	19.12.2003
France	04.12.1996	R	19.12.2003
Gabon	07.10.1996		
Germany	28.08.1996	R	19.12.2003
Greece	27.06.1996	R	19.12.2003
Guinea		Ac	16.09.2005
Guinea-Bissau	04.12.1995		
Iceland	04.12.1995	R	14.02.1997
India		Ac	19.08.2003
Indonesia	04.12.1995		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Ac	17.04.1998
Ireland	27.06.1996	R	19.12.2003
Israel	04.12.1995		
Italy	27.06.1996	R	19.12.2003
Jamaica	04.12.1995		
Japan	19.11.1996		
Kenya		Ac	13.07.2004
Kiribati		Ac	15.09.2005
Liberia		Ac	16.09.2005
Luxembourg	27.06.1996	R	19.12.2003
Maldives	08.10.1996	R	30.12.1998
Malta		Ac	11.11.2001
Marshall Islands	04.12.1995	R	19.03.2003
Mauritania	21.12.1995		
Mauritius		Ac	25.03.1997

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)	Date
Micronesia (Federated States of)	04.12.1995	R	23.05.1997
Monaco		Ac	09.06.1999
Morocco	04.12.1995		
Namibia	19.04.1996	R	08.04.1998
Nauru		Ac	10.01.1997
Netherlands	28.06.1996	R	19.12.2003
New Zealand	04.12.1995	R	18.04.2001
Niue	04.12.1995		
Norway	04.12.1995	R	30.12.1996
Pakistan	15.02.1996		
Papua New Guinea	04.12.1995	R	04.06.1999
Philippines	30.08.1996		
Portugal	27.06.1996	R	18.12.2003
Republic of Korea	26.11.1996		
Russian Federation	04.12.1995	R	04.08.1997
Saint Lucia	12.12.1995	R	09.08.1996
Samoa	04.12.1995	R	25.10.1996
Senegal	04.12.1995	R	30.01.1997
Seychelles	04.12.1996	R	20.03.1998
Solomon Islands		Ac	13.02.1997
South Africa		Ac	14.08.2003
Spain	03.12.1996	R	19.12.2003
Sri Lanka	09.10.1996	R	24.10.1996
Sweden	27.06.1996	R	19.12.2003
Tonga	04.12.1995	R	31.07.1996
Uganda	10.10.1996		
Ukraine	04.12.1995	R	27.02.2003

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R)/ Accession (Ac)	Date
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	04.12.1995	R	10.12.2001
United States of America	04.12.1995	R	21.08.1996
Uruguay	16.01.1996	R	10.09.1999
Vanuatu	23.07.1996		

214. AMENDMENT TO THE BASEL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Objectives

To strengthen the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Summary of provisions

The Parties agree to:

- (a) Recognize that transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, especially to developing countries, have a high risk of not constituting an environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes as required by the Basel Convention (new preambular paragraph 7 bis);
- (b) Prohibit all transboundary movements of hazardous wastes which are destined for operations according to Annex IV A from each Party listed in new Annex VII to States not listed in Annex VII. Annex VII lists the following: "Parties and other States which are members of OECD, EC, Liechtenstein".
- (c) Phase out, by 31 December 1997, and prohibit as of that date, all transboundary movements of hazardous wastes under Article 1(i)(a) of the Convention which are destined for operations according to Annex IV B from each Party listed in Annex VII to States not listed in Annex VII. Such transboundary movement is not prohibited unless the wastes in question are characterized as hazardous under the Convention.

Membership

Open to the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Date of adoption	22.09.1995
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap)	Date
Albania	At	27.10.2005
Andorra	At	23.07.1999
Austria	At	17.10.1999
Bahrain	R	25.07.2005
Belgium	R	20.06.2003
Bolivia	R	31.03.2005
Botswana	At	17.06.2004
Brunei Darussalam	At	16.12.2002

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap)	Date
Bulgaria	R	15.02.2000
China	R	01.05.2001
Cook Islands	R	29.06.2004
Cyprus	At	07.07.2000
Czech Republic	At	28.02.2000
Denmark ¹⁵⁴	Ap	10.09.1997
Ecuador	R	06.03.1998
Egypt	R	27.01.2004
Estonia	R	02.08.2001
Ethiopia	R	08.10.2003
European Community	Ap	30.09.1997
Finland	At	05.09.1996
France	Ap	18.11.2003
Gambia	R	07.03.2001
Germany	At	24.05.2002
Ghana	R	09.06.2005
Hungary	Ap	25.05.2004
Indonesia	R	24.10.2005
Jordan	Ap	06.12.2004
Latvia	At	18.12.2003
Liberia	At	16.09.2005
Liechtenstein	At	20.05.2003
Lithuania	At	07.11.2003
Luxembourg	R	14.08.1997
Malaysia	R	26.10.2001
Mauritius	R	09.11.2004

¹⁵⁴ With a reservation for the application to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap)	Date
Morocco	Ap	10.09.2004
Netherlands	At	22.01.2001
Nigeria	R	24.05.2004
Norway	At	16.07.1997
Oman	R	17.05.2004
Panama	R	07.10.1998
Paraguay	R	28.08.1998
Poland	At	29.01.2003
Portugal	R	30.10.2000
Qatar	R	28.02.2002
Romania	At	17.07.2002
Saint Lucia	R	22.01.2002
Serbia and Montenegro	At	22.11.2002
Slovakia	At	11.09.1998
Slovenia	R	01.12.2004
Spain	At	07.08.1997
Sri Lanka	R	29.01.1999
Sweden	At	10.09.1997
Switzerland	At	07.11.2002
Syrian Arab Republic	R	05.10.2004
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	R	18.11.2004
Trinidad and Tobago	R	12.01.2000
Tunisia	R	26.10.1999
Turkey	R	27.08.2003
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹⁵⁵	R	13.10.1997
United Republic of Tanzania	R	26.08.2002

¹⁵⁵ On behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the British Antarctic Territory.

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap)	Date
Uruguay	R	10.03.1999

215. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CARRIAGE OF HAZARDOUS AND NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES BY SEA, LONDON, 1996

Objectives

To establish uniform international rules and procedures for determining questions of liability and compensation in respect of the damage caused by incidents in connection with the carriage by sea of hazardous and noxious substances.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Convention is to apply to: any damage caused in the territory, including the territorial sea, of a State Party; damage by contamination of the environment caused in the exclusive economic zone of a State Party; damage, other than damage by contamination of the environment, caused outside the territory of any State, if the damage has been caused by a substance carried on board a ship registered in a State Party or, in the case of an unregistered ship, on board a ship entitled to fly the flag of a State Party; and preventive measures. (art. 3)

(b) The Convention is to apply to claims, other than claims arising out of any contract for the carriage of goods and passengers, for damage arising from the carriage of hazardous and noxious substances by sea. (art. 4)

(c) Provisions are set out to cover liability of the owner, incidents involving two or more ships, limitation of liability, claims in respect of death or personal injury, and compulsory insurance of the owner. (Articles 7-12)

(d) The International Hazardous and Noxious Substances Fund (HNS Fund) is established to provide compensation for damage in connection with the carriage of hazardous and noxious substances by sea, to the extent that the protection afforded by the provisions concerning owner's liability is inadequate or not available, and to give effect to the related tasks of the HNS Fund. The HNS Fund is to pay compensation to any person suffering damage if such person has been unable to obtain full and adequate compensation for damage under the provisions concerning owner's liability. (arts. 13-15)

(e) Modalities of the operation of the HNS Fund are provided for, including the payment of contribution to the Fund, accounts, and reports. The Fund has an Assembly consisting of all States Parties and a secretariat. (arts. 16-31)

Membership

Open to all States

Date of adoption	03.05.1996
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of The International Maritime Organization

(Status as of 31 December 2003)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/Acceptance (At)	Date of deposit
Angola	Ac	04.10.2001
Morocco	Ac	19.03.2003
Russian Federation ¹⁵⁶	Ac	20.03.2000
Tonga	Ac	18.09.2003

¹⁵⁶ With a declaration.

216. COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

Objectives

To establish a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty regime.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Each State Party is required: not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under its jurisdiction or control; to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion. (art. I)
- (b) Establish the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization at Vienna to achieve the object and purpose of the Treaty, to ensure the implementation of its provisions, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States Parties. All States Parties are to be members of the Organization. (art. II, section A, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3)
- (c) The Conference of the State Parties, the Executive Council and the Technical Secretariat are established. (art. II, sections B, C and D).
- (d) Each State Party is required to take any necessary measures to implement its obligations under the Treaty in accordance with its constitutional processes. (art. III)
- (e) In order to verify compliance with the Treaty, a verification regime is established consisting of the following: an international monitoring system; consultation and clarification; on-site inspections; and confidence-building measures. (art. IV)
- (f) Provisions governing measures to redress a situation and to ensure compliance, including sanctions, are set out. (art. V)
- (g) Other provisions include: settlement of disputes, amendments, review of the Treaty, duration and withdrawal, status of the protocol and the annexes. (arts. VI-X)
- (h) In the preamble, the views that the Treaty could contribute to the protection of the environment are noted.

Membership

Open to all States.

Date of adoption	10.09.1996
Place of adoption	New York
Date of entry into force	Will enter into force after it has been ratified by the 44 States which formally participated in the 1996 session of the Conference on Disarmament, and possess nuclear power or research reactors. (As listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty)
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Afghanistan	24.09.2003	24.09.2003
Albania	27.09.1996	23.04.2003
Algeria ¹⁵⁷	15.10.1996	11.07.2003
Andorra	24.09.1996	
Angola	27.09.1996	
Argentina ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	04.12.1998
Armenia	01.10.1996	
Australia ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	09.07.1998
Austria ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	13.03.1998
Azerbaijan	28.07.1997	02.02.1999
Bahamas	04.02.2005	
Bahrain	24.09.1996	12.04.2004
Bangladesh ¹⁵⁷	24.10.1996	08.03.2000
Belarus	24.09.1996	13.09.2000
Belgium ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	29.06.1999
Belize	14.11.2001	26.03.2004
Benin	27.09.1996	06.03.2001
Bolivia	24.09.1996	04.10.1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24.09.1996	
Botswana	16.09.2002	28.10.2002
Brazil ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	24.07.1998
Brunei Darussalam	22.01.1997	
Bulgaria ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	29.09.1999
Burkina Faso	27.09.1996	17.04.2002
Burundi	24.09.1996	
Cambodia	26.09.1996	10.11.2000

¹⁵⁷ Signature and ratification required for the treaty to enter into force.

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Cameroon	16.11.2001	
Canada ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	18.12.1998
Cape Verde	01.10.1996	
Central African Republic	19.12.2001	
Chad	08.10.1996	
Chile ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	12.07.2000
China ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	
Colombia ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	
Comoros	12.12.1996	
Congo	11.02.1997	
Cook Islands	05.12.1997	06.09.2005
Costa Rica	24.09.1996	25.09.2001
Cote d'Ivoire	25.09.1996	11.03.2003
Croatia	24.09.1996	02.03.2001
Cyprus	24.09.1996	18.07.2003
Czech Republic	12.11.1996	11.09.1997
Democratic Republic of the Congo ¹⁵⁷	04.10.1996	28.09.2004
Denmark	24.09.1996	21.12.1998
Djibouti	21.10.1996	15.07.2005
Dominican Republic	03.10.1996	
Ecuador	24.09.1996	12.11.2001
Egypt ¹⁵⁷	14.10.1996	
El Salvador	24.09.1996	11.09.1998
Equatorial Guinea	09.10.1996	
Eritrea	11.11.2003	11.11.2003
Estonia	20.11.1996	13.08.1999
Ethiopia	25.09.1996	

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Fiji	24.09.1996	10.10.1996
157Finland	24.09.1996	15.01.1999
France ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	06.04.1998
Gabon	07.10.1996	20.09.2000
Gambia	09.04.2003	
Georgia	24.09.1996	27.09.2002
Germany ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	20.08.1998
Ghana	03.10.1996	
Greece	24.09.1996	21.04.1999
Grenada	10.10.1996	19.08.1998
Guatemala	20.09.1999	
Guinea	03.10.1996	
Guinea-Bissau	11.04.1997	
Guyana	07.09.2000	07.03.2001
Haiti	24.09.1996	
Holy See	24.09.1996	18.07.2001
Honduras	25.09.1996	30.10.2003
Hungary ¹⁵⁷	25.09.1996	13.07.1999
Iceland	24.09.1996	26.06.2000
Indonesia ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	
Ireland	24.09.1996	15.07.1999
Israel ¹⁵⁷	25.09.1996	
Italy ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	01.02.1999
Jamaica	11.11.1996	13.11.2001
Japan ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	08.07.1997
Jordan	26.09.1996	25.08.1998
Kazakhstan	30.09.1996	14.05.2002

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Kenya	14.11.1996	30.11.2000
Kiribati	07.09.2000	07.09.2000
Kuwait	24.09.1996	06.05.2003
Kyrgyzstan	08.10.1996	02.10.2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30.07.1997	05.10.2000
Latvia	24.09.1996	20.11.2001
Lebanon	16.09.2005	
Lesotho	30.09.1996	14.09.1999
Liberia	01.10.1996	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13.11.2001	06.01.2004
Liechtenstein	27.09.1996	21.09.2004
Lithuania	07.10.1996	07.02.2000
Luxembourg	24.09.1996	26.05.1999
Madagascar	09.10.1996	15.09.2005
Malawi	09.10.1996	
Malaysia	23.07.1998	
Maldives	01.10.1997	07.09.2000
Mali	18.02.1997	04.08.1999
Malta	24.09.1996	23.07.2001
Marshall Islands	24.09.1996	
Mauritania	24.09.1996	30.04.2003
Mexico ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	05.10.1999
Micronesia (Federated States of)	24.09.1996	25.07.1997
Monaco	01.10.1996	18.12.1998
Mongolia	01.10.1996	08.08.1997
Morocco	24.09.1996	17.04.2000
Mozambique	26.09.1996	

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Myanmar	25.11.1996	
Namibia	24.09.1996	29.06.2001
Nauru	08.09.2000	12.11.2001
Nepal	08.10.1996	
Netherlands ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	23.03.1999
New Zealand	27.09.1996	19.03.1999
Nicaragua	24.09.1996	05.12.2000
Niger	03.10.1996	09.09.2002
Nigeria	08.09.2000	27.09.2001
Norway ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	15.07.1999
Oman	23.09.1999	13.06.2003
Palau	12.08.2003	
Panama	24.09.1996	23.03.1999
Papua New Guinea	25.09.1996	
Paraguay	25.09.1996	04.10.2001
Peru ¹⁵⁷	25.09.1996	12.11.1997
Philippines	24.09.1996	23.02.2001
Poland ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	25.05.1999
Portugal	24.09.1996	26.06.2000
Qatar	24.09.1996	03.03.1997
Republic of Korea ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	24.09.1999
Republic of Moldova	24.09.1997	
Romania ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	05.10.1999
Russian Federation ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	30.06.2000
Rwanda	30.11.2004	30.11.2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23.03.2004	27.04.2005
Saint Lucia	04.10.1996	05.04.2001
Samoa	09.10.1996	27.09.2002

Participant	Signature	Ratification
San Marino	07.10.1996	12.03.2002
Sao Tome and Principe	26.09.2002	
Senegal	26.09.1996	09.06.1999
Serbia and Montenegro	08.06.2001	19.05.2004
Seychelles	24.09.1996	13.04.2004
Sierra Leone	08.09.2000	17.09.2001
Singapore	14.01.1999	10.11.2001
Slovakia ¹⁵⁷	30.09.1996	03.03.1998
Slovenia	24.09.1996	31.08.1999
Solomon Islands	03.10.1996	
South Africa ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	30.03.1999
Spain ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	31.07.1998
Sri Lanka	24.10.1996	
Sudan	10.06.2004	10.06.2004
Suriname	14.01.1997	
Swaziland	24.09.1996	
Sweden ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	02.12.1998
Switzerland ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	01.10.1999
Tajikistan	07.10.1996	10.06.1998
Thailand	12.11.1996	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	29.10.1998	14.03.2000
Togo	02.10.1996	02.07.2004
Tunisia	16.10.1996	23.09.2004
Turkey ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	16.02.2000
Turkmenistan	24.09.1996	20.02.1998
Uganda	07.11.1996	14.03.2001
Ukraine ¹⁵⁷	27.09.1996	23.02.2001

Participant	Signature	Ratification
United Arab Emirates	25.09.1996	18.09.2000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	06.04.1998
United Republic of Tanzania	30.09.2004	30.09.2004
United States of America ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	
Uruguay	24.09.1996	21.09.2001
Uzbekistan	03.10.1996	29.05.1997
Vanuatu	24.09.1996	16.09.2005
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	03.10.1996	13.05.2002
Viet Nam ¹⁵⁷	24.09.1996	
Yemen	30.09.1996	
Zambia	03.12.1996	
Zimbabwe	13.10.1999	

217. 1996 PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER, 1972, LONDON

Objectives

To protect and preserve the marine environment from all sources of pollution and to take effective measures, according to Contracting Parties' scientific, technical and economic capabilities, to prevent, reduce and where practicable eliminate pollution caused by dumping or incineration at sea of wastes and other matter: where appropriate, harmonize Contracting Parties' policies in this regard.

Summary of provisions

(a) Supersedes the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 as between Contracting Parties to this Protocol which are also Parties to the Convention (art. 23);

(b) Parties to apply a precautionary approach to environmental protection from dumping of wastes or other matter; endeavour to promote practices whereby those the Party has authorized to engage in dumping or incineration at sea bear the cost of meeting the pollution prevention and control requirements for the authorized activities; in implementing the provisions of the Protocol, act so as not to transfer, directly or indirectly, damage or likelihood of damage from one part of the environment to another or transform one type of pollution into another (art.);

(c) Prohibits the dumping of any wastes or other matter, with the exception of those listed in Annex I which identifies wastes or other matter that may be considered for dumping or in certain circumstances (arts. 4 (1) and 8); requires a permit for the dumping of wastes and other matter listed in Annex I, and Parties to adopt administrative or legislative measures to ensure that issuance of permits that meet certain conditions set out in the Protocol (art. 4, Annex 2); and pays particular attention to opportunities to avoid dumping in favor of environmentally preferable alternatives (art. 4)

(d) Prohibits incineration at sea of wastes or other matter (art. 5) with exceptions for securing the safety of human life or vessels, aircraft platforms or other man-made structures at sea in emergencies (art. 8).

(e) Parties not to allow the export of wastes or other matter to other countries for dumping or incineration at sea (art. 6);

(f) Each Party, at its discretion either apply the provisions of the protocol or adopt other effective permitting and regulatory measures to control the deliberate disposal of wastes or other matter in marine international waters where such disposal would be "dumping" or incineration at sea" within the meaning of the definitions of the Protocol, if conducted at sea (art. 7);

(g) Each Party to designate an appropriate authority or authorities to issue permits, to keep relevant records and to monitor the condition of the sea for the purpose of the Protocol (art. 9(1)), and to provide IMO or other Parties with such records and the findings of the monitoring as well as information on the administrative and legislative measures taken to implement the Protocol (art. 9.4);

(h) Provides for provisions concerning application and enforcement by each Party of the measures to implement the Protocol (art. 10);

(i) Establishment, no later than two years after the entry into force of the Protocol, by the Meeting of Contracting Parties, of those procedures and mechanisms necessary to assess and promote compliance with the Protocol (art. II);

(j) Parties to enhance regional cooperation to further the objectives of the Protocol, including the conclusion of regional agreements consistent with the Protocol; to promote bilateral and multilateral support to those Parties that request for training, advice and relevant information; and promote and facilitate scientific and technical research relevant to the Protocol (arts 12-14).

Membership

Open for signature by any State at the Headquarters of the International Maritime Organization from 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998 and thereafter remain open for accession by any State.

Date of adoption	07.11.1996
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
Depository	Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization

(Status as of 31 December 2003)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R)/Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Angola	Ac	04.10.2001
Australia	R	04.12.2000
Canada	Ac	15.05.2000
Denmark ¹⁵⁸		17.04.1997
Georgia	Ac	18.04.2000
Germany	R	16.10.1998
Iceland	R	21.05.2003
Ireland	Ac	26.04.2001
New Zealand ¹⁵⁹	R	30.07.2001
Norway ¹⁵⁹	R	16.12.1999
South Africa	Ac	23.12.1998
Spain	R	24.03.1999
Sweden ¹⁵⁹	R	16.10.2000
Switzerland	R	08.09.2000
Tonga	Ac	18.09.2003
Trinidad and Tobago	Ac	06.03.2000
United Kingdom ¹⁵⁹	R	15.12.1998
Vanuatu	Ac	18.02.1999

¹⁵⁸ Signed with qualification that the Protocol will not apply to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland pending a further decision.

¹⁵⁹ With a reservation/declaration/statement

218. AMENDMENT TO THE PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES, SYRACUSE, 1996

Objectives/Summary of provisions

- (a) Amends the title to read: Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities;
- (b) Adds "land-based activities" to the scope of the Protocol (arts. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, Annex I.);
- (c) Extends the area covered by the Protocol to include the entire watershed area within the territories of the Parties draining into the Mediterranean Sea Area ("hydrologic basin") (art. 3(b));
- (d) Strengthens measures to "eliminate to the fullest possible extent" pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area (art. 1, 8(b)), giving priority to the phasing out of inputs of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate (art. 1, 5);
- (e) Parties to take into account the best available techniques and the best environmental practice when they adopt action plans, programmes and measures (art.5.4) and to preventive measures to reduce to the minimum the risk of pollution caused by accidents (art. 5.5).
- (f) Adds provisions for providing systems of inspection by the competent authorities of the Parties to assess compliance with authorization and regulations concerning point source discharges and release into water or air that reach and may affect the Mediterranean Area, the provision of assistance necessary for that purpose, and establishment of appropriate sanctions in case of non-compliance with such authorizations and regulations and ensuring their application (art. 6.2, 3 and 4).
- (g) Parties make access to the public the finding of monitoring activities (art. 8)
- (h) Includes in scientific and technical cooperation among Parties the development of clean production processes and the promotion of access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technology including clean production technology (art. 9)
- (i) Sets out amended or new annexes entitled as follows: *Elements to be taken into account in the preparation of action plans, programmes and measures for the elimination of pollution from land-based sources and activities*, which sets out sectors of activity; characteristics of substances in the environment and categories of substances (Annex I); *Elements to be taken into account in the issue of the authorization for discharging of wastes* (Annex II); *Conditions of application to pollution transported through the atmosphere* (Annex III); *Criteria for the definition of best available techniques and best environmental practice* (Annex Iv).

Date of adoption	07.03.1996
Place of adoption	Syracuse, Italy
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

(Status as of 14 September 2004)

Participant	Acceptance of Amendments
Albania	26.07.2001
Cyprus	12.10.2001
European Community	12.11.1999

Participant	Acceptance of Amendments
France	16.04.2001
Greece	10.03.2003
Italy	07.09.1999
Malta	28.10.1999
Monaco	26.11.1996
Morocco	02.10.1996
Slovenia	08.01.2003
Spain	17.02.1999
Tunisia	01.06.1998
Turkey	18.05.2002

219. PROTOCOL ON THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Objectives

To set out measures to control transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean with a view to the protection of its environment.

Summary of provisions

(a) Applies to wastes that belong to any category in Annex I to the Protocol; wastes not covered by the above but defined as, or considered to be, hazardous wastes by domestic legislation of the States of export, import or transit; wastes that possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex II to the Protocol; hazardous substances that have been banned or are expired, or whose registration has been cancelled or refused through government regulatory action in the country of manufacture or export for human health or environmental reasons, or have been voluntarily withdrawn or omitted from the government registration required for use in the country of manufacture or export (art. 3.1);

(b) Parties to take appropriate measures to; prevent abate and eliminate pollution of the area covered by the Protocol which can be caused by transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes; reduce to a minimum, and where possible eliminate, the generation of hazardous wastes; reduce to a minimum the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, and if possible to eliminate such movement in the Mediterranean; prohibit the export and transit of hazardous wastes to developing countries and parties which are not Member States of the European Community and Monaco prohibit all imports and transit of hazardous wastes (subject to provisions relating to the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes through the territorial sea of a State of transit set out in article 6.4 of the Protocol) (arts. 5.1-4).

(c) Provides for provisions concerning the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and required notification procedures that take into account provisions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (art. 6); the duty of the State of export to reimport the hazardous wastes (art. 7); modalities for dealing with illegal traffic (art. 9); exchange of information on the implementation of the Protocol (art. 11); the public's access to relevant information and an opportunity for them to participate in relevant procedures (art. 12); and verification with regard to Parties' compliance with the Protocol (art. 13);

(d) Parties to cooperate in: scientific and technological fields related to pollution from hazardous wastes (art. 8.1); taking appropriate measures to implement the precautionary approach based on prevention of pollution problems arising from hazardous wastes and their transboundary movement and disposal (to this end, Parties to ensure that clean production methods are applied to production processes) (art. 8.3); ensuring that no illegal traffic takes place (art. 9.7); formulating and implementing programmes of financial and technical assistance to developing countries for the implementation of the Protocol (art. 10); setting out appropriate guidelines for the evaluation of the damage as well as rules and procedures in the field of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes (art. 14).

Membership

Open to any State Party to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, as well as the European Community and any similar regional economic grouping of which at least one member is a coastal State of the Protocol area and which exercises competence in the fields covered by the Protocol.

Date of adoption	01.10.1996
Place of adoption	Izmir, Turkey
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Spain

(Status as of 14 September 2004)

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Albania		26.07.2001
Algeria	01.10.1996	
Egypt	01.10.1996	
Greece	01.10.1996	
Italy	01.10.1996	
Libya	01.10.1996	
Malta	01.10.1996	28.10.1999
Monaco	01.10.1996	
Morocco	20.03.1997	01.07.1999
Spain	01.10.1996	
Tunisia	01.10.1996	01.06.1998
Turkey	01.10.1996	03.04.2004

220. KYOTO PROTOCOL TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Objectives

To provide for policies and measures to undertake the commitment in Article 4 of the Convention, by setting quantified limitation and reduction objectives within specified timeframes for their anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party included in Annex I to the Convention is required to implement and further elaborate policies and measures for achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment, in accordance with its national circumstances. Such policies and measures should be implemented in such a way as to minimize adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on other Parties. (art. 2)

(b) The Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, individually or jointly, are to ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012. Each Party included in Annex I to the Convention is required, by 2005, to have made demonstrable commitments under the Protocol, and to provide data to establish its level of carbon stocks in 1990 and to enable an estimate to be made of its changes in carbon stocks in subsequent years. The net changes in greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from direct human-induced land-use change and forestry activities, limited to afforestation, reforestation and deforestation since 1990, are to be used to meet the commitments. Commitments for subsequent periods for Parties included in Annex I are to be established in amendments to Annex B (Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment). An agreement may be made among Parties to jointly fulfil their commitment. (arts. 3-4)

(c) Each Party included in Annex I is required to have in place a national system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. (art. 5)

(d) For the purpose of meeting its commitments, any Party included in Annex I may transfer to, or acquire from, any other such Party emission reduction units resulting from projects aimed at reducing anthropogenic emission by sources or enhancing anthropogenic removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in any sector of the economy, provided that certain conditions are met. (art. 6)

(e) Each Party included in Annex I is required to incorporate in its annual inventory of emissions and removals, as well as in its national communication, the supplementary information for the purposes of ensuring and demonstrating compliance with its commitment under the Protocol. Such information is subject to an expert review providing a thorough and comprehensive technical assessment of all aspects of the implementation by a Party of the Protocol. A report on such expert review is to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol and circulated to all Parties to the Convention. (arts. 7-8)

(f) All Parties are required to formulate and implement relevant national and regional programmes, cooperate in environmentally sound technology transfer, scientific and technical research, education and training and awareness raising. (art. 10)

(g) Defines and provides for the modalities of the clean development mechanism. (art. 12)

Membership

Open to States and regional economic integration organizations which are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Date of adoption 11.12.1997
 Place of adoption Kyoto, Japan
 Date of entry into force 16.02.2005
 Languages Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
 Depository Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Albania		Ac	01.04.2005
Algeria		Ac	16.02.2005
Antigua and Barbuda	16.03.1998	R	03.11.1998
Argentina	16.03.1998	R	28.09.2001
Armenia		Ac	25.04.2003
Australia	29.03.1998		
Austria	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
Azerbaijan		Ac	28.09.2000
Bahamas		Ac	09.04.1999
Bangladesh		Ac	22.10.2001
Barbados		Ac	07.08.2000
Belarus		Ac	26.08.2005
Belgium	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
Belize		Ac	26.09.2003
Benin		Ac	25.02.2002
Bhutan		Ac	26.08.2002
Bolivia		R	30.11.1999
Botswana		Ac	08.08.2003
Brazil	29.04.1998	R	23.08.2002
Bulgaria	18.09.1998	R	15.08.2002
Burkina Faso		Ac	31.03.2005

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Burundi		Ac	18.10.2001
Cambodia		Ac	22.08.2002
Cameroon		Ac	28.08.2002
Canada	29.04.1998	R	17.12.2002
Chile	17.06.1998	R	26.08.2002
China	29.05.1998	Ap	30.08.2002
Colombia		Ac	30.11.2001
Cook Islands	16.09.1998	R	27.08.2001
Costa Rica	27.04.1998	R	09.08.2002
Croatia	11.03.1999		
Cuba		R	30.04.2002
Cyprus		Ac	16.07.1999
Czech Republic	23.11.1998	Ap	15.11.2001
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		Ac	27.04.2005
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Ac	23.03.2005
Denmark	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
Djibouti		Ac	12.03.2002
Dominica		Ac	25.01.2005
Dominican Republic		Ac	12.02.2002
Ecuador	15.01.1999	R	13.01.2000
Egypt	15.03.1999		12.01.2005
El Salvador	08.06.1998	R	30.11.1998
Equatorial Guinea		Ac	16.08.2000
Eritrea		Ac	28.07.2005
Estonia	03.12.1998	R	14.10.2002

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Ethiopia		Ac	14.04.2005
European Community	29.04.1998	Ap	31.05.2002
Fiji	17.09.1998	R	17.09.1998
Finland	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
France	29.04.1998	Ap	31.05.2002
Gambia		Ac	01.06.2001
Georgia		Ac	16.06.1999
Germany	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
Ghana		Ac	30.05.2003
Greece	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
Grenada		Ac	06.08.2002
Guatemala	10.07.1998	R	05.10.1999
Guinea		Ac	07.09.2000
Guinea-Bissau		Ac	18.11.2005
Guyana		Ac	05.08.2003
Haiti		Ac	06.07.2005
Honduras	25.02.1999	R	19.07.2000
Hungary		Ac	21.08.2002
Iceland		Ac	23.05.2002
India		Ac	26.08.2002
Indonesia	13.07.1998	R	03.12.2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Ac	22.08.2005
Ireland	13.07.1998	R	31.05.2002
Israel	16.12.1998	R	15.03.2004
Italy	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
Jamaica		Ac	28.06.1999

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Japan	28.04.1998	At	04.06.2002
Jordan		Ac	17.01.2003
Kazakhstan	12.03.1999		
Kenya		Ac	25.02.2005
Kiribati		Ac	07.09.2000
Kuwait		Ac	11.03.2005
Kyrgyzstan		Ac	13.05.2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Ac	06.02.2003
Latvia	14.12.1998	R	05.07.2002
Lesotho		Ac	06.09.2000
Liberia		Ac	05.11.2002
Liechtenstein	29.06.1998	R	03.12.2004
Lithuania	21.09.1998	R	03.01.2003
Luxembourg	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
Madagascar		Ac	24.09.2003
Malawi		Ac	26.10.2001
Malaysia	12.03.1999	R	04.09.2002
Maldives	16.03.1998	R	30.12.1998
Mali	27.01.1999	R	28.03.2002
Malta	17.04.1998	R	11.11.2001
Marshall Islands	17.03.1998	R	11.08.2003
Mauritania		Ac	22.07.2005
Mauritius		Ac	09.05.2001
Mexico	09.01.1998	R	07.09.2000
Micronesia (Federated States of)	17.03.1998	R	21.06.1999

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Monaco	29.04.1998		
Mongolia		Ac	15.12.1999
Morocco		Ac	25.01.2002
Mozambique		Ac	18.01.2005
Myanmar		Ac	13.08.2003
Namibia		Ac	04.09.2003
Nauru		Ac	16.08.2001
Nepal		Ac	16.09.2005
Netherlands	29.04.1998	At	31.05.2002
New Zealand	22.05.1998	R	19.12.2002
Nicaragua	07.07.1998	R	18.11.1999
Niger	23.10.1998	R	30.09.2004
Nigeria		Ac	10.12.2004
Niue	08.12.1998	R	06.05.1999
Norway	29.04.1998	R	30.05.2002
Oman		Ac	19.01.2005
Pakistan		Ac	11.01.2005
Palau		Ac	10.12.1999
Panama	08.06.1998	R	05.03.1999
Papua New Guinea	02.03.1999	R	28.03.2002
Paraguay	25.08.1998	R	27.08.1999
Peru	13.11.1998	R	12.09.2002
Philippines	15.04.1998	R	20.11.2003
Poland	15.07.1998	R	13.12.2002
Portugal	29.04.1998	Ap	31.05.2002
Qatar		Ac	11.01.2005

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Republic of Korea	25.09.1998	R	08.11.2002
Republic of Moldova		Ac	22.04.2003
Romania	05.01.1999	R	19.03.2001
Russian Federation	11.03.1999	R	18.11.2004
Rwanda		Ac	22.07.2004
Saint Lucia	16.03.1998	R	20.08.2003
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19.03.1998	R	31.12.2004
Samoa	16.03.1998	R	27.11.2000
Saudi Arabia		Ac	31.01.2005
Senegal		Ac	20.07.2001
Seychelles	20.03.1998	R	22.07.2002
Slovakia	26.02.1999	R	31.05.2002
Slovenia	21.10.1998	R	02.08.2002
Solomon Islands	29.09.1998	R	13.03.2003
South Africa		Ac	31.07.2002
Spain	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
Sri Lanka		Ac	03.09.2002
Sudan		Ac	02.11.2004
Sweden	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
Switzerland	16.03.1998	R	09.07.2003
Thailand	02.02.1999	R	28.08.2002
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Ac	18.11.2004
Togo		Ac	02.07.2004
Trinidad and Tobago	07.01.1999	R	28.01.1999
Tunisia		Ac	22.01.2003

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date
Turkmenistan	28.09.1998	R	11.01.1999
Tuvalu	16.11.1998	R	16.11.1998
Uganda		Ac	25.03.2002
Ukraine	15.03.1999	R	12.04.2004
United Arab Emirates		Ac	26.01.2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29.04.1998	R	31.05.2002
United Republic of Tanzania		Ac	26.08.2002
United States of America	12.11.1998		
Uruguay	29.07.1998	R	05.02.2001
Uzbekistan	20.11.1998	R	12.10.1999
Vanuatu		Ac	17.07.2001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		Ac	18.02.2005
Viet Nam	03.12.1998	R	25.09.2002
Yemen		Ac	15.09.2004
Zambia	05.08.1998		

221. CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF NON-NAVIGATIONAL USES OF INTERNATIONAL WATERCOURSES

Objectives

To ensure the utilization, development, conservation, management and protection of international watercourses and the promotion of the optimal and sustainable utilization thereof for present and future generations.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Convention applies to uses of international watercourses and of their waters for purposes other than navigation and to measures of protection, preservation and management related to the uses of their watercourses and their waters (art. 1).

(b) Identifies the relationship to existing or future watercourse agreements (arts. 3 and 4).

(c) General principles include: equitable and reasonable utilization of an international watercourse and participation in their use, development and protection (art. 5); factors relevant to equitable and reasonable utilization of an international watercourse (art. 6); obligation of watercourse States not to cause significant harm to other watercourse States in utilizing an international watercourse in their territories (art.7); general obligation to cooperate in order to attain optimal utilization and adequate protection of an international watercourse (art. 8); regular exchange of data and information (art. 9); relationship between different kinds of uses (art. 10).

(d) The Convention sets forth information exchange and notification procedure for relevant Watercourse States with respect to planned measures with possible adverse effects (arts. 11-18). Provision is made for urgent implementation of planned measures for the protection of public health, public safety or other equally important interests (art. 19).

(e) Watercourse States are required to protect and preserve the ecosystems of international watercourses (art. 20), and to undertake measures for the following: prevention, reduction and control of pollution (art. 21); prevention of introduction of alien or new species which may have detrimental effects to the ecosystem of the watercourse (art. 22); protection and preservation of the marine environment (art. 23); management of international watercourses (art. 24); cooperation in controlling the flow of the waters of an international watercourse (art. 25); maintenance and protection of installations, facilities and other work related to an international watercourse (art. 26).

(f) The Convention sets out provisions concerning the prevention and mitigation of harmful conditions and emergency situations (arts. 27 and 28).

(g) The following provisions are also provided for in the Convention: international watercourses and installations in time of armed conflict (art. 29); indirect procedures for information exchange, notification, communication, consultation and negotiations (art. 30); data and information vital to national defence or security (art. 31); non-discrimination (art. 32); and settlement of disputes (art. 33).

(i) The appendix contains the procedure for arbitration.

Membership

Open to all States and regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	21.05.1997
Place of adoption	New York (The United Nations General Assembly)
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force. The Convention enters into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the depositary.
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument (Ratification, R Acceptance (At), Accession (Ac), Approval (Ap))	Date of Deposit
Côte d'Ivoire	25.09.1998		
Finland	31.10.1997	At	23.01.1998
Germany	13.08.1998		
Hungary	20.07.1999	Ap	26.01.2000
Iraq		Ac	09.07.2001
Jordan	17.04.1998	R	22.06.1999
Lebanon		Ac	25.05.1999
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Ac	14.06.2005
Luxembourg	14.10.1997		
Namibia	19.05.2000	R	29.08.2001
Netherlands	09.03.2000	At	09.01.2001
Norway	30.09.1998		30.09.1998
Paraguay	25.08.1998		
Portugal	11.11.1997	R	22.06.2005
Qatar		Ac	28.02.2002
South Africa	13.08.1997	R	26.10.1998
Sweden		Ac	15.06.2000
Syrian Arab Republic	11.08.1997		02.04.1998
Tunisia	19.05.2000		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	22.09.1997		
Yemen	17.05.2000		

222. JOINT CONVENTION ON THE SAFETY OF SPENT FUEL MANAGEMENT AND ON THE SAFETY OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES MANAGEMENT

Objectives

To achieve and maintain a high level of safety worldwide in spent fuel and radioactive waste management, through the enhancement of national measures and international cooperation; To: ensure that during all stages of spent fuel and radioactive waste management there are effective defences against potential hazards so that individuals, society and the environment are protected from harmful effects of ionizing radiation, now and in the future; and To prevent accident with radiological consequences and to mitigate their consequences should they occur during any stage of spent fuel or radioactive waste management.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Convention applies to: the safety of spent fuel management when the spent fuel results from the operation of civilian nuclear reactors; and the safety of radioactive waste management when the radioactive wastes results from civilian applications. (art. 3)

(b) Each Party is required to take the appropriate steps to ensure that at all stages of spent fuel management as well as of radioactive waste management, individuals, society and the environment are adequately protected against radiological hazards (and other hazards in the case of radioactive waste management). (arts. 4 and 11)

(c) For safety of spent fuel management, each Party is required to take also measures concerning review of the safety of existing facilities, siting of proposed facilities, design and construction of facilities, assessment of safety facilities, operation of facilities and disposal of spent fuels (arts. 5-10).

(d) For safety of radioactive waste management, each Party is required to take appropriate measures concerning review of existing radioactive waste management facility and the results of past practices, siting of proposed radioactive waste management facilities, design and construction of facilities, assessment of safety of facilities, operation of facilities and institutional measures after closure of a disposal facility (arts. 12-17).

(e) Each party is required to undertake measures for implementing its obligations under the Convention; establish and maintain a legislative and regulatory framework to govern the safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management; establish or designate a regulatory body; ensure that each license holder meets its responsibility; ensure making available adequate human and financial resources; take necessary steps to ensure the establishment and implementation of appropriate quality assurance programmes; take appropriate steps concerning operational radiation protection, emergency preparedness, the safety of decommissioning of a nuclear facility, and the safety of disused sealed sources (arts. 18-26, 28).

(f) Each Party involved in transboundary movement is required to take the appropriate steps to ensure that such movement is undertaken in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Convention and relevant binding international instruments (art. 27).

(g) The Convention sets out provisions concerning meeting of the Contracting Parties (arts. 29-36) and the Secretariat (art. 37).

Membership

Open to all States and regional organizations of an integration or other nature.

Date of adoption	05.09.1997
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	18.6.2001
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument (Ratification (R) Acceptance (At), Accession (Ac), Approval (Ap))	Date of deposit	Entry into Force
Argentina	19.12.1997	R	14.11.2000	18.06.2001
Australia	13.11.1998	R	05.08.2003	03.11.2003
Austria	17.09.1998	R	13.06.2001	11.09.2001
Belarus	13.10.1999	R	26.11.2002	24.02.2003
Belgium	08.12.1997	R	05.09.2002	04.12.2002
Brazil	31.10.1997			
Bulgaria	22.09.1998	R	21.06.2000	18.06.2001
Canada	07.05.1998	R	07.05.1998	18.06.2001
Croatia	09.04.1998	R	10.05.1999	18.06.2001
Czech Republic	30.09.1997	Ap	25.03.1999	18.06.2001
Denmark	09.02.1998	At	03.09.1999	18.06.2001
Estonia	05.01.2001			
Finland	02.10.1997	At	10.02.2000	18.06.2001
France	29.09.1997	Ap	27.04.2000	18.06.2001
Germany	01.10.1997	R	13.10.1998	18.06.2001
Greece	09.02.1998	R	18.07.2000	18.06.2001
Hungary	29.09.1997	R	02.06.1998	18.06.2001
Indonesia	06.10.1997			
Ireland	01.10.1997	R	20.03.2001	18.06.2001
Italy	26.01.1998			
Japan		Ac	26.08.2003	24.11.2003
Kazakhstan	29.09.1997			
Latvia	27.03.2000	At	27.03.2000	18.06.2001
Lebanon	30.09.1997			
Lithuania	30.09.1997	R	16.03.2004	14.06.2004

Participant	Signature	Instrument (Ratification (R) Acceptance (At), Accession (Ac), Approval (Ap))	Date of deposit	Entry into Force
Luxembourg	01.10.1997	R	21.08.2001	19.11.2001
Morocco	29.09.1997	R	23.07.1999	18.06.2001
Netherlands	10.03.1999	At	26.04.2000	18.06.2001
Norway	29.09.1997	R	12.01.1998	18.06.2001
Peru	04.06.1998			
Philippines	10.03.1998			
Poland	03.10.1997	R	05.05.2000	18.06.2001
Republic of Korea	29.09.1997	R	16.09.2002	15.12.2002
Romania	30.09.1997	R	06.09.1999	18.06.2001
Russian Federation	27.01.1999			
Slovakia	30.09.1997	R	06.10.1998	18.06.2001
Slovenia	29.09.1997	R	25.02.1999	18.06.2001
Spain	30.06.1998	R	11.05.1999	18.06.2001
Sweden	29.09.1997	R	29.07.1999	18.06.2001
Switzerland	29.07.1997	R	05.04.2000	18.06.2001
Ukraine	29.09.1997	R	24.07.2000	18.06.2001
United Kingdom	29.09.1997	R	12.03.2001	18.06.2001
United States of America	29.09.1997	R	15.04.2003	14.07.2003
EURATOM		Ac	04.10.2005	02.01.2006

223. CONVENTION ON SUPPLEMENTARY COMPENSATION FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE

Objectives

To establish a worldwide liability regime to supplement and enhance the measures provided in the 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage and the 1960 Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy with a view to increasing the amount of compensation for nuclear damage.

Summary of provisions

(a) The system of this Convention applies to nuclear damage for which an operator of a nuclear installation used for peaceful purposes situated in the territory of a Contracting Party is liable under either one of the Conventions or relevant national law. (art. II)

(b) Compensation in respect of nuclear damage per nuclear incident is to be ensured by financial resources made available by the Contracting Parties concerned, including public funds provided in accordance with the formula for contributions under the Convention. (arts. II and IV)

(c) The procedure concerning supplementary funding is set forth, including the notification of nuclear damage, calls for the public funds, listing of all nuclear installations, rights of recourse, disbursement and allocation of funds. (arts. VI-XI)

(d) Defines the jurisdiction and applicable law for the purpose of the Convention. (art. XIII)

(e) Provides for the provisions concerning dispute settlement. (art. XVI)

Membership

Open to all States.

Date of adoption	12.09.1997
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force.
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument	Date of Deposit
Argentina	19.12.1997	R	14.11.2000
Australia	01.10.1997		
Czech Republic	18.06.1998		
Indonesia	06.10.1997		
Italy	26.01.1998		
Lebanon	30.09.1997		
Lithuania	30.09.1997		
Morocco	29.09.1997	R	06.07.1999

Participant	Signature	Instrument	Date of Deposit
Peru	04.06.1998		
Philippines	10.03.1998		
Romania	30.09.1997	R	02.03.1999
Ukraine	29.09.1997		
United States of America	29.09.1997		

224. PROTOCOL OF 1997 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO

Objectives

To prevent and control air pollution from ships.

Summary of provisions

(a) The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, and this Protocol, as between the Parties to this Protocol, be read and interpreted together as one single instruments. (art. 3)

(b) Annex VI entitled "Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships" is added to the Convention. (art. 2)

(c) The regulations contained in the Annex VI cover such areas as: survey and inspection; International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate; Port State control on operational requirements; detection of violation and enforcement; ozone depleting substances; nitrogen oxides; sulphur oxides; volatile organic compounds; shipboard incineration; reception facility; fuel oil quality; requirements for platforms and drilling rigs.

Membership

Open to the Contracting States to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973.

Date of adoption	26.09.1997
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force. The Protocol enters into force twelve months after the date on which not less that fifteen States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less that 50 percent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping, have become Parties to it in accordance with Article 5.
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization

(Status as of 31 December 2003)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Signature (s)	Date of Signature or Deposit of Instrument
Bahamas	Ac	08.11.2001
Bangladesh	Ac	18.12.2002
Denmark ¹⁶⁰	R	18.12.2002
Germany	Ac	17.06.2003
Greece	Ac	28.05.2003
Liberia	Ac	28.08.2002
Marshall Islands	Ac	07.03.2002

¹⁶⁰ The Protocol will not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Signature (s)	Date of Signature or Deposit of Instrument
Norway	s	21.12.1998
Panama	Ac	13.05.2003
Singapore	Ac	10.08.2000
Spain	Ac	26.09.2003
Sweden	s	18.05.1998

225. [MONTREAL] AMENDMENT TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Objectives

To further strengthen the measures for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party to ban the import of the controlled substance in Annex E from any State not party to the Protocol, within one year of the date of entry into force of the amendment.

(b) Each Party to ban the export of the controlled substances in Annex E to any State not party to the Protocol, commencing one year after the date of entry into force of the amendment.

(c) Where a Party has not been able to cease production of a controlled substance for domestic consumption (other than for uses agreed by the Parties to be essential) after its phase-out date, it is to ban the export of used, recycled and reclaimed quantities of that substance, other than for the purpose of destruction.

(d) Each Party is required to establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E.

Membership

Open to the Parties to the 1992 Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Date of adoption	17.09.1997
Place of adoption	Montreal
Date of entry into force	10.11.1999
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Ratification (R), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap), Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Afghanistan	Ac	17.06.2004
Antigua and Barbuda	R	10.02.2000
Argentina	R	15.02.2001
Australia	At	05.01.1999
Austria	R	07.08.2000
Azerbaijan	Ap	28.09.2000
Bahamas	At	16.03.2005
Bahrain	R	13.03.2001
Bangladesh	At	27.07.2001
Barbados	Ac	10.12.2002

Participant	Ratification (R), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap), Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Belgium	R	11.08.2004
Bhutan	Ac	23.08.2004
Bolivia	Ac	12.04.1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ac	11.08.2003
Brazil	R	30.06.2004
Bulgaria	R	24.11.1999
Burkina Faso	R	11.11.2002
Burundi	At	18.10.2001
Canada	R	27.03.1998
Cape Verde	Ac	31.07.2001
Chad	R	30.05.2001
Chile	R	17.06.1998
Colombia	Ac	16.06.2003
Comoros	Ac	02.12.2002
Congo	Ac	19.10.2001
Cook Islands	Ac	22.12.2003
Costa Rica	R	01.12.2005
Croatia	R	08.09.2000
Cuba	At	12.09.2005
Cyprus	At	02.06.2003
Czech Republic	Ap	05.11.1999
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Ac	13.12.2001
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ac	23.03.2005
Denmark	At	24.09.2003
Djibouti	Ac	30.07.1999
Egypt	R	20.07.2000

Participant	Ratification (R), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap), Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
El Salvador	Ac	08.12.2000
Eritrea	Ac	05.07.2005
Estonia	Ac	11.04.2003
European Community	Ap	17.11.2000
Finland	At	18.06.2001
France	Ap	25.07.2003
Gabon	Ac	04.12.2000
Georgia	Ac	12.07.2000
Germany	R	05.01.1999
Ghana	Ac	08.08.2005
Grenada	Ac	20.05.1999
Guatemala	Ac	21.01.2002
Guinea-Bissau	Ac	12.11.2002
Guyana	At	23.07.1999
Haiti	Ac	29.03.2000
Hungary	R	26.07.1999
Iceland	R	08.02.2000
India	Ac	03.03.2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	At	17.10.2001
Ireland	At	06.10.2005
Israel	R	28.05.2003
Italy	R	01.05.2001
Jamaica	Ac	24.09.2003
Japan	At	30.08.2002
Jordan	R	03.02.1999
Kenya	R	12.07.2000
Kiribati	Ac	09.08.2004

Participant	Ratification (R), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap), Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Kuwait	Ac	13.06.2003
Kyrgyzstan	R	13.05.2003
Latvia	At	14.06.2002
Lebanon	Ac	31.07.2000
Liberia	Ac	30.11.2004
Liechtenstein	At	23.12.2003
Lithuania	At	17.03.2004
Luxembourg	R	08.02.1999
Madagascar	Ac	16.01.2002
Malaysia	R	26.10.2001
Maldives	R	27.09.2001
Mali	At	07.03.2003
Malta	At	22.12.2003
Marshall Islands	Ac	27.01.2003
Mauritania	At	22.07.2005
Mauritius	At	24.03.2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Ac	27.11.2001
Monaco	At	26.07.2001
Mongolia	R	28.03.2002
Nauru	Ac	10.09.2004
Netherlands	At	21.02.2000
New Zealand	R	03.06.1999
Niger	R	27.09.2001
Nigeria	R	27.09.2001
Niue	Ac	22.12.2003
Norway	R	30.12.1998
Oman	R	19.01.2005

Participant	Ratification (R), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap), Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Pakistan	R	02.09.2005
Palau	Ac	29.05.2001
Panama	R	05.03.1999
Paraguay	R	27.04.2001
Poland	R	06.12.1999
Portugal	R	03.10.2003
Republic of Korea	At	19.08.1998
Republic of Moldova	Ac	24.05.2005
Romania	At	21.05.2001
Russian Federation	At	14.12.2005
Rwanda	Ac	07.01.2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	R	25.02.1999
Saint Lucia	Ac	24.08.1999
Samoa	At	04.10.2001
Sao Tome and Principe	Ac	19.11.2001
Senegal	Ac	12.08.1999
Serbia and Montenegro	Ac	22.03.2005
Seychelles	Ac	26.08.2002
Sierra Leone	Ac	29.08.2001
Singapore	Ac	22.09.2000
Slovakia	Ap	03.11.1999
Slovenia	R	15.11.1999
Solomon Islands	Ac	17.08.1999
Somalia	Ac	01.08.2001
South Africa	Ac	11.11.2004
Spain	At	11.05.1999
Sri Lanka	Ac	20.08.1999

Participant	Ratification (R), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap), Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Sudan	Ac	18.05.2004
Swaziland	Ac	16.12.2005
Sweden	R	12.07.1999
Switzerland	R	28.08.2002
Syrian Arab Republic	Ac	30.11.1999
Thailand	R	23.06.2003
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ac	31.08.1999
Togo	At	26.11.2001
Tonga	R	26.11.2003
Trinidad and Tobago	R	10.06.1999
Tunisia	R	19.10.1999
Turkey	R	24.10.2003
Tuvalu	At	31.08.2000
Uganda	Ac	23.11.1999
United Arab Emirates	Ac	16.02.2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	R	12.10.2001
United Republic of Tanzania	R	06.12.2002
United States of America	R	01.10.2003
Uruguay	Ac	16.02.2000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	R	13.05.2002
Viet Nam	R	03.12.2004
Yemen	Ac	23.04.2001

226. PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE

Objectives

To amend the 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage to provide for broader scope, increased amount of liability of the operator of a nuclear installation and enhanced means for securing adequate and equitable compensation.

Summary of provisions

(a) The scope of the Convention is extended to cover nuclear damage wherever suffered, except for the cases where the legislation of the Installation State excludes from the application of the Convention damage suffered in the territory of a non-Contracting State or in any maritime zone established by a non-Contracting State in accordance with the international law of the sea. The Convention does not apply to nuclear installations used for non-peaceful purposes. (art. 3)

(b) Sets forth the provisions governing the liability of an operator, the limits of liability, rights of compensation, the financial security of the operator where the liability of the operator is unlimited, and the jurisdiction of the courts concerning a nuclear incident (arts. 6-9, 12-14).

Membership

Open to all States.

Date of adoption	12.09.1997
Place of adoption	Vienna
Date of entry into force	04.10.2003
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument	Date of Deposit	Entry into Force
Argentina	19.12.1997	R	14.11.2000	04.10.2003
Belarus	14.09.1998	R	04.07.2003	04.10.2003
Czech Republic	18.06.1998			
Hungary	29.09.1997			
Indonesia	06.10.1997			
Italy	26.01.1998			
Latvia	07.03.2001	R	05.12.2001	04.10.2003
Lebanon	30.09.1997			
Lithuania	30.09.1997			
Morocco	29.09.1997	R	06.07.1999	04.10.2003
Peru	04.06.1998			
Philippines	10.03.1998			

Participant	Signature	Instrument	Date of Deposit	Entry into Force
Poland	03.10.1997			
Romania	30.09.1997	R	29.12.1998	04.10.2003
Ukraine	29.09.1997			

227. CONVENTION ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTER

Objectives

To guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being.

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party is to take the necessary measures to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the Convention. Each Party endeavours to ensure that officials and authorities assist and provide guidance to the public in seeking access to information, in facilitating participation in decision-making and in seeking access to justice in environment matters. Relevant environmental education and environmental awareness need to be promoted. Each Party is to provide for appropriate recognition of and support to associations, organizations or groups promoting environmental protection and ensure that its national legal system is consistent with this obligation. (art. 3)

(b) Each Party is to ensure that upon request environmental information is made available to the public within the framework of national legislation. Modalities of the handling of such request are provided for. (art. 4)

(c) Each Party is to ensure that public authorities possess and update environmental information which is relevant to their functions, and that mandatory systems are established for adequate flow of information to public authorities about proposed and existing activities which may significantly affect the environment. All information enabling the public to take measures to prevent or mitigate the harm from imminent threat to human health or the environment is to be disseminated immediately. The provision of relevant information is to be undertaken in a transparent manner, and such information is effectively accessible. (art.5)

(d) Each Party, within the framework of national legislation, is to apply the public participation procedure with respect to an environmental-decision making. The provisions governing such procedure are set out. (art. 6)

(e) Provisions are provided for the public participation concerning plans, programmes and policies relating to the environment as well as for the public participation during the preparation of executive regulations and/or generally applicable legally binding normative instruments. (arts. 7-8)

(f) Each Party is to ensure, within the framework of national legislation, to provide a person with access to a review procedure before a court of law or another independent and impartial body established by law with regard to the application of the provisions of the Convention. (art. 9)

(g) The Meeting of the Parties is to establish, on a consensus basis, optional arrangements of a non-confrontational, non-judicial and consultative nature for reviewing compliance with the provisions of the Convention. (art. 15)

Membership

Open to States members of the Economic Commission for Europe, States having consultative status with the Economic Commission for Europe, and relevant regional economic integration organizations. Any other State, not referred to above, that is a Member of the United Nations may accede to the Convention upon approval by the Meeting of the Parties.

Date of adoption	25. 6. 1998
Place of adoption	Aarhus, Denmark
Date of entry into force	30. 10. 2001
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Albania	25.06.1998	R	27.06.2001
Armenia	25.06.1998	R	01.08.2001
Austria	25.06.1998	R	17.01.2005
Azerbaijan		Ac	23.03.2000
Belarus	16.12.1998	Ap	09.03.2000
Belgium	25.06.1998	R	21.01.2003
Bulgaria	25.06.1998	R	17.12.2003
Croatia	25.06.1998		
Cyprus	25.06.1998	R	19.09.2003
Czech Republic	25.06.1998	R	06.07.2004
Denmark	25.06.1998	Ap	29.09.2000
Estonia	25.06.1998	R	02.08.2001
European Community	25.06.1998	Ap	17.02.2005
Finland	25.06.1998	At	01.09.2004
France	25.06.1998	Ap	08.07.2002
Georgia	25.06.1998	R	11.04.2000
Germany	21.12.1998		
Greece	25.06.1998		
Hungary	18.12.1998	R	03.07.2001
Iceland	25.06.1998		
Ireland	25.06.1998		
Italy	25.06.1998	R	13.06.2001
Kazakhstan	25.06.1998	R	11.01.2001
Kyrgyzstan		Ac	01.05.2001
Latvia	25.06.1998	R	14.06.2002

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Liechtenstein	25.06.1998		
Lithuania	25.06.1998	R	28.01.2002
Luxembourg	25.06.1998	R	25.10.2005
Malta	18.12.1998	R	23.04.2002
Monaco	25.06.1998		
Netherlands	25.06.1998	At	29.12.2004
Norway	25.06.1998	R	02.05.2003
Poland	25.06.1998	R	15.02.2002
Portugal	25.06.1998	R	09.06.2003
Republic of Moldova	25.06.1998	R	09.08.1999
Romania	25.06.1998	R	11.07.2000
Slovakia		Ac	05.12.2005
Slovenia	25.06.1998	R	29.07.2004
Spain	25.06.1998	R	29.12.2004
Sweden	25.06.1998	R	20.05.2005
Switzerland	25.06.1998		
Tajikistan		Ac	17.07.2001
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Ac	22.07.1999
Turkmenistan		Ac	25.06.1999
Ukraine	25.06.1998	R	18.11.1999
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25.06.1998	R	23.02.2005

228. ROTTERDAM CONVENTION ON THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Objectives

To promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Convention applies to banned or severely restricted chemicals and severely hazardous pesticides formulations (art. 3).

(b) Each Party is to designate national authorities to perform administrative functions required by the Convention (art. 4).

(c) The Convention sets out provisions governing the Prior Informed Consent procedure with respect to banned or severely restricted chemicals and severely hazardous pesticides formulations (arts. 5-11). Chemicals subject to the Prior Informed Consent procedure are listed in Annex III.

(d) Provisions governing export notification on banned or severely restricted chemicals, information to accompany exported chemicals (such as customs codes, labeling requirements and safety data sheets) and information exchange are also set forth (arts. 12, 13 and 14).

(e) Each Party is required to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its national infrastructures and institutions for the effective implementation of the Convention (art. 15).

(f) The Parties are to cooperate in promoting technical assistance for the development of the infrastructure and the capacity necessary to manage chemicals to enable implementation of the Convention (art. 16).

(g) Procedures and institutional mechanisms addressed to the question of non-compliance are to be developed and approved by the Conference of the Parties (art. 17).

(h) Institutional arrangements established under the Convention include the Conference of the Parties, the Chemicals Review Committee and the Secretariat (arts. 18 and 19). The Executive Director of UNEP and the Director-General of FAO jointly perform secretariat functions (art. 19).

Membership

Open to all States and regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	10. 9. 1998
Place of adoption	Rotterdam, The Netherlands
Date of entry into force	24.02.2004
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Angola	11.09.1998		
Argentina	11.09.1998	R	11.06.2004
Armenia	11.09.1998	R	26.11.2003
Australia	06.07.1999	R	20.05.2004
Austria	11.09.1998	R	27.08.2002
Barbados	11.09.1998		
Belgium	11.09.1998	R	23.10.2002
Belize		Ac	20.04.2005
Benin	11.09.1998	R	05.01.2004
Bolivia		Ac	18.12.2003
Brazil	11.09.1998	R	16.06.2004
Bulgaria		Ac	25.07.2000
Burkina Faso	11.09.1998	R	11.11.2002
Burundi		Ac	23.09.2004
Cameroon	11.09.1998	R	20.05.2002
Canada		Ac	26.08.2002
Chad	11.09.1998	R	10.03.2004
Chile	11.09.1998	R	20.01.2005
China	24.08.1999	R	22.03.2005
Colombia	11.09.1998		
Congo	11.09.1998		
Cook Islands		Ac	29.06.2004
Costa Rica	17.08.1999		
Côte d'Ivoire	11.09.1998	R	20.01.2004

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Cuba	11.09.1998		
Cyprus	11.09.1998	R	17.12.2004
Czech Republic	22.06.1999	R	12.06.2000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		Ac	06.02.2004
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11.09.1998	R	23.03.2005
Denmark	11.09.1998	R	15.01.2004
Djibouti		Ac	10.11.2004
Dominica		Ac	30.12.2005
Ecuador	11.09.1998	R	04.05.2004
El Salvador	16.02.1999	R	08.09.1999
Equatorial Guinea		Ac	07.02.2003
Eritrea		Ac	10.03.2005
Ethiopia		Ac	09.01.2003
European Community	11.09.1998	Ap	20.12.2002
Finland	11.09.1998	At	04.06.2004
France	11.09.1998	Ap	17.02.2004
Gabon		Ac	18.12.2003
Gambia		Ac	26.02.2002
Germany	11.09.1998	R	11.01.2001
Ghana	11.09.1998	R	30.05.2003
Greece	11.09.1998	R	23.12.2003
Guinea		Ac	07.09.2000
Guinea-Bissau	10.09.1999		
Hungary	10.09.1999	R	31.10.2000
India		Ac	24.05.2005

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Indonesia	11.09.1998		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17.02.1999	R	26.08.2004
Ireland		Ac	10.06.2005
Israel	20.05.1999		
Italy	11.09.1998	R	27.08.2002
Jamaica		Ac	20.08.2002
Japan	31.08.1999	At	15.06.2004
Jordan		Ac	22.07.2002
Kenya	11.09.1998	R	03.02.2005
Kuwait	11.09.1998		
Kyrgyzstan	11.08.1999	R	25.05.2000
Latvia		Ac	23.04.2003
Liberia		Ac	22.09.2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Ac	09.07.2002
Liechtenstein		Ac	18.06.2004
Lithuania		Ac	17.03.2004
Luxembourg	11.09.1998	R	28.08.2002
Madagascar	08.12.1998	R	22.09.2004
Malaysia		Ac	04.09.2002
Mali	11.09.1998	R	05.06.2003
Marshall Islands		Ac	27.01.2003
Mauritania	01.09.1999	R	22.07.2005
Mauritius		Ac	05.08.2005
Mexico		Ac	04.05.2005
Mongolia	11.09.1998	R	08.03.2001

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Namibia	11.09.1998	R	24.06.2005
Netherlands	11.09.1998	At	20.04.2000
New Zealand	11.09.1998	R	23.09.2003
Nigeria		Ac	28.06.2001
Norway	11.09.1998	At	25.10.2001
Oman		Ac	31.01.2000
Pakistan	09.09.1999	R	14.07.2005
Panama	11.09.1998	R	18.08.2000
Paraguay	11.09.1998	R	18.08.2003
Peru	11.09.1998	R	14.09.2005
Philippines	11.09.1998		
Poland		Ac	14.09.2005
Portugal	11.09.1998	Ap	16.02.2005
Qatar		Ac	10.12.2004
Republic of Korea	07.09.1999	R	11.08.2003
Republic of Moldova		Ac	27.01.2005
Romania		Ac	02.09.2003
Rwanda		Ac	07.01.2004
Saint Lucia	25.01.1999		
Samoa		Ac	30.05.2002
Saudi Arabia		Ac	07.09.2000
Senegal	11.09.1998	R	20.07.2001
Seychelles	11.09.1998		
Singapore		Ac	24.05.2005
Slovenia	11.09.1998	R	17.11.1999
South Africa		Ac	04.09.2002

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Spain	11.09.1998	R	02.03.2004
Sudan		Ac	17.02.2005
Suriname		Ac	30.05.2000
Sweden	11.09.1998	R	10.10.2003
Switzerland	11.09.1998	R	10.01.2002
Syrian Arab Republic	11.09.1998	R	24.09.2003
Tajikistan	28.09.1998		
Thailand		Ac	19.02.2002
Togo	09.09.1999	R	23.06.2004
Tunisia	11.09.1998		
Turkey	11.09.1998		
Ukraine		Ac	06.12.2002
United Arab Emirates		Ac	10.09.2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.09.1998	R	17.06.2004
United Republic of Tanzania	11.09.1998	R	26.08.2002
United States of America	11.09.1998		
Uruguay	11.09.1998	R	04.03.2003
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		Ac	19.04.2005

Secretariat

United Nations Environment Programme
 11-13, Chemin des Anémones
 CH – 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland
 Tel: (+41 22) 917 8296, Fax: (+41 22) 797 3460
 E-mail: pic@unep.ch

Food and Agriculture Organization of the
 United Nations
 Plant Protection Service
 Plant Production and Protection Division
 Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy
 Tel: (+39 06) 5705 3441, Fax: (+39 06) 5705 6347
 E-mail: pic@fao.org

229. CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH CRIMINAL LAW

Objectives

To establish a unified approach for taking effective measures to apply criminal law to offences committed by infringing environmental laws and regulations.

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party to adopt such appropriate measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law certain acts when committed intentionally. They include: the discharge, emission or introduction of a quantity of substances or ionizing radiation into air, soil or water which causes death or serious injury to any person, or creates a significant risk of causing death or serious injury to any person; as well as unlawful acts causing or are likely to cause damage to persons and the environment (such as those involving discharge of a quantity of substances, hazardous wastes, operation of hazardous installations, or nuclear materials). (art. 2)

(b) Each Party to adopt appropriate measures to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed with negligence, certain offences enumerated in Article 2 (art. 3);

(c) Regarding other acts not covered by the above, each Party to adopt appropriate measures to establish them as criminal offences or administrative offences, liable to sanctions or other measures under its domestic law, when committed intentionally or with negligence. (art. 4)

(d) Each Party is to adopt appropriate measures concerning the jurisdiction over a criminal offence established under the Convention, sanctions for environmental offences, confiscation measures, and corporate liability. (arts. 5-7, 9)

(e) Each Party may declare that it will provide for reinstatement of the environment. (art. 8)

(f) Measures are to be taken to ensure cooperation between the authorities responsible for environmental protection and the authorities responsible for investigating and prosecuting criminal offences. (art. 10)

(g) Each Party may declare to grant, under its domestic law, any group, foundation or association active in the protection of the environment, the right to participate in criminal proceedings concerning offences established under the Convention. (art. 11)

(h) The Parties afford each other the widest measures of cooperation in investigations and judicial proceedings relating to criminal offences established under the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of relevant international instruments on international cooperation in criminal matters and with their domestic law. (art. 12)

Membership

Open to the member States of the Council of Europe and non-member States which have participated in the elaboration of the Convention. After the entry into force of the Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any States not a member of the Council of Europe to accede to the Convention.

Date of adoption	4. 11. 1998
Place of adoption	Strasbourg
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force.
Languages	English and French
Depositary	Secretary-General of the Council of Europe

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification
Austria	07.05.1999	
Belgium	07.05.1999	
Denmark	04.11.1998	
Estonia	01.06.2001	26.04.2002
Finland	04.11.1998	
France	04.11.1998	
Germany	04.11.1998	
Greece	04.11.1998	
Iceland	04.11.1998	
Italy	06.11.2000	
Luxembourg	17.03.1999	
Romania	15.02.1999	
Sweden	04.11.1998	

230. PROTOCOL ON THE CONTROL OF MARINE TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES

Objectives

To strengthen the 1978 Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution in achieving its objectives by establishing a regional regime of controlling marine transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Protocol applies to the wastes defined in Annexes, which are subject to transboundary movements to, from or through the areas covered by the Kuwait Regional Convention and their disposal. (arts. 1 and 3)

(b) Contracting States are to ensure that the generation of hazardous and other wastes is reduced to a minimum. (art. 4.1)

(c) Each Contracting State is to prohibit the transport and disposal of hazardous or other wastes without authorization or permission, and to take measures to strictly control the management of hazardous and other wastes in order to prevent pollution. Hazardous and other wastes subject to transboundary movements are to be packaged, labelled and transported in conformity with international rules and standards, and are to be accompanied by a movement document. (art. 4.2-4.4)

(d) Contracting States are to ensure that effective control of transport and disposal facilities for hazardous and other wastes. Each Contracting States is to require that hazardous or other wastes that are to be exported be managed in an environmentally sound manner in the States of import or elsewhere. Export of hazardous and other wastes to other Contracting States that have prohibited the import of such wastes is not allowed. (art. 4 (6)-(7), (13)

(e) Contracting States are to cooperate in monitoring the effects of management of hazardous and other wastes as well as in developing programmes for relevant technical and other assistance. (art. 4(8)-(9)

(f) Each Contracting State is to take appropriate measures to implement and enforce the provisions of the Protocol. (art. 4(11)

(g) Illegal traffic in hazardous or other wastes is considered criminal (art. 4(10) The procedure to deal with illegal traffic is provided for. (art. 10)

(h) The importation of hazardous or other wastes from non-Contracting States for final disposal by any Contracting States is prohibited. The import from non-Contracting States of such wastes for resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative use is allowed on certain conditions provided with control measures. (art. 5)

(i) Disposal of hazardous wastes in the Protocol area is prohibited, except for those destined for the operations specified in the Protocol. (art. 6)

(j) The export of hazardous or other wastes from a Contracting State to a non-Contracting States is allowed on certain conditions provided with control measures. (art. 7)

(k) Modalities governing the transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes between Contracting States are set out. (art. 8)

(l) The Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment provides for the institutional arrangements for the Protocol. (art. 13)

Membership

Open to the Parties to the Kuwait Regional Convention.

Date of adoption	17. 3. 1998
Place of adoption	Tehran
Date of entry into force	06.09.2005
Languages	Arabic, English and Farsi
Depositary	Kuwait

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Bahrain	R	23.05.2005
Kuwait	R	21.07.1999
Iran	R	28.08.2001
Qatar	R	28.07.1998
Saudi Arabia	Ac	03.09.1999
United Arab Emirates	R	30.10.2005

231. PROTOCOL TO THE 1979 CONVENTION ON THE LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Objectives

To control, reduce or eliminate discharges, emissions and losses of persistent organic pollutants.

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party is required to: (i) take effective measures to eliminate the production and use of the substances listed in Annex I; (ii) ensure destruction or disposal of those substances is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner, endeavour to ensure that the disposal of those substances is carried out domestically, and ensure that the transboundary movements of those substances is conducted in an environmentally sound manner; (iii) restrict the substances listed in Annex II to the uses described; and (iv) reduce its total annual emission of each of the substances listed on Annex III from the level of the emission in a reference year set in accordance with that Annex by taking effective measures, appropriate in its particular circumstances. (art. 3)

(b) Exemptions: quantities of a substance to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard, as well as the following as granted by a Party under certain conditions: research, public health emergency, and a minor application judged to be essential by the Party. Relevant information on the exemption is to be made available through the secretariat to the Parties. (art. 4)

(c) The Parties are to facilitate exchange of relevant information and technology, to promote the provision of information to the public, and to develop strategies, policies and programmes, and to encourage research, development, monitoring and cooperation. (arts. 5-8)

(d) Each Party is required to report regularly to the Executive Body information of the measures it has taken to implement the Protocol as well as on the levels of emissions of persistent organic pollutants. Such information is to be reviewed by the Executive Body. (arts. 9-10)

(e) Compliance by each Party with the obligations under the Protocol is to be reviewed regularly. (art. 11)

(f) Annex I (Substances scheduled for elimination) lists Aldrin, Chlordane, Chlordecone, DDT, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexabromobiphenyl, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex, PCB, Toxaphene. Annex II (Substances scheduled for restriction on use) lists DDT, HCH, PCB. Annex III lists PAHs, Dioxins/furans, Hexachlorobenzene.

Membership

Open to States members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, States having consultative status with the Commission, and by regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	24. 6. 1998
Place of adoption	Aarhus, Denmark
Date of entry into force	23.10.2003
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Armenia	18.12.1998		
Austria	24.06.1998	R	27.08.2002
Belgium	24.06.1998		
Bulgaria	24.06.1998	R	05.12.2001
Canada	24.06.1998	R	18.12.1998
Croatia	24.06.1998		
Cyprus	24.06.1998	R	02.09.2004
Czech Republic	24.06.1998	R	06.08.2002
Denmark	24.06.1998	Ap	06.07.2001
Estonia		Ac	11.05.2005
European Community	24.06.1998	Ap	30.04.2004
Finland	24.06.1998	At	03.09.2002
France	24.06.1998	Ap	25.07.2003
Germany	24.06.1998	R	25.04.2002
Greece	24.06.1998		
Hungary	18.12.1998	R	07.01.2004
Iceland	24.06.1998	R	29.05.2003
Ireland	24.06.1998		
Italy	24.06.1998		
Latvia	24.06.1998	R	28.10.2004
Liechtenstein	24.06.1998	At	23.12.2003
Lithuania	24.06.1998		
Luxembourg	24.06.1998	R	01.05.2000
Netherlands	24.06.1998	At	23.06.2000

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Norway	24.06.1998	R	16.12.1999
Poland	24.06.1998		
Portugal	24.06.1998		
Republic of Moldova	24.06.1998	R	01.10.2002
Romania	24.06.1998	R	05.09.2003
Slovakia	24.06.1998	At	30.12.2002
Slovenia	24.06.1998	R	15.11.2005
Spain	24.06.1998		
Sweden	24.06.1998	R	19.01.2000
Switzerland	24.06.1998	R	14.11.2000
Ukraine	24.06.1998		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24.06.1998	R	02.09.2005
United States of America	24.06.1998		

232. PROTOCOL TO THE 1979 CONVENTION ON THE LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION ON HEAVY METALS

Objectives

To control emissions of heavy metals caused by anthropogenic activities that are subject to long-range transboundary atmospheric transport and are likely to have significant adverse effects on human health or the environment.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Each Party is to reduce its total annual emission into the atmosphere of each of the heavy metals listed in Annex I from the level if the emission in the reference year set in accordance with that annex by taking effective measures, appropriate to its particular circumstances. (art. 3. 1)
- (b) Each Party is, within the specified timescales, to apply the best available techniques as well as the limit values to each new and existing stationary source. (art. 3.2)
- (c) Each Party is to apply product control measures, and to consider applying product management measures. (art. 3.3 and 3.4)
- (d) Each Party is to develop and maintain emission inventories for the heavy metals listed in Annex I. (art. 3.5)
- (e) The Parties are to facilitate the exchange of information and encourage research, development, monitoring and cooperation. (arts. 4 and 6) Each Party is to develop strategies, policies and programmes to discharge its obligations under the Protocol. (art. 5)
- (f) Each Party is to report to the Executive Body information on measures it has taken to implement the Protocol as well as information on levels of emissions of the heavy metals listed in Annex I. Calculations of transboundary fluxes and depositions of heavy metals are to be provided by the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe. (arts. 7-8)
- (g) Compliance by each Party with its obligations under the Protocol is to be reviewed regularly. The Parties are to review the implementation of the Protocol at sessions of the Executive Body. (arts. 9-10)
- (h) Annex I lists Cadmium, Lead and Mercury. Annex II contains stationary source categories, and Annex III lists best available techniques for controlling emissions of heavy metals and their compounds from the source categories listed in that annex. Annexes IV-VII contain the following: timescales for the application of limit values and best available techniques to new and existing stationary sources, limit values for controlling emissions from major stationary sources, product control measures, and product management measures.

Membership

Open to States members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, States having consultative status with the Commission, and by regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	24. 6. 1998
Place of adoption	Aarhus, Denmark
Date of entry into force	29.12.2003
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Armenia	18.12.1998		
Austria	24.06.1998	R	17.12.2003
Belgium	24.06.1998	R	08.06.2005
Bulgaria	24.06.1998	R	28.10.2003
Canada	24.06.1998	R	18.12.1998
Croatia	24.06.1998		
Cyprus	24.06.1998	R	02.09.2004
Czech Republic	24.06.1998	R	06.08.2002
Denmark	24.06.1998	Ap	12.07.2001
European Community	24.06.1998	Ap	03.05.2001
Finland	24.06.1998	At	20.06.2000
France	24.06.1998	Ap	26.07.2002
Germany	24.06.1998	R	30.09.2003
Hungary	18.12.1998	R	19.04.2005
Iceland	24.06.1998		
Ireland	24.06.1998		
Italy	24.06.1998		
Latvia	24.06.1998	R	09.06.2005
Liechtenstein	24.06.1998	At	23.12.2003
Lithuania	24.06.1998	R	28.10.2004
Luxembourg	24.06.1998	R	01.05.2000
Monaco		Ac	13.11.2003
Netherlands	24.06.1998	At	23.06.2000
Norway	24.06.1998	R	16.12.1999

Poland	24.06.1998		
Portugal	24.06.1998		
Republic of Moldova	24.06.1998	R	01.10.2002
Romania	24.06.1998	R	05.09.2003
Slovakia	24.06.1998	At	30.12.2002
Slovenia	24.06.1998	R	09.02.2004
Spain	24.06.1998		
Sweden	24.06.1998	R	19.01.2000
Switzerland	24.06.1998	R	14.11.2000
Ukraine	24.06.1998		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24.06.1998	R	06.07.2005
United States of America	24.06.1998	At	10.01.2001

233. PROTOCOL OF AMENDMENT TO THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF VERTEBRATE ANIMALS USED FOR EXPERIMENTAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

Objectives

To enhance the procedures to review the implementation of the Convention and update the technical provisions of the Appendices to the Convention.

Summary of provisions

(a) Provides for the modalities of multilateral consultations within the Council of Europe to examine the application of the Convention. (art. 1)

(b) Sets forth the procedures governing amendments to Appendices A and B to the Convention. Twelve months after its adoption as a multilateral consultation, any amendment enters into force unless one third of the Parties have notified objections. (art. 2)

Membership

Open to the Signatories to the Convention.

Date of adoption	22. 6. 1998
Place of adoption	Strasbourg
Date of entry into force	02.12.2005
Languages	English and French
Depositary	Secretary-General of the Council of Europe

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Belgium	06.08.1998	13.11.2002
Bulgaria	21.05.2003	20.07.2004
Cyprus	18.02.1999	09.02.2000
Czech Republic	09.11.2000	20.03.2003
Denmark	26.06.1998	09.07.2003
European Community	02.11.2005	02.11.2005
Finland	22.06.1998	09.06.1999
France	22.06.1998	05.06.2000
Germany	26.11.1999	24.09.2004
Greece	19.06.2003	05.08.2005
Lithuania	13.09.2005	
Netherlands	22.06.1998	21.02.2000
Norway	17.12.1998	02.10.2002

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Portugal	27.05.2004	
Spain	01.07.2003	17.11.2003
Sweden	22.06.1998	22.06.1998
Switzerland	15.03.2000	15.03.2000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22.01.2004	22.01.2004
Turkey	04.02.2004	
United Kingdom	08.09.1998	17.12.1999

234. PROTOCOL ON WATER AND HEALTH TO THE 1992 CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERCOURSES AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES

Objectives

To promote the protection of human health and well-being through improving water management, including the protection of water ecosystems, and through preventing, controlling and reducing water-related diseases.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties shall take measures to prevent, control and reduce water-related disease, including ensuring adequate and safe drinking water supply, sanitation, protection of water resources used as sources of drinking water, effective systems of monitoring and assessment (art. 4);

(b) Parties shall establish targets for the standards of protection against water-related diseases, evaluate achievement of such targets, establish response systems, enhance public awareness and information, promote international cooperation (arts 6-14);

(c) Parties shall review compliance using means of non-confrontational, non-judicial and consultative nature (art. 5).

Membership

Open to State members of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), to State members of the Regional Committee for Europe of the World Health Organization (WHO), to States having consultative with ECE, and to regional economic integration organizations constituted by State members of the ECE or members of the Regional Committee for Europe of the WHO.

Date of adoption	17. 6. 1999
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	04.08.2005
Languages	English, French, German, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap)	Date
Albania	17.06.1999	R	08.03.2002
Armenia	17.06.1999		
Azerbaijan		Ac	09.01.2003
Belgium	17.06.1999	R	29.06.2004
Bulgaria	17.06.1999		
Croatia	17.06.1999		
Cyprus	17.06.1999		
Czech Republic	17.06.1999	R	15.11.2001

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap)	Date
Denmark	17.06.1999		
Estonia	17.06.1999	R	09.09.2003
Finland	17.06.1999	R	03.03.2005
France	17.06.1999	R	06.05.2005
Georgia	17.06.1999		
Germany	17.06.1999		
Greece	17.06.1999		
Hungary	17.06.1999	Ap	07.12.2001
Iceland	17.06.1999		
Italy	17.06.1999		
Latvia	17.06.1999	R	24.11.2004
Lithuania	17.06.1999	R	17.03.2004
Luxembourg	17.06.1999	R	04.10.2001
Malta	17.06.1999		
Monaco	17.06.1999		
Netherlands	17.06.1999		
Norway	17.06.1999	R	06.01.2004
Poland	17.06.1999		
Portugal	17.06.1999		
Republic of Moldova	10.03.2000	R	16.09.2005
Romania	17.06.1999	R	05.01.2001
Russian Federation	17.06.1999	At	31.12.1999
Slovakia	17.06.1999	R	02.10.2001
Slovenia	17.06.1999		
Spain	17.06.1999		
Sweden	17.06.1999		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification ® Accession (Ac) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap)	Date
Switzerland	17.06.1999		
Ukraine	17.06.1999	R	26.09.2003
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17.06.1999		

235. PROTOCOL ON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Objectives

To establish within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Region and within the framework of the respective national laws of each State Party, common approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources and to assist with the effective enforcement of laws governing those resources.

Summary of provisions

- (a) The Protocol applies to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, excluding forestry and fishery resources. (art.2)
- (b) Each State Party is to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources under its jurisdiction, and that activities within its jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the wildlife resources of other states or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. (art.3.1)
- (c) States Parties are to ensure co-operation at the national level among governmental authorities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; cooperate to develop common approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife; and collaborate to achieve the objectives of international agreements which are applicable to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife and to which they are party. (art.3.2)
- (d) States Parties are to take appropriate policy, administrative and legal measures to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, to enforce national legislation pertaining to wildlife effectively; and cooperate with other Member States to manage shared wildlife resources as well as any transfrontier effects of activities within their jurisdiction or control. (art.3.3)
- (e) To achieve its overall objectives, the Protocol is to promote the sustainable use of wildlife; harmonize legal instruments governing wildlife use and conservation; enforce wildlife laws within, between and among States Parties; facilitate the exchange of information concerning wildlife management, utilization and the enforcement of wildlife laws; assist in the building of national and regional capacity for wildlife management, conservation and enforcement of wildlife laws; promote the conservation of shared wildlife resources through the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas; and facilitate community-based natural resources management practices for management of wildlife resources. (art.4)
- (f) The institutional arrangements established include: the Wildlife Sector Technical Coordinating Unit; the Committee of Ministers responsible for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources; the Committee of Senior Officials; and Technical Committee. (art.5)
- (g) States Parties to adopt and enforce legal instruments necessary to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, and endeavour to harmonize national legal instruments governing the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife. (art.6)
- (h) States Parties are to establish management programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife and integrate such programmes into national development plans, and to assess and control activities which may significantly affect the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife so as to avoid or minimize negative impacts. (art.7)
- (i) A regional database on the status and management of wildlife is to be established. (art.8)
- (j) States Parties are to take the necessary measures to ensure the effective enforcement of legislation governing the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife; to allocate the financial and human resources required for the effective enforcement of legislation governing the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife; and to enforce legislation governing the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, particularly in trans frontier contexts. (art.9)
- (k) States Parties are to cooperate in capacity-building for effective wildlife management. (art.10)

(l) States Parties are to allocate the necessary financial resources for the effective implementation of this Protocol at the national level. The Wildlife Conservation Fund is established. (art.11)

(m) Set out provisions concerning sanctions and settlement of disputes. (arts.12 and 13)

Membership

Open to SADC member States.

Date of adoption	18.08.1999
Place of adoption	Maputo
Date of entry into force	30.11.2003
Language	English, Portuguese
Depositary	Executive Secretary of SADC

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Angola	18.08.1999	
Botswana	18.08.1999	27.11.2000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18.08.1999	
Lesotho	18.08.1999	
Malawi	18.08.1999	
Mauritius	18.08.1999	
Mozambique	18.08.1999	
Namibia	18.08.1999	
Seychelles	18.08.1999	
South Africa	18.08.1999	
Swaziland	18.08.1999	
United Republic of Tanzania	18.08.1999	
Zambia	18.08.1999	
Zimbabwe	18.08.1999	

236. PROTOCOL CONCERNING POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES AND ACTIVITIES TO THE 1983 CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE WIDER CARIBBEAN

Objectives

To prevent, reduce and control pollution from land-based sources and activities.

Summary of provisions

(a) Parties shall develop and implement regional, sub-regional and national plans, programmes and measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution from land-based sources and activities (art. III);

(b) Parties shall develop and implement emission limitations and implementation timetable for source categories and pollutants listed in Annex I (art. IV);

(c) Parties shall formulate and implement monitoring programmes, develop guidelines on environmental impact assessment, promote public participation, education and awareness (Article VI, VII, X, XI);

(d) In case of likelihood of transboundary pollution from land-based sources and activities Parties concerned shall hold consultations with a view to resolve the issue (art. IX).

Membership

Open to Parties to the 1983 Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region.

Date of adoption	6. 10. 1999
Place of adoption	Oranjestad, Aruba
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force.
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Columbia

Participant	Signature	Ratification/Accession
Colombia	02.10.2000	
Costa Rica	06.10.1999	
Dominican Republic	03.08.2000	
France	06.10.1999	
Netherlands	06.10.1999	
Panama		09.07.2003
Trinidad and Tobago		28.03.2003
United States of America	06.10.1999	

237. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR FISHERIES

Objectives

To strengthen institutional arrangements for the conservation and management of certain fish stocks.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Parties establish the Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI) (art. I);
- (b) RECOFI is to keep under review the state of living marine resources in the Area, recommend measures for their conservation and rational management, promote training, research and exchange of information (art. III);
- (c) Geographic boundaries of the Area are established (art. IV);
- (d) Each Member of the Commission undertakes to pay annually its share of the budget for cooperative activities (art. IX).

Membership

Open to Members or Associate Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as well as by non-member States of FAO whose territories are situated wholly or partly within the Area.

Date of adoption	11. 11. 1999
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	26.2.2001
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Participant	Acceptance
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06.12.2001
Oman	19.12.2001
Qatar	12.07.2000
Saudi Arabia	03.11.2000
United Arab Emirates	26.02.2001

238. PROTOCOL TO THE 1979 CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION TO ABATE ACIDIFICATION, EUTROPHICATION AND GROUND LEVEL OZONE

Objectives

To control and reduce emissions of anthropogenic substances that are likely to cause adverse effects on human health, natural ecosystems, materials and crops due to acidification, eutrophication or ground-level ozone.

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party shall control or reduce emissions in accordance with ceilings and timescales contained in Annex II, apply limit values specified in Annexes IV-VIII to stationery and mobile sources (art. 3);

(b) Each Party shall facilitate exchange of relevant information, technologies and techniques, adopt supporting strategies, policies and programmes, report on implementing measures (arts. 4, 6 and 7);

(c) Each Party shall enhance public awareness by the provision of information to the general public (art. 5).

Membership

Open to State members of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), States having consultative status with the ECE and to regional economic integration organizations established by State members of ECE.

Date of adoption	30. 11. 1999
Place of adoption	Gothenburg, Sweden
Date of entry into force	17.05.2005
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Armenia	01.12.1999		
Austria	01.12.1999		
Belgium	04.02.2000		
Bulgaria	01.12.1999	R	05.07.2005
Canada	01.12.1999		
Croatia	01.12.1999		
Czech Republic	01.12.1999	R	12.08.2004
Denmark	01.12.1999	Ap	11.06.2002
European Community		Ac	23.06.2003

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Finland	01.12.1999	At	23.12.2003
France	01.12.1999		
Germany	01.12.1999	R	21.10.2004
Greece	01.03.2000		
Hungary	01.12.1999		
Ireland	01.12.1999		
Italy	01.12.1999		
Latvia	01.12.1999	At	25.05.2004
Liechtenstein	01.12.1999		
Lithuania		Ac	02.04.2004
Luxembourg	01.12.1999	R	07.08.2001
Netherlands	01.12.1999	At	05.02.2004
Norway	01.12.1999	R	30.06.2002
Poland	30.05.2000		
Portugal	01.12.1999	Ap	16.02.2005
Republic of Moldova	23.05.2000		
Romania	01.12.1999	R	05.09.2003
Slovakia	01.12.1999	R	28.04.2005
Slovenia	01.12.1999	R	04.05.2004
Spain	01.12.1999	R	28.01.2005
Sweden	01.12.1999	R	28.03.2002
Switzerland	01.12.1999	R	14.09.2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	01.12.1999	R	08.12.2005
United States of America	01.12.1999	At	22.11.2004

239. [BEIJING] AMENDMENT TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Objectives

To strengthen the control measures under the Montreal Protocol.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Establishes limit of production of controlled substances in Group I of Annex C for each twelve-month period commencing 1 January 2004;
- (b) Establishes zero level of production for the controlled substances in Group III of Annex C;
- (c) Establishes timeframe for the ban of the export of the controlled substances in Group I and III of Annex C.

Membership

Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Date of adoption	03. 12. 1999
Place of adoption	Beijing
Date of entry into force	25.02.2002
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Afghanistan	Ac	17.06.2004
Australia	At	17.08.2005
Austria	R	23.09.2004
Bahamas	At	16.03.2005
Barbados	Ac	10.12.2002
Bhutan	Ac'	23.08.2004
Brazil	R	30.06.2004
Bulgaria	Ac	15.04.2002
Burkina Faso	R	11.11.2002
Burundi	At	18.10.2001
Canada	At	09.02.2001

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Chile	R	03.05.2000
Comoros	Ac	02.12.2002
Congo	Ac	19.10.2001
Cook Islands	Ac	22.12.2003
Croatia	R	25.04.2002
Cuba	At	12.09.2005
Cyprus	R	02.09.2004
Czech Republic	At	09.05.2001
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Ac	13.12.2001
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ac	23.03.2005
Denmark	At	24.09.2003
Eritrea	Ac	05.07.2005
Estonia	R	22.12.2003
European Community	Ap	25.03.2002
Finland	At	18.06.2001
France	Ap	25.07.2003
Gabon	Ac	04.12.2000
Germany	R	28.10.2002
Ghana	Ac	08.08.2005
Grenada	Ac	12.01.2004
Guatemala	Ac	21.01.2002
Guinea-Bissau	Ac	12.11.2002
Hungary	Ap	23.04.2002
Iceland	R	31.03.2004
India	Ac	03.03.2003
Ireland	At	06.10.2005

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Israel	R	15.04.2004
Italy	R	22.10.2004
Jamaica	Ac	24.09.2003
Japan	At	30.08.2002
Jordan	R	01.02.2001
Kiribati	Ac	09.08.2004
Kyrgyzstan	R	05.10.2005
Latvia	At	09.07.2004
Liberia	Ac	30.11.2004
Liechtenstein	At	23.12.2003
Lithuania	At	17.03.2004
Luxembourg	R	22.01.2001
Madagascar	Ac	16.01.2002
Malaysia	R	26.10.2001
Maldives	Ac	03.09.2002
Mali	At	25.03.2004
Malta	Ac	22.12.2003
Marshall Islands	Ac	19.05.2004
Mauritius	At	24.03.2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Ac	27.11.2001
Monaco	At	03.04.2003
Nauru	Ac	10.09.2004
Netherlands	At	13.11.2001
New Zealand	R	08.06.2001
Niger	R	25.08.2005
Nigeria	R	24.05.2004
Niue	Ac	22.12.2003

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Norway	R	29.11.2001
Oman	R	19.01.2005
Pakistan	R	02.09.2005
Palau	Ac	29.05.2001
Panama	R	05.12.2001
Republic of Korea	At	09.01.2004
Romania	At	17.11.2005
Russian Federation	At	14.12.2005
Rwanda	Ac	07.01.2004
Saint Lucia	R	12.12.2001
Samoa	At	04.10.2001
Sao Tome and Principe	Ac	19.11.2001
Senegal	R	08.10.2003
Serbia and Montenegro	Ac	22.03.2005
Seychelles	Ac	26.08.2002
Sierra Leone	Ac	29.08.2001
Slovakia	R	22.05.2002
Slovenia	R	23.01.2003
Somalia	Ac	01.08.2001
South Africa	Ac	11.11.2004
Spain	At	19.02.2002
Sri Lanka	At	27.11.2002
Sudan	Ac	18.05.2004
Swaziland	Ac	16.12.2005
Sweden	R	28.03.2002
Switzerland	R	28.08.2002

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ac	23.05.2002
Togo	At	26.11.2001
Tonga	R	26.11.2003
Trinidad and Tobago	R	29.10.2003
Tunisia	Ac	16.05.2005
Turkey	R	24.10.2003
Tuvalu	At	04.10.2004
United Arab Emirates	Ac	16.02.2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	R	12.10.2001
United Republic of Tanzania	R	06.12.2002
United States of America	R	01.10.2003
Uruguay	Ac	09.09.2003
Viet Nam	R	03.12.2004

240. BASEL PROTOCOL ON LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Objectives

To provide for a compensatory regime for liability and for adequate and prompt compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal including illegal traffic in those wastes.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Protocol establishes strict liability, fault-based liability for different categories of damage, and the proportionate liability in case of a combined cause of damage (arts. 4, 5, 7);

(b) The Protocol establishes financial limits for strict liability, while there shall be no limit on fault-based liability (art. 12, Annex B);

(c) The time limit of liability and claims for compensation shall be ten years from the date of the incident (art. 13);

(d) The persons subject to strict liability shall establish and maintain insurance, bonds or other financial guarantees covering such liability (art. 14);

(e) The Protocol establishes competent courts to hear claims for compensation, the related applicable law and the mutual recognition and enforcement of judgements.

Membership

Open to any State or regional economic integration organization Party to the 1989 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Date of adoption	10. 12. 1999
Place of adoption	Basel, Switzerland
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force. On the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, formal confirmation, approval or accession.
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Botswana		Ac	17.06.2004
Chile	08.12.2000		
Colombia	22.11.2000		
Costa Rica	27.04.2000		
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Ac	23.03.2005

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Denmark	05.12.2000		
Ethiopia		Ac	08.10.2003
Finland	06.12.2000		
France	08.12.2000		
Ghana		Ac	09.06.2005
Hungary	05.12.2000		
Liberia		Ac	16.09.2005
Luxembourg	28.08.2000		
Monaco	17.03.2000		
Sweden	01.12.2000		
Switzerland	09.03.2000		
Syrian Arab Republic		Ac	05.10.2004
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	03.04.2000		
Togo		Ac	02.07.2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	07.12.2000		

241. CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Objectives

To contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements.

Summary of provisions

- (a) Each Party is to take measures to implement its obligations under the Protocol. The Parties are to ensure that development, handling, transport, use, transfer and release of any living modified organisms are undertaken in a manner that prevents or reduce the risks to biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health. (art. 2)
- (b) The Protocol applies to the transboundary movement, transit, handling and use of all living modified organisms that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account risks to human health. (art. 4)
- (c) It does not apply to the transboundary movement of living modified organisms which are pharmaceuticals for humans or those for contained use, or living modified organisms in transit (Arts. 5-6)
- (d) The advance informed agreement procedure is to be applied prior to the first intentional transboundary movement of living modified organisms for intentional introduction in the environment of the Party of import. The procedure includes notification by the Party of export, acknowledgement of notification by the Party of import, the procedure for the Party of import to take decision, and a review of the decision taken. A specific procedure is set out to cover living modified organisms intended for direct use as food or feed or for processing. A simplified procedure is also provided for. (arts. 7-13)
- (e) The Parties may enter into bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and arrangements regarding intentional transboundary movements of living modified organisms. (art. 14)
- (f) Risk assessments are to be carried out by the Party of import. The Parties are to establish and maintain appropriate mechanisms, measures and strategies to regulate, manage and control risks associated with the use, handling and transboundary movement of living modified organisms. (arts. 15-16)
- (g) Procedures to address unintentional transboundary movements and emergency measures are set out. (art. 17)
- (h) Each Party is to take necessary measures to require that living modified organisms subject to intentional transboundary movements within the scope of the Protocol are handled, packaged and transported under condition of safety. (art. 18)
- (i) Each Party is to designate national authorities for liaison with the Secretariat and for performing functions required under the Protocol. (art. 19)
- (j) The Biosafety Clearing-house is established to facilitate exchange of relevant information. Provisions governing confidential information are provided for. (arts. 22-23)
- (k) The Parties are to cooperate in capacity-building in biosafety and promote the public awareness. Socio-economic consideration is to be given in implementing the Protocol. (arts. 22, 23 and 26)
- (l) Transboundary movements of living modified organisms between Parties and non-Parties, illegal transboundary movements, and liability and redress are addressed. (arts. 24, 25 and 27)
- (m) The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity is to serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. The financial mechanism and the secretariat established under the Convention are to serve for the Protocol respectively. (arts. 28, 29 and 31)

(n) Each Party is to monitor the implementation of its obligations under the Protocol and report the measures undertaken by it to the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. Cooperative procedures and institutional mechanisms to promote compliance with the Protocol and address cases of non-compliance are to be considered and approved by the meeting of the Parties. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Protocol is to be undertaken by the meeting of the Parties. (arts. 33-35)

Membership

Open to all States and regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	29. 01. 2000
Place of adoption	Montreal
Date of entry into force	11.09.2003
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Albania		Ac	08.02.2005
Algeria	25.05.2000	R	05.08.2004
Antigua and Barbuda	24.05.2000	R	10.09.2003
Argentina	24.05.2000		
Armenia		Ac	30.04.2004
Austria	24.05.2000	R	27.08.2002
Azerbaijan		Ac	01.04.2005
Bahamas	24.05.2000	R	15.01.2004
Bangladesh	24.05.2000	R	05.02.2004
Barbados		Ac	06.09.2002
Belarus		Ac	26.08.2002
Belgium	24.05.2000	R	15.04.2004
Belize		Ac	12.02.2004
Benin	24.05.2000	R	02.03.2005
Bhutan		Ac	26.08.2002
Bolivia	24.05.2000	R	22.04.2002
Botswana	01.06.2001	R	11.06.2002

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Brazil		Ac	24.11.2003
Bulgaria	24.05.2000	R	13.10.2000
Burkina Faso	24.05.2000	R	04.08.2003
Cambodia		Ac	17.09.2003
Cameroon	09.02.2001	R	20.02.2003
Canada	19.04.2001		
Cape Verde		Ac	01.11.2005
Central African Republic	24.05.2000		
Chad	24.05.2000		
Chile	24.05.2000		
China	08.08.2000	Ap	08.06.2005
Colombia	24.05.2000	R	20.05.2003
Congo	21.11.2000		
Cook Islands	21.05.2001		
Costa Rica	24.05.2000		
Croatia	08.09.2000	R	29.08.2002
Cluba	24.05.2000	R	17.09.2002
Cyprus		Ac	05.12.2003
Czech Republic	24.05.2000	R	08.10.2001
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20.04.2001	R	29.07.2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Ac	23.03.2005
Denmark	24.05.2000	R	27.08.2002
Djibouti		Ac	08.04.2002
Dominica		Ac	13.07.2004

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Ecuador	24.05.2000	R	30.01.2003
Egypt	20.12.2000	R	23.12.2003
El Salvador	24.05.2000	R	26.09.2003
Eritrea		Ac	10.03.2005
Estonia	06.09.2000	R	24.03.2004
Ethiopia	24.05.2000	R	09.10.2003
European Community	24.05.2000	Ap	27.08.2002
Fiji	02.05.2001	R	05.06.2001
Finland	24.05.2000	R	09.07.2004
France	24.05.2000	Ap	07.04.2003
Gambia	24.05.2000	R	09.06.2004
Germany	24.05.2000	R	20.11.2003
Ghana		Ac	30.05.2003
Greece	24.05.2000	R	21.05.2004
Grenada	24.05.2000	R	05.02.2004
Guatemala		Ac	28.10.2004
Guinea	24.05.2000		
Haiti	24.05.2000		
Honduras	24.05.2000		
Hungary	24.05.2000	R	13.01.2004
Iceland	01.06.2001		
India	23.01.2001	R	17.01.2003
Indonesia	24.05.2000	R	03.12.2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23.04.2001	R	20.11.2003
Ireland	24.05.2000	R	14.11.2003

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Italy	24.05.2000	R	24.03.2004
Jamaica	04.06.2001		
Japan		Ac	21.11.2003
Jordan	11.10.2000	R	11.11.2003
Kenya	15.05.2000	R	24.01.2002
Kiribati	07.09.2000	R	20.04.2004
Kyrgyzstan		Ac	05.10.2005
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Ac	03.08.2004
Latvia		Ac	13.02.2004
Lesotho		Ac	20.09.2001
Liberia		Ac	15.02.2002
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Ac	14.06.2005
Lithuania	24.05.2000	R	07.11.2003
Luxembourg	11.07.2000	R	28.08.2002
Madagascar	14.09.2000	R	24.11.2003
Malawi	24.05.2000		
Malaysia	24.05.2000	R	03.09.2003
Maldives		Ac	03.09.2002
Mali	04.04.2001	R	28.08.2002
Marshall Islands		Ac	27.01.2003
Mauritania		Ac	22.07.2005
Mauritius		R	11.04.2002
Mexico	24.05.2000	R	27.08.2002
Monaco	24.05.2000		
Mongolia		Ac	22.07.2003

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Morocco	25.05.2000		
Mozambique	24.05.2000	R	21.10.2002
Myanmar	11.05.2001		
Namibia	24.05.2000	R	10.02.2005
Nauru		Ac	12.11.2001
Nepal	02.03.2001		
Netherlands	24.05.2000	At	08.01.2002
New Zealand	24.05.2000	R	24.02.2005
Nicaragua	26.05.2000	R	28.08.2002
Niger	24.05.2000	R	30.09.2004
Nigeria	24.05.2000	R	15.07.2003
Niue		Ac	08.07.2002
Norway	24.05.2000	R	10.05.2001
Oman		Ac	11.04.2003
Pakistan	04.06.2001		
Palau	29.05.2001	R	13.06.2003
Panama	11.05.2001	R	01.05.2002
Papua New Guinea		Ac	14.10.2005
Paraguay	03.05.2001	R	10.03.2004
Peru	24.05.2000	R	14.04.2004
Philippines	24.05.2000		
Poland	24.05.2000	R	10.12.2003
Portugal	24.05.2000	At	30.09.2004
Republic of Korea	06.09.2000		
Republic of Moldova	14.02.2001	R	04.03.2003
Romania	11.10.2000	R	30.06.2003

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Rwanda	24.05.2000	R	22.07.2004
Saint Kitts and Nevis		Ac	23.05.2001
Saint Lucia		Ac	16.06.2005
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Ac	27.08.2003
Samoa	24.05.2000	R	30.05.2002
Senegal	31.10.2000	R	08.10.2003
Seychelles	23.01.2001	R	13.05.2004
Slovakia	24.05.2000	R	24.11.2003
Slovenia	24.05.2000	R	20.11.2002
Solomon Islands		Ac	28.07.2004
South Africa		Ac	14.08.2003
Spain	24.05.2000	R	16.01.2002
Sri Lanka	24.05.2000	R	28.04.2004
Sudan		Ac	13.06.2005
Sweden	24.05.2000	R	08.08.2002
Switzerland	24.05.2000	R	26.03.2002
Syrian Arab Republic		Ac	01.04.2004
Tajikistan		Ac	12.02.2004
Thailand		Ac	10.11.2005
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	26.07.2000	R	14.06.2005
Togo	24.05.2000	R	02.07.2004
Tonga		Ac	18.09.2003
Trinidad and Tobago		Ac	05.10.2000
Tunisia	19.04.2001	R	22.01.2003
Turkey	24.05.2000	R	24.10.2003

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Uganda	24.05.2000	R	30.11.2001
Ukraine		Ac	06.12.2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24.05.2000	R	19.11.2003
United Republic of Tanzania		Ac	24.04.2003
Uruguay	01.06.2001		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24.05.2000	R	13.05.2002
Viet Nam		Ac	21.01.2004
Yemen		Ac	01.12.2005
Zambia		Ac	27.04.2004
Zimbabwe	04.06.2001	R	25.02.2005

242. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY INLAND WATERS

Objectives

To establish uniform principle and rules for increasing the safety of international carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterways, contributing effectively to the protection of the environment, and facilitating transport operations promoting international trade.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Agreement applies to the international carriage of dangerous goods by vessels on inland waterways. It does not apply to the carriage of dangerous goods by seagoing vessels on maritime waterways forming part of inland waterways, and by warship or auxiliary warship or to other vessels belonging to or operated by a State for governmental and non-commercial purposes. (art.1)

(b) Regulations are set out in the Agreement to provide the provisions concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterways and specific requirements and procedures. (art. 2)

(c) Dangerous goods barred from carriage by the annexed Regulations are not to be accepted for international carriage. The international carriage of other dangerous goods is to be authorized subject to compliance with the provisions laid down in the annexed Regulations. (art. 4)

(d) Each Contracting Party retains the right to regulate or prohibit the entry of dangerous goods into its territory for reasons other than safety during carriage. Special regulations, authorizations or derogation may be enacted by the Contracting Parties (arts. 6-7)

Membership

Open to the Member States of the Economic Commission for Europe whose territory contains inland waterways, other than those forming a coastal route, which form part of the network of inland waterways of international importance as defined in the European Agreement on Main Inland Waterways of International Importance.

Date of adoption	26. 05. 2000
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force.
Languages	English, French, German, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Definitive signature (s), Ratification (R), Accession (Ac), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap)	Date of Deposit
Austria		Ac	09.11.2004
Bulgaria	13.06.2000		
Croatia	14.06.2000		
Czech Republic	26.05.2000		
France	23.10.2000		
Germany	26.05.2000		

Hungary		Ac	04.05.2004
Italy	26.05.2000		
Luxembourg	29.01.2001		
Netherlands	20.12.2000	At	30.04.2003
Republic of Moldova	26.03.2001		
Russian Federation		Ac	10.10.2002
Slovakia	26.05.2000		

243. REVISED PROTOCOL ON SHARED WATERCOURSES OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Objectives

To foster closer cooperation for judicious, sustainable and coordinated management, protection and utilization of shared watercourses and advance the Southern African Development Community (SADC) agenda of regional integration and poverty alleviation.

Summary of provisions

(a) In order to achieve the objective, this Protocol seeks to: promote and facilitate the establishment of shared watercourse agreements and Shared Watercourse Institutions for the management of shared watercourses; advance the sustainable, equitable and reasonable utilization of the shared watercourses; promote a coordinated and integrated environmentally sound development and management of shared watercourses; promote the harmonization and monitoring of legislation and policies for planning, development, conservation, protection of shared watercourses, and allocation of the resources thereof; and promote research and technology development, information exchange, capacity building, and the application of appropriate technologies in shared watercourses management (art.2).

(b) The State Parties recognize the principle of the unity and coherence of each shared watercourse and in accordance with this principle, undertake to harmonize the water uses in the shared watercourses and to ensure that all necessary interventions are consistent with the sustainable development of all Watercourse States and observe the objectives of regional integration and harmonization of their socio-economic policies and plans. (art.3.1)

(c) The utilization of shared watercourses (including agricultural, domestic, industrial, navigational and environmental uses) within the SADC Region is open to each Watercourse State, in respect of the watercourses within its territory and without prejudice to its sovereign rights, in accordance with the principles contained in this Protocol. (art.3.2)

(d) State Parties undertake to respect the existing rules of customary or general international law relating to the utilization and management of the resources of shared watercourses. (art.3.3)

(e) State Parties maintain a proper balance between resource development for a higher standard of living for their people and conservation and enhancement of the environment to promote sustainable development. (art. 3.4)

(f) State Parties undertake to pursue and establish close cooperation with regard to the study and execution of all projects likely to have an effect on the regime of the shared watercourse, and exchange available information and data regarding the hydrological, hydro geological, water quality, meteorological and environmental condition of shared watercourses. (arts.3.5 and 3.6)

(g) Watercourse States in their respective territories are to utilize a shared watercourse in an equitable and reasonable manner taking into account the interests of the Watercourse States concerned, consistent with adequate protection of the watercourse for the benefit of current and future generations, and they participate in the use, development and protection of a shared watercourse in an equitable and reasonable manner. Such participation, includes both the right to utilize the watercourse and the duty to cooperate in the protection and development thereof, as provided in this Protocol. (art.3.7)

(h) State Parties are to take all appropriate measures to prevent the causing of significant harm to other Watercourse States. Where significant harm is caused to another Watercourse State, the State whose use causes such harm is to take all appropriate measures to eliminate or mitigate such harm and, where appropriate, to discuss the question of compensation. (art. 3.10)

- (i) Specific provisions are set out with regard to the following:
- Planned Measures: information concerning planned measures; notification concerning planned measures with possible adverse effects; period for reply to notification; obligations of the notifying State during the period for reply; reply to notification; absence of reply to notification; consultations and negotiations concerning planned measures; procedures in the absence of notification; urgent implementation of planned measures.
 - Environmental Protection and Preservation: protection and preservation of ecosystems: State Parties shall, individually and, where appropriate, jointly, protect and preserve the ecosystems of a shared watercourse; prevention, reduction and control of pollution; prevention of the introduction of species, alien or new into a shared watercourse; protection and preservation of the aquatic environment.
 - Management of Shared Watercourses: management, regulation, installations.
 - Prevention and Mitigation of Harmful Conditions: measures to prevent or mitigate conditions related to a shared watercourse that may be harmful to other Watercourse States, whether resulting from natural causes or human conduct; a permit, licence or other similar authorization for use of the waters of a shared watercourse for purposes other than domestic or environmental use or discharge of any type of waste into such waters.
 - Emergency Situations. (art.4)

(j) Establish the institutional mechanisms responsible for the implementation of this Protocol: SADC Water Sector Organs (Committee of Water Ministers, Committee of Water Senior Officials, Water Sector Coordinating Unit; and Water Resources Technical Committee and sub-Committees); and Shared Watercourse Institutions. State Parties undertake to adopt appropriate measures to give effect to those institutional framework for the implementation of this Protocol. (art.5)

(k) Watercourse States may enter into agreements, applying the Protocol to the characteristics and uses of a particular shared watercourse or part thereof. Where a watercourse agreement is concluded between two or more Watercourse States, it shall define the waters to which it applies. Every Watercourse State is entitled to participate in the negotiation of and to become a party to any watercourse agreement that applies to the entire shared watercourse, as well as to participate in any relevant consultations. (art. 6).

(l) Disputes between State Parties regarding the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Protocol which are not settled amicably, are to be referred to the Tribunal under the SADC Treaty. (art.7)

(m) Upon entry into force of this Protocol, the 1995 Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems in the SADC Region (entered into force on 29 September 1998) is to be repealed and replaced by this Protocol. The rights and obligations of any State Party to the Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems in the SADC Region, which does not become a party to this Protocol, remain in force for twelve months after this Protocol has entered into force. (art. 16)

Membership

Open to Member States of SADC.

Date of adoption	07.08.2000
Place of adoption	Windhoek
Date of entry into force	22.09.2003
Language	English, French, Portuguese
Depositary	Executive Secretary of SADC

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Angola	07.08.2000	
Botswana	07.08.2000	21.02.2001
Democratic Republic of Congo	07.08.2000	
Lesotho	07.08.2000	24.05.2002
Malawi	07.08.2000	
Mauritius	07.08.2000	01.07.2001
Mozambique	07.08.2000	12.01.2001
Namibia	07.08.2000	11.09.2001
Seychelles	07.08.2000	
South Africa	07.08.2000	08.01.2002
Swaziland	07.08.2000	03.08.2001
United Republic of Tanzania	07.08.2000	20.08.2003
Zambia	07.08.2000	31.05.2004
Zimbabwe	07.08.2000	

244. FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF LIVING MARINE RESOURCES ON THE HIGH SEAS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC (THE GALAPAGOS AGREEMENT)

Objectives

To undertake the conservation of living marine resources in the high seas zones of the Southeast Pacific with special reference to straddling and highly migratory fish populations.

Summary of provisions

- (a) The Agreement applies exclusively to the high seas of the Southeast Pacific as specified in its provisions. (art. 3)
- (b) Conservation standards will first be adopted for particular species to be identified by the State Parties as high priority. In determining such priority, consideration is to be given to the need to preserve the ecological equilibrium that exists between fish stocks of those species and populations of associated or dependent fish species. (art. 4)
- (c) A set of principles for the implementation of the Agreement is set out. (art. 5)
- (d) Elements of measures for the conservation of regulated species are listed. (art. 6)
- (e) States Parties are to adopt relevant measures for vessels flying their national flags to comply with the conservation measures under the Agreement. They are to observe relevant international norms regarding the fishing vessels and fishing equipment, to establish rules of registry and communication, carry out and promote relevant studies and development of appropriate technologies. (art. 7)
- (f) Provisions are provided for States Parties to undertake follow-up, monitoring, control and enforcement measures. Port States are to adopt appropriate regulatory measures. States Parties are to take measure concerning penalties against infringements of the measures adopted. (arts. 8-10)
- (g) The Organization for the Conservation of Living Marine Resources in the Southeast Pacific is to be established, which is to include the Commission, the Scientific-Technical Committee and the Secretariat. Until the establishment of such institutional mechanisms, the Assembly of the States Parties is to carry out the functions of the Commission, and the General Secretariat of the South Pacific Permanent Commission is to carry out the functions of the Secretariat. (art. 11)

Membership

Open to the four Coastal States (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru).

Date of adoption	14. 8. 2000
Place of adoption	Santiago, Chile
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force. It enters into force on the thirtieth date on which the four Coastal States of the Southeast Pacific have deposited their instruments of ratification.
Languages	English and Spanish
Depositary	The General Secretariat of the South Pacific Permanent Commission

(Status as of October 2005)

Participant	Ratification
Chile	12.11.2001
Ecuador	11.06.2002
Peru	01.08.2003

245. CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN

Objectives

To ensure, through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the western and central Pacific Ocean in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the related agreement.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Convention covers all waters of the Pacific Ocean bounded to the south and to the east as defined. (art. 3)

(b) The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean is established. (art. 9) The members of the Commission is to take measures for the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stock, including those for the protection of the marine environment and sustainable use of fishery resources. The members apply precautionary approach in undertaking such measures. Each member is to carry out the flag State duties as specified. (arts. 5-6, 23-24)

(c) The Commission is to determine the total allowable catch or total level of fishing effort within the Convention Area and take other measures designed to achieve the objective of the Convention. (art.10)

(d) The Scientific Committee and the Technical and Compliance Committee are established as subsidiary bodies to the Commission to provide advice and recommendations to it. (art.11) The Secretariat of the Commission is to be established. (art.15) The funds of the Commission include assessed contributions, voluntary contributions and other sources. (art. 17)

(e) The provisions governing compliance and enforcement are set forth. (art. 25) Regional observer programme and the regulation of transshipment are provided for. (arts. 28-29) Special requirements of developing States are recognized. (art. 30)

Membership

Open to Australia, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States of America and Vanuatu. After entry into force of the Convention, the Contracting Parties may, by consensus, invite other States and regional economic integration organizations, whose nationals and fishing vessels wish to conduct fishing for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area to accede to the Convention.

Date of adoption	05. 09. 2000
Place of adoption	Honolulu
Date of entry into force	19.06.2004
Languages	English
Depositary	New Zealand

(Status as of 3 June 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Australia	30.10.2000	R	22.09.2003
Canada	02.08.2001		
China		Ac ¹⁶¹	02.11.2004
Cook Islands	05.09.2000	R	01.10.2003
European Community		Ac	20.12.2004
Federated States of Micronesia	05.09.2000	R	20.12.2002
Fiji Islands	05.09.2000	R	13.03.2001
France ¹⁶²		Ac	12.05.2005
Indonesia	31.08.2001		
Japan		Ac	08.07.2005
Kiribati		Ac	09.06.2003
Korea		Ac	26.10.2004
Marshall Islands	05.09.2000	R	23.04.2001
Nauru	18.08.2001	R	26.08.2003
New Zealand ¹⁶³	05.09.2000	R	19.12.2003
Niue	30.10.2000	R	17.12.2003
Palau	05.09.2000		
Papua New Guinea	17.01.2001	R	17.10.2001
Philippines	05.09.2000	R	17.06.2005
Samoa	05.09.2000	R	09.02.2001
Solomon Islands	23.04.2001	R	09.06.2003
Tonga	23.04.2001	R	13.10.2003

¹⁶¹ Convention shall apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of People's Republic of China, but not to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, prior to further notice by Government of the People's Republic of China.

¹⁶² The Government of France advised that, in accordance with Article 43, French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna, are authorised by the Government of France to participate in the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

¹⁶³ Government of New Zealand advised that in accordance with Article 43, Tokelau is authorised by the Government to participate in the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Tuvalu	05.09.2000	R	13.04.2004
United States of America	05.09.2000		
Vanuatu	05.09.2000		

246. EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Objectives

To promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organize European co-operation on landscape issues.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. (art.2)

(b) Each Party undertakes to recognize landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity; to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning; to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies; to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape. (art.5)

(c) Each Party is to undertake awareness raising, promote training and education, identify and assess its landscapes, define landscape quality objectives and introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape in order to put landscape policies into effect. (art. 6)

(d) Parties undertake to co-operate in the consideration of the landscape dimension of international policies and programmes, to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under the Convention, and to encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level. (arts. 7, 8 and 9)

(e) Set out provisions concerning monitoring the implementation of the Convention, and the Landscape award of the Council of Europe. (arts. 10 and 11)

Membership

Open to member States of the Council of Europe. After the entry into force of the Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite the European Community and any European State which is not a member of the Council of Europe, to accede to the Convention.

Date of adoption	20.10.2000
Place of adoption	Florence, Italy
Date of entry into force	01.03.2004
Language	English, French
Depositary	Secretary-General of the Council of Europe

(Status as of 20 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Armenia	14.05.2003	23.03.2004	01.07.2004
Azerbaijan	22.10.2003		
Belgium	20.10.2000	28.10.2004	01.02.2005
Bulgaria	20.10.2000	24.11.2004	01.03.2005
Croatia	20.10.2000	15.01.2003	01.03.2004

Participant	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Cyprus	21.11.2001		
Czech Republic	28.11.2002	03.06.2004	01.10.2004
Denmark	20.10.2000	20.03.2003	01.03.2004
Finland	20.10.2000	16.12.2005	01.04.2006
France	20.10.2000		
Greece	13.12.2000		
Ireland	22.03.2002	22.03.2002	01.03.2004
Italy	20.10.2000		
Lithuania	20.10.2000	13.11.2002	01.03.2004
Luxembourg	20.10.2000		
Malta	20.10.2000		
Netherlands	27.07.2005	27.07.2005	01.11.2005
Norway	20.10.2000	23.10.2001	01.03.2004
Poland	21.12.2001	27.09.2004	01.01.2005
Portugal	20.10.2000	29.03.2005	01.07.2005
Republic of Moldova	20.10.2000	14.03.2002	01.03.2004
Romania	20.10.2000	07.11.2002	01.03.2004
San Marino	20.10.2000	26.11.2003	01.03.2004
Slovakia	30.05.2005	09.08.2005	01.12.2005
Slovenia	07.03.2001	25.09.2003	01.03.2004
Spain	20.10.2000		
Sweden	22.02.2001		
Switzerland	20.10.2000		
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	15.01.2003	18.11.2003	01.03.2004
Turkey	20.10.2000	13.10.2003	01.03.2004
Ukraine	17.06.2004		

247. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUS IN THE WESTERN REGION

Objectives

To establish the Desert Locust Control Commission for the Western Region, which is to promote, at the national, regional and international levels, action, research and training to ensure the preventive control of and appropriate response to the invasion of the desert locust in the western region of its distribution area, encompassing West Africa and North-West Africa (arts. I and II).

Summary of provisions

- (a) Under the Agreement, the western region of the invasion area of the desert locust comprises Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Tunisia (art. III).
- (b) Each member of the Commission undertakes to implement the preventive control strategy and to deal with plagues of the desert locust within its territory and thus to avoid or reduce agro-sylvo-pastoral damage to itself and to other States in the invasion area (art. IV).
- (c) The functions of the Commission cover joint action and assistance, information and coordination and cooperation (art. VII), and it meets regularly (art. VIII).
- (d) The procedure to address emergency situations is set out (art. IX).
- (e) An Executive Committee, comprising of locust experts of five members of the Commission, is established (art. XI).
- (f) FAO provides the Secretary and the staff of the Commission (art. XIII).
- (g) Each member of the Commission undertakes to contribute annually to the autonomous budget (art. XIV).

Membership

Open to Member States of FAO which constitute the region as defined in article 3 of the Agreement. The Commission may admit to its membership other Member States of FAO or Members of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Date of adoption	22. 11. 2000
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	25. 02. 2002
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Acceptance
Algeria	04.05.2001
Burkina Faso	22.08.2005
Chad	25.02.2002
Mali	09.07.2001
Niger	30.10.2001

Participant	Acceptance
Senegal	08.05.2001
Tunisia	06.02.2003

248. AMENDMENT TO THE CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT

Objectives

To clarify that the public that may participate in procedures under the Convention includes civil society and, in particular, nongovernmental organizations, and to allow States situated outside the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) region to become Parties to the Convention.

Summary of provisions

(a) The definition of the term “The Public”, for the purpose of the Convention, is amended to mean one or more natural or legal persons and, in accordance with national legislation or practice, their associations, organizations or groups.

(b) Any State, other than a State member of the UN/ECE or a State having consultative status with the UN/ECE, that is a Member of the United Nations may accede to the Convention upon approval by the Meeting of the Parties.

Membership

States members of the UN/ECE and States having consultative status with the UN/ECE, as well as other States that are Members of the United Nations.

Date of adoption	27.02.2001
Place of Adoption	Sofia, Bulgaria
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification/Acceptance	Date of Deposit
Germany	R	08.08.2002
Luxembourg	R	05.05.2003
Poland	At	20.07.2004

249. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR BUNKER OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE

Objectives

To establish uniform international rules and procedure for determining questions of liability and ensuring the provision of adequate, prompt and effective compensation for damage caused by pollution resulting from the escape or discharge of bunker oil from ships.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Convention applies exclusively to pollution damage caused in the territory, including the territorial sea, of a State Party and in the exclusive economic zone of a State Party, as well as to the preventive measures, wherever taken, to prevent or minimize such damage (art.2).

(b) For the purpose of the Convention, "pollution damage" means loss or damage caused outside the ship by contamination resulting from the escape or discharge of bunker oil from the ship, wherever such escape or discharge may occur, provided that compensation for impairment of the environment other than loss of profit from such impairment is limited to costs of reasonable measures of reinstatement actually undertaken or to be undertaken, and the costs of preventive measures and further loss or damage caused by preventive measures (art.1, para.9).

(c) The Convention sets out the provisions concerning liability of the shipowner (art.3), incidents involving two or more ships (art.5), limitation of liability (art.6), compulsory insurance or financial security (art.7), time limits concerning compensation (art.8), jurisdiction concerning compensation (art. 9) and enforcement (art.10).

Membership

Open to all States.

Date of adoption	23.03.2001
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force. It enters into force one year following the date on which 18 States, including 5 States each with ships whose combined gross tonnage is not less than 1 million, have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization.
Language	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization

(Status as of 31 December 2003)

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Jamaica	Ac	02.05.2003
Spain ¹⁶⁴	R	10.12.2003
Tonga	Ac	18.09.2003

¹⁶⁴ With a declaration.

250. CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FISHERY RESOURCES IN THE SOUTH-EAST ATLANTIC OCEAN

Objectives

To ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources in the Convention Area through the effective implementation of the Convention.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Contracting Parties are to adopt measures to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources covered by the Convention and apply the precautionary approach. The provisions relating to fishery resources are to be applied taking due account of the impact of fishing operations on ecologically related species such as seabirds, cetaceans, seals and marine turtles. Where necessary, conservation and management measures are to be adopted for species belonging to the same ecosystem as, or associated with or dependent upon, the harvested fishery resources. The Parties are to ensure that fishery practices and management measures take due account of the need to minimize harmful impacts on living marine resources as a whole, and to protect biological diversity in the marine environment. (art. 3)

(b) The South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organization is established, which comprises the Commission, the Compliance and Scientific Committees and the Secretariat. (art. 5)

(c) Each Contracting Party is a member of the Commission. The Commission identifies conservation and management needs, formulate and adopt conservation and management measures, and take other measures for the implementation of the Convention. The Commission is to apply the precautionary approach widely to conservation and management and exploitation of fishery resources in order to protect those resources and preserve the marine environment (arts. 6-7)

(d) Modalities of the operations of the Compliance and Scientific Committees and the Secretariat are provided for. (arts. 9-10)

(e) The budget of the Organization is to be adopted by the Commission. Each Contracting Party is to contribute to the budget. (art. 12)

(f) Each Contracting Party is to promptly implement the Convention and any conservation, management and other measures agreed by the Commission, to take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of such measures and to transmit to the Commission an annual statement of implementing and compliance measures. Each Contracting Party is to collect and exchange scientific, technical and statistical data concerning fisheries resources covered by the Convention and make such data available to the Organization. (art. 13)

(g) Each Contracting Party is to take measures to ensure that vessels flying its flag comply with the conservation, management and control measures envisaged under the Convention. A Port State takes measures designed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Convention, such as inspection of documents, fishing gear and catch on board fishing vessels. (arts. 14-15)

(h) The Contracting Parties, through the Commission, are to establish a system of observation, inspection, compliance and enforcement. (art. 16)

(i) Special requirements of developing States in the region are recognized. (art. 21)

Membership

Open to all States and regional economic integration organizations participating in the Conference on the South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organization held on 20 April 2001 and by all States and regional economic integration organizations whose vessels fish, or have fished in the Convention Area, for fishery resources covered by the Convention, in the four years preceding the adoption of the Convention.

Date of adoption	20. 04. 2001
Place of adoption	Windhoek, Namibia
Date of entry into force	13. 04. 2003
Languages	English, Portuguese
Depositary	Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R), Acceptance (At), Approval (Ap), Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Angola	20.04.2001		
European Community	20.04.2001	Ap	08.08.2002
Iceland	20.04.2001		
Namibia	20.04.2001	R	26.02.2002
Norway	20.04.2001	R	12.02.2003
Republic of Korea	20.04.2001		
South Africa	20.04.2001		
United Kingdom	20.04.2001		
United States of America	20.04.2001		

251. STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Objectives

To protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party is to prohibit and/or take the legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate its production, use, import and export of the chemicals listed in Annex A. Each Party is to restrict its production and use of the chemicals listed in Annex B. The provisions concerning certain exemptions are set out. Requirements for each Party to take regulatory actions regarding new and existing pesticides or industrial chemicals are provided for. (art. 3)

(b) A register is established for the purpose of identifying the Parties that have specific exemptions listed in Annex A or Annex B. (art. 4)

(c) Each Party is to take the measures necessary to reduce the total releases derived from anthropogenic sources of each of the chemicals listed in Annex C, with the goal of their continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination. (art. 5)

(d) Each Party is to take measure to reduce or eliminate releases from stockpiles and wastes. (art. 6)

(e) Each Party is to develop and endeavour to implement a plan for the implementation of its obligations under the Convention. The implementation plan is to be transmitted to the Conference if the Parties and reviewed and updated on a periodic basis. (art. 7)

(f) The procedures governing the listing of chemicals in Annexes A, B and C are set forth. (art. 8)

(g) Each Party is to facilitate the exchange of relevant information, provide the public with available information, raise awareness among policy and decision-makers and develop and implement educational and training programmes. Research, development, monitoring and cooperation pertaining to persistent organic pollutants are to be encouraged. (arts. 9-11)

(h) The Parties are to cooperate to provide timely and appropriate technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to assist them to develop and strengthen their capacity to implement their obligations under the Convention. (art. 12)

(i) Modalities of the provision of financial resources, including a mechanism for that purpose, are identified. The institutional structure of the Global Environment Facility is, on an interim basis, the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism. (arts. 13-14)

(j) Measures taken by Parties to implement the Convention are to be reported to the Conference of the Parties. The Conference of the Parties is to evaluate the effectiveness of the Convention, and to develop and approve procedures and institutional mechanisms to address non-compliance. (arts. 15-17)

(k) The Conference of the Parties and the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee as its subsidiary body are to be established. The secretariat functions for the Convention is to be performed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. (arts. 19-20)

(l) Annex A (Elimination) lists the following chemicals: Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex, Toxaphene, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). Annex B (Restriction) lists DDT. Annex C (Unintentional production) lists the following chemicals: Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF), Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB).

Membership

Open to all States and regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	22. 05. 2001
Place of adoption	Stockholm
Date of entry into force	17. 05. 2004
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Albania	05.12.2001	R	04.10.2004
Algeria	05.09.2001		
Antigua and Barbuda	23.05.2001	R	10.09.2003
Argentina	23.05.2001	R	25.01.2005
Armenia	23.05.2001	R	26.11.2003
Australia	23.05.2001	R	20.05.2004
Austria	23.05.2001	R	27.08.2002
Azerbaijan		Ac	13.01.2004
Bahamas	20.03.2002	R	03.10.2005
Bahrain	22.05.2002		
Bangladesh	23.05.2001		
Barbados		Ac	07.06.2004
Belarus		Ac	03.02.2004
Belgium	23.05.2001		
Belize	14.05.2002		
Benin	23.05.2001	R	05.01.2004
Bolivia	23.05.2001	R	03.06.2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.05.2001		
Botswana		Ac	28.10.2002

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Brazil	23.05.2001	R	16.06.2004
Brunei Darussalam	21.05.2002		
Bulgaria	23.05.2001	R	20.12.2004
Burkina Faso	23.05.2001	R	31.12.2004
Burundi	02.04.2002	R	02.08.2005
Cambodia	23.05.2001		
Cameroon	05.10.2001		
Canada	23.05.2001	R	23.05.2001
Central African Republic	09.05.2002		
Chad	16.05.2002	R	10.03.2004
Chile	23.05.2001	R	20.01.2005
China	23.05.2001	R	13.08.2004
Colombia	23.05.2001		
Comoros	23.05.2001		
Congo	04.12.2001		
Cook Islands		Ac	29.06.2004
Costa Rica	16.04.2002		
Côte d'Ivoire	23.05.2001	R	20.01.2004
Croatia	23.05.2001		
Cuba	23.05.2001		
Cyprus		Ac	07.03.2005
Czech Republic	23.05.2001	R	06.08.2002
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		Ac	26.08.2002
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Ac	23.03.2005

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Denmark	23.05.2001	R	17.12.2003
Djibouti	15.11.2001	R	11.03.2004
Dominica		Ac	08.03.2003
Dominican Republic	23.05.2001		
Ecuador	28.08.2001	R	07.06.2004
Egypt	17.05.2002	R	02.05.2003
El Salvador	30.06.2001		
Eritrea		Ac	10.03.2005
Ethiopia	17.05.2002	R	09.01.2003
European Community	23.05.2001	Ap	16.11.2004
Fiji	14.06.2001	R	20.06.2001
Finland	23.05.2001	At	03.09.2002
France	23.05.2001	Ap	17.02.2004
Gabon	21.05.2002		
Gambia	23.05.2001		
Georgia	23.05.2001		
Germany	23.05.2001	R	25.04.2002
Ghana	23.05.2001	R	30.05.2003
Greece	23.05.2001		
Guatemala	29.01.2002		
Guinea	23.05.2001		
Guinea-Bissau	24.04.2002		
Haiti	23.05.2001		
Honduras	17.05.2002	R	23.05.2005
Hungary	23.05.2001		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Iceland	23.05.2001	R	29.05.2002
India	14.05.2002		
Indonesia	23.05.2001		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23.05.2001		
Ireland	23.05.2001		
Israel	30.07.2001		
Italy	23.05.2001		
Jamaica	23.05.2001		
Japan		Ac	30.08.2002
Jordan	18.01.2002	R	08.11.2004
Kazakhstan	23.05.2001		
Kenya	23.05.2001	R	24.09.2004
Kiribati	04.04.2002	R	07.09.2004
Kuwait	23.05.2001		
Kyrgyzstan	16.05.2002		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	05.03.2002		
Latvia	23.05.2001	R	28.10.2004
Lebanon	23.05.2001	R	03.01.2003
Lesotho	23.01.2002	R	23.01.2002
Liberia		Ac	23.05.2002
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Ac	14.06.2005
Liechtenstein	23.05.2001	R	03.12.2004
Lithuania	17.05.2002		
Luxembourg	23.05.2001	R	07.02.2003

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Madagascar	24.09.2001	R	18.11.2005
Malawi	22.05.2002		
Malaysia	16.05.2002		
Mali	23.05.2001	R	05.09.2003
Malta	23.05.2001		
Marshall Islands		Ac	27.01.2003
Mauritania	08.08.2001	R	22.07.2005
Mauritius	23.05.2001	R	13.07.2004
Mexico	23.05.2001	R	10.02.2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)	31.07.2001	R	15.07.2005
Monaco	23.05.2001	R	20.10.2004
Mongolia	17.05.2002	R	30.04.2004
Morocco	23.05.2001	R	15.06.2004
Mozambique	23.05.2001	R	31.10.2005
Myanmar		Ac	19.04.2004
Namibia		Ac	24.06.2005
Nauru	09.05.2002	R	09.05.2002
Nepal	05.04.2002		
Netherlands	23.05.2001	At	28.01.2002
New Zealand	23.05.2001	R	24.09.2004
Nicaragua	23.05.2001	R	01.12.2005
Niger	12.10.2001		
Nigeria	23.05.2001	R	24.05.2004
Niue	12.03.2002	R	02.09.2005
Norway	23.05.2001	R	11.07.2002

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Oman	05.03.2002	R	19.01.2005
Pakistan	06.12.2001		
Palau	28.03.2002		
Panama	23.05.2001	R	05.03.2003
Papua New Guinea	23.05.2001	R	07.10.2003
Paraguay	12.10.2001	R	01.04.2004
Peru	23.05.2001	R	14.09.2005
Philippines	23.05.2001	R	27.02.2004
Poland	23.05.2001		
Portugal	23.05.2001	At	15.07.2004
Qatar		Ac	10.12.2004
Republic of Korea	04.10.2001		
Republic of Moldova	23.05.2001	R	07.04.2004
Romania	23.05.2001	R	28.10.2004
Russian Federation	22.05.2002		
Rwanda		Ac	05.06.2002
Saint Kitts and Nevis		Ac	21.05.2004
Saint Lucia		Ac	04.10.2002
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Ac	15.09.2005
Samoa	23.05.2001	R	04.02.2002
Sao Tome and Principe	03.04.2002		
Saudi Arabia	14.03.2002		
Senegal	23.05.2001	R	08.10.2003
Serbia and Montenegro	02.05.2002		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Seychelles	25.03.2002		
Sierra Leone		Ac	26.09.2003
Singapore	23.05.2001	R	24.05.2005
Slovakia	23.05.2001	R	05.08.2002
Slovenia	23.05.2001	R	04.05.2004
Solomon Islands		Ac	28.07.2004
South Africa	23.05.2001	R	04.09.2002
Spain	23.05.2001	R	28.05.2004
Sri Lanka	05.09.2001	R	22.12.2005
Sudan	23.05.2001		
Suriname	22.05.2002		
Sweden	23.05.2001	R	08.05.2002
Switzerland	23.05.2001	R	30.07.2003
Syrian Arab Republic	15.02.2002	R	05.08.2005
Tajikistan	21.05.2002		
Thailand	22.05.2002	R	31.01.2005
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23.05.2001	R	27.05.2004
Togo	23.05.2001	R	22.07.2004
Tonga	21.05.2002		
Trinidad and Tobago		Ac	13.12.2002
Tunisia	23.05.2001	R	17.06.2004
Turkey	23.05.2001		
Tuvalu		Ac	19.01.2004
Uganda		Ac	20.07.2004

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Ukraine	23.05.2001		
United Arab Emirates	23.05.2001	R	11.07.2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.12.2001	R	17.01.2005
United Republic of Tanzania	23.05.2001	R	30.04.2004
United States of America	23.05.2001		
Uruguay	23.05.2001	R	09.02.2004
Vanuatu	21.05.2001	R	16.09.2005
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	23.05.2001	R	19.04.2005
Viet Nam	23.05.2001	R	22.07.2002
Yemen	05.12.2001	R	09.01.2004
Zambia	23.05.2001		
Zimbabwe	23.05.2001		

Secretariat

United Nations Environment Programme
 11-13 Chemin des Anémones
 1219 Châtelaine
 Geneva, Switzerland
 Tel.: +4122 917 8191
 Fax: +4122 797 3460
 Email: ssc@pops.int
 Website: www.pops.int

252. AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS

Objectives

To achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for albatrosses and petrels.

Summary of provisions

- (a) The Parties are required to take measures, both individually and together, to achieve the objective of the Agreement. In implementing such measures, the Parties are required to widely apply the precautionary approach. (art. I)
- (b) The Parties are required to:
- (i) Conserve and where feasible and if appropriate, restore those habitats which are of importance to albatrosses and petrels;
 - (ii) Eliminate or control non-native species detrimental to albatrosses and petrels;
 - (iii) Develop and implement measures to prevent, remove, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects of activities that may influence the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels;
 - (iv) Initiate or support research into the effective conservation of albatrosses and petrels;
 - (v) Ensure the existence and appropriateness of training for, inter alia, the implementation of conservation measures;
 - (vi) Develop and maintain programmes to raise awareness and understanding of albatross and petrel conservation issues;
 - (vii) Exchange information and results from albatross and petrel, and other relevant, conservation programmes;
- (c) Support the implementation of the actions elaborated in the FAO International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries which complement the objectives of the Agreement. (art. III, para.1)
- (d) The Parties are to prohibit the deliberate taking of, or harmful interference with, albatrosses and petrels, their eggs, or their breeding sites. (art. III, para.2)
- (e) The Parties give priority to capacity-building, through funding, training, information and institutional support, for the implementation of the Agreement. (art. IV, para.2)
- (f) The Agreement also sets out the provisions concerning cooperation between Parties (art. V), Action Plan (art. VI and annex 2), and implementation and financing (art. VII).
- (g) The meeting of the Parties is the decision-making body of the Agreement (art. VIII), which establishes an Advisory Committee (art. IX). The functions of the Secretariat of the Agreement are defined (art. X).
- (h) The Agreement was developed under the auspices of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Membership

Open to any range State or regional economic integration organization.

Date of adoption	19.06.2001
Place of adoption	Canberra
Entry into force	01.02.2004
Language	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Australia

(Status as of November 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Argentina	19.01.2004	
Australia	19.06.2001	04.10.2001
Brazil	19.06.2001	
Chile	19.06.2001	
Ecuador	18.02.2003	18.02.2003
France	19.06.2001	28.06.2005
New Zealand	19.06.2001	01.11.2001
Peru	19.06.2001	17.05.2005
South Africa	06.11.2003	06.11.2003
Spain	30.04.2002	12.08.2003
United Kingdom	19.06.2001	02.04.2004

253. CONVENTION ON SAFETY AND HEALTH IN AGRICULTURE

Objectives

To set out standards for national laws and regulations concerning safety and health in agriculture as they relate to occupational safety and health.

Summary of provisions

- (a) The Convention requires Members of the International Labour Organization to formulate, carry out and periodically review a coherent national policy on safety and health in agriculture. The aim of such policy is to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, linked with, or occurring in the course of work, by eliminating, minimizing or controlling hazards in the agricultural working environment (art.4). For the purpose of this Convention the term “agriculture” covers agricultural and forestry activities carried out in agricultural undertakings (art. 1).
- (b) The Convention contains the provisions concerning sound management of chemicals. The competent authority of a Member is required to take measures, in accordance with national law and practice, to ensure that:
- (i) There is an appropriate national system or any other system approved by the competent authority establishing specific criteria for the importation, classification, packaging and labelling of chemicals used in agriculture and for their banning or restriction;
 - (ii) Those who produce, import, provide, sell, transfer, store or dispose of chemicals used in agriculture comply with national or other recognized safety and health standards, and provide adequate and appropriate information to the users in the appropriate official language or languages of the country and, on request, to the competent authority; and
 - (iii) There is a suitable system for the safe collection, recycling and disposal of chemical waste, obsolete chemicals and empty containers of chemicals so as to avoid their use for other purposes and to eliminate or minimize the risks to safety and health and to the environment (art.12).
- (c) National laws and regulations or the competent authority of a Member is required to ensure that there are preventive and protective measures for the use of chemicals and handling of chemical waste at the level of the undertaking, including the preparation, handling, application, storage and transportation of chemicals; agricultural activities leading to the dispersion of chemicals; the maintenance, repair and cleaning of equipment and containers for chemicals; and the disposal of empty containers and the treatment and disposal of chemical waste and obsolete chemicals (art.13).

Membership

Open to Members of the International Labour Organization.

Date of adoption	21.06.2001
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	20.09.2003
Language	English, French
Depositary	Director-General of the International Labour Organization

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Ratification
Finland	21.02.2003
Kyrgyzstan	11.05.2004

Participant	Ratification
Republic of Moldova	20.09.2002
Sao Tome and Principe	04.05.2005
Slovakia	14.06.2002
Sweden	09.06.2004
Uruguay	25.05.2005

254. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF HARMFUL ANTI-FOULING SYSTEMS ON SHIPS

Objectives

To reduce or eliminate adverse effect on the marine environment and human health caused by anti-fouling systems used on ships.

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party is to prohibit or restrict the application, re-application, installation, or use of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships (art.4, para.1). Organotin compounds which act as biocides in anti-fouling systems are to be controlled (Annex 1). For the purpose of the Convention, “anti-fouling system” means a coating, paint, surface treatment, or device that is used on a ship to control or prevent attachment of unwanted organisms (art.2, para.2).

(b) Each Party is to take measures to require that wastes from the application or removal of an anti-fouling system controlled in Annex 1 are collected, handled, treated and disposed of in a safe and environmentally sound manner to protect human health and the environment (art.5).

(c) The Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization oversees a process concerning a proposal on amendments to Annex 1 regarding controls on anti-fouling systems. The precautionary approach is made applicable in this process (art. 6).

(d) The Committee is to establish a technical group to review a comprehensive proposal, submitted by a Party, for amending Annex 1 (arts.6 and 7). The Committee is to decide whether to approve any proposal to amend Annex 1, taking into account technical group’s report (art. 6). Amendments to Annex 1, adopted by the Parties at the Committee, are to be communicated to the Parties for their acceptance (art. 16).

(e) The Convention sets out the provisions concerning scientific and technical research and monitoring (art.8), communication and exchange of information (art.9), survey and certification (art.10), inspection of ships and detection of violations (art.11), measures addressing violations (art.12), undue delay or detention of ships (art.13) and dispute settlement (art.14).

Membership

Open to all States.

Date of adoption	05.10.2001
Place of adoption	London
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force. It enters into force twelve months after the date on which no less than 25 States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 25 percent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant shipping, have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization.
Language	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish,
Depositary	Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization

(Status as of 31 December 2003)

Participant	Ratification (R) Accession (Ac) Signature (s)	Date of deposit of Instrument
Antigua and Barbuda	Ac	06.01.2003
Denmark	s	19.12.2002
Japan	Ac	08.07.2003
Latvia	Ac	09.12.2003
Nigeria	Ac	05.03.2003
Norway	Ac	05.12.2003
Sweden	R	10.12.2003

255. CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

Objectives

To ensure and strengthen the protection of underwater cultural heritage

Summary of provisions

(a) States Parties to cooperate in the protection of underwater cultural heritage, to preserve underwater cultural heritage for the benefit of humanity, and to take appropriate measures to protect underwater cultural heritage (art.2)

(b) Each State Party to use the best practicable means at its disposal to prevent or mitigate any adverse effects that might arise from activities under its jurisdiction incidentally affecting underwater cultural heritage. (art.5)

(c) States Parties are encouraged to enter into bilateral, regional or other multilateral agreements or develop existing agreements, for the preservation of underwater cultural heritage (art.6)

(d) Provisions are set out to address underwater cultural heritage in internal waters, archipelagic waters and territorial sea, and in the contiguous zone (arts. 7 and 8)

(e) A responsibility of all Parties to protect underwater cultural heritage in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf in conformity with this Convention, including through reporting and notification (art.9)

(f) Provisions governing procedures on protection of underwater cultural heritage in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf, and reporting and notification in the international seabed Area as defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (arts. 10-11)

(g) Provisions governing measures to prevent entry into their territory, the dealing in, or the possession of, underwater cultural heritage illicitly exported and/or recovered, where recovery was contrary to this Convention (art.14)

(h) Other provisions include those on measures relating to nationals and vessels (art.16), sanctions for violations of measures (art.17) and measures providing for the seizure of underwater cultural heritage in its territory that has been recovered in a manner not in conformity with the Convention (art.18), cooperation and information-sharing (art.19), measures to raise public awareness (art.20), training in underwater archaeology (art.21).

(i) In order to ensure the proper implementation of this Convention, States Parties shall establish competent authorities or reinforce the existing ones (art.22).

Membership

Open to all Member States of the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization.

Date of adoption	02.11.2001
Place of adoption	Paris
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force.
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Director-General of the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization

(Status as of 25 November 2005)

Participant	Date of Ratification
Bulgaria	06.10.2003
Croatia	01.12.2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	23.06.2005
Nigeria	21.10.2005
Panama	20.05.2003
Spain	06.06.2005

256. INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Objectives

The conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security.

Summary of provisions

(a) The objectives will be attained by closely linking the Treaty to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to the Convention on Biological Diversity (art.1.2)

(b) The scope of the Treaty relates to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (art.3)

(c) Contracting Parties are to take measures to promote an integrated approach to the exploration, conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and take steps to minimize or, if possible, eliminate threats to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. (art.5)

(d) Contracting Parties are to develop and maintain appropriate policy and legal measures that promote the sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. (art.6)

(e) Provisions governing national commitments and international cooperation, and technical assistance are set forth. (arts.7 and 8)

(f) Recognize the enormous contribution of the local and indigenous communities and farmers of all regions of the world for the conservation and development of plant genetic resources constituting the basis of food and agriculture production throughout the world, and set out provisions for each Contracting Party to take measure to protect and promote Farmers' Rights as they relate to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. (art.9)

(g) Establish a multilateral system, which is efficient, effective, and transparent, both to facilitate access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and to share, in a fair and equitable way, the benefits arising from the utilization of these resources, on a complementary and mutually reinforcing basis, and set out its modalities. (arts.10-13)

Contracting Parties to promote the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. (art.14)

(h) Provisions set forth to address ex situ collections of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, an international plant genetic resources networks, and cooperation in developing and strengthening the Global Information System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. (arts. 15-17)

(i) A funding strategy for the implementation of the Treaty is to be implemented. (art.18)

(j) Institutional arrangements for the Treaty are provided for. (arts. 19-20)

(k) Development of cooperative and effective procedures and operational mechanisms to promote compliance with the provisions of this Treaty is envisaged. (art.21)

Membership

Open to all Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and any States that are not Members of FAO but are Members of the United Nations, or any of its specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Date of adoption 03.11.2001
 Place of adoption Rome
 Date of entry into force 29.06.2004
 Languages Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
 Depository Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization
 of the United Nations

(Status as of 20 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Algeria		Ac	13.12.2002
Angola	10.06.2002		
Argentina	10.06.2002		
Australia	10.06.2002	R	12.12.2005
Austria	06.06.2002	R	04.11.2005
Bangladesh	17.10.2002	R	14.11.2003
Belgium	06.06.2002		
Bhutan	10.06.2002	R	02.09.2003
Brazil	10.06.2002		
Bulgaria		Ac	29.12.2004
Burkina Faso	09.11.2001		
Burundi	10.06.2002		
Cambodia	11.06.2002	At	11.06.2002
Cameroon	03.09.2002	R	19.12.2005
Canada	10.06.2002	R	10.06.2002
Cape Verde	16.10.2002		
Central African Republic	09.11.2001	R	04.08.2003
Chad	11.06.2002		
Chile	04.11.2002		
Colombia	30.10.2002		

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Congo, Republic of		Ac	14.09.2004
Cook Islands		Ac	02.12.2004
Costa Rica	10.06.2002		
Côte d'Ivoire	09.11.2001	R	25.06.2003
Cuba	11.10.2002	R	16.09.2004
Cyprus	12.06.2002	R	15.09.2003
Czech Republic		Ac	31.03.2004
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		Ac	16.07.2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Ac	05.06.2003
Dominican Republic	11.06.2002		
Denmark	06.06.2002	R	31.03.2004
Ecuador		Ac	07.05.2004
Egypt	29.08.2002	R	31.03.2004
El Salvador	10.06.2002	R	09.07.2003
Eritrea	10.06.2002	R	10.06.2002
Estonia		Ac	31.03.2004
Ethiopia	12.06.2002	R	18.06.2003
European Community	06.06.2002	Ap	31.03.2004
Finland	06.06.2002	R	31.03.2004
France	06.06.2002	Ap	11.07.2005
Gabon	10.06.2002		
Ghana	28.10.2002	R	28.10.2002
Germany	06.06.2002	R	31.03.2004
Greece	06.06.2002	R	31.03.2004
Guatemala	13.06.2002		

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Guinea	11.06.2002	Ap	11.06.2002
Haiti	09.11.2001		
Honduras		Ac	14.01.2004
Hungary		Ac	04.03.2004
India	10.06.2002	R	10.06.2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	04.11.2002		
Ireland	06.06.2002	R	31.03.2004
Italy	06.06.2002	R	18.05.2004
Jordan	09.11.2001	R	30.05.2002
Kenya		Ac	27.05.2003
Kiribati		Ac	13.12.2005
Kuwait		Ac	02.09.2003
Latvia		Ac	27.05.2004
Lebanon	04.11.2002	R	06.05.2004
Lesotho		Ac	21.11.2005
Liberia		Ac	25.11.2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Ac	12.04.2005
Lithuania		Ac	21.06.2005
Luxembourg	06.06.2002	R	31.03.2004
Madagascar	30.10.2002		
Malawi	10.06.2002	R	04.07.2002
Malaysia		Ac	05.05.2003
Mali	09.11.2001	R	05.05.2005
Malta	10.06.2002		
Marshall Islands	13.06.2002		

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Mauritania		Ac	11.02.2003
Mauritius		Ac	27.03.2003
Morocco	27.03.2002		
Myanmar		Ac	04.12.2002
Namibia	09.11.2001	R	07.10.2004
Netherlands	06.06.2002	At	18.11.2005
Nicaragua		Ac	22.11.2002
Niger	11.06.202	R	27.10.2004
Nigeria	10.06.2002		
Nigeria	10.06.2002		
Norway	12.06.2002	R	03.08.2004
Oman		Ac	14.07.2004
Pakistan		Ac	02.09.2003
Paraguay	24.10.2002	At	03.01.2003
Peru	08.10.2002	R	05.06.2003
Poland		Ac	07.02.2005
Portugal	06.06.2002	Ap	07.11.2005
Romania		Ac	31.05.2005
Saint Lucia		Ac	16.07.2003
Saudi Arabia		Ac	17.10.2005
Senegal	09.11.2001		
Serbia and Montenegro	01.10.2002		
Sierra Leone		Ac	20.11.2002
Spain	06.06.2002	R	31.03.2004
Sudan	10.06.2002	R	10.06.2002
Swaziland	10.06.2002		

Participant	Signature	Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Sweden	06.06.2002	R	31.03.2004
Switzerland	28.10.2002	R	22.11.2004
Syrian Arab Republic	13.06.2002	R	26.08.2003
Thailand	04.11.2002		
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10.06.2002		
Togo	04.11.2002		
Trinidad and Tobago		Ac	27.10.2004
Tunisia	10.06.2002	R	08.06.2004
Turkey	04.11.2002		
United Arab Emirates		Ac	16.02.2004
United Kingdom	06.06.2002	R	31.03.2004
United Republic of Tanzania		Ac	30.04.2004
United States of America	01.11.2002		
Uganda		Ac	25.03.2003
Uruguay	10.06.2002		
Venezuela	11.02.2002	R	17.05.2005
Zambia	04.11.2002		
Zimbabwe	30.10.2002	R	05.07.2005

257. CONVENTION FOR COOPERATION IN THE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE NORTH-EAST PACIFIC

Objectives

To establish a regional cooperation framework to encourage and facilitate the sustainable development of marine and coastal resources of the countries of the Northeast Pacific for the benefit of present and future generations of the region (art.1).

Summary of provisions

(a) The Convention applies to the maritime areas of the Northeast Pacific, defined in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (art.2).

(b) The Contracting Parties are required to adopt appropriate measures to prevent, reduce, control and avoid pollution of the marine and coastal environment of the Northeast Pacific, as well as other forms of deterioration that may affect these, and ensure sustainable environmental management of the marine and coastal areas and an effective development of their natural resources (art.5).

(c) The provisions concerning the following are set out: measures to prevent, reduce, control and remedy pollution and other forms of deterioration of the marine and coastal environment (art.6); erosion of coastal areas (art.7); cooperation in cases of pollution and other forms of environmental deterioration resulting from emergency situations (art.8); monitoring of pollution and other forms of environmental deterioration (art.9); integrated management and sustainable development of the marine and coastal environment (art.10); information exchange (art.11); scientific and technological information (art.12); liability and compensation (art.13).

(d) Meetings of the Contracting Parties are to be convened regularly to keep under continuous review the implementation of the Convention (art.15).

(e) The Contracting Parties are to designate an organization responsible for carrying out the functions of the Executive Secretariat of the Convention. UNEP is to carry out such functions until such designation is formalized (art.14).

Membership

Open for the signatories (Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama), as well as any other State. Open also to economic integration organizations that have been invited to become parties.

Date of adoption	18.02.2002
Place of adoption	Antigua, Guatemala
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Language	English, Spanish
Depositary	Guatemala

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Costa Rica	18.02.2002	
El Salvador	18.02.2002	
Guatemala	18.02.2002	
Honduras	18.02.2002	

Participant	Signature	Ratification
Nicaragua	18.02.2002	
Panama	18.02.2002	2003

Secretariat

Central American Commission for Maritime Transportation (COCATRAM)

Apartado Postal 2423,

Managua, Nicaragua

Tel.: +505 222 2754

Fax: +505 222 2759

E-mail: geinfrae@cocatram.org.ni

258. ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN NATIONS AGREEMENT ON TRANSBOUNDARY HAZE POLLUTION

Objectives

To prevent and monitor transboundary haze pollution as a result of land and/or forest fires which should be mitigated, through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international co-operation in the overall context of sustainable development (art.2).

Summary of provisions

(a) The Parties are to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination to prevent and monitor transboundary haze pollution as a result of land and/or forest fires which should be mitigated, including precautionary measures (art. 3, para.2 and 3).

(b) The Parties are expected to manage and use their natural resources, including forest and land resources, in an ecologically sound and sustainable manner (art.3, para.4)

(c) The Parties, in addressing transboundary haze pollution, are expected to involve, as appropriate, all stakeholders, including local communities, non-governmental organizations, farmers and private enterprises (art. 3, para.5)

(d) The Parties are to cooperate in developing and implementing measures to prevent and monitor transboundary haze pollution as a result of land and/or forest fires which should be mitigated, and to control sources of fires, including by the identification of fires, development of monitoring, assessment and early warning systems, exchange of information and technology, and the provision of mutual assistance. (art. 4, para.1)

(e) When the transboundary haze pollution originates from within their territories, the Parties are required to respond promptly to a request for relevant information or consultations sought by a State or States that are or may be affected by such transboundary haze pollution, with a view to minimising the consequences of the transboundary haze pollution (art.4. para.2).

(f) The Parties are required to take legislative, administrative and/or other measures to implement their obligations under this Agreement (art.4, para.3).

(g) The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution Control is established (art.5).

(h) The Agreement sets out the provisions concerning competent authorities and focal points (art.6), monitoring (art.7), assessment (art.8), prevention (art.9) and preparedness (art.10).

(i) The provisions are set out also to address national emergency response (art.11), joint emergency response through the provision of assistance (art.12), direction and control of assistance (art.13), exemptions and facilities in respect of the provision of assistance (art.14), and transit of personnel, equipment and materials in respect of the provision of assistance (art.15).

(j) The provisions concerning technical co-operation and scientific research are provided for (arts.16 and 17).

(k) The Agreement establishes its Conference of the Parties (art. 18), the secretariat (art.19) and the ASEAN Transboundary Haze Pollution Control Fund (art.20).

Membership

Open to the Member States of ASEAN.

Date of adoption	10.06.2002
Place of adoption	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Date of entry into force	25.11.2003
Language	English
Depositary	Secretary-General of ASEAN

(Status as of October 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification / Acceptance / Approval / Accession
Brunei Darussalam	10.06.2002	27.02.2003
Cambodia	10.06.2002	
Indonesia	10.06.2002	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10.06.2002	
Malaysia	10.06.2002	03.12.2002
Myanmar	10.06.2002	05.03.2003
Philippines	10.06.2002	
Singapore	10.06.2002	13.01.2003
Thailand	10.06.2002	10.09.2003
Viet Nam	10.06.2002	24.03.2003

259. PROTOCOL OF 2002 TO THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH CONVENTION, 1981

Objectives

To strengthen recording and notification procedures for occupational accidents and diseases and to promote the harmonization of recording and notification systems with the aim of identifying their causes and establishing preventive measures.

Summary of provisions

(a) The provisions are set out to address systems for the recording and notification of occupational accidents and diseases (arts.2-5).

(b) Each Party to the Protocol is to publish annually statistics concerning occupational accidents and diseases on the basis of the notifications and other available information (art.6).

Membership

Open to Members of the International Labour Organization.

Date of adoption	20. 06 2002
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	09. 02. 2005
Languages	English, French
Depositary	Director-General of the International Labour Office

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participants	Ratification
Albania	09.02.2004
El Salvador	22.07.2004
Finland	09.12.2003

260. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Objectives

To protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke by providing a framework for tobacco control measures to be implemented by the Parties at the national, regional and international levels in order to reduce continually and substantially the prevalence of tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke (art.3).

Summary of provisions

(a) The Convention, in part V, addresses the protection of the environment. In carrying out their obligations under the Convention, the Parties agree to have due regard to the protection of the environment and the health of persons in relation to the environment in respect of tobacco cultivation and manufacture within their respective territories (art.18).

(b) Parties recognize that scientific evidence has unequivocally established that exposure to tobacco smoke causes death, disease and disability (art. para.1). Each Party is required to adopt and implement in areas of existing national jurisdiction as determined by national law and actively promote at other jurisdictional levels the adoption and implementation of effective legislative, executive administrative and /or other measures, providing for protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, public places (art.8, para.2)

Membership

Open to all Members of the World Health Organization (WHO), any States that are not Members of WHO but are members of the United Nations and regional economic integration organizations.

Date of adoption	21. 05. 2003
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	27. 02. 2005
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Formal Confirmation (c) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Afghanistan	29.06.2004		
Albania	29.06.2004		
Algeria	20.06.2003		
Angola	29.06.2004		
Antigua and Barbuda	28.06.2004		
Argentina	25.09.2003		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Formal Confirmation (c) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Armenia		Ac	29.11.2004
Australia	05.12.2003	R	27.10.2004
Austria	28.08.2003	R	15.09.2005
Azerbaijan		Ac	01.11.2005
Bahamas	29.06.2004		
Bangladesh	16.06.2003	R	14.06.2004
Barbados	28.06.2004	R	03.11.2005
Belarus	17.06.2004	R	08.09.2005
Belgium	22.01.2004	R	01.11.2005
Belize	26.09.2003		
Benin	18.06.2004	R	03.11.2005
Bhutan	09.12.2003	R	23.08.2004
Bolivia	27.02.2004	R	15.09.2005
Botswana	16.06.2003	R	31.01.2005
Brazil	16.06.2003	R	03.11.2005
Brunei Darussalam	03.06.2004	R	03.06.2004
Bulgaria	22.12.2003	R	07.11.2005
Burkina Faso	22.12.2003		
Burundi	16.06.2003	R	22.11.2005
Cambodia	25.05.2004	R	15.11.2005
Cameroon	13.05.2004		
Canada	15.07.2003	R	26.11.2004
Cape Verde	17.02.2004	R	04.10.2005
Central African Republic	29.12.2003	R	07.11.2005
Chad	22.06.2004		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Formal Confirmation (c) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Chile	25.09.2003	R	13.06.2005
China ¹⁶⁵	10.11.2003	R	11.10.2005
Comoros	27.02.2004		
Congo	23.03.2004		
Cook Islands	14.05.2004	R	14.05.2004
Costa Rica	03.07.2003		
Cote d'Ivoire	24.07.2003		
Croatia	02.06.2004		
Cuba	29.06.2004		
Cyprus	24.05.2004	R	26.10.2005
Czech Republic	16.06.2003		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17.06.2003	R	27.04.2005
Democratic Republic of the Congo	28.06.2004	R	28.10.2005
Denmark ¹⁶⁶	16.06.2003	R	16.12.2004
Djibouti	13.05.2004	R	31.07.2005
Dominica	29.06.2004		
Ecuador	22.03.2004		
Egypt	17.06.2003	R	25.02.2005
El Salvador	18.03.2004		
Equatorial Guinea		Ac	17.09.2005
Estonia	08.06.2004	R	27.07.2005
Ethiopia	25.02.2004		
European Community	16.06.2003	C	30.06.2005

¹⁶⁵ Apply to the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao.

¹⁶⁶ Does not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Formal Confirmation (c) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Fiji	03.10.2003	R	03.10.2003
Finland	16.06.2003	R	24.01.2005
France	16.06.2003	Ap	19.10.2004
Gabon	22.08.2003		
Gambia	16.06.2003		
Georgia	20.02.2004		
Germany	24.10.2003	R	16.12.2004
Ghana	20.06.2003	R	29.11.2004
Greece	16.06.2003		
Grenada	29.06.2004		
Guatemala	25.09.2003	R	16.11.2005
Guinea	01.04.2004		
Guyana		Ac	15.09.2005
Haiti	23.07.2003		
Honduras	18.06.2004	R	16.02.2005
Hungary	16.06.2003	R	07.04.2004
Iceland	16.06.2003	R	14.06.2004
India	10.09.2003	R	05.02.2004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16.06.2003	R	06.11.2005
Iraq	29.06.2004		
Ireland	16.09.2003	R	07.11.2005
Israel	20.06.2003	R	24.08.2005
Italy	16.06.2003		
Jamaica	24.09.2003	R	07.07.2005
Japan	09.03.2004	At	08.06.2004

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Formal Confirmation (c) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Jordan	28.05.2004	R	19.08.2004
Kazakhstan	21.06.2004		
Kenya	25.06.2004	R	25.06.2004
Kiribati	27.04.2004	R	15.09.2005
Kuwait	16.06.2003		
Kyrgyzstan	18.02.2004		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	29.06.2004		
Latvia	10.05.2004	R	10.02.2005
Lebanon	04.03.2004	R	07.12.2005
Lesotho	23.06.2004	R	14.01.2005
Liberia	25.06.2004		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	18.06.2004	R	07.06.2005
Lithuania	22.09.2003	R	16.12.2004
Luxembourg	16.06.2003	R	30.06.2005
Madagascar	24.09.2003	R	22.09.2004
Malaysia	23.09.2003	R	16.09.2005
Maldives	17.05.2004	R	20.05.2004
Mali	23.09.2003	R	19.10.2005
Malta	16.06.2003	R	24.09.2003
Marshall Islands	16.06.2003	R	08.12.2004
Mauritania	24.06.2004	R	28.10.2005
Mauritius	17.06.2003	R	17.05.2004
Mexico	12.08.2003	R	28.05.2004
Micronesia (Federated States of)	28.06.2004	R	18.03.2005

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Formal Confirmation (c) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Mongolia	16.06.2003	R	27.01.2004
Morocco	16.04.2004		
Mozambique	18.06.2003		
Myanmar	23.10.2003	R	21.04.2004
Namibia	29.01.2004	R	07.11.2005
Nauru		Ac	29.06.2004
Nepal	03.12.2003		
Netherlands	16.06.2003	At	27.01.2005
New Zealand ¹⁶⁷	16.06.2003	R	27.01.2004
Nicaragua	07.06.2004		
Niger	28.06.2004	R	25.08.2005
Nigeria	28.06.2004	R	20.10.2005
Niue	18.06.2004	R	03.06.2005
Norway	16.06.2003	Ap	16.06.2003
Oman		Ac	09.03.2005
Pakistan	18.05.2004	R	03.11.2004
Palau	16.06.2003	R	12.02.2004
Panama	26.09.2003	R	16.08.2004
Papua New Guinea	22.06.2004		
Paraguay	16.06.2003		
Peru	21.04.2004	R	30.11.2004
Philippines	23.09.2003	R	06.06.2005
Poland	14.06.2004		
Portugal	09.01.2004	Ap	08.11.2005

¹⁶⁷ Not extended to Tokelau.

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Formal Confirmation (c) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Qatar	17.06.2003	R	23.07.2004
Republic of Korea	21.07.2003	R	16.05.2005
Republic of Moldova	29.06.2004		
Romania	25.06.2004		
Rwanda	02.06.2004	R	19.10.2005
Samoa	25.09.2003	R	03.11.2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	29.06.2004		
Saint Lucia	29.06.2004	R	07.11.2005
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14.06.2004		
San Marino	26.09.2003	R	07.07.2004
Sao Tome and Principe	18.06.2004		
Saudi Arabia	24.06.2004	R	09.05.2005
Senegal	19.06.2003	R	27.01.2005
Serbia and Montenegro	28.06.2004		
Seychelles	11.09.2003	R	12.11.2003
Singapore	29.12.2003	R	14.05.2004
Slovakia	19.12.2003	R	04.05.2005
Slovenia	25.09.2003	R	15.03.2005
Solomon Islands	18.06.2004	R	10.08.2004
South Africa	16.06.2003	R	19.04.2005
Spain	16.06.2003	R	11.01.2005
Sri Lanka	23.09.2003	R	11.11.2003
Sudan	10.06.2004	R	31.10.2005
Suriname	24.06.2004		
Swaziland	29.06.2004		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) / Acceptance (At) / Approval (Ap) / Formal Confirmation (c) / Accession (Ac)	Date of Deposit
Sweden	16.06.2003	R	07.07.2005
Switzerland	25.06.2004		
Syrian Arab Republic	11.07.2003	R	22.11.2004
Thailand	20.06.2003	R	08.11.2004
Timor-Leste	25.05.2004	R	22.12.2004
Togo	12.05.2004	R	15.11.2005
Tonga	25.09.2003	R	08.04.2005
Trinidad and Tobago	25.08.2003	R	19.08.2004
Tunisia	22.08.2003		
Turkey	28.04.2004	R	31.12.2004
Tuvalu	10.06.2004	R	26.09.2005
Uganda	05.03.2004		
Ukraine	25.06.2004		
United Arab Emirates	24.06.2004	R	07.11.2005
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16.06.2003	R	16.12.2004
United Republic of Tanzania	27.01.2004		
United States of America	10.05.2004		
Uruguay	19.06.2003	R	09.09.2004
Vanuatu	22.04.2004	R	16.09.2005
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	22.09.2003		
Viet Nam	03.09.2003	R	17.12.2004
Yemen	20.06.2003		

261. FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CARPATHIANS

Objectives

To pursue a comprehensive policy and to cooperate for the protection and sustainable development of the Carpathians with a view to, *inter alia*, improving quality of life, strengthening local economies and communities, and conservation of natural values and cultural heritage (art.2).

Summary of provisions

(a) The Convention applies to the Carpathian region to be defined by the Conference of the Parties (art.1).

(b) The following principles are set out in order to achieve the objectives (art.2, para.2): the precaution and prevention principles; the polluter pays principle; public participation and stakeholder involvement; transboundary cooperation; integrated planning and management of land and water resources; a programmatic approach; and the ecosystem approach.

(c) The Parties are to apply the approach of the integrated land resources management as defined in chapter 10 of Agenda 21 (art.3).

(d) The provisions concerning the following are set out: conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity (art.4); spatial planning (art.5); sustainable and integrated water/river basin management (art.6); sustainable agriculture and forestry (art.7); sustainable transport and infrastructure (art.8); sustainable tourism (art.9); industry and energy (art.10); cultural heritage and traditional knowledge (art.11); environmental assessment/information system, monitoring and early warning (art.12); awareness raising, education and public participation (art.13).

(e) The Conference of the Parties and the secretariat are established (arts. 14 and 15).

Membership

Open to the signatories (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Ukraine), as well as non-signatories.

Date of adoption	22.05.2003
Place of adoption	Kiev, Ukraine
Date of entry into force	04.01.2006
Language	English
Depositary	Government of Ukraine

(Status as of December 2005)

Participant	Signature	National Ratification, Accession, Acceptance or Approval	Deposit of Instrument of Ratification
Czech Republic	22.05.2003	13.06.2005	28.07.2005
Hungary	22.05.2003	21.05.2004	06.10.2005
Poland	25.11.2003		
Romania	22.05.2003		
Serbia and Montenegro	22.05.2003		

Participant	Signature	National Ratification, Accession, Acceptance or Approval	Deposit of Instrument of Ratification
Montenegro			
Slovak Republic	22.05.2003	03.03.2004	11.05.2004
Ukraine	22.05.2003	07.04.2004	11.05.2004

Secretariat

Vienna Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 500
A-1400 Vienna
Tel: (+43-1) 26060-5018/ 4545
Fax: (+43-1) 26060-6730
Email: unep@unvienna.org

262. AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (REVISED)

Objectives

To enhance environmental protection, to foster the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and to harmonize and coordinate policies in these fields with a view to achieving ecologically rational, economically sound and socially acceptable development policies and programmes (art. II).

Summary of provisions

The following principles are set out: the right of all peoples to a satisfactory environment favourable to their development; the duty of States, individually and collectively to ensure the enjoyment of the right to development; the duty of States to ensure that developmental and environmental needs are met in a sustainable, fair and equitable manner (art. III).

The Parties are required to adopt and implement all measures necessary to achieve the objectives of this Convention, in particular through preventive measures and the application of the precautionary principle, and with due regard to ethical and traditional value as well as scientific knowledge in the interest of present and future generations (art. IV).

The provisions of the Convention address the following areas: land and soil (art. VI), water (art. VII), vegetation cover (art. VIII), species and genetic diversity (art. IX), protected species (art. X), trade in specimens and products thereof (art. XI), conservation areas (art. XII), process and activities affecting the environment and natural resources (art. XIII), sustainable development and natural resources (art. XIV), military and hostile activities (art. XV), procedural rights (art. XVI), traditional rights of local communities and indigenous knowledge (art. XVII), research (art. XVIII), development and transfer of technology (art. XIX), capacity building, education and training (art. XX).

The provisions concerning the following are also set out: national authorities (art. XXI), cooperation (art. XXII), compliance (art. XXIII), liability (art. XXIV), and exceptions (art. XXV).

The Conference of the Parties and the Secretariat are established (arts. XXVI and XXVII).

Regarding the relationship with the 1968 Algiers Convention: between Parties which are bound by this Convention, only this Convention is to apply; the relationship between Parties to the original Convention and Parties to this Convention is to be governed by the provisions of the original Convention (art. XXXIV).

Membership

Open to Member States of the African Union.

Date of adoption	11.07.2003
Place of adoption	Maputo, Mozambique
Date of entry into force	-
Languages	Arabic, English, French, Portuguese
Depositary	Chairperson of the African Union

(Status as of December 2005)

Participant	1968 Convention		2003 Revised Convention	
	Signature	Ratification / adhesion	Signature	Deposit of the instrument of ratification / accession
Algeria	15.09.1968	24.05.1983		
Benin	15.09.1968		11.02.2004	
Botswana	15.09.1968			
Burkina Faso	19.09.1968	29.08.1969	26.02.2004	
Burundi	15.09.1968		03.12.2003	
Cameroon	15.09.1968	29.09.1978		
Central African Republic	15.09.1968	16.03.1970		
Chad	15.09.1968		06.12.2004	
Comoros	07.12.2004	18.03.2004	26.02.2004	16.04.2004
Congo	15.09.1968	29.04.1981	27.02.2004	
Côte d'Ivoire	15.09.1968	15.01.1969	27.02.2004	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15.09.1968	14.10.1976		
Djibouti		17.04.1978	18.12.2003	
Egypt	15.09.1968	16.03.1972		
Equatorial Guinea			30.01.2005	
Ethiopia	15.09.1968		01.06.2004	
Gabon	15.09.1968	18.11.1988		
Gambia	15.09.1968		24.12.2003	
Ghana	15.09.1968	17.05.1969	31.10.2003	
Guinea-Bissau			08.03.2005	
Guinea	15.09.1968		16.12.2003	
Kenya	15.09.1968	12.05.1969	17.12.2003	
Lesotho	15.09.1968		27.02.2004	05.11.2004

Participant	1968 Convention		2003 Revised Convention	
	Signature	Ratification / adhesion	Signature	Deposit of the instrument of ratification / accession
Liberia	15.09.1968	22.11.1978	16.02.2003	
Libya	15.09.1968		19.02.2004	
Madagascar	15.09.1968	23.09.1971		
Malawi		12.03.1973		
Mali	15.09.1968	20.06.1974	09.12.2003	03.02.2005
Mauritania	15.09.1968			
Mauritius	15.09.1968			
Morocco	15.09.1968	11.11.1977		
Mozambique		01.04.1981	04.02.2004	
Namibia			09.12.2003	
Niger	15.09.1968	27.01.1970	06.07.2004	
Nigeria	15.09.1968	07.05.1974	16.12.2003	
Rwanda		04.02.1980	19.12.2003	01.07.2004
Senegal	15.09.1968	24.02.1972	16.01.2004	
Seychelles		14.10.1977		
Sierra Leone			09.12.2003	
Somalia	15.09.1968			
Sudan	15.09.1968	30.10.1973		
Swaziland	15.09.1968	07.04.1969	07.12.2004	
Togo	15.09.1968	20.11.1974	30.12.2003	
Tunisia	15.09.1968	04.02.1977		
Uganda	15.09.1968	30.11.1977	18.12.2003	
United Republic of Tanzania	15.09.1968	15.11.1974	05.11.2003	
Zambia	15.09.1968	01.05.1972	03.08.2005	
Zimbabwe			18.11.2003	

Secretariat

African Union Headquarters
P.O. Box 3243
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
Tel: (251) 11 551 77 00
Fax: (251) 11 551 78 44
Website: www.africa-union.org
Email: general@africa-union.org

263. FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE CASPIAN SEA

Objectives

To protect the Caspian environment from all sources of pollution including the protection, preservation, restoration and sustainable and rational use of the biological resources of the Caspian Sea.

Summary of provisions

- (a) The Convention is applied to the marine environment of the Caspian Sea, taking into account its water level fluctuations, and pollution from land based sources (art.3).
- (b) The Contracting Parties are required to undertake the following (art. 4):
 - (i) Individually or jointly take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Caspian Sea;
 - (ii) Individually or jointly take all appropriate measures to protect, preserve and restore the environment of the Caspian Sea;
 - (iii) Use the resources of the Caspian Sea in such a way as not to cause harm to the marine environment of the Caspian Sea;
 - (iv) Cooperate with each other and with competent international organizations for the achievement of the objective of this Convention.
- (c) The Contracting Parties are guided by the precautionary principle, the “polluter pays” principle, and the principle of accessibility of information on the pollution of the marine environment of the Caspian Sea according to which the Contracting Parties provide each other with relevant information in the maximum possible amount (art.5).
- (d) The Convention sets out the provisions concerning measures to address pollution from land-based sources (art.7), seabed activities (art.8), vessels (art.9), dumping (art.10) and other human activities (art.11), as well as the provisions concerning the prevention of introduction, control and combating of invasive alien species (art. 12) and environmental emergencies (art.13).
- (e) The Convention sets out also the provisions concerning: protection, preservation, restoration and rational use of marine living resources (art.14); coastal zone management (art.15); Caspian Sea level fluctuation (art.16); environmental impact assessment (art.17); co-operation between the contracting parties (art.18); monitoring (art.19); research and development (art.20); and exchange of and access to information (art.21).
- (f) The Conference of the Parties and the Secretariat of the Convention are established (arts. 22 and 23). Each Contracting Party is to designate a national authority to coordinate the implementation of the Convention in its territory and under its jurisdiction (art. 26).

Membership

Open to the Caspian Littoral States (Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan).

Date of adoption	04.11.2003
Place of adoption	Tehran
Date of entry into force	Ninety days after the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by all the Caspian littoral states.
Language	Azerbaijani, English, Farsi, Russian, Kazakh, Turkmen
Depositary	Islamic Republic of Iran

Participant	Signature
Azerbaijan	04.11.2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	04.11.2003
Kazakhstan	04.11.2003
Russian Federation	04.11.2003
Turkmenistan	08.11.2003

264. EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS DURING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT (REVISED)

Objectives

To safeguard the welfare of animals during international transport.

Summary of provisions

- (a) The Convention applies to the international transport of all vertebrate animals (art.2).
- (b) Animals have to be transported in a way which safeguards their welfare, including health (art.4).
- (c) Transporters transporting animals for commercial purposes are to be registered and to be covered by an authorization valid for international transport by the competent authority of the Party in which the transporters are established (art.5).
- (d) The provisions are set out to address design and construction of means of transport or containers (art.6), preparation for transport (arts.7-11), loading and unloading (arts.12-15), transport practices (arts 16-25), and special provisions for transport by rail, road, water or air (arts.26-30).

Membership

Open for signature by the Member States of the Council of Europe and the European Community. Open for accession by non-Member States of the Council upon invitation by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

Date of adoption	06.11.2003
Place of adoption	Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
Date of entry into force	14.03.2006
Language	English and French
Depositary	Secretary-General of the Council of Europe

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Belgium	06.11.2003		
Bulgaria	23.03.2005		
Croatia	06.11.2003		
European Community	25.06.2004		
Finland	06.11.2003		
Germany	06.11.2003		
Greece	06.11.2003	13.09.2005	14.03.2006
Italy	06.11.2003		
Luxembourg	06.11.2003	02.05.2005	14.03.2006
Moldova	06.11.2003		
Norway	06.11.2003	02.03.2004	14.03.2006

Participant	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Romania	06.11.2003		
Sweden	06.11.2003	06.11.2003	14.03.2006
Switzerland	18.06.2004	23.09.2005	24.03.2006
Turkey	04.02.2004		
United Kingdom	06.11.2003		

**265. PROTOCOL ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR TO THE
CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE
USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE
DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE
INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS**

Objectives

To minimize the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war.

Summary of provisions

- (a) The protocol applies to explosive remnants of war on the land territory including internal waters of High Contracting Parties (art.1). For the purpose of the protocol, “explosive remnants of war” means unexploded ordnance and abandoned ordnance (art.2).
- (b) Each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict is required to bear the responsibilities with respect to all explosive remnants of war in territory under its control. After the cessation of active hostilities and as soon as feasible, each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict is required to mark and clear, remove or destroy remnants of war in affected territories under its control. (art. 3, paras.1 and 2)
- (c) After the cessation of active hostilities and as soon as feasible, each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict is to take the following measures in affected territories under its control to reduce the risks posed by explosive remnants of war (art. 3, para.3):
- (i) Survey and assess the threat posed by explosive remnants of war;
 - (ii) Assess and prioritize needs and practicability in terms of marking and clearance, removal or destruction;
 - (iii) Mark and clear, remove or destroy explosive remnants of war;
 - (iv) Take steps to mobilize resources to carry out these activities.
- (d) High Contracting Parties are to cooperate, where appropriate, both among themselves and with other states, relevant regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations on the provision of, inter alia, technical, financial, material and human resources assistance (art. 3, para.5).
- (e) High Contracting Parties and parties to an armed conflict are required to take all feasible precautions in the territory under their control affected by explosive remnants of war to protect the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war (art.5).
- (f) The protocol also sets out the provisions concerning recording, retaining and transmission of information (art. 4); provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organizations from the effects of explosive remnants of war (art.6); assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war (art.7); cooperation and assistance (art.8); generic preventive measures (art.9); consultations of High Contracting Parties (art.10); and compliance (art.11).
- (g) The Technical Annex, to be implemented on a voluntary basis, contains suggested best practice for achieving the objectives contained in articles 4, 5 and 9 of the protocol.

Membership

Open to all States.

Date of adoption	28.11.2003
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Language	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Consent to be bound
Bulgaria	08.12.2005
Croatia	07.02.2005
Denmark	28.06.2005
Finland	23.03.2005
Germany	03.03.2005
Holy See	13.12.2005
India	18.05.2005
Liberia	16.09.2005
Lithuania	29.09.2004
Luxembourg	13.06.2005
Netherlands	18.09.2005
Nicaragua	15.09.2005
Norway	08.12.2005
Sierra Leone	30.09.2004
Sweden	02.06.2004
Ukraine	17.05.2005

266. PROTOCOL ON STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT TO THE CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT

Objectives

To provide for a high level of protection of the environment (including health) by ensuring that environmental (including health) considerations are thoroughly taken into account in the development of plans and programmes; contributing to the consideration of environmental (including health) concerns in the preparation of policies and legislation; establishing clear, transparent and effective procedures for strategic environmental assessment; providing for public participation in strategic environmental assessment; and integrating these means environmental (including health) concerns into measures and instruments designed to further sustainable development (art.1).

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party is to ensure that a strategic environmental assessment is carried out for plans and programmes which are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry including mining, transport, regional development, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, and which set the framework for future development consent for projects listed in the annexes to the Protocol (art. 4, paras.1 and 2).

(b) Each Party is required to ensure that an environmental report concerning the likely significant environmental (including health) effects of implementing the plan or programme and its reasonable alternatives is prepared (art.7).

(c) Each Party is required to ensure early, timely and effective opportunities for public participation in the strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes; to ensure the timely public availability of the draft plan or programme and the environmental report; ensure that the public concerned has the opportunity to express its opinion on the draft plan or programme and the environmental report with a reasonable time frame (art.8).

(d) Provisions are set out to address consultations with environmental and health authorities (art.9) and transboundary consultations (art.10).

(e) Each Party is required to ensure that when a plan or programme is adopted, due account is taken of: the conclusions of the environmental report; the measures to prevent, reduce or mitigate the adverse effects identified in the environmental report; and the comments received during the consultation processes required by the Protocol (art.11). Significant environmental (including health) effects of the plans and programmes thus adopted are to be monitored (art.12).

(f) Each Party endeavours to ensure that environmental (including health) concerns are considered and integrated to the extent appropriate in the preparation of its proposals for policies and legislation that are likely to have significant effects on the environment, including health (art.13).

(g) The Meeting of the Parties to the Convention is to serve as the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol (art.14).

Membership

Open to States members of the UN/ECE, States having consultative status with the UN/ECE and regional economic integration organizations constituted by States members of the UN/ECE. Upon approval by the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, open to accession by other States that are Members of the United Nations.

Date of adoption	21.05.2003
Place of adoption	Kiev, Ukraine
Date of entry into force	Not yet in Force
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Albania	21.05.2003	R	02.12.2005
Armenia	21.05.2003		
Austria	21.05.2003		
Belgium	21.05.2003		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21.05.2003		
Bulgaria	21.05.2003		
Croatia	23.05.2003		
Cyprus	21.05.2003		
Czech Republic	21.05.2003	R	19.07.2005
Denmark	21.05.2003		
Estonia	21.05.2003		
European Community	21.05.2003		
Finland	21.05.2003	At	18.04.2005
France	21.05.2003		
Georgia	21.05.2003		
Germany	21.05.2003		
Greece	21.05.2003		
Hungary	21.05.2003		
Ireland	21.05.2003		
Italy	21.05.2003		
Latvia	21.05.2003		
Lithuania	21.05.2003		

Luxembourg	21.05.2003		
Netherlands	21.05.2003		
Norway	21.05.2003		
Poland	21.05.2003		
Portugal	21.05.2003		
Republic of Moldova	21.05.2003		
Romania	21.05.2003		
Serbia and Montenegro	21.05.2003		
Slovakia	19.12.2003		
Slovenia	22.05.2003		
Spain	21.05.2003		
Sweden	21.05.2003		
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21.05.2003		
Ukraine	21.05.2003		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21.05.2003		

**267. PROTOCOL ON CIVIL LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION FOR
DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS OF
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS ON TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS TO
THE 1992 CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF
TRANSBOUNDARY WATERCOURSES AND INTERNATIONAL
LAKES AND TO THE 1992 CONVENTION ON THE
TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS**

Objectives

To provide for a comprehensive regime for civil liability and for adequate and prompt compensation for damage caused by the transboundary effects of industrial accidents on transboundary waters (art.1)

Summary of provisions

(a) The Protocol applies to damage caused by the transboundary effects of an industrial accident on transboundary waters. It applies only to damage suffered in a Party other than the Party where the industrial accident has occurred (art.3).

(b) The operator is liable for the damage caused by an industrial accident (art.4, para.1). Related provisions concerning strict liability are provided for (art.4, paras.2-4).

(c) Any person is liable for damage caused or contributed to by his or her wrongful intentional, reckless or negligent acts or omissions, in accordance with the relevant rules of applicable domestic law (art.5).

(d) The operator is required to take all reasonable response measures following an industrial accident, subject to any requirement of applicable domestic laws and other relevant provisions of the Conventions (art.6, para.1).

(e) The provisions are set out also to address a right of recourse for a person liable under the Protocol (art.7), the requirement for the Parties to adopt measures to implement the Protocol (art.8), financial limits (art.9), time limit of liability (art.10), financial security (art.11), and international responsibility of States (art.12).

(f) The provisions concerning the procedures are set out to address the following: competent courts (art.13); arbitration (art.14); *lis pendens*- related actions (art.15); applicable law (art.16); relationship between the Protocol and the applicable domestic law (art.17); mutual recognition and enforcement of judgements and arbitral awards (art.18); relationship between the Protocol and bilateral, multilateral or regional liability agreements (art.19); relationship between the Protocol and the rules of the European Community on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgements (art. 20).

(g) A Meeting of the Parties is established (art.21). The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe (UN/ECE) is to carry out the secretariat functions (art.22).

(h) The annexes are set out to address the following: hazardous substances and their threshold quantities for the purpose of defining hazardous activities (annex I); limits of liability and minimum limits of financial securities (annex II); arbitration (annex III).

Membership

Open to States members of the UN/ECE as well as regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of the UN/ECE to which their member States have transferred competence over matters governed by the Protocol.

Date of adoption	21.05.2003
Place of adoption	Kiev, Ukraine
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Armenia	21.05.2003		
Austria	30.12.2003		
Belgium	21.05.2003		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21.05.2003		
Bulgaria	21.05.2003		
Cyprus	21.05.2003		
Denmark	21.05.2003		
Estonia	21.05.2003		
Finland	21.05.2003		
Georgia	21.05.2003		
Greece	21.05.2003		
Hungary	21.05.2003	R	25.06.2004
Latvia	21.05.2003		
Lithuania	21.05.2003		
Luxembourg	21.05.2003		
Monaco	21.05.2003		
Norway	21.05.2003		
Poland	13.06.2003		
Portugal	21.05.2003		
Republic of Moldova	21.05.2003		
Romania	21.05.2003		
Sweden	21.05.2003		
Ukraine	21.05.2003		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21.05.2003		

268. PROTOCOL ON POLLUTANT RELEASE AND TRANSFER REGISTERS

Objectives

To enhance public access to information through the establishment of coherent, integrated, nationwide pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs), which could facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making as well as contribute to the prevention and reduction of pollution of the environment (art.1).

Summary of provisions

(a) Each Party is required to take necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, and appropriate enforcement measures to implement the provisions of the Protocol (art.3, para.1).

(b) Each Party is required to take the necessary measures to require that employees of a facility and members of the public who report a violation by a facility of national laws implementing the Protocol to public authorities are not penalized, persecuted or harassed by that facility or public authorities for their actions in reporting the violation (art.3, para.3).

(c) Each Party is guided by the precautionary approach in the implementation of the Protocol (art.3, para.4).

(d) Each Party is to establish and maintain a publicly accessible national pollutant release and transfer register (art.4).

(e) The provisions concerning the following are set out: design and structure of the national pollutant release and transfer register (art.5); scope of the register (art.6); reporting requirements (art.7); reporting cycle (art.8); data collection and record keeping (art.9); quality assessment of the data in the register (art.10); public access to information (art.11); confidentiality of the information held on the register (art.12).

(f) Each Party is required to ensure appropriate opportunities for public participation in the development of its national pollutant release and transfer register within the framework of its national law (art.13, para.1).

(g) The provisions are also set out to address access to justice (art.14), capacity-building (art.15) and international cooperation (art.16).

(h) A Meeting of the Parties is established to keep under continuous review the implementation and development of the Protocol, whose sessions are to be held regularly (art.17).

(i) The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe is to carry out the secretariat functions for the Protocol (art.21).

(j) The Meeting of the Parties, at its first session, is to establish by consensus cooperative procedures and institutional arrangements of a non-judicial, non-adversarial and consultative nature to assess and promote compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and to address cases of non-compliance (art.22).

Membership

Open to all States which are members of the United Nations as well as regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of the United Nations to which their member States have transferred competence over matters governed by the Protocol.

Date of adoption	21.05.2003
Place of adoption	Kiev, Ukraine
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Spanish
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Armenia	21.05.2003		
Austria	21.05.2003		
Belgium	21.05.2003		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21.05.2003		
Bulgaria	21.05.2003		
Croatia	23.05.2003		
Cyprus	21.05.2003		
Czech Republic	21.05.2003		
Denmark	21.05.2003		
Estonia	21.05.2003		
European Community	21.05.2003		
Finland	21.05.2003		
France	21.05.2003		
Georgia	21.05.2003		
Germany	21.05.2003		
Greece	21.05.2003		
Hungary	21.05.2003		
Ireland	21.05.2003		
Italy	21.05.2003		
Latvia	21.05.2003		
Lithuania	21.05.2003		
Luxembourg	21.05.2003		
Netherlands	21.05.2003		
Norway	21.05.2003		

Participant	Signature	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Poland	21.05.2003		
Portugal	21.05.2003		
Republic of Moldova	21.05.2003		
Romania	21.05.2003		
Serbia and Montenegro	21.05.2003		
Slovenia	22.05.2003		
Spain	21.05.2003		
Sweden	21.05.2003		
Switzerland	21.05.2003		
Tajikistan	21.05.2003		
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21.05.2003		
Ukraine	21.05.2003		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21.05.2003		

269. AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST

Objectives

To establish an independent international fund to be known as "the Global Crop Diversity Trust", operating within the framework of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Summary of provisions

(a) The Global Crop Diversity Trust is established. The Trust is to operate in accordance with its Constitution set out in the annex as an integral part of the Agreement

(art.1). The dispute settlement procedure is provided for in the Agreement (art.2).

(b) The Constitution of the Global Crop Diversity Trust, in its article 2, states that the objective of the Trust is to ensure the long-term conservation and availability of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture with a view to achieving global food security and sustainable agriculture. In particular, the Trust is to:

- (i) Endeavour to safeguard collections of unique and valuable plant genetic resources for food and agriculture held *ex situ*, with priority being given to those that are plant genetic resources included in Annex I to the International Treaty or referred to in Article 15.1(b) of the International Treaty ;
- (ii) Promote an efficient goal-oriented, economically efficient and sustainable global system of *ex situ* conservation in accordance with the International Treaty and the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- (iii) Promote the regeneration, characterization, documentation and evaluation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the exchange of related information;
- (iv) Promote the availability of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- (v) Promote national and regional capacity building, including the training of key personnel, with respect to the above.

(c) The Constitution, in its article 3, states that the Trust will establish an endowment fund to provide grants to support the maintenance of eligible collections of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture that meet agreed standards of management and availability of the genetic resources, related information, knowledge and technologies, and to cover operating expenses and other expenses incidental thereto.

(d) The organs of the Trust are the Executive Board of Trustees, the Donors' Council, the Executive Secretary, and such technical panel or panels of experts or other arrangements as the Executive Board may establish.

Membership

Open to all Members of FAO and to any States that are not FAO Members but Members of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency

Date of adoption	01.04.2004
Place of adoption	Rome
Date of entry into force	21.10.2004
Languages	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Depositary	Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(Status as of 15 December 2005)

Participant	Definitive Signature	Signature "ad referendum"	Accession
Cambodia	06.05.2005		
Cameroon	14.02.2005		
Cape Verde	01.04.2004		
Colombia		21.10.2004	
Ecuador	07.10.2004		
Egypt	01.04.2004		
Ethiopia	09.07.2004		
Jordan	15.04.2004		
Mali	06.10.2004		
Mauritius	24.11.2004		
Morocco	21.06.2004		
Pakistan	23.05.2005		
Peru		23.08.2004	
Romania	22.06.2005		
Samoa	29.06.2004		
Serbia and Montenegro	24.11.2004		
Sweden	21.10.2004		
Syria	25.06.2004		
Togo	04.05.2004		
Tonga	23.08.2004		

270. AMENDMENT TO THE CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT

Objectives

To further strengthen the application of the Convention and improve synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements.

Summary of provisions

(a) Under a new provision (art.2, para.11), if the Party of origin (under whose jurisdiction a propose activity is envisaged to take place) intends to carry out a procedure for the purposes of determining the content of the environmental impact assessment documentation, the affected Party should to the extent appropriate be given the opportunity to participate in this procedure.

(b) Under a new provision entitled "Review of compliance" (art.14 bis), the Parties are required to review compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the basis of the compliance procedure, as a non-adversarial and assistance-oriented procedure adopted by the Meeting of the Parties.

(c) Appendix I of the Convention containing a list of activities that are likely to cause significant adverse transboundary impact is revised to update several items listed in the original appendix I and to add additional items including the following: works for the transfer of water resources between river basins; waste-water treatment plants; installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs; construction of overhead electrical power lines; and major installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms).

Membership

States members of the UN/ECE and States having consultative status with the UN/ECE, as well as other States that are Members of the United Nations.

Date of adoption	04.06.2004
Place of adoption	Cavtat, Croatia
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

No instrument of ratification/approval/acceptance deposited.

271. AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES 25 AND 26 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERCOURSES AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES

Objectives

To allow States situated outside of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) region to become Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.

Summary of provisions

Any State, which is not State Member of the UN/ECE or State having consultative status with the UN/ECE, that is a Member of the United Nations may accede to the Convention upon approval by the Meeting of the Parties (art. 25, new para.3).

Membership

Open to the Parties to the Convention.

Date of adoption	17.02.2004 (Adopted by the Parties to the Convention on 28.11.2003)
Place of adoption	Geneva
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

Participant	Instrument of Ratification (R) Acceptance (At) Approval (Ap) Accession (Ac)	Date of deposit
Hungary	At	20.06.2005
Poland	R	31.01.2005
Sweden	At	20.05.2004

272. AMENDMENT TO CONVENTION ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTER

Objectives

To further develop the application of the Convention to decisions on whether to permit the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms.

Summary of provisions

(a) A new article entitled "Public participation in decisions on the deliberate release into the environment and placing on the market of genetically modified organisms" has been set out (art.6 bis).

(b) Each Party is required to provide for early and effective information and public participation prior to making decisions on whether to permit the deliberate release into the environment and placing on the market of genetically modified organisms, in accordance with the modalities laid down in annex I bis (art.6 bis, para.1). Such requirement should be complementary and mutually supportive to the provisions of their national biosafety framework, consistent with the objectives of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (art.6bis, para.2).

(c) A new annex concerning the modalities referred to in article 6bis has been set out (annex I bis).

Membership

Open to the Parties to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matter.

Date of adoption	27.05.2005
Place of adoption	Almaty, Kazakhstan
Date of entry into force	Not yet in force
Languages	English, French, Russian
Depositary	The Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Status as of 30 December 2005)

No instrument of ratification/approval/acceptance deposited.