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AD HOC COMMITTEE OF LEGAL ADVISERS ON PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
(CAHDI)

18TH meeting
Strasbourg, *Palais de l'Europe*, Room 9
7-8 September 1999

EXAMINATION OF CONVENTIONS IN THE AREA COVERED BY THE CAHDI:
EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE ABOLITION OF LEGALISATION OF DOCUMENTS
EXECUTED BY DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OR CONSULAR OFFICERS
(European Treaty Series No. 63)

Secretariat Memorandum
prepared up by the Directorate of Legal Affairs

Foreword

1. At its 15th meeting (Strasbourg, 3-4 March 1998), the CAHDI decided, following proposals made by the delegation of the Russian Federation, to include discussion of the legal instruments relating to its area of work on its agenda.
2. At its 16th meeting (Paris, 17-18 September 1998), it examined the European Convention on State Immunity (European Treaty Series No. 74) (see document CAHDI (98) 14). At its 17th meeting (Vienna, 8-9 March 1999), it considered the European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes (ETS No. 23) and decided to examine the European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents Executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers (ETS No.63) at its 18th meeting (Strasbourg, 7-8 September 1999).
3. This document presents the last-named convention, covering the context in which it was drawn up, the preparatory work and its aims and objectives, and evaluating its effectiveness. It is intended to serve as a basis for discussion of the Convention by the CAHDI.
4. The text of the Convention is reproduced in Appendix 1, reservations and declarations in Appendix 2, and the state of signatures and ratifications in Appendix 3. A comparative table, showing signatures and ratifications by Council of Europe member States of the various international conventions relating to the abolition of legalisation requirements, is also included.

Action required

The members of the CAHDI are invited to hold an exchange of views on the practical importance of the European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents Executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers and to prepare a report for the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

**EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE ABOLITION OF LEGALISATION OF DOCUMENTS
EXECUTED BY DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OR CONSULAR OFFICERS**

(London, 7.VI.1968)

I. Background

The Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents, which was concluded at The Hague on 5 October 1961 ("the Hague Convention"), does not cover documents prepared by diplomatic or consular officials.

Its first article states that it "shall apply to public documents which have been executed in the territory of one Contracting State and which have to be produced in the territory of another Contracting State".

The following are the public documents to which the Hague Convention applies:

- a) *documents emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts or tribunals of the State, including those emanating from a public prosecutor, a clerk of a court or a process-server ("huissier de justice");*
- b) *administrative documents;*
- c) *notarial acts;*
- d) *official certificates which are placed on documents signed by persons in their private capacity, such as official certificates recording the registration of a document or the fact that it was in existence on a certain date and official and notarial authentications of signatures.*

However, the Hague Convention does not apply *to documents executed by diplomatic or consular agents, or to administrative documents dealing directly with commercial or customs operations.*

This was why the Committee of Ministers decided that the Council of Europe might usefully prepare – "with a view to facilitating inter-European relations" – a convention abolishing the legalisation of documents drawn up by diplomatic or consular officials.

Abolishing all legalisation requirements was preferred to simplifying the existing legalisation system, since the Council of Europe context lent itself to this step.

This was because relations between States, and between their diplomatic or consular officials, were becoming steadily closer, on the basis of mutual trust – itself one of the underlying principles necessary to the abolition of legalisation requirements. Abolition fitted in particularly well with preparation of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and their Protocols.

The European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents Executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers ("the Convention") was concluded in London on 7 June 1967, and opened for signing by Council of Europe member States on 11 December 1967.

Abolishing legalisation helps to strengthen the ties between States by making it possible to use foreign documents in the same way as those issued by national authorities.

Furthermore, any attempt to simplify the legalisation procedure which did not - like that considered by the Hague negotiators - involve a whole series of formalities, would inevitably point the way to straightforward abolition.

It should be noted that the Convention applies only to documents drawn up by diplomatic or consular officials, as defined in the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations of 24 April 1963 and the European Convention on Consular Functions of 11 December 1967.

All other documents, with a reservation in respect of administrative documents dealing directly with commercial or customs operations, are covered by the Hague Convention abolishing the legalisation requirement for foreign public documents.

The European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents Executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers was thus designed to complement the 1961 Hague Convention, pursuing the aim of closer ties between States, based on mutual trust, even more vigorously.

Its preparation also formed part of a wider trend towards simplifying inter-European relations and procedures for the use of foreign documents on the same basis as domestic ones. Indeed, it was hoped that abolishing the legalisation of documents drawn up by foreign diplomatic or consular officials would lead to the abolition of all further formalities of a similar nature still required by certain States in respect of documents drawn up by their own diplomatic or consular officials.

It should also be noted that, at European Union level, a *Convention on the abolition of legalisation of documents in the member States of the European Communities* was signed in Brussels on 25 May 1987. Unlike the Hague Convention, this covers documents drawn up by diplomatic or consular officials.

II. European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents Executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers: provisions and machinery

It should be noted, first of all, that the Convention makes no distinction between documents drawn up by *career* consuls and those drawn up by *honorary* consuls, whose functions may be limited by some countries, but who are still empowered to draw up certain documents, which require recognition in the same way as documents drawn up by career consuls. In fact, neither international law nor the Vienna Convention on consular relations of 24 April 1963 makes any distinction between the two types of consul, except in respect of privileges and immunities. In any case, any dispute over the validity of a document drawn up by an honorary consul would in no way affect the question of its authenticity.

A. Definitions

Article 1 of the Convention gives a fairly narrow definition of legalisation, comprising only elements expressly mentioned in that article: "the formality used to certify the authenticity of the signature on a document, the capacity in which the person signing such a document has acted and, where appropriate, the identity of the seal or stamp which such a document bears". Contrary to the practice followed by some States, it does not refer to the competence of the person signing or the document's validity.

Adopting the Hague Convention's terminology (Article 2), the Convention uses the French words "*véracité*" and "*identité*"¹ for the signature and seal respectively, instead of "*authenticité*", which is often used to define the specific probative value of certain documents and might therefore cause confusion.

Several types of document, such as those which are simply initialled or carry stamped signatures (not hand-written, but mechanically reproduced) are not therefore covered, while others, such as those which carry a seal or stamp (initialled or not) instead of a signature, are. In this latter respect, the Council text follows the Hague Convention, since the concept of legalisation extends to the formality by which the identity of the seal or stamp is attested.

¹ The English text of the Hague Convention uses the words "authenticity" and "identity" respectively.

B. Scope

It should be noted that the Convention applies without distinctions to all documents drawn up by diplomatic or consular officials.

These documents are too diverse to be listed in the text, but they include documents drawn up by these officials when acting as notaries or civil registrars, as well as any other administrative documents which they are required to draw up in discharging their official functions, as defined in Article 5 of the Vienna Convention on consular relations.

This means that the Convention applies to formal statements and certificates, which are not regarded as public documents in the strict sense in the law of certain States.

Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Convention defines the documents covered by paragraph 1. These include official certificates, such as those recording the registration of documents or the fact of their existence on a certain date, and authentications of signatures, appended by diplomatic or consular officials to documents other than those covered by paragraph 1.

However, the abolition of legalisation applies only to these official certificates, and not to the documents themselves, most of which are drawn up by private persons. It should be noted that the list of official certificates is not exhaustive.

Three situations, and so three types of document, fall within the Convention's scope, as defined in Article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of the text:

- documents which have to be produced in the national territory of a Contracting Party and which have been drawn up in that territory by a diplomatic or consular official of another Contracting Party;
- documents which have to be produced in the national territory of a Contracting Party and which have been drawn up in the territory of any state (including a state which is not a party to the Convention) by a diplomatic or consular official of another Contracting Party;
- documents which have to be produced in the territory of a third state (not a party to the Convention) for the diplomatic or consular officials of a Contracting Party and which have been drawn up by a diplomatic or consular official of another Contracting Party;

Application of the text does not, however, have the effect of substituting the competence of a diplomatic or consular official in one Contracting Party for that of a diplomatic agent or consular official in another Contracting Party when a public document drawn up by the authorities of a third state (not party to the Convention) is legalised.

C. Implications and commitments

These provisions clearly imply that contracting States are to take certain measures, the most obvious being to exempt the documents referred to in Article 2 from all legalisation formalities.

They also imply that they will take steps to ensure that their authorities, and particularly their foreign ministries, reject all requests for legalisation of diplomatic or consular documents, when such requests are not justified under the Convention.

Similarly, as a corollary of abolishing legalisation, the Convention provides that contracting States are to set up national systems to verify the authenticity of documents, whenever this is necessary – for example, when a signature's authenticity is disputed.

Although each state is free to establish the verification system which it considers best suited to its requirements and to its administrative and legal system, the Convention stipulates that no taxes or expenses should be payable.

The Convention does not indicate how requests for verification are to be transmitted between contracting States, but the central authorities in each must clearly screen them in advance to

ensure that pointless requests do not proliferate. This means that verification should be requested only in exceptional cases, and normally through official channels.

Finally, it should be noted that the Convention takes precedence over other texts, present or future, which conflict with it. Contracting States cannot therefore go back on the principle of totally abolishing legalisation, set out in Article 3 – for example, by requiring marginal endorsement or some other alternative formality – without denouncing the Convention. If they do this, the above-mentioned other texts will again take effect.

III. Effectiveness of the Convention

The European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents Executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers came into force on 14 August 1970, and has now been ratified by 19 member States: Austria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein (accession), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. It has also been signed by Malta.

The last member state to ratify the Convention was Ireland, on 8 December 1998. It was last signed in 1997, by the Czech Republic, which ratified it on 24 June 1998. These recent ratifications indicate a renewal of interest in the Convention, and so prove that it is still useful.

In fact, abolishing legalisation is important not only for countries which have this formality, but also for those which do not.

It is true that legalisation of foreign documents is not required by some countries, and that the Convention would make little difference in these cases. Many other countries, however, will not accept foreign documents unless they are legalised.

The Convention changes this, and so countries which do not require legalisation stand to gain by signing it, thus ensuring that documents drawn up by their diplomatic or consular officials are not subject to legalisation abroad.

Acceding to the Convention thus guarantees that the abolition of legalisation requirements is reciprocal.

This reciprocity applies only to contracting States, since an international agreement was preferred to a uniform law, which would apply to diplomatic or consular officials other than those of contracting States.

The comparative table below shows the state of signatures and ratifications/accessions for the three above-mentioned conventions: Convention ETS No. 63, the Hague Convention and the Brussels Convention.

It should be noted that only two States – France and Italy – have ratified all three.

The following six States have ratified Convention ETS No. 63 and the Hague Convention: Austria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Belgium is the only country to have ratified the Hague Convention and the Brussels Convention, but not to have signed Convention ETS No. 63.

Finally, eight States (Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom) have ratified Convention ETS No. 63 and the Hague Convention, but have only signed the Brussels Convention.

Country	Convention STE No. 63	The Hague Convention	Brussels Convention
Albania			
Andorra			
Austria	λ	λ	
Belgium		λ	λ
Bulgaria			
Croatia		λ	
Cyprus	λ	λ	
Czech Rep.	λ	λ	
Denmark			λ
Estonia			
Finland		λ	
France	λ	λ	λ
Germany	λ	λ	μ
Greece	λ	λ	μ
Georgia			
Hongria		λ	
Iceland		λ	
Irlande	λ	λ	μ
Italy	λ	λ	λ
Latvia		λ	
Liechtenstein	λ		
Lithuania			
Luxembourg	λ	λ	μ
Malta	μ	λ	
Moldova			
Netherlands	λ	λ	μ
Norway	λ	λ	
Poland	λ		
Portugal	λ	λ	μ
Roumania			
Russian Federation			
San Marino			
Slovakia			
Slovenia		λ	
Spain	λ	λ	μ
Sweden	λ	λ	
Switzerland	λ	λ	
«FYROM»		λ	
Turkey	λ	λ	
Ukraine			
United Kingdom	λ	λ	μ

○ Signature • Ratification

APPENDIX 1**EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE ABOLITION OF LEGALISATION OF DOCUMENTS
EXECUTED BY DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OR CONSULAR OFFICERS (ETS no.63)
(London, 7.VI.1968)**

The member States of the Council of Europe, signatory hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members;

Considering that relations between the member States, as well as relations between their diplomatic agents or consular officers, are increasingly based on mutual trust;

Considering that the abolition of legalisation is likely to strengthen the ties between the member States by making it possible to use foreign documents in the same manner as documents emanating from national authorities;

Convinced of the need to abolish the requirement of legalisation of documents executed by their diplomatic agents or consular officers,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention, legalisation means only the formality used to certify the authenticity of the signature on a document, the capacity in which the person signing such document has acted and, where appropriate, the identity of the seal or stamp which such document bears.

Article 2

- 1 This Convention shall apply to documents which have been executed by diplomatic agents or consular officers of a Contracting Party, acting in their official capacity and exercising their functions in the territory of any state, and which have to be produced:
 - a either in the territory of another Contracting Party, or
 - b to the diplomatic agents or consular officers of another Contracting Party exercising their functions in the territory of a State which is not a party to this Convention.
- 2 This Convention shall also apply to official certificates, such as those recording the registration of a document or the fact that it was in existence on a certain date, and authentications of signatures, appended by diplomatic agents or consular officers to documents other than those referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 3

Each Contracting Party shall exempt from legalisation documents to which this Convention applies.

Article 4

- 1 Each Contracting Party shall take the measures necessary to avoid the carrying out by its authorities of legalisation in cases where this Convention abolishes legalisation.
- 2 Each Contracting Party shall provide for the verification, where necessary, of the authenticity of the documents to which this Convention applies. Such verification shall not give rise to payment of any taxes or expenses and shall be carried out as quickly as possible.

Article 5

This Convention shall, as between the Contracting Parties, prevail over the provisions of any treaties, conventions or agreements which provide, or shall provide, for legalisation of the authenticity of the signature of a diplomatic agent or consular officer, the capacity in which such person signing the document has acted, and, where appropriate, the identity of the seal or stamp which the document bears.

Article 6

- 1 This Convention shall be open to signature by the member States of the Council of Europe. It shall be subject to ratification or acceptance. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
- 2 This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the third instrument of ratification or acceptance.
- 3 In respect of a signatory State ratifying or accepting subsequently, the Convention shall come into force three months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or acceptance.

Article 7

- 1 After the entry into force of this Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any State not a member of the Council of Europe to accede to this Convention.
- 2 Such accession shall be effected by depositing with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe an instrument of accession which shall take effect three months after the date of its deposit.

Article 8

- 1 Any Contracting Party may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, specify the territory or territories to which this Convention shall apply.
- 2 Any Contracting Party may, when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession or at any later date, by declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend this Convention to any other territory or territories specified in the declaration and for whose international relations it is responsible or on whose behalf it is authorised to give undertakings.

- 3 Any declaration made in pursuance of the preceding paragraph may, in respect of any territory mentioned in such declaration, be withdrawn according to the procedure laid down in Article 9 of this Convention.

Article 9

- 1 This Convention shall remain in force indefinitely.
- 2 Any Contracting Party may, in so far as it is concerned, denounce this Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
- 3 Such denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary General of such notification.

Article 10

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council and any State which has acceded to this Convention of:

- a any signature;
- b any deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession;
- c any date of entry into force of this Convention;
- d any declaration received in pursuance of the provisions of Article 8;
- e any notification received in pursuance of the provisions of Article 9 and the date on which denunciation takes effect.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at London, this 7th June 1968, in English and French, both texts being equally authoritative, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each of the signatory and acceding States.

APPENDIX 2

RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS CONCERNING THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE ABOLITION OF LEGALISATION OF DOCUMENTS EXECUTED BY DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OR CONSULAR OFFICERS (ETS No.63)

GERMANY

Declaration *contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, dated 18 June 1971, handed to the Secretary General at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification the same day - Or. Ger.*

The Convention shall also apply to the Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Declaration *contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, dated 18 June 1971, handed to the Secretary General at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification the same day - Or. Ger.*

I have the honour to inform you how, in the Federal Republic of Germany, the verification of the authenticity of the German documents to which this Convention applies, is ensured (Article 4, paragraph 2):

The authenticity of a document executed by a diplomatic agent or by a consular officer of the Federal Republic of Germany is verified by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Bonn. The request for verification by a court or by an authority of another Contracting Party may be transmitted to the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs by a diplomatic or consular representation of that State in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Requests should be drafted in German or accompanied by a German translation.

NETHERLANDS

Declaration *contained in the instrument of ratification, deposited on 9 July 1970 - Or. Fr.*

We approve herewith, for the Kingdom in Europe, the Surinam and the Dutch West Indies, in respect of all the provisions contained therein, the Convention reproduced above.

Declaration *contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, dated 24 December 1985, registered at the Secretariat General on 3 January 1986 - Or. Engl.*

The Island of Aruba, which is at present still part of the Netherlands Antilles, will obtain internal autonomy as a country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands as of 1 January 1986. Consequently the Kingdom will from then on no longer consist of two countries, namely the Netherlands (the Kingdom in Europe) and the Netherlands Antilles (situated in the Caribbean

region), but will consist of three countries, namely the said two countries and the country Aruba.

As the changes being made on 1 January 1986 concern a shift only in the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and as the Kingdom as such will remain the subject under international law with which treaties are concluded, the said changes will have no consequences in international law regarding to treaties concluded by the Kingdom which already apply to the Netherlands Antilles, including Aruba. These treaties will remain in force for Aruba in its new capacity of country within the Kingdom. Therefore these treaties will as of 1 January 1986, as concerns the Kingdom of the Netherlands, apply to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and Aruba.

Consequently the treaties referred to in the annex, to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a Party and which apply to the Netherlands Antilles, will as of 1 January 1986 as concerns the Kingdom of the Netherlands apply to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

List of Conventions referred to by the Declaration

...

63. European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers

...

UNITED KINGDOM

Declaration contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, dated 24 September 1969, handed to the Secretary General at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification the same day - Or. Engl.

I have to declare on behalf of the United Kingdom and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 8 of the Convention, that the application of the Convention hereby extends to the Isle of Man.

Declaration contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, dated 9 September 1971, registered at the Secretariat General on the same day - Or. Engl.

I have to declare on instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 8 of the Convention that the Convention shall hereby extend to Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

APPENDIX 3

**STATE OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON
THE ABOLITION OF LEGALISATION OF DOCUMENTS EXECUTED BY DIPLOMATIC
AGENTS OR CONSULAR OFFICERS (ETS No.63) on 17/08/99**

OPENING FOR SIGNATURE/OUVERTURE À LA SIGNATURE
Place/Lieu : LONDRES/LONDON
Date : 07/06/68

ENTRY INTO FORCE/ENTRÉE EN VIGUEUR
Conditions : 3 RATIFICATIONS
Date : 14/08/70

MEMBER STATES ETATS MEMBRES	Date of/de Signature	Date of/de Ratification or/ou Accession/Adhésion	Date of/d' entry into force/ entrée en vigueur	R:Reservations/Réserves D:Declarations T:Territorial Decl./ Décl. Territoriale
ALBANIA/ALBANIE				
ANDORRA/ANDORRE				
AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE	08/02/71	09/04/73	10/07/73	
BELGIUM/BELGIQUE				
BULGARIA/BULGARIE				
CROATIA/CROATIE				
CYPRUS/CHYPRE	29/10/68	16/04/69	14/08/70	
CZECH REP./REP. TCHEQUE	04/11/97	24/06/98	25/09/98	
DENMARK/DANEMARK				
ESTONIA/ESTONIE				
FINLAND/FINLANDE				
FRANCE	07/06/68	13/05/70	14/08/70	
GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE	07/06/68	18/06/71	19/09/71	D
GREECE/GRÈCE	07/06/68	22/02/79	23/05/79	
HUNGARY/HONGRIE				
ICELAND/ISLANDE				
IRELAND/IRLANDE	28/11/96	08/12/98	09/03/99	
ITALY/ITALIE	06/11/68	18/10/71	19/01/72	
LATVIA/LÉTTONIE				
LIECHTENSTEIN	Accession/Adhésion	06/11/72	07/02/73	
LITHUANIA/LITUANIE				
LUXEMBOURG	07/06/68	30/03/79	30/06/79	
MALTA/MALTE	07/06/68			
MOLDOVA				
NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS	16/09/69	09/07/70	10/10/70	T
NORWAY/NORVEGE	07/05/81	19/06/81	20/09/81	
POLAND/POLOGNE	10/10/94	11/01/95	12/04/95	
PORTUGAL	22/11/79	13/12/82	14/03/83	
ROMANIA/ROUMANIE				
RUSSIA/RUSSIE				

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cont'd/suite	Date of/de Signature	Date of/de Ratification or/ou Accession/Adhésion	Date of/d' entry into force/ entrée en vigueur	R:Reservations/Réserves D:Declarations T:Territorial Decl./ Décl. Territoriale
SAN MARINO/SAINT-MARIN				
SLOVAKIA/SLOVAQUIE				
SLOVENIA/SLOVENIE				
SPAIN/ESPAGNE	15/04/82	10/06/82	11/09/82	
SWEDEN/SUEDE	07/06/68	27/09/73	28/12/73	
SWITZERLAND/SUISSE	07/06/68	19/08/70	20/11/70	
TFYROMACEDONIA/LE FYROMACEDOINE °				
TURKEY/TURQUIE	01/09/80	22/06/87	23/09/87	
UKRAINE				
UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI	07/06/68	24/09/69	14/08/70	T
NON MEMBER STATES ETATS NON MEMBRES	None / Aucun			

(*) Treaty open for signature by the member States and for accession by non-member States
 (*) Traité ouvert à la signature des Etats membres et à l'adhésion des Etats non membres

° "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" / "l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine"