

The Convention was  
previously published as  
Miscellaneous No. 9 (1991)  
Cm 1558

LEGAL LIBRARY  
TERRORISM



Treaty Series No. 134 (2000)

# Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection

Montreal, 1 March 1991

[The United Kingdom instrument of ratification was  
deposited on 28 April 1997 and the Convention entered  
into force for the United Kingdom on 21 June 1998]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
December 2000*

**© Crown Copyright 2000**

The text in this document may be reproduced free of charge in any format or media without requiring specific permission. This is subject to the material not being used in a derogatory manner or in a misleading context. The source of the material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the document must be included when being reproduced as part of another publication or service.

Any enquiries relating to the copyright in this document should be addressed to HMSO, The Copyright Unit, St Clements House, 2-16 Colegate, Norwich NR3 1BQ. Fax: 01603 723000 or e-mail: [copyright@hmso.gov.uk](mailto:copyright@hmso.gov.uk)

# CONVENTION ON THE MARKING OF PLASTIC EXPLOSIVES FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETECTION

The States Parties to this Convention,

Conscious of the implications of acts of terrorism for international security;

Expressing deep concern regarding terrorist acts aimed at destruction of aircraft, other means of transportation and other targets;

Concerned that plastic explosives have been used for such terrorist acts;

Considering that the marking of such explosives for the purpose of detection would contribute significantly to the prevention of such unlawful acts;

Recognizing that for the purpose of deterring such unlawful acts there is an urgent need for an international instrument obliging States to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that plastic explosives are duly marked;

Considering United Nations Security Council Resolution 635 of 14 June 1989, and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/29 of 4 December 1989 urging the International Civil Aviation Organization to intensify its work on devising an international regime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection;

Bearing in mind Resolution A27-8 adopted unanimously by the 27th Session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization which endorsed with the highest and overriding priority the preparation of a new international instrument regarding the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for detection;

Noting with satisfaction the role played by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization in the preparation of the Convention as well as its willingness to assume functions related to its implementation;

Have agreed as follows:

## ARTICLE I

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. "Explosives" means explosive products, commonly known as "plastic explosives", including explosives in flexible or elastic sheet form, as described in the Technical Annex to this Convention.
2. "Detection agent" means a substance as described in the Technical Annex to this Convention which is introduced into an explosive to render it detectable.
3. "Marking" means introducing into an explosive a detection agent in accordance with the Technical Annex to this Convention.
4. "Manufacture" means any process, including reprocessing, that produces explosives.
5. "Duly authorized military devices" include, but are not restricted to, shells, bombs, projectiles, mines, missiles, rockets, shaped charges, grenades and perforators manufactured exclusively for military or police purposes according to the laws and regulations of the State Party concerned.

6. "Producer State" means any State in whose territory explosives are manufactured.

## ARTICLE II

Each State Party shall take the necessary and effective measures to prohibit and prevent the manufacture in its territory of unmarked explosives.

## ARTICLE III

1. Each State Party shall take the necessary and effective measures to prohibit and prevent the movement into or out of its territory of unmarked explosives.
2. The preceding paragraph shall not apply in respect of movements for purposes not inconsistent with the objectives of this Convention, by authorities of a State Party performing military or police functions, of unmarked explosives under the control of that State Party in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article IV.

## ARTICLE IV

1. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to exercise strict and effective control over the possession and transfer of possession of unmarked explosives which have been manufactured in or brought into its territory prior to the entry into force of this Convention in respect of that State, so as to prevent their diversion of use for purposes inconsistent with the objectives of this Convention.
2. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure that all stocks of those explosives referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article not held by its authorities performing military or police functions are destroyed or consumed for purposes not inconsistent with the objectives of this Convention, marked or rendered permanently ineffective, within a period of three years from the entry into force of this Convention in respect of that State.
3. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure that all stocks of those explosives referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article held by its authorities performing military or police functions and that are not incorporated as an integral part of duly authorized military devices are destroyed or consumed for purposes not inconsistent with the objectives of this Convention, marked or rendered permanently ineffective, within a period of fifteen years from the entry into force of this Convention in respect of that State.
4. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure the destruction, as soon as possible, in its territory of unmarked explosives which may be discovered therein and which are not referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Article, other than stocks of unmarked explosives held by its authorities performing military or police functions and incorporated as an integral part of duly authorized military devices at the date of the entry into force of this Convention in respect of that State.
5. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to exercise strict and effective control over the possession and transfer of possession of the explosives referred to in paragraph II of Part 1 of the Technical Annex to this Convention so as to prevent their diversion or use for purposes inconsistent with the objectives of this Convention.
6. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure the destruction, as soon as possible, in its territory of unmarked explosives manufactured since the coming into force of this Convention in respect of that State that are not incorporated as specified in paragraph II(d) of Part 1 of the Technical Annex to this Convention and of unmarked explosives which no longer fall within the scope of any other sub-paragraphs of the said paragraph II.

## ARTICLE V

1. There is established by this Convention an International Explosives Technical Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") consisting of not less than fifteen nor more than nineteen members appointed by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") from among persons nominated by States Parties to this Convention.
2. The members of the Commission shall be experts having direct and substantial experience in matters relating to the manufacture or detection of, or research in, explosives.
3. Members of the Commission shall serve for a period of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.
4. Sessions of the Commission shall be convened, at least once a year at the Headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization, or at such places and times as may be directed or approved by the Council.
5. The Commission shall adopt its rules of procedure, subject to the approval of the Council

## ARTICLE VI

1. The Commission shall evaluate technical developments relating to the manufacture, marking and detection of explosives.
2. The Commission, through the Council, shall report its findings to the States Parties and international organizations concerned.
3. Whenever necessary, the Commission shall make recommendations to the Council for amendments to the Technical Annex to this Convention. The Commission shall endeavour to take its decisions on such recommendations by consensus. In the absence of consensus the Commission shall take such decisions by a two-thirds majority vote of its members.
4. The Council may, on the recommendations of the Commission, propose to States Parties amendments to the Technical Annex to this Convention.

## ARTICLE VII

1. Any State Party may, within ninety days from the date of notification of a proposed amendment to the Technical Annex to this Convention, transmit to the Council its comments. The Council shall communicate these comments to the Commission as soon as possible for its consideration. The Council shall invite any State Party which comments on or objects to the proposed amendment to consult the Commission.
2. The Commission shall consider the views of States Parties made pursuant to the preceding paragraph and report to the Council. The Council, after consideration of the Commission's report, and taking into account the nature of the amendment and the comments of States Parties, including producer States, may propose the amendment to all States Parties for adoption.
3. If a proposed amendment has not been objected to by five or more States Parties by means of written notification to the Council within ninety days from the date of notification of the amendment by the Council, it shall be deemed to have been adopted, and shall enter into force one hundred and eighty days thereafter or after such other period as specified in the proposed amendment for States Parties not having expressly objected thereto.

4. States Parties having expressly objected to the proposed amendment may, subsequently, by means of the deposit of an instrument of acceptance or approval, express their consent to be bound by the provisions of the amendment.

5. If five or more States Parties have objected to the proposed amendment, the Council shall refer it to the Commission for further consideration.

6. If the proposed amendment has not been adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article, the Council may also convene a conference of all States Parties.

#### ARTICLE VIII

1. States Parties shall, if possible, transmit to the Council information that would assist the Commission in the discharge of its function under paragraph 1 of Article VI.

2. States Parties shall keep the Council informed of measures they have taken to implement the provisions of this Convention. The Council shall communicate such information to all States Parties and international organizations concerned.

#### ARTICLE IX

The Council shall, in co-operation with States Parties and international organizations concerned, take appropriate measures to facilitate the implementation of this Convention, including the provision of technical assistance and measures for the exchange of information relating to technical developments in the marking and detection of explosives.

#### ARTICLE X

The Technical Annex to this Convention shall form an integral part of this Convention.

#### ARTICLE XI

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiations shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by the preceding paragraph. The other States Parties shall not be bound by the preceding paragraph with respect to any State Party having made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party having made a reservation in accordance with the preceding paragraph may at any time withdraw this reservation by notification to the Depositary.

#### ARTICLE XII

Except as provided in Article XI no reservation may be made to this Convention.

#### ARTICLE XIII

1. This Convention shall be open for signature in Montreal on 1 March 1991 by States participating in the International Conference on Air Law held at Montreal from 12 February to 1 March 1991. After 1 March 1991 the Convention shall be open to all States for signature at the Headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal until it enters into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article. Any State which does not sign this Convention may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the International Aviation Organization, which is hereby designated the Depositary. When depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, each State shall declare whether or not it is a producer State.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the sixtieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary, provided that no fewer than five such States have declared pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article that they are producer States. Should thirty-five such instruments be deposited prior to the deposit of their instruments by five producer States, this Convention shall enter into force on the sixtieth day following the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the fifth producer State.

4. For other States, this Convention shall enter into force sixty days following the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

5. As soon as this Convention comes into force, it shall be registered by the Depositary pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and pursuant to Article 83 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation—(Chicago, 1944)<sup>1</sup>.

#### ARTICLE XIV

The Depositary shall promptly notify all signatories and States Parties of:

1. each signature of this Convention and date thereof;
2. each deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession and date thereof, giving special reference to whether the State has identified itself as a producer State;
3. the date of entry into force of this Convention;
4. the date of entry into force of any amendment to this Convention or its Technical Annex;
5. any denunciation made under Article XV; and
6. any declaration made under paragraph 2 of Article XI.

---

<sup>1</sup>Treaty Series No. 8 (1953) Cmd. 8742.

## ARTICLE XV

1. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Depositary.
2. Denunciation shall take effect one hundred and eighty days following the date on which notification is received by the Depositary.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their Governments, have signed this Convention.

Done at Montreal, this first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one, in one original, drawn up in five authentic texts in the English, French, Russian, Spanish and Arabic languages.

[HERE FOLLOW THE SIGNATURES]

## TECHNICAL ANNEX

### PART 1: DESCRIPTION OF EXPLOSIVES

- I. The explosives referred to in paragraph 1 of Article I of this Convention are those that:
  - (a) are formulated with one or more high explosives which in their pure form have a vapour pressure less than  $10^{-4}$  Pa at a temperature of 25°C;
  - (b) are formulated with a binder material; and
  - (c) are, as a mixture, malleable or flexible at normal room temperature.
- II. The following explosives, even though meeting the description of explosives in paragraph I of this Part, shall not be considered to be explosives as long as they continue to be held or used for the purposes specified below or remain incorporated as there specified, namely those explosives that:
  - (a) are manufactured, or held, in limited quantities solely for use in duly authorized research, development or testing of new or modified explosives;
  - (b) are manufactured, or held, in limited quantities solely for use in duly authorized training in explosives detection and/or development or testing of explosives detection equipment;
  - (c) are manufactured, or held, in limited quantities solely for duly authorized forensic science purposes; or
  - (d) are destined to be and are incorporated as an integral part of duly authorized military devices in the territory of the producer State within three years after the coming into force of this Convention in respect of that State. Such devices produced in this period of three years shall be deemed to be duly authorized military devices within paragraph 4 of Article IV of this Convention.
- III. In this Part:

“duly authorized” in paragraph II (a), (b) and (c) means permitted according to the laws and regulations of the State Party concerned; and

“high explosives” include but are not restricted to cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine (HMX), pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN) and cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX).



## PART 2: Detection Agents

A detection agent is any one of those substances set out in the following Table. Detection agents described in this Table are intended to be used to enhance the detectability of explosives by vapour detection means. In each case, the introduction of a detection agent into an explosive shall be done in such a manner as to achieve homogenous distribution in the finished product. The minimum concentration of a detection agent in the finished product at the time of manufacture shall be as shown in the said Table.

Table

<i>Name of detection agent</i>	<i>Molecular formula</i>	<i>Molecular weight</i>	<i>Minimum concentration</i>
Ethylene glycol dinitrate (EGDN)	$C_2H_4(NO_3)_2$	152	0.2% by mass
2,3-Dimethyl-2,3-dinitrobutane (DMNB)	$C_6H_{12}(NO_2)_2$	176	0.1% by mass
para-Mononitrotoluene (p-MNT)	$C_7H_7NO_2$	137	0.5% by mass
ortho-Mononitrotoluene (o-MNT)	$C_7H_7NO_2$	137	0.5% by mass

Any explosive which, as a result of its normal formulation, contains any of the designated detection agents at or above the required minimum concentration level shall be deemed to be marked.

## SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, EFFECTIVE DATES AND DECLARATIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Effective Date</i>
Afghanistan	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Algeria <sup>1*</sup>	Accession	14 Nov 1996	21 June 1998
Argentina <sup>2</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	07 May 1999
	Ratification	08 Mar 1999	
Austria <sup>3</sup>	Signature	16 Dec 1997	
	Ratification	31 May 1999	30 July 1999
Azerbaijan <sup>4</sup>	Accession	04 July 2000	02 Sept 2000
Bahrain <sup>5</sup>	Accession	30 Jan 1996	21 June 1998
Belarus	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Belgium	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Belize	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Bolivia	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Botswana <sup>6</sup>	Accession	19 Sep 2000	18 Nov 2000
Brazil <sup>7</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Bulgaria <sup>8</sup>	Signature	26 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	08 Sep 1999	07 Nov 1999
Cameroon <sup>9</sup>	Accession	03 Jun 1998	02 Aug 1998
Canada <sup>10</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	29 Nov 1996	21 June 1998
Chile <sup>11</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	02 Aug 2000	01 Oct 2000
Colombia	Signature	13 Dec 1991	
Costa Rica	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Cote d'Ivoire	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Czech Republic <sup>12,13</sup>	Succession	25 Mar 1993	21 June 1998
Denmark <sup>14,15</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	05 Oct 1998	04 Dec 1998
Ecuador <sup>16</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	15 Dec 1995	21 June 1998
Egypt <sup>17</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	19 July 1993	21 June 1998
El Salvador <sup>18</sup>	Accession	18 Feb 2000	18 Apr 2000
Eritrea <sup>19</sup>	Accession	01 Feb 1994	21 June 1998
Estonia <sup>20</sup>	Accession	05 Mar 1996	21 June 1998
Finland	Signature	25 Mar 1993	
France <sup>21</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	21 May 1997	21 June 1998
Gabon	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Gambia <sup>22</sup>	Accession	20 June 2000	19 Aug 2000
Georgia <sup>23</sup>	Accession	25 Apr 2000	24 June 2000
Germany <sup>24</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	17 Dec 1998	15 Feb 1999
Ghana <sup>25</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	22 Apr 1998	21 June 1998
Greece <sup>26</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	30 Oct 1995	21 June 1998
Guatemala <sup>27</sup>	Accession	26 Nov 1997	21 Jun 1998
Guinea	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Guinea-Bissau	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Honduras <sup>28</sup>	Signature	26 Mar 1991	
Hungary <sup>29</sup>	Signature	30 Oct 1992	
	Ratification	11 Jan 1994	21 June 1998
India <sup>30</sup>	Accession	16 Nov 1999	15 Jan 2000
Israel	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Japan <sup>31</sup>	Accession	26 Sep 1997	21 June 1998
Jordan <sup>32</sup>	Signature	17 Jul 1992	
	Ratification	23 May 1996	21 Jun 1998
Kazakhstan <sup>33</sup>	Accession	18 May 1995	21 Jun 1998
Kuwait <sup>34</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	

<i>State</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Effective Date</i>
	Ratification	18 Mar 1996	21 Jun 1998
Kyrgyzstan <sup>35</sup>	Accession	14 Jul 2000	12 Sep 2000
Latvia <sup>36</sup>	Accession	17 Aug 1999	16 Oct 1999
Lebanon <sup>37</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	26 Nov 1997	21 Jun 1998
Lithuania <sup>38</sup>	Accession	21 Nov 1996	21 Jun 1998
Madagascar	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Maldives <sup>39</sup>	Accession	22 Mar 1999	21 May 1999
Mali <sup>40</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	28 Sep 2000	27 Nov 2000
Malta <sup>41</sup>	Accession	15 Nov 1994	21 Jun 1998
Mauritius	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Mexico <sup>42</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	09 Apr 1992	21 Jun 1998
Monaco <sup>43</sup>	Accession	14 May 1998	13 Jul 1998
Mongolia <sup>44</sup>	Accession	22 Sep 1999	21 Nov 1999
Morocco <sup>45</sup>	Accession	26 May 1999	25 Jul 1999
Netherlands <sup>46</sup>	Signature	02 Aug 1991	
	Ratification	04 May 1998	03 Jul 1998
Nicaragua	Signature	06 Oct 1994	
Norway <sup>47</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	09 Jul 1992	21 Jun 1998
Pakistan	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Panama <sup>48</sup>	Accession	12 Apr 1996	21 Jun 1998
Peru <sup>49 50</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	07 Feb 1996	21 Jun 1998
Qatar <sup>51</sup>	Accession	09 Nov 1998	08 Jan 1999
Republic of Korea	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Republic of Moldova <sup>52</sup>	Accession	01 Dec 1997	21 Jun 1998
Romania <sup>53</sup>	Accession	21 Sep 1998	20 Nov 1998
Russian Federation	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Samoa <sup>54</sup>	Accession	09 Jul 1998	07 Sep 1998
Saudia Arabia <sup>55 56</sup>	Accession	11 Jul 1996	21 Jun 1998
Senegal	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Slovakia <sup>57 58</sup>	Succession	20 Mar 1995	21 Jun 1998
Slovenia <sup>59</sup>	Accession	05 Jun 2000	04 Aug 2000
South Africa <sup>60</sup>	Accession	01 Dec 1999	30 Jan 2000
Spain <sup>61</sup>	Signature	05 Apr 1993	
	Ratification	31 May 1994	21 Jun 1998
Sudan <sup>62</sup>	Accession	25 May 2000	24 Jul 2000
Sweden	Signature	13 Nov 1992	
Switzerland <sup>63</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	03 Apr 1995	21 Jun 1998
The Former Republic of Macedonia <sup>64</sup>	Accession	21 Sep 1998	20 Nov 1998
Togo	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
Tunisia <sup>65</sup>	Accession	28 May 1997	21 Jun 1998
Turkey <sup>66 67</sup>	Signature	07 May 1991	
	Ratification	14 Dec 1994	21 Jun 1998
Ukraine <sup>68</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	18 Mar 1999	17 May 1999
United Arab Emirates <sup>69</sup>	Accession	21 Dec 1992	21 Jun 1998
United Kingdom <sup>70 71 72 73</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	
	Ratification	28 Apr 1997	21 Jun 1998
United States <sup>74</sup>	Signature	01 Mar 1991	21 June 1996
	Ratification	09 Apr 1997	
Uzbekistan <sup>75</sup>	Accession	09 Jun 1999	08 Aug 1999
Zambia <sup>76</sup>	Accession	31 May 1995	21 Jun 1998

<sup>1</sup> Algeria

Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article XI, paragraph 1, of the convention.

\*Information pending as to whether a producer State or not.

<sup>2</sup> Argentina

Declaration: in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>3</sup> Austria

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>4</sup> Azerbaijan

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention that it is not a producer state.

<sup>5</sup> Bahrain

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention that it is not a producer state.

<sup>6</sup> Botswana

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention that it is not a producer state.

<sup>7</sup> Brazil

Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article XI, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

<sup>8</sup> Bulgaria

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>9</sup> Cameroon

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention that it is not a producer state.

<sup>10</sup> Canada

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>11</sup> Chile

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>12</sup> & <sup>13</sup> Czech Republic

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

By a Note date 8 March 1993, received on 25 March 1993, the Government of the Czech Republic informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor state created as a result of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound, as of 1 January 1993, by the Convention. The declaration made by the Former Czech and Slovak Republic in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, thereof continues in force for the Czech Republic.

<sup>14 & 15</sup> Denmark

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

The Government of Denmark made the following reservation at the time of ratification of the Convention: "Until later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands".

<sup>16</sup> Ecuador

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>17</sup> Egypt

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>18</sup> El Salvador

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>19</sup> Eritrea

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>20</sup> Estonia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>21</sup> France

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>22</sup> Gambia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>23</sup> Georgia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>24</sup> Germany

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>25</sup> Ghana

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>26</sup> Greece

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>27</sup> Guatemala

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>28</sup> Honduras

Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article XI, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

<sup>29</sup> Hungary

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>30</sup> India

Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article XI, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>31</sup> Japan

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>32</sup> Jordan

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>33</sup> Kazakhstan

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>34</sup> Kuwait

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>35</sup> Kyrgyzstan

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>36</sup> Latvia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>37</sup> Lebanon

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>38</sup> Lithuania

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>39</sup> Maldives

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>40</sup> Mali

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>41</sup> Malta

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>42</sup> Mexico

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>43</sup> Monaco

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>44</sup> Mongolia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>45</sup> Morocco

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>46</sup> Netherlands

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>47</sup> Norway

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>48</sup> Panama

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>49 & 50</sup> Peru

Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article XI, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>51</sup> Qatar

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>52</sup> Republic of Moldova

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>53</sup> Romania

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>54</sup> Samoa

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>55</sup> & <sup>56</sup> Saudi Arabia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

Reservation: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is not bound by Paragraph 1 of Article X1, except with an explicit declaration on its part and on its part and on a case by case basis.

<sup>57</sup> & <sup>58</sup> Slovakia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

By a Note dated 16 February 1995, received on 20 March 1995, the Government of the Slovak Republic informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor state, born from the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound, as of 1 January 1993, by the Convention. The declaration made by the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in accordance with Article X111, paragraph 2, thereof continues in force for the Slovak Republic.

<sup>59</sup> Slovenia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>60</sup> South Africa

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>61</sup> Spain

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>62</sup> Sudan

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>63</sup> Switzerland

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>64</sup> Macedonia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>66</sup> Tunisia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>66</sup> & <sup>67</sup> Turkey

Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article X1, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>68</sup> Ukraine

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.



<sup>69</sup> United Arab Emirates

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>70 71 72 73</sup> United Kingdom

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

Ratification by the United Kingdom was in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated 18 June 1997:

Statement issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated 18 June 1997:

“...in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the question of Hong Kong, signed on 19 December 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom will restore Hong Kong to the People’s Republic of China with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to have international responsibility for Hong Kong until that date. Therefore, from that date the Government of the United Kingdom will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Hong Kong.”

On 31 August 1999 the Government of the United Kingdom extended ratification of this Convention to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands and Montserrat, with effect from 30 October 1999.

<sup>74</sup> United States

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is a producer state.

<sup>75</sup> Uzbekistan

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.

<sup>76</sup> Zambia

Declaration, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it is not a producer state.













**The  
Stationery  
Office**

**Published by The Stationery Office Limited**  
and available from:

**The Stationery Office**

(Mail, telephone and fax orders only)

PO Box 29, Norwich NR3 1GN

General enquiries 0870 600 5522

Order through the Parliamentary Hotline *Lo-call* 0845 7 023474

Fax orders 0870 600 5533

Email [book.orders@theso.co.uk](mailto:book.orders@theso.co.uk)

Internet <http://www.ukstate.com>

**The Stationery Office Bookshops**

123 Kingsway, London WC2B 6PQ

020 7242 6393 Fax 020 7242 6394

68–69 Bull Street, Birmingham B4 6AD

0121 236 9696 Fax 0121 236 9699

33 Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ

0117 9264306 Fax 0117 9294515

9–21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS

0161 834 7201 Fax 0161 833 0634

16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD

028 9023 8451 Fax 028 9023 5401

The Stationery Office Oriel Bookshop

18–19 High Street, Cardiff CF1 2BZ

029 2039 5548 Fax 029 2038 4347

71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH3 9AZ

0870 606 5566 Fax 0870 606 5588

**Accredited Agents**

(See Yellow Pages)

and through good booksellers

ISBN 0-10-150182-X



9 780101 501828