



November 2018

**EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON INFORMATION ON FOREIGN LAW of 7 June 1968
(ETS No. 62, entered into force on 17 December 1969)**

Subject: Accession by States which are not member States of the Council of Europe

I. Participation in the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law is not exclusively limited to member States of the Council of Europe. The Convention is also open for accession by other non-member States, provided that they have been formally invited to accede by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. The relevant provision of the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law - Article 18, paragraph 1 - reads as follows:

“After the entry into force of this Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any non-member State to accede thereto.”

II. The procedure for the accession of a State which is not a member of the Council of Europe may be summarised as follows:

1. In principle, the Committee of Ministers may take the initiative of inviting a non-member State to accede to a specific Convention. It is nevertheless customary for the non-member State to request accession in a letter addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The letter should be signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or a diplomatic representative acting upon instructions of his or her government (see [Model application for accession to a treaty](#)).
2. In accordance with the Council of Europe's practice and before formally inscribing the point on the agenda of the Committee of Ministers, the Secretariat consults at the same time all member States of the Council of Europe, whether they are Parties or not to the Convention, and Parties to this Convention, that are not member States, on the request of invitation.
3. Requests for accession to a Council of Europe convention are examined by the Committee of Ministers' Rapporteur Group on Legal Co-operation (GR-J) and, then, by the Committee of Ministers. The decision on whether or not to issue an invitation is usually taken at the level of the Ministers' Deputies. Then, an invitation to accede to the Convention is notified to the State concerned by the Secretariat General.
4. It must be noted that the Committee of Ministers decided, in April 2013, to limit the validity of invitations of non-member States to accede to conventions to a period of five years.

5. The instrument of accession is deposited at the seat of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, in the presence of a representative of the acceding State and of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe or his Deputy. The representative of the acceding State brings with him or her the instrument of accession and a procès-verbal of deposit is signed by both parties. Should it prove difficult for the acceding State to send a representative to Strasbourg, the instrument of accession may be sent by diplomatic courier. Deposit of the instrument of accession is notified to all concerned, accordingly to Article 21 of the Convention.

6. Article 18, paragraph 2, of the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law provides that the Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

7. The Convention has been supplemented by *the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law* (ETS No. 97), which entered into force on 31 August 1979. States having acceded to the Convention are entitled to accede to the Protocol, without a specific invitation by the Committee of Ministers being necessary.

8. The instrument of accession and any reservation or declaration appended to it shall be accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe (English or French). It is important to stress that, subject to the applicable provisions of each treaty and in line with the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, any reservations or declarations are to be made when depositing the instrument of accession. For reasons of legal certainty and in order to ensure the uniform implementation of conventions, reservations may not be made at any later date.

9. It should be noted that Article 2, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law provides for the designation of competent authorities. Given the importance of such designation for ensuring the proper operation of the Convention, it is recommended that the designation is made before the entry into force of the Convention in respect of the acceding State.

III. The text of the Convention, its explanatory report, the chart of signatures and ratifications and all declarations and reservations made with regard to it can be consulted on the website of the Council of Europe's Treaty Office on <http://conventions.coe.int>. Information concerning the Protocol is also available on this website.

For any further information, please contact the Treaty Office:

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