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> Convention on the facilitation of border crossing procedures for passengers, luggage and load-luggage carried in international traffic by rail**

Note by the secretariat

Introduction

- 1. At its 146th session, the Working Party decided to continue discussing the draft Convention on the facilitation of border crossing procedures for passengers, luggage and load-luggage carried in international traffic by rail at its current session. To that end, it requested the secretariat to prepare an official document, merging the draft in document ECE/TRANS/WP.30/2017/14 with the amended draft in Informal document WP.30 (2017) No. 9 (see ECE/TRANS/WP.30/292, para. 50).
- 2. In Annex, the secretariat presents the merged draft, for consideration by the Working Party. In addition, the text contains some further changes that, according to the Russian Railways (Joint Stock Company-Federal Passenger Company (JSC-FPC), should have been included in Informal document No. 9 but, for unclear reasons, had fallen out.

^{*} Considering that Informal document WP.30 (2017) No. 9 only exists in English and Russian, this document is also only available in English and Russian.

^{**} Changes, as contained in Informal document WP.30 (2017) No. 9 as compared to document ECE/TRANS/WP.30/2017/14, are <u>underlined</u>, deletions are in-strikethrough. Additional changes by JSC-FPC are in <u>bold underlined</u> or in <u>bold underlined</u> strikethrough.

Annex

Convention on the facilitation of border crossing procedures for passengers, luggage and load-luggage carried in international traffic by rail

The States and regional economic integration organizations that are parties to this Convention, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties",

Recognizing the need to facilitate and expedite the crossing of borders in the international carriage by rail of passengers, luggage, and load-luggage, while maintaining the effectiveness of State control,

Given the importance of the safety, convenience, comfort and high quality of passenger service,

Noting the importance of reducing the running times of trains to increase the competitiveness of rail transport,

Have agreed as follows:

Chapter 1 DefinitionsGeneral

Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention, the following terms are used:

- (a) "luggage" means items or objects belonging to a passenger and accepted by a carrier for carriage in a luggage wagon of a passenger train;
- (<u>a</u><u>b</u>) "rail transport infrastructure" (hereinafter "infrastructure") means the technical facilities, including the rails and other structures; railway stations; electrical power supply equipment; communication networks; signaling, centralized control and blocking systems; information systems; traffic control system; and other systems ensuring the operation of such buildings, constructions, installations, devices and equipment;
- (<u>be</u>) "international carriage by rail" means the carriage of passengers, luggage and load-luggage by rail between two or more railway stations in different States, as well as transportation between the stations of a single State passing through the territory of another State or States;
- (<u>cd</u>) "passenger" means a physical person who that makes a journey by train using a valid travel document (or ticket), or who that has a travel document (or ticket) and is boarding or disembarking at a station, including on a passenger platform directly prior to or immediately after travel;
- (d) "consignor" means a physical person or a legal entity who that transfers luggage or load-luggage for carriage and who that is stated in the railway bill carriage document as the consignor of the luggage or load-luggage;
- (e) "carrier" means a legal entity whose business is the carriage of passengers, luggage and load-luggage and who that enters with a passenger (or consignor) into a contract of carriage pursuant to which it undertakes to deliver the passenger, the

passenger's luggage <u>and</u> load-luggage from a railway station of departure to a railway station of destination:

- (f) "railway checkpoint" means an area within a the province of a railway station, either at or in the vicinity of a border, or another specifically designated area in the direct vicinity of the border, with appropriate infrastructure and where the State control, operational and administrative procedures required for the cross-border passing of passage by rail of passengers, luggage and load-luggage are carried out;
- (g) "hand luggage" means passenger belongings carried by embarked passengers and whose carriage is included in the fare cost of travel free of charge, not exceeding standard established for weights and dimension, and whose safekeeping is the responsibility of the passengers;
- (h) "luggage" means items or objects belonging to a passenger and accepted by a carrier for carriage in a luggage wagon of a passenger train;
- (ij) "load-luggage" means items accepted by the carrier from a physical person or legal entity in accordance with athe procedure for the carriage in a luggage wagon of a passenger train established by the legislation of the Parties Party for carriage in a luggage wagon of a passenger train whose territory such items are accepted for carriage;
- $(\underline{k}\underline{j})$ "infrastructure manager" means a legal entity authorized in accordance with the legislation of the <u>Parties Party</u> to provide services to legal entities <u>and</u> (or) physical persons for the use of the infrastructure <u>on the territory of such a Party</u>;
- (lk) "staff' means employees of the carrier or of other organizations aboard the train engaged in passenger service en route and who are not part of the train crew;
- (<u>m+</u>) "State control" means activities carried out by authorized State bodies and officials of the Parties when passengers, luggage or load-luggage cross a State <u>the</u> border as part of international passenger transport by rail, with the purpose of preventing, detecting and suppressing <u>infractions</u> <u>violations of legislation of the Party</u>, including border, customs, <u>veterinary</u>, <u>quarantine</u>, <u>sanitary</u>, <u>phytosanitary</u> <u>and special</u> controls and other types of <u>State</u> control established in accordance with <u>the</u> legislation of the Parties;
- (n) "special control" means veterinary, health and quarantine, phytosanitary and other types of State control requiring the use of special forms and methods of implementation.

Article 2

This Convention regulates the following <u>matters</u> in relation to international carriage by rail:

- (a) Organizing cooperation between the Parties and coordinating the work done by State control authorities to facilitate border crossing in international carriage by rail;
- (b) Defining a range set of measures to agree upon conditions for implementing State control, including those and for harmonize harmonizing the requirements with regard to issuance for documentation of documents used therein during State control, and for State control procedures;
- (c) Improving the efficiency of railway checkpoints and reducing the time needed for State border controls at the borders;
- (d) Organizing coordination of the work of representatives of the Parties' border, customs <u>bodies</u> and other State authorities implementing State border controls <u>at the border</u> and of the <u>Parties'</u> carriers concerned.

Article 3

- 1. The Parties may enter into provisions of this Convention shall not prevent the the eonelusion of conclude bilateral agreements with the aim of for achieving the this Convention's objectives and developing practical mechanisms for its application.
- 2. The conditions of the bilateral agreements shall <u>may</u> complement and/or clarify the provisions of this Convention and shall <u>may</u> not be at variance with <u>contravene</u> its provisions.
- 3. The provisions of this Convention shall not prevent the application of greater facilities which the Parties grant or may wish to grant either by unilateral provisions or by virtue of bilateral or multilateral agreements provided that such facilities do not impede the application of this Convention's provisions.
- 4. This Convention shall not affect the rights and obligations resulting from other international agreements in which the Parties participate or from their membership in regional organisations for economic integration.

Article 4

- 1. The Parties shall cooperate in order to ensure the greatest possible uniformity of requirements for documentation and/or procedures in all areas related to border crossing in international carriage by rail.
- 2. The Parties shall make every effort to use international standards, new technologies and best practices to improve the performance of railway checkpoints and to facilitate the procedures in all areas connected with border crossings in international rail traffic.
- 3. The Parties express their willingness to exchange information on practical achievements in improving the efficiency of railway checkpoints and in reducing the time required to carry out State <u>border</u>¹ controls at borders.

Article 5

- 1. The following types of State control may be performed during the crossing of the Parties' borders:
 - (a) border controls;
 - (b) customs controls:
 - (c) other types of State control established by the legislation of the Parties.
- 2. The State control may be carried out at the following locations is performed in the following places:
 - (a) aboard the train in the stop time at the border station;
 - (ba) at the railway checkpoint (or checkpoints) of a the Party;
- (cb) on the train during its run movement between the Parties' railway checkpoints or between railway stations of the Parties;
- (de) partially at the railway checkpoint and partially \underline{when} the train's run is moving;
 - (d) on the train en route between the railway stations of a Party.

¹ Secretariat note: only in English

Article 6

- State control authorities of the Parties shall carry out agreed upon actions for the control of passengers' documents and their hand luggage, luggage and load-luggage.
- 2. The location(s) for carrying out the State control, the its manner, type, procedures and timing standards for the handling of State controls, and the passenger data to be transferred to State control authorities shall be established by the legislation of the Parties and separate bilateral or multilateral agreements.

The Parties, taking into account the possibilities for effective State control, may agree that international passenger trains may travel through railway checkpoints without stopping.²

- 3. The Parties may agree, through separate bilateral and multilateral agreements, that a passenger train may run without stopping and without border, customs and other types of State control established by the national legislation of the Parties if the passenger train is transiting from the territory of one Party through the territory of another. agree on nonstop passing of the passenger train in international railway traffic through the railway checkpoints, including the passenger train passing from and into the territory of one Party by transit via the territory of another Party or other Parties, in view of a possibility to provide effective and sufficient State control of passengers, luggage and load-luggage
- 4. Responsibility for monitoring compliance with a the prohibition of on embarking/disembarking of passengers or as well as the loading/unloading of baggage luggage (load-luggage) when the passenger train is en route with its nonstop passing through the railway checkpoints and (or) its transit passing via the territory of another Party or other Parties shall rest with the carrier.

Article 7

- 1. When carrying out State controls, the Parties shall take measures to prevent disruptions in the train schedule.
- 2. The Parties' infrastructure managers shall promptly exchange information on the train schedule of passenger trains and its changes thereto, the composition of sets of international passenger trains implementing international railway transportation as well as and the cancellation and/or designation allocation of new such trains for subsequent notification to the State control authorities, according to the Parties' legislation and separate bilateral or multilateral agreements.
- 3. The Parties shall ensure compliance with the timeframes established for carrying out State control; in their legislation and in separate bilateral or multilateral agreements and shall seek to reduce such timeframe standards by simplifying and improving the methods technologies and technical means used to carry out State control.

Article 8

The Parties shall, when dealing with each other, seek to reduce the use of paper documents simplify procedures for and to simplify documentation procedures, using electronic data interchange systems to exchange of documents and information by means of use of electronic data exchange systems when they organize and implement international railway transportation within the scope foreseen by the legislation of the Parties and bilateral or multilateral agreements.

² Secretariat note: only in English

Chapter 2

Border crossing by officials of members of train crews of State control authorities officials and <u>by</u> staff engaged in international carriage by rail

Article 9

Authorized o Officials of State control bodies shall be exempted from passport and visa the border crossing formalities when they performing State control activities in international carriage by rail in accordance with the documents that are specified by the Parties. The presentation of official documents authorizing them to carry out State control shall be considered sufficient to authenticate their identity, position and authority.

Article 10

- 1. The Parties shall seek to facilitate visa procedures and procedures for the crossing of the Parties' borders for train crew members, service staff and employees of border (or transfer) stations of the Parties engaged participating in organization and implementation of in international carriage by rail, in accordance with positive experience in this field with regard to all applicants.
- 2. The border crossing procedure <u>shall be determined</u> for the persons listed in <u>this</u> the <u>first</u> paragraph <u>1of the present Article</u>, including specifications of official documents confirming their status, <u>shall be determined</u> on the basis of bilateral agreements.
- 2. When a control is carried out, the officials of the border or customs authorities or of other authorities carrying out controls at border (or transfer) stations shall, in performance of their official duties, cross the State border presenting the documents stipulated by Contracting Parties for their citizens.

Chapter 3 **Providing for** Organization of State control

Article 11

To ensure the orderly and prompt performance of State control, the Parties shall endeavour to observe the following minimum requirements for Railway checkpoints used opened for international passenger railway transportation:

- (a) An appropriate presence for daily, round the clock State control Availability of buildings (premises), facilities, equipment and technical means allowing to carry out at railway checkpoints that make it possible to carry out appropriate, daily, round the clock State control at the Railway checkpoints must be ensured;
- (b) The Technical equipment at the of Railway checkpoints and adjacent sectors areas must facilitate State control without disrupting the train schedule of passenger trains;
- (c) <u>Presence Availability</u> of equipment, devices, information systems and communications <u>means</u> systems that <u>make it possible to exchange</u> to allow for the exchange of advance <u>preliminary</u> information, including <u>that</u> on passenger trains approaching <u>the</u> Railway checkpoints <u>must be ensured</u>;
- (d) At railway checkpoints, the presence Availability of the a required numbers of skilled personnel of the carriers and at border, customs and other State authorities must

³ Secretariat note: only in English

be ensured, infrastructure managers, officials of State control authorities at railway checkpoints, taking into account the volume of traffic. Railway checkpoints where special controls are carried out, and they must be provided with the necessary technical means;

- (e) The through put Carrying and traffic capacities of railway checkpoints must satisfy traffic volumes and those of adjacent areas must be sufficient for the volume of traffic;
- (f) The Railway checkpoints must be equipped with technical means facilities and information technology and communications systems to make it possible enabling them to receive and utilize apply information on technical inspection and verification of assessments and rolling stock, which are verification data kept carried out official authorities by State control authorities and railway carriers within their sphere of competence remit prior to the arrival of the rolling stock at such stations checkpoints, if unless the Parties do not implement alternative measures to perform such functions.

Article 12

In order to confirm the authority of the State control officials, they shall wear uniforms and/or insignia, as established by the legislation of the Parties, which shall provide one another with information about them in a timely manner.

Chapter 4 Carrying out State control

Article 12

- 1. Information on passengers, luggage, and load-luggage crossing the border shall <u>well</u> in advance (as technologically feasible) be transmitted by the carriers to the State control authorities (including electronically, well in advance (as technologically feasible) <u>digital format</u>). During <u>In the transmission</u> this transmission of such information, restrictions contained in national legislation of the **transmitting** Party or in international agreements that are binding on one of the Parties_shall be taken into consideration. If information to be transmitted has confidentiality (State, commercial, banking or other) safeguarded by legislation of the Party, the train crew members, officials of State control authorities and service staff shall undertake obligations not to disclose such information to third parties without the written consent of the person who owns such information or who has the right to use and dispose of it.
- 2. If the transmitted information contains State, commercial, banking and/or other secrets protected by the legislation of a Party, the persons engaged in the international transport shall undertake not to disclose such information to third parties without the written consent of the person who owns such information or who has the right to use and dispose of it.⁴
- $\underline{2}$. The State control <u>public</u> authorities of the Parties shall exchange information in order to improve the effectiveness of <u>such</u> the State control and to select in advance the forms it will take, in advance.

Article 1<u>3</u>

1. According to separate bilateral or multilateral agreements between the Parties State control may be carried The State control may be carried out jointly by their State control authorities of the Parties in accordance with bilateral or multilateral agreements.

⁴ Secretariat note: only in English

- 2. The <u>joint</u> State control may be carried out <u>either both</u> in the territory of <u>one a Party or on and aboard</u> the train <u>during its run when it moves between Railway checkpoints of the Parties</u> in accordance with the provisions <u>of this</u> provided for in this Convention.
- 3. The Parties shall agree on the <u>procedures and</u> place(s) where the jointly held State control shall be carried out and its procedures by concluding separate bilateral or multilateral agreements.

Article 14

- 1. Without regard to the places where the State control may be carried out, the list of which appears in paragraph Article 5, paragraph 2of the present Convention, if such control does not require the use of stationary applied forms and methods of special control and the Parties do not have not determined particularities specificity of the State control by a bilateral agreement, it shall be carried out directly in the cars of the train. to be conducted by a bilateral agreement, the State control shall be carried out directly in the cars of the train
- 2. The carrier shall take measures to make in order that passengers stay at their places as assigned by their travel documents (or tickets) until the end of the State control procedures.
- 3. Where When it is necessary to use stationary applied forms and methods of State special control as established by the legislation of the Party Parties may be used, such control shall be conducted in specially designated and equipped premises at Railway checkpoints and/or in train cars.
- 4. <u>In order</u> To ensure <u>safety of</u> passengers <u>safety</u>, the carrier shall take all possible measures to prevent unauthorized tampering with the structure of the car. In the event that such tampering is discovered, the carrier's staff <u>service personnel</u> shall inform officials of the State control authorities <u>officials</u> of the Party <u>over the in whose</u> territory <u>of which</u> the train <u>runs</u> is running.

Article 15

- 1. The State control on the train during its run aboard the passenger train, when it moves between the Railway checkpoints of the Parties, shall be conducted in accordance with separate bilateral or multilateral agreements between the such Parties.
- 2. In the absence of a separate agreement governing on the sequence with which the forms of State control in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article is are to be performed in the territory of one Party, the following procedure sequence shall be applicable:
- (a) Border control by the State control authorities of the country of exit Customs control and other types of control conducted by State control authorities of the Party of exit;
 - (ab) Border control conducted by State control authorities of the Party of exit;
 - (bc) Border control conducted by State control authorities of the Party of entry;
- (d) Customs and other types of control conducted by State control authorities of the Party of entry ehecks implemented by the State control authorities of the country of entrance.
- 3. Bilateral agreements may determine a <u>different other</u> sequence of State control <u>and</u> see way for officials as well as provide for that officials of State control authorities of one Party <u>may to</u> stay in the territory of another Party.

4. The <u>officials of State control</u> authorities of the <u>eountry Party of entrance entry</u> shall carry out State control only in those parts of the train where State control has already been performed by <u>the officials of State control</u> authorities of the country of exit.

Article 16

- 1. The Parties shall ensure compliance with the standard timeframes set by bilateral agreements for the to performance of technical ological operations for the on reception and transfer of passenger trains at the railway checkpoints, including for all types execution of State control, and shall on a permanent basis seek to reduce such standard timeframes by improving operations, introducing new technologies and constantly updating modernizing them. The Parties shall take measures to reduce the standard times in coming years.
- 2. The Parties shall carry out registration of <u>passenger</u> trains or <u>wagons cars</u> delayed at Railway checkpoints and transmit this information to the Parties <u>involved_concerned</u>, which shall subsequently analyse the situation and propose measures to reduce layovers.

Article 17

- 1. The Parties shall <u>determine</u>, on the basis of separate agreements, <u>determine</u> Railway checkpoints <u>located</u> either near the border or in the interior of one of the Parties, <u>where in the territory of which</u> the State control is carried out in accordance with <u>item (b) of Article 5, paragraph 2 (a)</u> of this Convention.
- 2. In all cases where such <u>railway</u> checkpoints are determined, separate agreements shall specify the area in which the State control officials of the Parties shall have the right to inspect passengers <u>crossing</u> the <u>Parties'</u> their hand <u>luggage</u>, <u>luggage</u> and <u>load-luggage</u> border in any direction as well <u>as</u> their hand <u>luggage</u>, <u>luggage</u> and <u>load-luggage</u>.
- 3. The area where officials of the State control authorities of the Parties have the right to inspect passengers shall typically include:
- (a) The buildings, facilities and platforms $\underline{relating}$ to \underline{r} the \underline{r} ailway checkpoint;
 - (b) Passenger trains.

Article 18

The Parties shall endeavour to arrange for State control to be carried out <u>on</u> <u>passenger trains en route</u> in accordance with <u>item (c) of</u> Article 5, <u>paragraph 2 (b)</u> of this Convention, <u>in particular in the</u> <u>during the run of passenger trains</u>, <u>especially in the</u> following cases:

- (a) When the duration of the non-stop run of such trains before and after the Railway checkpoint of each of the bordering Parties is sufficient to carry out the State control procedures;
- (b) When the international traffic is carried out with passenger trains <u>that are equipped with automatic have variable</u> gauge <u>changeover</u> systems;
 - (c) When high-speed rolling trains stock are is used.

Article 19

The Parties shall endeavour to arrange for State control to be carried out partially at a Railway checkpoint and partially during the run of a passenger train in accordance with **item (d) of** Article 5-paragraph 2 (e) of this Convention where the duration of the non-

stop run of the train before or after the Railway checkpoint is sufficient to carry out the State control in the territory of only one of the Parties.

Chapter 5

Final provisions⁵ clauses

Article 20 Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession

- 1. This Convention, which shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, shall be open to the participation of all States.
- 2. States may become Contracting Parties to this Convention:
- (a) By depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval after signature upon its signing; or
 - (b) By depositing an instrument of accession.
- $\underline{3}$. This Convention shall be open for <u>signature</u> <u>signing</u> at the United Nations Office at Geneva by all the States from ... until ..., inclusive.
- 4. From ... it shall also be open for their accession.
- <u>5</u>. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 21 Entry into forcee

- 1. This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date on which five States have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
- 2. After the five States have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force for all subsequent Contracting Parties three months after the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
- 3. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of an amendment to this Convention shall be deemed to apply to the Convention as amended.
- 4. Any such instrument deposited after an amendment has been accepted in accordance with the procedure in article 27 26 of this Convention, but before it has entered into force, shall be deemed to apply to the Convention as amended on the date when the amendment enters into force.

Article 22 Denunciation

- 1. Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by so notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 2. Denunciation shall take effect six 6 months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of denunciation.

Article 23 Termination

If, after the entry into force of this Convention, the number of States, which are Contracting Parties is reduced to less than five for a period of 12 twelve consecutive

⁵ Secretariat note: only in English

months, the Convention shall cease to have effect from the end of the 12twelve-month period in question.

Article 24 Settlement of disputes

- 1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, so far as possible, be settled by negotiation between them or by other means of settlement.
- 2. Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled by the means indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article shall, at the request of one of the Parties, be referred to an arbitration tribunal composed as follows: each party to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator, and these arbitrators shall appoint another arbitrator, who shall be the chair. If, three months after receipt of a request, one of the Parties has failed to appoint an arbitrator or if the arbitrators have failed to elect the chair, any of the Parties may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint an arbitrator or the chair of the arbitration tribunal.
- 3. The decision of the arbitration tribunal established under the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Convention shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute.
- 4. The arbitration tribunal shall determine its own rules of procedure.
- 5. The arbitration tribunal shall take its decisions by majority vote and on the basis of the treaties existing between the parties to the dispute and general international law.
- 6. Any controversy which may arise between the parties to the dispute as regards the interpretation and execution of the award may be submitted by any of the such parties for judgment to the arbitration tribunal which made the award.
- 7. Each party to the dispute shall <u>individually</u> bear the costs of its own appointed arbitrator and of its representatives in the arbitral proceedings; the costs of the chair and the remaining costs shall be borne in equal parts by the parties to the dispute.

Article 25 Reservations

- 1. Any Contracting Party may, at the time of signing, ratifying, accepting adopting or approving this Convention or acceding to it, declare that it does not consider itself bound by Article 25, paragraphs 2 to 7 of this Convention. Other Contracting Parties shall not be bound by these paragraphs in respect of any Contracting Party, which has entered such a reservation.
- 2. Any Contracting Party \underline{may} , having entered a reservation as provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, \underline{may} at any time withdraw such \underline{a} reservation by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 3. Apart from the reservations set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, no reservation to this Convention shall be permitted.

Article 26 Procedure for amending this Convention

1. This Convention, including its annexes, may be amended upon the proposal of <u>any a Contracting</u> Party <u>in accordance with by</u> the procedure specified in this Article. <u>Any participating State may propose an amendment to the present Convention and submit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General will notify <u>all participating States of any proposed amendments and ask them to inform him of their opinion about holding a conference of the participating States to consider the submitted proposals and taking decisions on them. If, within four months from the</u></u>

date of such a notification at least on third of the participating States supports holding such conference, the Secretary-General will convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of two thirds of the participating States which participated in the conference and took part in the voting will be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Thirty days after two third of the Parties have deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of any proposed amendment communicated in accordance with the preceding paragraph, it shall come into force with respect to any of these Contracting Parties which has deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval. Afterwards, the amendment will come into force with respect to any other Party on the day when such Party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment. A proposed amendment shall enter into force with respect to all Parties depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment on the thirtieth day following the date on which two third of the Parties have deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment. Afterwards, the amendment will enter into force with respect to any other Party on the day that such Party will deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment. The amendment shall be binding only for those participating States which accepted it.

3. If an objection to the proposed amendment has been communicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall have no effect whatsoever.

Article 27 Requests, communications and objections

The Secretary General of the United Nations shall inform all Contracting Parties and all States of any request, communication or objection under Article 27 of this Convention, and of the date on which any amendment enters into force.

Article 28 Review Conference

After this Convention has been in force for five years, any Contracting Party may, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, request that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the Convention, indicating the proposals which should be dealt with by the conference. In such a case:

- (i) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all the Contracting Parties of the request and invite them to submit, within a period of three months, their comments on the original proposals and such other proposals as they may wish the conference to consider:
- (ii) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall also communicate to all the Contracting Parties the text of any other proposals made and shall convene a review conference if, within a period of six months from the date of that communication, not less than one third of the Contracting Parties notify him of their concurrence with the convening of such a conference;
- (iii) However, if the Secretary-General of the United Nations considers that a review proposal may be regarded as a proposed amendment under Article 2<u>76</u>, paragraph 1 of this Convention, he may, by agreement with the Contracting Party, which has made the proposal, implement the amendment procedure provided for by in Article 2<u>76</u> of this Convention, instead of the review procedure.

A<u>rticle 29 Notifications</u>

In addition to the notifications and communications provided for in Articles 28 and 29 of this Convention, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States of the following:

- (a) Signatures Signing, ratifications, acceptances, approvals and accessions under Article 21 of this Convention;
- (b) The dates of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 22 of this Convention;
 - (c) Denunciations under Article 23 of this Convention;
 - (d) The termination of this Convention under Article 24 of this Convention;
 - (e) Reservations made under Article 26 of this Convention.

Article 30 Certified true copies

After ... the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit two certified true copies of this Convention to each of the Contracting Parties and to all States, which are not Contracting Parties.

Done at__ in ___copies, on ___, in the___language, the English, Russian ___ texts being equally authentic.

In Witness Whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.