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Rijkswet van 15 september 1988, houdende goedkeuring van het op 22 maart 1985 te Wenen tot stand gekomen Verdrag van Wenen ter bescherming van de ozonlaag (Trb. 1985, 144)

Wij Beatrix, bij de gratie Gods, Koningin der Nederlanden, Prinses van Oranje-Nassau, enz. enz. enz.

Allen, die deze zullen zien of horen lezen, saluut! doen te weten:

Alzo Wij in overweging genomen hebben, dat het op 22 maart 1985 te Wenen tot stand gekomen Verdrag van Wenen ter bescherming van de ozonlaag ingevolge artikel 91, eerste lid, van de Grondwet, de goedkeuring van de Staten-Generaal behoeft alvorens het Koninkrijk daaraan kan worden gebonden;

Zo is het, dat Wij, de Raad van State van het Koninkrijk gehoord, en met gemeen overleg der Staten-Generaal, de bepalingen van het Statuut voor het Koninkrijk in acht genomen zijnde, hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, gelijk Wij goedvinden en verstaan bij deze:

Artikel 1

Het op 22 maart 1985 te Wenen tot stand gekomen Verdrag van Wenen ter bescherming van de ozonlaag, waarvan de Engelse en Franse tekst en de vertaling in het Nederlands zijn geplaatst in Tractatenblad 1985, 144, wordt goedgekeurd voor het gehele Koninkrijk.

Artikel 2

Deze rijkswet treedt in werking met ingang van de dag na heden.

Lasten en bevelen dat deze in het Staatsblad, het Publicatieblad van de Nederlandse Antillen en in het Afkondigingsblad van Aruba zal worden geplaatst en dat alle ministeries, autoriteiten, colleges en ambtenaren wie zulks aangaat, aan de nauwkeurige uitvoering de hand zullen houden.

Gegeven te 's-Gravenhage, 15 september 1988

Beatrix

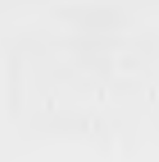
De Minister van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer,
E. H. T. M. Nijpels

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,
H. van den Broek

Uitgegeven de *twintigste* september 1988

De Minister van Justitie,
F. Korthals Altes

Zie voor de behandeling in de
Staten-Generaal:
Kamerstukken II 1987/88, 20 215 (R 1334)
Hand. II 1987/88, blz. 4506-4530; 4759
Kamerstukken I 1987/88, 20 215 (R 1334)
(264; 264a; 264b)
Hand. I 1987/88, zie vergadering d.d. 13
september 1988



1-10

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of a 10-week training program on the performance of a complex task. The study was conducted in a laboratory setting and involved 40 participants who were randomly assigned to either a control group or an experimental group. The experimental group received a 10-week training program that focused on the specific skills required for the task. The results of the study showed that the experimental group performed significantly better than the control group on the task after the 10-week training period.

The study was designed to investigate the effectiveness of a 10-week training program on the performance of a complex task. The participants were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The experimental group received a 10-week training program that was specifically designed to improve their performance on the task. The control group did not receive any training. The results of the study showed that the experimental group performed significantly better than the control group on the task after the 10-week training period. This suggests that the training program was effective in improving performance on the task.

The results of the study indicate that a 10-week training program can significantly improve performance on a complex task. The experimental group, which received the training, performed significantly better than the control group, which did not receive any training. This finding has important implications for the design of training programs for complex tasks. The results suggest that a 10-week training program is an effective way to improve performance on a complex task.

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