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# List of parties to the Environmental Modification Convention

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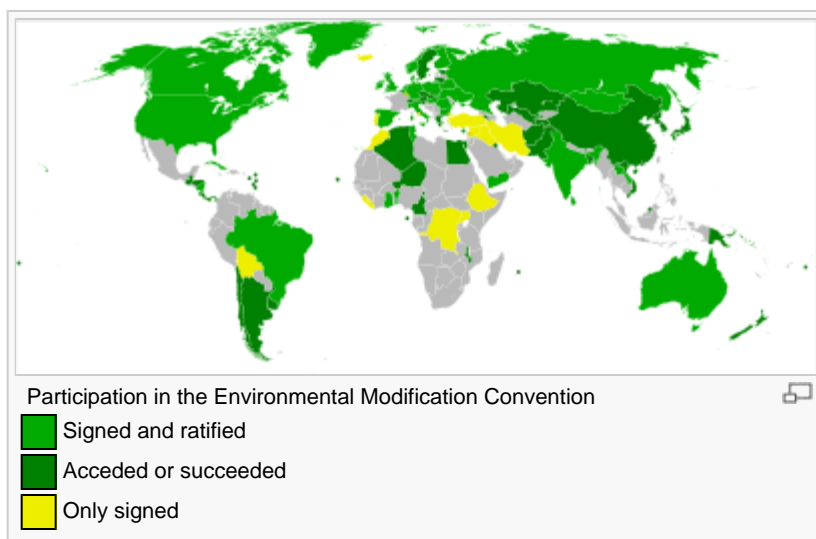
## The list of parties to the Environmental Modification Convention

encompasses the states who have signed and ratified or acceded to the international agreement prohibiting military use of [environmental modification](#) techniques.

On May 18, 1977, the [Environmental Modification Convention](#) (ENMOD) was opened for signature. [North Yemen](#) became the first

state to deposit the treaty on 20 July 1977. The treaty [came into force](#) and closed for signature on October 5, 1978. Since then, states that did not sign the treaty can now only accede to it. The instrument of ratification, accession, or succession is deposited with the [Secretary-General of the United Nations](#)

As of 2012, 76 states have ratified or acceded to the treaty, most recently [Cameroon](#) on 18 April 2011. A further 16 states have signed but not ratified the treaty.



## List of parties [ [edit source](#) | [edit beta](#) ]

| State   | Signed | Ratified or Acceded | Method   |
|---|--------|---------------------|--|
|  <a href="#">Afghanistan</a>         |        | Oct 22, 1985        | Accession  |
|  <a href="#">Algeria</a>             |        | Dec 19, 1991        | Accession  |
|  <a href="#">Antigua and Barbuda</a> |        | Oct 25, 1988        | Succession from  <a href="#">United Kingdom</a> |
|  <a href="#">Argentina</a>           |        | Mar 20, 1987        | Accession  |
|  <a href="#">Armenia</a>             |        | May 15, 2002        | Accession  |

|  |               |                            |   |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|---|
|  <a href="#">Australia</a>         | May 31, 1978  | Sep 7, 1984                | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Austria</a>          |               | Jan 17, 1990               | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Bangladesh</a>       |               | Oct 3, 1979                | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Belarus</a>          | May 18, 1977  | Jun 7, 1978                | Ratification as  <a href="#">Byelorussian SSR</a>  |
|  <a href="#">Belgium</a>          | May 18, 1977  | Jul 12, 1982               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Benin</a>            | Jun 10, 1977  | Jun 30, 1986               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Brazil</a>           | Nov 9, 1977   | Oct 12, 1984               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Brunei</a>           |               | None <sup>[1]</sup>        | Succession from  <a href="#">United Kingdom</a>  |
|  <a href="#">Bulgaria</a>         | May 18, 1977  | May 31, 1978               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Cameroon</a>         |               | Apr 18, 2011               | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Canada</a>           | May 18, 1977  | Jun 11, 1981               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Cape Verde</a>       |               | Oct 3, 1979                | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Chile</a>            |               | Apr 26, 1994               | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">China</a>            |               | Jun 8, 2005                | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Costa Rica</a>       |               | Feb 7, 1996                | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Cuba</a>             | Sep 23, 1977  | Apr 10, 1978               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Cyprus</a>           | Oct 7, 1977   | Apr 12, 1978               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Czech Republic</a> |               | Feb 22, 1993               | Succession from  <a href="#">Czechoslovakia</a><br>Signed 18 May 1977<br>Ratified 12 May 1978  |
|  <a href="#">Denmark</a>        | May 18, 1977  | Apr 19, 1978               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Dominica</a>       |               | Nov 9, 1992 <sup>[2]</sup> | Succession from  <a href="#">United Kingdom</a>  |
|  <a href="#">Egypt</a>          |               | Apr 1, 1982                | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Estonia</a>        |               | Apr 14, 2011               | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Finland</a>        | May 18, 1977  | May 12, 1978               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Germany</a>        | May 18, 1977  | May 24, 1983               | Ratification as  <a href="#">West Germany</a><br>Also  <a href="#">East Germany</a><br>Signed 18 May 1977<br>Ratified 25 May 1978 |
|  <a href="#">Ghana</a>          | Mar 21, 1978  | Jun 22, 1978               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Greece</a>         |               | Aug 23, 1983               | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Guatemala</a>      |               | Mar 21, 1988               | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Honduras</a>       |               | Aug 16, 2010               | Accession   |
|  <a href="#">Hungary</a>        | May 18, 1977  | Apr 19, 1978               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">India</a>          | Dec 15, 1977? | Dec 15, 1978               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Ireland</a>        | May 18, 1977  | Dec 16, 1982               | Ratification  |
|  <a href="#">Italy</a>          | May 18, 1977  | Nov 27, 1981               | Ratification  |
| <a href="#">Japan</a>  |               | Jun 9, 1982                | Accession   |

|  |              |                             |   |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
|                                      |              |                             |   |
|  Kazakhstan                         |              | Apr 25, 2005                | Accession   |
|  Kuwait                             |              | Jan 2, 1980                 | Accession   |
|  Laos                               | Apr 13, 1978 | Oct 5, 1978                 | Ratification  |
|  Lithuania                          |              | Apr 16, 2002                | Accession   |
|  Malawi                             |              | Oct 5, 1978                 | Accession   |
|  Mauritius                          |              | Dec 9, 1992                 | Accession   |
|  Mongolia                           | May 18, 1977 | May 19, 1978                | Ratification  |
|  Netherlands                        | May 18, 1977 | Apr 15, 1983                | Ratification  |
|  New Zealand                        |              | Sep 7, 1984                 | Accession,<br>includes  Cook Islands<br>and  Niue |
|  Nicaragua                          | Aug 11, 1977 | Sep 6, 2007                 | Ratification  |
|  Niger                              |              | Feb 17, 1993                | Accession   |
|  North Korea                        |              | Nov 8, 1984                 | Accession   |
|  Norway                             | May 18, 1977 | Feb 15, 1979                | Ratification  |
|  Pakistan                           |              | Feb 27, 1986                | Accession   |
|  Panama                             |              | May 13, 2002                | Accession   |
|  Papua New Guinea                   |              | Oct 28, 1980                | Accession   |
|  Poland                             | May 18, 1977 | Jun 8, 1978                 | Ratification  |
|  Romania                           | May 18, 1977 | May 6, 1983                 | Ratification  |
|  Russia                           | May 18, 1977 | May 30, 1978                | Ratification as  Soviet Union  |
|  Saint Kitts and Nevis            |              | None <sup>[3]</sup>         | Succession from  United Kingdom  |
|  Saint Lucia                      |              | May 27, 1993 <sup>[4]</sup> | Succession from  United Kingdom  |
|  Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |              | Apr 27, 1999 <sup>[5]</sup> | Succession from  United Kingdom  |
|  São Tomé and Príncipe            |              | Oct 5, 1979                 | Accession   |
|  Slovakia                         |              | May 28, 1993                | Succession from  Czechoslovakia<br>Signed 18 May 1977<br>Ratified 12 May 1978  |
|  Slovenia                         |              | Apr 20, 2005                | Accession   |
|  Solomon Islands                  |              | Jun 19, 1981                | Succession from  United Kingdom  |
|  South Korea                      |              | Dec 2, 1986                 | Accession   |
|  Spain                            | May 18, 1977 | Jul 19, 1978                | Ratification  |
|  Sri Lanka                        | Jun 8, 1977  | Apr 25, 1978                | Ratification  |
|  Sweden                           |              | Apr 27, 1984                | Accession   |
|  Switzerland                      |              | Aug 5, 1988                 | Accession   |
|  Tajikistan                       |              | Oct 12, 1999                | Accession   |

|  |              |              |   |
|--|--------------|--------------|---|
|  Tunisia         | May 11, 1978 | May 11, 1978 | Ratification  |
|  Ukraine        | May 18, 1977 | Jun 13, 1978 | Ratification as  Ukrainian SSR   |
|  United Kingdom | May 18, 1977 | May 16, 1978 | Ratification  |
|  United States  | May 18, 1977 | Jan 17, 1980 | Ratification  |
|  Uruguay        |              | Sep 16, 1993 | Accession   |
|  Uzbekistan     |              | May 26, 1993 | Accession   |
|  Vietnam        |              | Aug 26, 1980 | Accession   |
|  Yemen          | May 18, 1977 | Jul 20, 1977 | Ratification as  North Yemen<br>Also  South Yemen<br>Acceded 12 June 1979 |

## States that have signed but not ratified [ [edit source](#) | [edit beta](#) ]

| State   | Signed       |
|---|--------------|
|  Bolivia   | May 18, 1977 |
|  Democratic Republic of the Congo<br>Signed as  Zaire | Feb 28, 1978 |
|  Ethiopia  | May 18, 1977 |
|  Holy See  | May 27, 1977 |
|  Iceland   | May 18, 1977 |
|  Iran  | May 18, 1977 |
|  Iraq  | Aug 15, 1977 |
|  Lebanon   | May 18, 1977 |
|  Liberia   | May 18, 1977 |
|  Luxembourg  | May 18, 1977 |
|  Morocco   | May 18, 1977 |
|  Portugal  | May 18, 1977 |
|  Sierra Leone  | Apr 12, 1978 |
|  Syria   | Aug 4, 1977  |
|  Turkey  | May 18, 1977 |
|  Uganda  | May 18, 1977 |

## References [ [edit source](#) | [edit beta](#) ]

- "ENMOD (in alphabetical order)" . *United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs*.
  - "Environmental Modification Convention" . *U.S. Department of State*. Archived from the original  on 2008-07-10. Retrieved 2008-07-30.
- The U.S. Department of State lists Brunei as giving notice that it would continue to be bound by the treaty on 1 January 1984.
  - The U.S. Department of State lists Dominica as giving notice that it would continue to be bound by the treaty on 8 November 1978.
  - The U.S. Department of State lists Saint Kitts and Nevis as giving notice that it would continue to be bound by the treaty on 19 September 1983.

4. <sup>^</sup> The U.S. Department of State lists Saint Lucia as giving notice that it would continue to be bound by the treaty on 22 February 1979.
5. <sup>^</sup> The U.S. Department of State lists Saint Vincent and The Grenadines as giving notice that it would continue to be bound by the treaty on 27 October 1979.

Categories: [Lists of parties to treaties](#)

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## Treaty Text

### **Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques**

*Signed in Geneva May 18, 1977*

*Entered into force October 5, 1978*

*Ratification by U.S. President December 13, 1979*

*U.S. ratification deposited at New York January 17, 1980*

The States Parties to this Convention,

Guided by the interest of consolidating peace, and wishing to contribute to the cause of halting the arms race, and of bringing about general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and of saving mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare,

Determined to continue negotiations with a view to achieving effective progress towards further measures in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technical advances may open new possibilities with respect to modification of the environment,

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972,

Realizing that the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes could improve the interrelationship of man and nature and contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Recognizing, however, that military or any other hostile use of such techniques could have effects extremely harmful to human welfare,

Desiring to prohibit effectively military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques in order to eliminate the dangers to mankind from such use, and affirming their willingness to work towards the achievement of this objective,

Desiring also to contribute to the strengthening of trust among nations and to the further improvement of the international situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed as follows:

#### Article I

1. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party.

2. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to assist, encourage or induce any State, group of States or international organization to engage in activities contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

#### Article II

As used in Article I, the term "environmental modification techniques" refers to any technique for changing -- through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes -- the dynamics, composition or structure of the Earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, or of outer space.

#### Article III

1. The provisions of this Convention shall not hinder the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes and shall be without prejudice to the generally recognized principles and applicable rules of international law concerning such use.

2. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of scientific and technological information on the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes. States Parties in a position to do so shall contribute, alone or together with other States or international organizations, to international economic and scientific co-operation in the preservation, improvement, and peaceful utilization of the environment, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

#### Article IV

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to take any measures it considers necessary in accordance with its constitutional processes to prohibit and prevent any activity in violation of the provisions of the Convention anywhere under its jurisdiction or control.

#### Article V

1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention. Consultation and cooperation pursuant to this article may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter. These international procedures may include the services of appropriate international organizations, as well as of a Consultative Committee of Experts as provided for in paragraph 2 of this article.

2. For the purposes set forth in paragraph 1 of this article, the Depositary shall, within one month of the receipt of a request from any State Party to this Convention, convene a Consultative Committee of Experts. Any State Party may appoint an expert to the Committee whose functions and rules of procedure are set out in the annex, which constitutes an integral part of this Convention. The Committee shall transmit to the Depositary a summary of its findings of fact, incorporating all views and information presented to the Committee during its proceedings. The Depositary shall distribute the summary to all States Parties.

3. Any State Party to this Convention which has reason to believe that any other State Party is acting in breach of obligations deriving from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint should include all relevant information as well as all possible evidence supporting its validity.

4. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to cooperate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of the complaint received by the Council. The Security Council shall inform the States Parties of the results of the investigation.

5. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to any State Party which so requests, if the Security Council decides that such Party has been harmed or is likely to be harmed as a result of violation of the Convention.

#### Article VI

1. Any State Party to this Convention may propose amendments to the Convention. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary who shall promptly circulate it to all States Parties.

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

#### Article VII

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

#### Article VIII

1. Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, a conference of the States Parties to the Convention shall be convened by the Depositary at Geneva, Switzerland. The conference shall review the operation of the Convention with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions are being realized, and shall in particular examine the effectiveness of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article I in eliminating the dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.
2. At intervals of not less than five years thereafter, a majority of the States Parties to the Convention may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary, the convening of a conference with the same objectives.
3. If no conference has been convened pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article within ten years following the conclusion of a previous conference, the Depositary shall solicit the views of all States Parties to the Convention, concerning the convening of such a conference. If one third or ten of the States Parties, whichever number is less, respond affirmatively, the Depositary shall take immediate steps to convene the conference.

#### Article IX

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.
2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. This Convention shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty Governments in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.
4. For those States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.
5. The Depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention and of any amendments thereto, as well as of the receipt of other notices.
6. This Convention shall be registered by the Depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### Article X

This Convention, of which the English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at Geneva on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.

DONE at Geneva on May 18, 1977.

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ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION  
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

1. The Consultative Committee of Experts shall undertake to make appropriate findings of fact and provide expert views relevant to any problem raised pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article V of this Convention by the State Party requesting the convening of the Committee.
2. The work of the Consultative Committee of Experts shall be organized in such a way as to permit it to perform the functions set forth in paragraph 1 of this annex. The Committee shall decide procedural questions relative to the organization of its work, where possible by consensus, but otherwise by a majority of those present and voting. There shall be no voting on matters of substance.
3. The Depositary or his representative shall serve as the Chairman of the Committee.
4. Each expert may be assisted at meetings by one or more advisers.
5. Each expert shall have the right, through the Chairman, to request from States, and from international organizations, such information and assistance as the expert considers desirable for the accomplishment of the Committees work.

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UNDERSTANDINGS REGARDING THE CONVENTION  
Understanding Relating to Article I

It is the understanding of the Committee that, for the purposes of this Convention, the terms, "widespread", "long-lasting" and "severe" shall be interpreted as follows:

- (a) "widespread": encompassing an area on the scale of several hundred square kilometres;
- (b) "long-lasting": lasting for a period of months, or approximately a season;
- (c) "severe": involving serious or significant disruption or harm to human life, natural and economic resources or other assets.

It is further understood that the interpretation set forth above is intended exclusively for this Convention and is not intended to prejudice the interpretation of the same or similar terms if used in connexion with any other international agreement.

Understanding Relating to Article II

It is the understanding of the Committee that the following examples are illustrative of phenomena that could be caused by the use of environmental modification techniques as defined in Article II of the Convention: earthquakes, tsunamis; an upset in the ecological balance of a region; changes in weather patterns (clouds, precipitation, cyclones of various types and tornadic storms); changes in climate patterns; changes in ocean currents; changes in the state of the ozone layer; and changes in the state of the ionosphere.

It is further understood that all the phenomena listed above, when produced by military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, would result, or could reasonably be expected to result, in widespread, long-lasting or severe destruction, damage or injury. Thus, military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques as defined in Article II, so as to cause those phenomena as a means of destruction, damage or injury to another State Party, would be prohibited.

It is recognized, moreover, that the list of examples set out above is not exhaustive. Other phenomena which could result from the use of environmental modification techniques as defined in Article II could also be appropriately included. The absence of such phenomena from the list

does not in any way imply that the undertaking contained in Article I would not be applicable to those phenomena, provided the criteria set out in that article were met.

#### Understanding Relating to Article III

It is the understanding of the Committee that this Convention does not deal with the question whether or not a given use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes is in accordance with generally recognized principles and applicable rules of international law.

#### Understanding Relating to Article VIII

It is the understanding of the Committee that a proposal to amend the Convention may also be considered at any conference of Parties held pursuant to Article VIII. It is further understood that any proposed amendment that is intended for such consideration should, if possible, be submitted to the Depositary no less than 90 days before the commencement of the conference.

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<sup>1</sup> These are not incorporated into the Convention but are part of the negotiating record and were included in the report transmitted by the CCD to the U.N. General Assembly in September 1976.

# UN Weather Weapons Treaty

UNGA RES. 31/72, TIAS 9614

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER HOSTILE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES

Adopted by Resolution 31/72 of the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1976. The Convention was opened for signature at Geneva on 18 May 1977.

TEXT PUBLISHED IN: United Nations General Assembly Resolution 31/72, Annex; see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/31/39), pp. 37-38. International Legal Materials, Vol. XVI, No. 1, January 1977, pp. 88-94 (Engl.); World Armaments and Disarmament, SIPRI Yearbook 1978, London 1978, pp. 392-397 (Engl.); Shindler & Toman, eds., "The Laws of Armed Conflicts."

The States Parties to this Convention,

Guided by the interest of consolidating peace, and wishing to contribute to the cause of halting the arms race, and of bringing about general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and of saving mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare,

Determined to continue negotiations with a view to achieving effective progress towards further measures in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technical advances may open new possibilities with respect to modification of the environment,

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972,

Realizing that the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes could improve the interrelationship of man and nature and contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Recognizing, however, that military or any other hostile use of such techniques could have effects extremely harmful to human welfare,

Desiring to prohibit effectively military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques in order to eliminate the dangers to mankind from such use, and affirming their willingness to work towards the achievement of this objective,

Desiring also to contribute to the strengthening of trust among nations and to the further improvement of the international situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed as follows:

## ARTICLE I

1. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party.
2. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to assist, encourage or induce any State, group of States or international organization to engage in activities contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

## ARTICLE II

As used in article 1, the term "environmental modification techniques" refers to any technique for changing - through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes--the dynamics, composition or structure of the Earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, or of outer space.

## ARTICLE III

1. The provisions of this Convention shall not hinder the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes and shall be without prejudice to the generally recognized principles and applicable rules of international law concerning such use.
2. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of scientific and technological information on the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes. States Parties in a position to do so shall contribute, alone or together with other States or international organizations, to international economic and scientific co-operation in the preservation, improvement and peaceful utilization of the environment, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

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Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to take any measures it considers necessary in accordance with its constitutional processes to prohibit and prevent any activity in violation of the provisions of the Convention anywhere under its jurisdiction or control.

## ARTICLE V

1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to consult one another and to co-operate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention. Consultation and co-operation pursuant to this article may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter. These international procedures may include the services of appropriate international organizations, as well as of a Consultative Committee of Experts as provided for in paragraph 2 of this article.

2. For the purposes set forth in paragraph 1 of this article, the Depositary shall within one month of the receipt of a request from any State Party to this Convention, convene a Consultative Committee of Experts. Any State Party may appoint an expert to the Committee whose functions and rules of procedure are set out in the annex which constitutes an integral part of this Convention. The Committee shall transmit to the Depositary a summary of its findings of fact, incorporating all views and information presented to the Committee during its proceedings. The Depositary shall distribute the summary to all States Parties.

3. Any State Party to this Convention which has reason to believe that any other State Party is acting in breach of obligations deriving from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint should include all relevant information as well as all possible evidence supporting Its validity.

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## ARTICLE VII

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## ARTICLE VIII

1. Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, a conference of the States Parties to the Convention shall be convened by the Depositary at Geneva, Switzerland. The conference shall review the operation of the Convention with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions are being realized, and shall in particular examine the effectiveness of the provisions of paragraph 1 of article I in eliminating the dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

2. At intervals of not less than five years thereafter, a majority of the States Parties to this Convention may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary, the convening of a conference with the same objectives.

3. If no conference has been convened pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article within ten years following the conclusion of a previous conference, the Depositary shall solicit the views of all States Parties to this Convention concerning the convening of such a conference. If one third or ten of the States Parties, whichever number is less, respond affirmatively, the Depositary shall take immediate steps to convene the conference.



## ARTICLE IX

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.
2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. This Convention shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty Governments in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.
4. For those States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.
5. The Depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention and of any amendments thereto, as well as of the receipt of other notices.
6. This Convention shall be registered by the Depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

## ARTICLE X

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this  
Convention

Done at Geneva, on the 18 day of May 1977.

(Here follows signatures)

## Annex to the Convention

### Consultative Committee of Experts

1. The Consultative Committee of Experts shall undertake to make appropriate findings of fact and provide expert views relevant to any problem raised pursuant to paragraph 1 of article V of this Convention by the State Party requesting the convening of the Committee.
2. The work of the Consultative Committee of Experts shall be organized in such a way as to permit it to perform the functions set forth in paragraph 1 of this annex. The Committee shall decide procedural questions relative to the organization of its work, where possible by consensus, but otherwise by a majority of those present and voting. There shall be no voting on matters of substance.
3. The Depositary or his representative shall serve as the Chairman of the Committee.
4. Each expert may be assisted at meetings by one or more advisers.
5. Each expert shall have the right, through the Chairman, to request from States, and from international organizations, such information and assistance as the expert considers desirable for the accomplishment of the Committee's work.