

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE,
STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

18 September 1997

Preamble

The States Parties,

personnel
and
persons,
Determined to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-
mines, that kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and
defenceless civilians and especially children, obstruct economic development
reconstruction, inhibit the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced
and have other severe consequences for years after emplacement,

coordinated
throughout the
world, and to assure their destruction,
Believing it necessary to do their utmost to contribute in an efficient and
manner to face the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed

Wishing to do their utmost in providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation,
including the social and economic reintegration of mine victims,

Recognizing that a total ban of anti-personnel mines would also be an important
confidence-building measure,

Use of
Conventional
States
Welcoming the adoption of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the
Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to
the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain
Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have
Indiscriminate Effects, and calling for the early ratification of this Protocol by all
which have not yet done so,

binding
international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of
anti-personnel landmines,
Welcoming also United Nations General Assembly Resolution 51/45 S of
10 December 1996 urging all States to pursue vigorously an effective, legally-

stockpiling, Welcoming furthermore the measures taken over the past years, both unilaterally and multilaterally, aiming at prohibiting, restricting or suspending the use, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

as Stressing the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity

efforts evidenced by the call for a total ban of anti-personnel mines and recognizing the

Movement, to that end undertaken by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent

governmental the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and numerous other non- organizations around the world,

Declaration of Recalling the Ottawa Declaration of 5 October 1996 and the Brussels

and legally 27 June 1997 urging the international community to negotiate an international binding agreement prohibiting the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Convention, Emphasizing the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to this

universalization in and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its

Disarmament, all relevant fora including, inter alia, the United Nations, the Conference on

Convention on regional organizations, and groupings, and review conferences of the

May Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,

right of the Basing themselves on the principle of international humanitarian law that the

unlimited, parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not

projectiles on the principle that prohibits the employment in armed conflicts of weapons,

between and materials and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering and on the principle that a distinction must be made

civilians and combatants,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

General obligations

1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances:

a) To use anti-personnel mines;

anyone,

b) To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to

directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;

prohibited

c) To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity

to a State Party under this Convention.

personnel

2. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-

mines in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 2

Definitions

1. "Anti-personnel mine" means a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or

more

persons. Mines designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a vehicle as opposed to a person, that are equipped with anti-handling devices,

are not

considered anti-personnel mines as a result of being so equipped.

2. "Mine" means a munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground

or

other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle.

3. "Anti-handling device" means a device intended to protect a mine and which

is part of,

linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates when an

attempt is

made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.

4. "Transfer" involves, in addition to the physical movement of anti-personnel

mines into

or from national territory, the transfer of title to and control over the mines, but

does not

involve the transfer of territory containing emplaced anti-personnel mines.

suspected
5. "Mined area" means an area which is dangerous due to the presence or
presence of mines.

Article 3

Exceptions

transfer
1. Notwithstanding the general obligations under Article 1, the retention or
amount
of a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine
the
detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques is permitted. The
of such mines shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for
above-mentioned purposes.

permitted.
2. The transfer of anti-personnel mines for the purpose of destruction is

Article 4

Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

ensure
that are
after
Except as provided for in Article 3, each State Party undertakes to destroy or
the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines it owns or possesses, or
under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than four ye ars
the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

Article 5

Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas

personnel
later
1. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-
mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not
than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

jurisdiction or
and
2. Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its
control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced

under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed 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.

3. If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines referred to in paragraph 1 within that time period, it may submit a request to a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of such anti-personnel mines, for a period of up to ten years.

4. Each request shall contain:

a) The duration of the proposed extension;

b) A detailed explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension, including:

(i) The preparation and status of work conducted under national demining programs;

(ii) The financial and technical means available to the State Party for the destruction of all the anti-personnel mines; and

(iii) Circumstances which impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all the anti-personnel mines in mined areas;

c) The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of the extension; and

d) Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension.

5. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Review Conference shall, taking into consideration the factors contained in paragraph 4, assess the request and decide by a majority of votes of States Parties present and voting whether to grant the request for an extension period.

6. Such an extension may be renewed upon the submission of a new request in accordance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article. In

requesting a further extension period a State Party shall submit relevant additional information on what has been undertaken in the previous extension period pursuant to this Article.

Article 6

International cooperation and assistance

1. In fulfilling its obligations under this Convention each State Party has the right to seek and receive assistance, where feasible, from other States Parties to the extent possible.
2. Each State Party undertakes to facilitate and shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Convention. The States Parties shall not impose undue restrictions on the provision of mine clearance equipment and related technological information for humanitarian purposes.
3. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis.
4. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for mine clearance and related activities. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international or regional organizations or institutions, non-governmental organizations or institutions, or on a bilateral basis, or by contributing to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance, or other regional funds that deal with demining.
5. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines.
6. Each State Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations system, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.
7. States Parties may request the United Nations, regional organizations, other States

its
Parties or other competent intergovernmental or non-governmental fora to assist
authorities in the elaboration of a national demining program to determine, inter
alia:

- in
- a) The extent and scope of the anti-personnel mine problem;
 - b) The financial, technological and human resources that are required for the implementation of the program;
 - c) The estimated number of years necessary to destroy all anti-personnel mines mined areas under the jurisdiction or control of the concerned State Party;
 - d) Mine awareness activities to reduce the incidence of mine-related injuries or deaths;
 - e) Assistance to mine victims;
 - f) The relationship between the Government of the concerned State Party and the relevant governmental, inter-governmental or non-governmental entities that will work in the implementation of the program.

implementation
8. Each State Party giving and receiving assistance under the provisions of this Article shall cooperate with a view to ensuring the full and prompt
of agreed assistance programs.

Article 7

Transparency measures

1. Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party on:

- a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9;
- b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled;
- c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced;

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3;

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities;

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 , respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each

type

of anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4;

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may

facilitate

identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this

information

shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance; and

i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.

2. The information provided in accordance with this Article shall be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the last calendar year, and reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 April of each year.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit all such reports received to the States Parties.

Article 8

Facilitation and clarification of compliance

1. The States Parties agree to consult and cooperate with each other regarding the implementation of the provisions of this Convention, and to work together

in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance by States Parties with their obligations under this Convention.

2. If one or more States Parties wish to clarify and seek to resolve questions relating to compliance with the provisions of this Convention by another State

Party,

it may submit, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a Request

for

Clarification of that matter to that State Party. Such a request shall be accompanied by all appropriate information. Each State Party shall refrain from unfounded Requests for Clarification, care being taken to avoid abuse. A State

Party

that receives a Request for Clarification shall provide, through the Secretary-

General

of the United Nations, within 28 days to the requesting State Party all

information

which would assist in clarifying this matter.

3. If the requesting State Party does not receive a response through the Secretary-General of the United Nations within that time period, or deems the response to the Request for Clarification to be unsatisfactory, it may submit the matter through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the next Meeting of the States Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the submission, accompanied by all appropriate information pertaining to the Request for Clarification, to all States Parties. All such information shall be presented to the requested State Party which shall have the right to respond.

4. Pending the convening of any meeting of the States Parties, any of the States Parties concerned may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to exercise his or her good offices to facilitate the clarification

requested.

5. The requesting State Party may propose through the Secretary-General of the United Nations the convening of a Special Meeting of the States Parties to consider the matter. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall

thereupon

communicate this proposal and all information submitted by the States Parties concerned, to all States Parties with a request that they indicate whether they

favour

a Special Meeting of the States Parties, for the purpose of considering the

matter.

In the event that within 14 days from the date of such communication, at least

one-third

of the States Parties favours such a Special Meeting, the Secretary-General of

the

United Nations shall convene this Special Meeting of the States Parties within a

Parties.

further 14 days. A quorum for this Meeting shall consist of a majority of States

as

6. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties,

taking

the case may be, shall first determine whether to consider the matter further,

Meeting

into account all information submitted by the States Parties concerned. The

of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach a decision by consensus. If despite all efforts to that end no agreement has been reached, it shall take this decision by a majority of States Parties present and voting.

7. All States Parties shall cooperate fully with the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties in the fulfilment of its review of the matter, including any fact-finding missions that are authorized in accordance with paragraph 8.

8. If further clarification is required, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall authorize a fact-finding mission and decide on its mandate by a majority of States Parties present and voting. At any time the requested State Party may invite a fact-finding mission to its

territory.

Such a mission shall take place without a decision by a Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties to authorize such a mission. The mission, consisting of up to 9 experts, designated and approved in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10, may collect additional information on the spot or in other places directly related to the alleged compliance issue under the jurisdiction or control of the requested State Party.

9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare and update a list of the names, nationalities and other relevant data of qualified experts provided by States Parties and communicate it to all States Parties. Any expert included on this list shall be regarded as designated for all fact-finding missions unless a State Party declares its non-acceptance in writing. In the event of non-

acceptance,

the expert shall not participate in fact-finding missions on the territory or any

other

place under the jurisdiction or control of the objecting State Party, if the non-acceptance was declared prior to the appointment of the expert to such

missions.

10. Upon receiving a request from the Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, after consultations with the requested State Party, appoint the members of the

finding

mission, including its leader. Nationals of States Parties requesting the fact-

mission or directly affected by it shall not be appointed to the mission. The members of the fact-finding mission shall enjoy privileges and immunities under Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted on 13 February 1946.

11. Upon at least 72 hours notice, the members of the fact-finding mission shall arrive in the territory of the requested State Party at the earliest opportunity. The requested State Party shall take the necessary administrative measures to receive, transport and accommodate the mission, and shall be responsible for ensuring the security of the mission to the maximum extent possible while they are on territory under its control.

12. Without prejudice to the sovereignty of the requested State Party, the fact-finding mission may bring into the territory of the requested State Party the necessary equipment which shall be used exclusively for gathering information on the alleged compliance issue. Prior to its arrival, the mission will advise the requested State Party of the equipment that it intends to utilize in the course of its fact-finding mission.

13. The requested State Party shall make all efforts to ensure that the fact-finding mission is given the opportunity to speak with all relevant persons who may be able to provide information related to the alleged compliance issue.

compliance

14. The requested State Party shall grant access for the fact-finding mission to all areas and installations under its control where facts relevant to the

arrangements

issue could be expected to be collected. This shall be subject to any that the requested State Party considers necessary for:

a) The protection of sensitive equipment, information and areas;

b) The protection of any constitutional obligations the requested State Party may have with regard to proprietary rights, searches and seizures, or other constitutional rights; or

c) The physical protection and safety of the members of the fact-finding mission. In the event that the requested State Party makes such arrangements, it shall make every reasonable effort to demonstrate through alternative means its compliance with this Convention.

concerned

15. The fact-finding mission may remain in the territory of the State Party

for no more than 14 days, and at any particular site no more than 7 days, unless otherwise agreed.

of 16. All information provided in confidence and not related to the subject matter the fact-finding mission shall be treated on a confidential basis.

17. The fact-finding mission shall report, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties the results of its findings.

shall 18. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties find- finding mission, consider all relevant information, including the report submitted by the fact- compliance and may request the requested State Party to take measures to address the all issue within a specified period of time. The requested State Party shall report on measures taken in response to this request.

may 19. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties resolve the suggest to the States Parties concerned ways and means to further clarify or conformity matter under consideration, including the initiation of appropriate procedures in be due with international law. In circumstances where the issue at hand is determined to the States to circumstances beyond the control of the requested State Party, the Meeting of measures, Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may recommend appropriate including the use of cooperative measures referred to in Article 6.

shall 20. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties voting. make every effort to reach its decisions referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 by consensus, otherwise by a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and

Article 9

National implementation measures

any
or

Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons on territory under its jurisdiction or control.

Article 10

Settlement of disputes

dispute
Convention.
Parties.

1. The States Parties shall consult and cooperate with each other to settle any That may arise with regard to the application or the interpretation of this Convention. Each State Party may bring any such dispute before the Meeting of the States Parties.

dispute
calling
choice

2. The Meeting of the States Parties may contribute to the settlement of the by whatever means it deems appropriate, including offering its good offices, upon the States parties to a dispute to start the settlement procedure of their and recommending a time-limit for any agreed procedure.

facilitation

3. This Article is without prejudice to the provisions of this Convention on and clarification of compliance.

Article 11

Meetings of the States Parties

Convention;

1. The States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention, including:

- a) The operation and status of this Convention;
- b) Matters arising from the reports submitted under the provisions of this Convention;
- c) International cooperation and assistance in accordance with Article 6;
- d) The development of technologies to clear anti-personnel mines;

- e) Submissions of States Parties under Article 8; and
- f) Decisions relating to submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5.

General
Convention. The
Nations

2. The First Meeting of the States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations within one year after the entry into force of this Convention. The subsequent meetings shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations annually until the first Review Conference.

3. Under the conditions set out in Article 8, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a Special Meeting of the States Parties.

accordance

4. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend these meetings as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 12

Review Conferences

1. A Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years after the entry into force of this Convention. Further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties, provided that the interval between Review Conferences shall in no case be less than five years. All States Parties to this Convention shall be invited to each Review Conference.

2. The purpose of the Review Conference shall be:

- a) To review the operation and status of this Convention;
- b) To consider the need for and the interval between further Meetings of the States Parties referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 11;
- c) To take decisions on submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5; and
- d) To adopt, if necessary, in its final report conclusions related to the implementation of this Convention.

3. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Review Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 13

Amendments

1. At any time after the entry into force of this Convention any State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Any proposal for an amendment shall be communicated to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all States Parties

and

shall seek their views on whether an Amendment Conference should be convened to consider the proposal. If a majority of the States Parties notify the Depositary no later than 30 days after its circulation that they support further consideration of the proposal, the Depositary shall convene an Amendment Conference to which all States Parties shall be invited.

2. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental Organizations may be invited to attend each Amendment Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

3. The Amendment Conference shall be held immediately following a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference unless a majority of the States Parties request that it be held earlier.

4. Any amendment to this Convention shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the States Parties present and voting at the Amendment

Conference.

The Depositary shall communicate any amendment so adopted to the States

Parties.

5. An amendment to this Convention shall enter into force for all States Parties to this Convention which have accepted it, upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article 14

Costs

1. The costs of the Meetings of the States Parties, the Special Meetings of the States Parties, the Review Conferences and the Amendment Conferences shall be borne by the States Parties and States not parties to this Convention participating therein, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

2. The costs incurred by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under Articles 7 and 8 and the costs of any fact-finding mission shall be borne by the States Parties in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

Article 15

Signature

This Convention, done at Oslo, Norway, on 18 September 1997, shall be open for signature at Ottawa, Canada, by all States from 3 December 1997 until 4 December 1997, and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 December 1997 until its entry into force.

Article 16

Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

1. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval of the Signatories.

2. It shall be open for accession by any State which has not signed the Convention.

3. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

Article 17

Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the month in which the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited.

2. For any State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of the deposit of the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance,

approval or accession.

Article 18

Provisional application

Any State may at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it will apply provisionally paragraph 1 of Article 1 of this Convention pending its entry into force.

Article 19

Reservations

The Articles of this Convention shall not be subject to reservations.

Article 20

Duration and withdrawal

1. This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.
2. Each State Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Convention. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties, to the Depositary and to the United Nations Security Council. Such instrument of withdrawal shall include a full explanation of the reasons motivating this withdrawal.
3. Such withdrawal shall only take effect six months after the receipt of the instrument of withdrawal by the Depositary. If, however, on the expiry of that six-month period, the withdrawing State Party is engaged in an armed conflict, the withdrawal shall not take effect before the end of the armed conflict.
4. The withdrawal of a State Party from this Convention shall not in any way affect the duty of States to continue fulfilling the obligations assumed under any relevant rules of international law.

Article 21

Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depository of this Convention.

Article 22

Authentic texts

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.