

**Convention on Animal Protection for Public Health, Animal
Well-Being, and the Environment**

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Drafted by the International Coalition for Animal Protection

Contents

ARTICLE 1: Fundamental Principles.....	4
ARTICLE 2: Definitions	4
ARTICLE 3: All Animals	4
ARTICLE 4: Animals Under Human Control.....	5
ARTICLE 5: Wild Animals	6
ARTICLE 6: Emergence and Spread of Pathogens	6
ARTICLE 7: Protections for Indigenous and Local Communities	7
ARTICLE 8: Trade and Trade Agreements	7
ARTICLE 9: Financial Resources.....	7
ARTICLE 10: Technical and Scientific Cooperation	8
ARTICLE 11: Cooperation.....	8
ARTICLE 12: Conferences of the Parties.....	8
ARTICLE 13: Participation by Non-Contracting Parties and Civil Society	10
ARTICLE 14: Amendment of this Convention	10
ARTICLE 15: Competent Authority	11
ARTICLE 16: Standing Committee.....	11
ARTICLE 17: Collection of Reports from Contracting Parties	12
ARTICLE 18: Evaluation of Periodic Reports	12
ARTICLE 19: The Secretariat.....	13
ARTICLE 20: Rules of Procedure and Financial Rules	14
ARTICLE 21: Relationship Between this Convention and Protocols	14
ARTICLE 22: Adoption of Protocols	14
ARTICLE 23: Compliance	15
ARTICLE 24: Resolution of Disputes	15
ARTICLE 25: Reservation	16
ARTICLE 26: Signature.....	17
ARTICLE 27: Ratification, Acceptance, and Approval.....	17
ARTICLE 28: Accession.....	17
ARTICLE 29: Entry into Force.....	17
ARTICLE 30: Withdrawal	17
ARTICLE 31: Depositary	17

RECOGNIZING that the proper treatment and protection of animals and their supporting ecosystems positively impact public health, biodiversity, the environment, and cultural and economic development,

DECLARING that individual animals, as sentient beings, have intrinsic value and their well-being must therefore be protected,

RECOGNIZING that interactions with and uses of animals and their supporting ecosystems often fail to account for and protect the well-being of animals and that animals themselves are harmed by anthropogenic stressors such as the climate crisis,

ACKNOWLEDGING that animals are an intrinsic part of and help maintain ecosystems that can help mitigate the effects of important anthropogenic stressors such as the climate crisis,

RECOGNIZING that the failure to account for the well-being of animals is a risk factor for the emergence and transmission of zoonotic and other infectious diseases, such as COVID-19, and that this risk can be mitigated through coordinated international action integrating public health, animal health, and environmental health in accordance with the One Health approach,

CONSIDERING that animals cross borders, both with and without human intervention, and that cooperation among States is necessary to protect their well-being,

RECOGNIZING that the proper treatment of animals is necessary to achieve objectives set by international law and international organizations,

ACKNOWLEDGING that achieving well-being for animals is a multifaceted endeavor that has scientific, social, religious, political, economic, environmental, and cultural aspects, and

SEEKING to provide leadership to protect the well-being of animals for their own sake, with consequent benefits to the environment and global public health, these Contracting Parties do hereby enter into this Convention.

ARTICLE 1: Fundamental Principles

1. Humans and animals share an evolutionary heritage and co-exist within interdependent ecosystems. Animals' individual and collective well-being and the health of their supporting ecosystems are integral to public health, environmental protection, and conservation.
2. As sentient beings, animals have intrinsic value. Humans have an ethical obligation to act responsibly toward animals. No animal should be subjected to cruel acts or unnecessary suffering.
3. When animals are under human control, a positive obligation exists to ensure their well-being by providing them with an adequate, species-specific environment and care appropriate for their particular needs.
4. Subjecting animals to physical, psychological, or environmental stressors is detrimental to their well-being and increases their susceptibility to contracting and transmitting disease.
5. Protecting global public health requires States to take a precautionary approach in regulating human interaction with animals to prevent the emergence and spread of pathogens.

ARTICLE 2: Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context requires otherwise or the term in question is otherwise defined within a specific Protocol:

1. "animal" shall mean any non-human mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, cephalopod, or decapod crustacean, as well as any other category as adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
2. "wild animal" shall mean any free-roaming animal (i) found in a local ecosystem or within a human settlement; or (ii) has escaped human control and is living without human support.
3. "animal under human control" shall mean any animal that is not a wild animal as defined under paragraph (2) of this Article.

ARTICLE 3: All Animals

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible:

1. Take legislative, administrative, and other policy measures to ensure that:
 - a. animals are not subjected to cruel acts or conditions; and
 - b. if killed, only methods that inflict the least pain and suffering in accordance with best available science shall be used to do so.

2. Integrate the protection of animal well-being into all relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs, and policies, including in the environmental, public health, agriculture, education, infrastructure, and trade sectors.
3. Identify processes and activities that have, or are likely to have, directly or indirectly, significant adverse impacts on animal well-being and develop legislative, administrative, and other policy measures to ameliorate the identified impacts.
4. Ensure that existing legislative, administrative, and other policy measures are not weakened or reduced in a manner that negatively impacts animal well-being.

ARTICLE 4: Animals Under Human Control

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible:

1. Take legislative, administrative, and other policy measures to ensure the well-being of animals under human control, including enacting measures requiring that humans who exercise control over animals:
 - a. Provide suitable and sufficient food and water;
 - b. Provide adequate, species-specific shelter to protect against adverse environmental conditions;
 - c. Provide adequate, species-specific opportunities for exercise, movement, and socialization;
 - d. Provide an adequate, species-specific environment that allows for engagement in natural behaviors;
 - e. Provide responsible care, including veterinary services, that ensures appropriate health, well-being, and sanitary conditions;
 - f. Prevent cruelty and unnecessary suffering;
 - g. Prevent abandonment; and
 - h. Prevent animals from being overworked or forced to exceed their natural capacities or strengths.
2. Take legislative, administrative, and other policy measures to ensure the well-being of animals during transport, including:
 - a. Providing appropriate species-specific opportunities for rest, ventilation, food, and water;

- b. Setting appropriate maximum times for transportation and confinement; and
- c. Protecting the animals from overcrowding and adverse environmental conditions.

ARTICLE 5: Wild Animals

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible:

- 1. Take legislative, administrative, and other policy measures to ensure the protection of wild animals, including:
 - a. Establishing and maintaining a system of protected areas to conserve and protect wild animals;
 - b. Establishing practices that promote and prioritize non-lethal management methods and those that result in the least suffering of targeted and non-targeted animals;
 - c. Incorporating measures to protect affected wild animals in the assessment of development and infrastructure projects; and
 - d. Monitoring the effects of climate change, infrastructure, and other anthropogenic stressors on wild animals and their habitat.

ARTICLE 6: Emergence and Spread of Pathogens

- 1. Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, take steps to minimize the emergence and spread of pathogens and antimicrobial resistance, including by:
 - a. Promoting the creation and support of veterinary services to provide a prevention system tailored to locally relevant risks of the emergence and spread of pathogens, including early warning monitoring, reporting, containment, and treatment;
 - b. Supporting the creation of regional, national, or local facilities with the capacity to monitor animals to detect, identify, and prevent the emergence and spread of pathogens;
 - c. Developing guidelines for the detection and management of high-risk practices and locations to reduce the likelihood of the emergence and spread of pathogens among wild animals, humans, and animals under human control;
 - d. Prohibiting the administration of antibiotics to promote growth or increase yield and restricting the administration of antibiotics for prophylaxis other

than in exceptional cases;

- e. Regulating supply chains, trade, and transport of animals, live animal markets, laboratories, commercial animal agricultural operations, and commercial situations where animals are present to ensure the proper containment of and separation between species, and appropriate health and sanitation for animals and humans;
 - f. Encouraging study of approaches and techniques that could reduce the emergence and spread of pathogens; and
 - g. Facilitating the exchange of information concerning the link between animal well-being and the emergence and spread of pathogens.
2. In taking steps to minimize the emergence and spread of pathogens, Contracting Parties shall consider the well-being of animals and prioritize non-lethal management methods and those that result in the least suffering to the greatest extent possible.

ARTICLE 7: Protections for Indigenous and Local Communities

Whenever consideration is being given to legislative, administrative, or other policy measures that may affect the values, practices, institutions, ways of life, local food sources, or economic development of Indigenous peoples or local communities, Contracting Parties shall consult those affected groups through their representatives regarding the most collaborative and respectful ways to implement this Convention.

ARTICLE 8: Trade and Trade Agreements

1. When a Contracting Party trades in live animals and animal products with a State having lower standards of well-being for such animals than those provided for by the obligations set out in this Convention, the Contracting Party shall encourage that State to adopt standards that meet or exceed the obligations set out in this Convention.
2. When a Contracting Party negotiates a trade agreement that includes trade in live animals or animal products, the Contracting Party shall ensure that the well-being of such animals be addressed by a provision that meets or exceeds the obligations set out in this Convention.
3. No Contracting Party shall weaken or reduce its levels of protection for animal well-being as an encouragement for trade or investment.

ARTICLE 9: Financial Resources

1. Each Contracting Party undertakes to allocate sufficient funding to support the regional, national, and local activities necessary to meet the obligations of this

Convention.

2. Each Contracting Party with developed country status shall endeavor to provide financial support in addition to existing support to enable Contracting Parties with developing or least developed country status to meet the obligations of this Convention.
3. The Conference of Parties shall provide budgets for the needs of Contracting Parties with developing or least developed country status and the mechanism for collection and distribution of funds to meet the obligations of and to implement this Convention.

ARTICLE 10: Technical and Scientific Cooperation

1. The Contracting Parties shall promote international technical and scientific cooperation within the scope of this Convention through the appropriate institutions as identified or established by the Conference of the Parties. In particular, Contracting Parties with developed country status shall cooperate with Contracting Parties with developing and least developed country status at the latter's request to aid in the development of human resources and institution building.
2. Where appropriate, joint projects in support of the objectives of this Convention shall be created and carried out by Contracting Parties of diverse development statuses.
3. Contracting Parties shall encourage cooperation on research and monitoring of animal well-being and work together in relevant fora to promote the development of standards in accordance with the best available science.
4. Contracting Parties shall encourage academia, non-governmental bodies, nationals, and relevant authorities of Contracting Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other stakeholders to exchange views, knowledge, and information as part of a wider collaboration in the field of animal well-being.

ARTICLE 11: Cooperation

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, cooperate with other Contracting Parties directly or, where appropriate, through competent international organizations, with respect to matters of mutual interest to achieve and enforce the obligations of this Convention.

ARTICLE 12: Conferences of the Parties

1. After the initial Conference of the Parties, convened in accordance with Article 19, subsequent Conference of the Parties shall be called every two years.

2. Contracting Parties shall agree upon and adopt rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties and for any subsidiary body established.
3. Contracting Parties shall agree upon and adopt financial rules governing the funding of the Secretariat and a budget for the financial period until the next Conference of the Parties.
4. Only Contracting Parties may vote at a Conference of the Parties. Any Contracting Party may be represented by one or more delegates. Each delegation shall have one vote.
5. A majority of Contracting Parties shall constitute a quorum for purposes of holding a Conference of the Parties. Except as provided otherwise, all votes shall be decided on the basis of a simple majority of those present and voting.
6. Extraordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties may be called by the Secretariat upon receipt of a written request by at least one-third of Contracting Parties.
7. Contracting Parties may create committees as necessary to implement this Convention or to consider issues between Conferences of the Parties.
8. Contracting Parties shall keep under review the implementation of this Convention, and, for this purpose, shall:
 - a. Establish the form and the intervals for transmitting the information to be submitted in accordance with Article 18 and consider such information as well as reports submitted by any subsidiary body or the Standing Committee;
 - b. Review scientific, technical, and technological advice on animal well-being or the emergence and spread of pathogens;
 - c. Receive and act upon recommendations from the Secretariat or the Standing Committee;
 - d. Consider and adopt resolutions as necessary to further the goals of this Convention;
 - e. Consider and adopt, in accordance with Article 14, amendments to this Convention;
 - f. Consider and adopt protocols in accordance with Article 22;
 - g. Consider amendments to any protocol and, if so decided, recommend their adoption to the parties to the protocol concerned;
 - h. Establish subsidiary bodies, particularly to provide scientific and technical

advice, as deemed necessary for the implementation of this Convention;

- i. Contact, through the Secretariat, the executive bodies of conventions dealing with matters covered by this Convention with a view to establishing appropriate forms of cooperation with them;
- j. Seek to determine the time and venue of the next regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and
- k. Consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the purposes of this Convention in the light of experience gained in its operation.

ARTICLE 13: Participation by Non-Contracting Parties and Civil Society

1. Any State that is not a Contracting Party, organizations within the United Nations System, or intergovernmental organizations shall be admitted as an observer to meetings of the Conference of the Parties unless a majority of Contracting Parties present at the Conference of the Parties object.
2. Any duly registered civil society agency, body, or organization working in animal or environmental protection or conservation, or the prevention of the emergence and spread of pathogens or antimicrobial resistance that has informed the Secretariat at least 30 days in advance of its desire to be represented by observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be admitted if approved by any Contracting Party unless a majority of Contracting Parties present at the Conference of the Parties object. Once admitted, observers shall have the right to participate but shall not have the right to vote.
3. For Committee meetings held between Conferences of the Parties, observers admitted at the immediately preceding Conference of the Parties shall be allowed observer status, unless the Committee excludes an observer by majority vote.

ARTICLE 14: Amendment of this Convention

1. Any Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Convention by written communication addressed to the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall promptly circulate such communication to all Contracting Parties. If, within 12 months of the date of the circulation of the communication, at least one-third of Contracting Parties reply favorably to the request, the Secretariat shall convene an extraordinary conference or include the amendment proposal on the agenda for the next Conference of the Parties.
2. Amendments to this Convention shall be adopted by two-thirds of Contracting Parties that are present and voting either affirmative or negative at the extraordinary conference and shall be submitted by the Depositary for acceptance by all Contracting Parties.

3. Contracting Parties shall notify the Depositary in writing of their acceptance of amendments. Amendments adopted in accordance with Paragraph (2) of this Article shall enter into force among Contracting Parties having accepted such amendments on the thirtieth day following the receipt by the Depositary of notification of their acceptance by at least two-thirds of the Contracting Parties. For Contracting Parties subsequently accepting the amendment, the amendment shall be effective 30 days after receipt of the notification of acceptance.
4. After the entry into force of an amendment to this Convention, any new Contracting Party to this Convention shall become a Contracting Party to the instrument as amended.
5. If a mistake of translation is discovered in any text after the adoption of this Convention or amendment to this Convention, the Secretariat shall so report to the Contracting Parties in writing, in every official language. The necessary change will be made by the Secretariat 60 days after notification unless a Contracting Party objects. In such case, the mistake and objection will be reported at the next Conference of the Parties.

ARTICLE 15: Competent Authority

1. Each Contracting Party shall designate an individual, office, or organization as the Competent Authority to be responsible in matters concerning this Convention. The Competent Authority shall be the responsible agency for all official communication between the Secretariat and Contracting Party.
2. It shall be permissible for any Contracting Party to further designate different individuals, offices, or organizations as the Competent Authority for any Protocol in force for it.

ARTICLE 16: Standing Committee

1. At the first Conference of the Parties, a Standing Committee consisting of twelve Contracting Parties shall be elected. Subsequent elections shall be held at each regular Conference of the Parties.
2. Membership on the Standing Committee shall rotate amongst Contracting Parties. The Standing Committee shall not include more than one national of the same Contracting Party. In the election of the committee, equitable geographical representation shall be considered.
3. The Standing Committee shall adopt its own rules of operation.
4. In order to discharge its functions, the Standing Committee may, on its own initiative, arrange for meetings of groups of experts.

5. The Standing Committee shall meet at least once between the Conferences of the Parties.
6. The Standing Committee may investigate problems with the implementation of this Convention. The results of any such investigation, along with any recommendations, shall be forwarded to all Contracting Parties and shall be made publicly available.
7. The Standing Committee may receive and act upon recommendations from the Secretariat or any Committee established by the Conference of the Parties.
8. The Standing Committee may draft new Protocols to this Convention or amendments to this Convention or existing Protocols to this Convention. Any such proposal shall be distributed by the Secretariat to the Contracting Parties for consideration in accordance with Article 14.
9. The Standing Committee shall provide administrative and financial oversight of the operation of the Secretariat as directed by the Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties.
10. The Standing Committee may inquire as to the sufficiency of legislation of and enforcement efforts by Contracting Parties and make recommendations based upon such inquiries.

ARTICLE 17: Collection of Reports from Contracting Parties

1. Upon joining this Convention, each Contracting Party shall provide the Secretariat with all domestic legislative, administrative, and other policy measures that pertain to its obligations under this Convention in an official language of this Convention. Any subsequent changes or additions in relevant domestic legislative, administrative, and other policy measures shall be forwarded to the Secretariat when adopted.
2. Each Contracting Party shall provide to the Secretariat biennial reports that explain its efforts to implement the obligations of this Convention. These reports shall be submitted upon entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting Party in question and thereafter six months prior to each regular Conference of the Parties.
3. Biennial reports shall be compiled by the Secretariat and made available to all Contracting Parties and other interested individuals and organizations, as well as in the web-accessible database provided for in Article 18

ARTICLE 18: Evaluation of Periodic Reports

1. As described in Article 17, the Secretariat shall receive from each Contracting Party the domestic legislative, administrative, and other policy measures relevant

to carrying out the obligations of this Convention and make it available via a web-accessible database. Upon the request of a Contracting Party, the Secretariat shall provide resources and support for the drafting of its domestic legislation.

2. The Secretariat shall evaluate the information provided as compliant or non-compliant. In the case of a finding of non-compliance, the Secretariat shall state the bases for its finding in a public report available via a web-accessible database. This report shall be provided to the Standing Committee and the Conference of the Parties.
3. At the request of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat shall assess a Contracting Party's implementation, oversight, and enforcement and report its findings to the Standing Committee.

ARTICLE 19: The Secretariat

1. Upon entry into force of this Convention, an interim Secretariat shall be provided by [•]. To the extent and in the manner the interim Secretariat considers appropriate, the Interim Secretariat may be assisted by suitable governmental, intergovernmental, or nongovernmental international or national agencies, as well as by organizations qualified in the field of animal well-being. The interim Secretariat shall call a meeting of the Conference of the Parties no later than two years after the entry into force of this Convention.
2. At the first Conference of the Parties, the Contracting Parties shall appoint a permanent Secretariat and first Secretary General to administer the day-to-day functioning of this Convention and to perform any special duties entrusted to it. The composition of the Secretariat, its headquarters, the appointment of the Secretary General, and other matters that relate to this functioning shall be determined by the Conference of the Parties.
3. The permanent Secretariat shall have the following duties and authority:
 - a. Convene and prepare the meetings and Conferences of the Parties;
 - b. Transmit notifications, reports, and other information received in accordance with the Articles herein to Contracting Parties;
 - c. Respond to inquiries by and provide information to Contracting Parties and consult with them on questions relating to this Convention;
 - d. Ensure the necessary coordination with other international and non-governmental organizations that Contracting Parties consider competent;
 - e. Enter into such administrative arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of Secretariat functions;

- f. Make recommendations to the Contracting Parties for the implementation and enforcement of this Convention;
- g. Review Contracting Parties' implementation of this Convention and provide to a Contracting Party, the Conference of the Parties, or Standing Committee a report of recommendations to correct identified problems;
- h. Undertake studies that will contribute to the overall implementation of this Convention;
- i. Seek funding, as required, from governmental and non-governmental sources;
- j. Receive reports from non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders concerning issues that arise under this Convention;
- k. Work with the Standing Committee and any other established Committees pursuant to Articles 16 and 12;
- l. Report on its activities to the Conference of the Parties; and
- m. Perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 20: Rules of Procedure and Financial Rules

1. Contracting Parties shall adopt rules of procedure for their meetings and conferences provided for in Article 12.
2. Contracting Parties shall adopt financial provisions, prepared in consultation with the Secretariat, to determine the level of each Contracting Party's financial participation.

ARTICLE 21: Relationship Between this Convention and Protocols

1. No State may become a Contracting Party to a Protocol unless it is a Contracting Party to this Convention or becomes a Contracting Party to this Convention at the same time.
2. Any Protocol to this Convention shall be binding only on Contracting Parties to the Protocol in question.

ARTICLE 22: Adoption of Protocols

1. At the request of at least ten Contracting Parties, the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall consider the adoption of a Protocol to this Convention.

2. Contracting Parties shall cooperate in the formulation and adoption of Protocols to expand upon or clarify the principles of this Convention. Protocols are not limited by the provisions herein and may cover any topic concerning the well-being or protection of animals.

ARTICLE 23: Compliance

1. The compliance regime of this Convention is designed to:
 - a. Assist Contracting Parties in complying with their obligations under this Convention and to facilitate, promote, monitor, and aim to secure the implementation of and compliance with the obligations under this Convention;
 - b. Be simple, facilitative, non-adversarial, and co-operative; and
 - c. Be transparent, fair, equitable, expeditious, and predictable, with particular attention to the special needs of Contracting Parties with developing country status.
2. At the first Conference of the Parties, Contracting Parties shall consider and approve procedures and institutional mechanisms for determining non-compliance with the provisions of this Convention and for implementation of the compliance regime consistent with this Article.
3. The compliance regime concerning issues that arise under this Convention may be initiated by the Conference of the Parties, the Standing Committee, the Secretariat, or a Contracting Party.
4. If a Contracting Party is determined to be non-compliant in their obligations under this Convention, the following measures may be taken:
 - a. Provision of appropriate advice and assistance;
 - b. Issuance of a caution notice;
 - c. Suspension of specific rights or privileges under this Convention; and
 - d. Other measures decided by the Standing Committee in cases of repeated non-compliance.

ARTICLE 24: Resolution of Disputes

1. Any dispute arising between two or more Contracting Parties as to the interpretation, application, performance, or implementation of this Convention, including its existence, validity, or termination, shall be subject to negotiation

between the Contracting Parties involved in the dispute.

2. If the dispute cannot be resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Contracting Parties may, by mutual consent, submit the dispute to arbitration, in particular that of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and the Contracting Parties submitting the dispute shall be bound by the arbitral decision.
3. If the Contracting Parties do not mutually consent to resolve the dispute in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph 2 of this Article, the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation, as described below, unless the Contracting Parties otherwise agree.
 - a. A conciliation commission shall be created upon the request of one of the parties to the dispute. The commission shall, unless the parties otherwise agree, be composed of five members, two appointed by each Contracting Party concerned and a President chosen jointly by those members.
 - b. In disputes between more than two Contracting Parties, Contracting Parties with the same interests shall appoint their members of the commission jointly by agreement. Where two or more parties have separate interests or there is a disagreement as to whether they are of the same interest, they shall appoint their members separately.
 - c. If any appointments by the Contracting Parties are not made within two months of the date of the request to create a conciliation commission, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, if asked to do so by the Contracting Party that made the request, make those appointments within a further two-month period.
 - d. If a President of the conciliation commission has not been chosen within two months of the last of the members of the commission being appointed, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, if asked to do so by a Contracting Party, designate a President within a further two-month period.
 - e. The conciliation commission shall make its decisions by majority vote of its members. It shall, unless the parties to the dispute otherwise agree, determine its own procedure. It shall render a proposal for resolution of the dispute, which the parties shall consider in good faith.
 - f. A disagreement as to whether the conciliation commission has competence shall be decided by the commission.

ARTICLE 25: Reservation

1. The provisions of this Convention shall not be subject to general reservations.

Specific reservations may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. Any Contracting Party may, on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession enter a specific reservation.
3. Until a Contracting Party withdraws its reservation entered under the provisions of this Article, it shall be treated as a non-Contracting Party to this Convention with respect to such reservation.

ARTICLE 26: Signature

This Convention shall be available and open for signature by all States and any regional economic integration organization.

ARTICLE 27: Ratification, Acceptance, and Approval

This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with [•], which shall be the Depositary.

ARTICLE 28: Accession

This Convention shall be open indefinitely for accession. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

ARTICLE 29: Entry into Force

1. This Convention shall enter into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession with the Depositary.
2. For each State that ratifies, accepts, or approves this Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession, this Convention shall enter into force 90 days after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession.

ARTICLE 30: Withdrawal

At any time after two years from the date on which this Convention has entered into force for a Contracting Party, that Contracting Party may withdraw from this Convention by giving written notification to the Depositary. The withdrawal shall take effect one year after the Depositary has received the notification.

ARTICLE 31: Depositary

1. The official languages of this Convention shall be English and [•]. The original of this Convention, drafted in every official language, all versions being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Depositary, which shall transmit certified copies thereof to all signatory or acceding States.
2. The Depositary shall inform all signatory and acceding States and the Secretariat of signatures, deposits of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, entries into force of this Convention, Protocols thereto, amendments thereto, entry and withdrawal of reservations and notifications of withdrawal.
3. As soon as this Convention enters into force, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Convention.