

# TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

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**JAARGANG 2015 Nr. 15**

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A. TITEL

*Verdrag tot beperking der staatloosheid;  
New York, 30 augustus 1961*

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Verdrag zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1967, 124.

C. VERTALING

Zie *Trb.* 1967, 124.

In dat Tractatenblad dienen in de vertaling de volgende correcties te worden aangebracht.

Op blz. 30, in artikel 1, derde lid, derde regel, dient „Verdagsluitende” te worden vervangen door „Verdragsluitende”.

Op blz. 34, in artikel 9, derde lid, derde regel, dient „ethnologische” te worden vervangen door „etnologische”.

D. PARLEMENT

Zie *Trb.* 1985, 74.

E. PARTIJGEGEVENS

Zie rubriek E van *Trb.* 1967, 124 en rubriek F van *Trb.* 1985, 74.

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Albanië		09-07-03	T	07-10-03		
Argentinië		13-11-14	T	11-02-15		
Armenië		18-05-94	T	16-08-94		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Australië		13-12-73	T	13-12-75		
Azerbeidzjan		16-08-96	T	14-11-96		
België		01-07-14	T	29-09-14		
Benin		08-12-11	T	07-03-12		
Bolivia		06-10-83	T	04-01-84		
Bosnië en Herzegovina		13-12-96	T	13-03-97		
Brazilië		25-10-07	T	23-01-08		
Bulgarije		22-03-12	T	20-06-12		
Canada		17-07-78	T	15-10-78		
Colombia		15-08-14	T	13-11-14		
Costa Rica		02-11-77	T	31-01-78		
Denemarken		11-07-77	T	09-10-77		
Dominicaanse Republiek	05-12-61					
Duitsland		31-08-77	T	29-11-77		
Ecuador		24-09-12	T	23-12-12		
Finland		07-08-08	T	05-11-08		
Frankrijk	31-05-62					
Gambia		01-07-14	T	29-09-14		
Georgië		01-07-14	T	29-09-14		
Guatemala		19-07-01	T	17-10-01		
Guinee		17-07-14	T	15-10-14		
Honduras		18-12-12	T	18-03-13		
Hongarije		12-05-09	T	10-08-09		
Ierland		18-01-73	T	13-12-75		
Israël	30-08-61					
Ivoorkust		03-10-13	T	01-01-14		
Jamaica		09-01-13	T	09-04-13		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratificatie	Type <sup>*</sup>	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Kiribati		29-11-83	VG	12-07-79		
Kroatië		22-09-11	T	21-12-11		
Lesotho		24-09-04	T	23-12-04		
Letland		14-04-92	T	13-07-92		
Liberia		22-09-04	T	21-12-04		
Libië		16-05-89	T	14-08-89		
Liechtenstein		25-09-09	T	24-12-09		
Litouwen		22-07-13	T	20-10-13		
Moldavië		19-04-12	T	18-07-12		
Montenegro		05-12-13	T	05-03-14		
Mozambique		01-10-14	T	30-12-14		
<b>Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der</b> – Nederland: – in Europa – Bonaire – Sint Eustatius – Saba – Aruba – Curaçao – Sint Maarten	30-08-61	13-05-85 – – – – –	R	11-08-85 10-10-10 10-10-10 10-10-10 01-01-86 10-10-10 10-10-10		
Nicaragua		29-07-13	T	27-10-13		
Nieuw-Zeeland		20-09-06	T	19-12-06		
Niger		17-06-85	T	15-09-85		
Nigeria		20-09-11	T	19-12-11		
Noorwegen		11-08-71	T	13-12-75		
Oekraïne		25-03-13	T	23-06-13		
Oostenrijk		22-09-72	T	13-12-75		
Panama		02-06-11	T	31-08-11		
Paraguay		06-06-12	T	04-09-12		
Peru		18-12-14	T	18-03-15		
Portugal		01-10-12	T	30-12-12		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Roemenië		27-01-06	T	27-04-06		
Rwanda		04-10-06	T	02-01-07		
Senegal		21-09-05	T	20-12-05		
Servië		07-12-11	T	06-03-12		
Slowakije		03-04-00	T	02-07-00		
Swaziland		16-11-99	T	14-02-00		
Tsjaad		12-08-99	T	10-11-99		
Tsjechië		19-12-01	T	19-03-02		
Tunesië		12-05-00	T	10-08-00		
Turkmenistan		29-08-12	T	27-11-12		
Uruguay		21-09-01	T	20-12-01		
Verenigd Koninkrijk	30-08-61	29-03-66	R	13-12-75		
Zweden		19-02-69	T	13-12-75		

\* O=Ondertekening zonder voorbehoud of vereiste van ratificatie, R=Bekrachtiging, aanvaarding, goedkeuring of kennisgeving, T=Toetreding, VG=Voortgezette gebondenheid, NB=Niet bekend

## Uitbreidingen

### Nieuw-Zeeland

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Tokelau-eilanden	19-12-2006	

### Verenigd Koninkrijk

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Bermuda	13-12-1975	
Britse Maagdeneilanden	13-12-1975	
Caymaneilanden	13-12-1975	
Falklandeilanden	13-12-1975	
Gibraltar	13-12-1975	

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Guernsey	13-12-1975	
Jersey	13-12-1975	
Man	13-12-1975	
Montserrat	13-12-1975	
Sint-Helena, Ascension en Tristan da Cunha	13-12-1975	
Turks- en Caicoseilanden	13-12-1975	

### Verklaringen, voorbehouden en bezwaren

Argentinië, 13 november 2014

On the occasion of its accession to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, adopted in New York on 30 August 1961, the Republic of Argentina objects and rejects the attempt to extend the territorial application of this instrument to the Malvinas Islands made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon ratification.

The Argentine Government recalls that the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas are an integral part of the Argentine national territory and, being illegally occupied by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are the subject of a sovereignty dispute between the two countries which is recognized by several international organizations. In this connection, the General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which the sovereignty dispute referred to as the "Question of the Malvinas Islands" is recognized and the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are urged to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute.

Concurrently, the Special Committee on Decolonization of the United Nations has repeatedly affirmed this view, most recently in its resolution adopted on 26 June 2014. Also, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted, on 5 June 2014, a new pronouncement, in similar terms, on the question.

The Argentine Government reaffirms its legitimate sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, as well as over the Argentine Antarctic Sector.

België, 1 juli 2014

– Declaration concerning article 2 of the Convention:

The Belgian Government declares that, for Belgium, the category of “foundlings” concerns found children who are believed to be newborn.

– Declaration concerning article 8, paragraph 3 of the Convention:

Belgium reserves the right to deprive of his nationality a person who did not acquire it by virtue of a Belgian individual on the day of his birth, or who was not granted it under the Belgian Nationality Code, in the cases currently provided for under Belgian legislation, namely:

1. If the person acquired Belgian nationality through fraudulent conduct, provision of false information, forgery and/or the use of false or falsified documents, identity fraud or fraudulent acquisition of the right of residency;

2. If he seriously violates his duties as a Belgian citizen;

3. If he has been sentenced as perpetrator, co-perpetrator or accomplice, to a nonsuspended prison sentence of at least five years for one of the following offences:

– Attacks or plots against the King, the Royal Family or the Government;

– Crimes or misdemeanours against the external security of the State;

– Crimes or misdemeanours against the internal security of the State;

– Serious violations of international humanitarian law;

– Terrorist offences;

– Threat of attack against persons or property, and false information regarding serious attacks;

– Theft or extortion of nuclear materials;

– Offences relating to the physical protection of nuclear materials;

– Human trafficking;

– People smuggling;

4. If he has been sentenced as perpetrator, co-perpetrator or accomplice, to a nonsuspended prison sentence of at least five years for an offence that was manifestly facilitated by the possession of Belgian nationality, provided that the offence was committed within five years of the acquisition of Belgian nationality.

Brazilië, 10 december 2009

In reference to the instrument of accession relating to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, concluded in New York on 30 August 1961, the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil declares that, in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph “a”, item “ii” of the Convention, the Federative Republic of Brazil retains the right to deprive a person of his nationality when he conducts himself in a manner seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the Brazilian State.

Brazilië, 18 december 2009

The National Congress of Brazil approved the text of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness by means of Legislative Decree n. 274, of 4 October 2007. In accordance with Legislative Decree n. 274/2007, the text of the Convention is approved expressly with the restriction allowed for in article 8 (3) (a) (ii) of the Convention, so that the Federative Republic of Brazil retains the right to deprive a person of his nationality when he conducts himself in a manner seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the Brazilian State.”

[In this regard, it is noted that the instrument of accession to the Convention deposited by Brazil with the Secretary-General on 25 October 2007 did not specify the above restriction, in accordance with article 8 (3) of the Convention.

As no objections were made by other Contracting Parties the above restriction was accepted for deposit on 29-12-2010.]

Colombia, 15 augustus 2014

In accordance with the provisions of article 17 (1) of the Convention, the Republic of Colombia makes a reservation to article 14 to the effect that it does not recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with regard to the disputes that may arise between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.

Duitsland, 31 augustus 1977

The Federal Republic of Germany will apply the said Convention:

(a) in respect of elimination of statelessness, to persons who are stateless under the terms of article 1, paragraph 1, of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 28 September 1954;

(b) in respect of prevention of statelessness and retention of nationality, to German nationals within the meaning of the Basic Law (Constitution) for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Frankrijk, 31 mei 1962

At the time of signature of this Convention, the Government of the French Republic declares that it reserves the right to exercise the power available to it under article 8 (3) on the terms laid down in that paragraph, when it deposits the instrument of ratification of the Convention. The Government of the French Republic also declares, in accordance with article 17 of the Convention, that it makes a reservation in respect of article 11, and that article 11 will not apply so far as the French Republic is concerned.

The Government of the French Republic further declares, with respect to article 14 of the Convention, that in accordance with article 17 it accepts the jurisdiction of the Court only in relation to States Parties to this Convention which shall also have accepted its jurisdiction subject to the same reservations; it also declares that article 14 will not apply when there exists between the French Republic and another party to this Con-

vention an earlier treaty providing another method for the settlement of disputes between the two States.

The Convention will apply to the Overseas Departments and the Overseas Territories of the French Republic.

Georgië, 1 juli 2014

[...] Georgia formally confirms the accession to the Convention and in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention declares:

– Georgia retains the right to deprive the person of his nationality, that results in a loss of nationality (citizenship), as provided by the Organic Law of Georgia on the Citizenship of Georgia;

– The entry into force of the UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 30 August 1961 for Georgia cannot be construed as recognition of citizenship granted by the Russian Federation in violation of international law and Georgian legislation to the population residing in the Georgian regions – Abkhazia and Tshkhinvali Region.

Ierland, 18 januari 1973

In accordance with paragraph 3 of article 8 of the Convention Ireland retains the right to deprive a naturalised Irish citizen of his citizenship pursuant to section 19 (1) (b) of the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956, on grounds specified in the aforesaid paragraph.

Jamaica, 9 januari 2013

Upon acceding to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the Government of Jamaica declares, pursuant to Article 8 of the Convention, that it retains the right under its laws to deprive a person of his or her nationality in the circumstances outlined in Paragraph 3 of that Article in the Convention.

Litouwen, 22 juli 2013

[...] In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Convention, [...] the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania retains the right to deprive a person of his nationality on the grounds of the deprivation of nationality of the Republic of Lithuania, as provided for in paragraphs 4 and 6 of Article 24 of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Citizenship.

Nieuw-Zeeland, 20 september 2006

[New Zealand] declares that in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 8 of the Convention New Zealand retains the right to deprive a person of his New Zealand citizenship on the following grounds, being grounds existing in New Zealand law at the present time:

the person has, while a New Zealand citizen and while of or over the age of 18 years and of full capacity,



- (a) Acquired the nationality or citizenship of another country by any voluntary and formal act, and acted in a manner that is contrary to the interests of New Zealand; or
- (b) Voluntarily exercised any of the privileges or performed any of the duties of another nationality or citizenship possessed by him in a manner that is contrary to the interests of New Zealand.

Niger, 17 juni 1985

With reservations in respect of articles 11, 14 and 15.

Oostenrijk, 22 september 1972

Declarations concerning article 8, paragraph 3 (a), (i) and (ii):

Austria declares to retain the right to deprive a person of his nationality, if such person enters, on his own free will, the military service of a foreign State.

Austria declares to retain the right to deprive a person of his nationality, if such person being in the service of a foreign State, conducts himself in a manner seriously prejudicial to the interests or to the prestige of the Republic of Austria.

Tunesië, 12 mei 2000

[The Government of Tunisia] declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11 concerning the establishment of a body responsible for assisting in the presentation of claims to obtain nationality to the appropriate authorities, or of article 14, which provides for the competence of the International Court of Justice to rule on disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.

The Republic of Tunisia declares that, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 3, of the [Convention], it retains the right to deprive a person of Tunisian nationality in the following circumstances as provided for in its existing national law:

1. If he occupies a post in the public service of a foreign State or in foreign armed forces and retains it for more than one month after being enjoined by the Government of Tunisia to leave the post, unless it is found that it was impossible for him to do so.
2. If he is convicted of an act held to be a crime or an offence against the external or internal security of the State.
3. If he engages, for the benefit of a foreign State, in acts which are incompatible with his status as a Tunisian national and which are prejudicial to Tunisia's interests.
4. If he is convicted in Tunisia or abroad for an act held to be a crime under Tunisian law and carrying a sentence of at least five years' imprisonment.
5. If he is convicted of evading his obligations under the law regarding recruitment into the armed forces.

6. If it is discovered, subsequent to issuance of the naturalization certificate, that the person concerned did not fulfil the conditions required by law allowing him to be naturalized.
7. If the alien has made a false declaration, employed fraudulent means or knowingly submitted a document containing a false or incorrect statement for the purpose of obtaining naturalization.

Bezwaar door Duitsland, 15 mei 2001

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the declaration to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness made by the Government of the Republic of Tunisia upon its accession to the Convention. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany holds the view that such a declaration seeks to limit the duty of a state not to deprive a person of its nationality if such deprivation would render him stateless in an extent which is not covered by the exceptions of Article 8 paragraph 3 of the Convention. The declaration therefore restricts one of the essential duties of the Convention in a way contrary to the essence of the Convention. It is hence incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Tunisia in respect of Article 8 of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Tunisia.

Bezwaar door Finland, 7 augustus 2008

The Government of Finland has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Tunisia to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. The Government of Finland holds the view that such a declaration seeks to limit the duty of the Republic of Tunisia not to deprive a person of its nationality if such deprivation would render him or her stateless to an extent not covered by the exceptions of Article 8 paragraph 3 of the Convention. The declaration therefore amounts to a reservation which restricts one of the essential duties of the Convention in a way contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Tunisia in respect of Article 8 of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Tunisia and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without the Republic of Tunisia benefiting from the said declaration.

Bezwaar door **Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der**, 6 juni 2001

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the above mentioned declaration. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands understands the declaration of Tunisia, in particular with regard to the grounds mentioned in Nos. 4 and 6 of the declaration, in respect of article 8 to extend the grounds on which a person can be deprived of Tunisian nationality.

The declaration therefore restricts one of the essential obligations of the Convention in a way contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Tunisia.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Tunisia.

Bezwaar door Noorwegen, 23 mei 2001

The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation and declaration made by the Republic of Tunisia upon accession to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

The Convention prohibits the deprivation of nationality if it will render the person in question stateless. This prohibition is subject to certain limitations. It is the position of the Government of Norway that paragraph 3 and 4 of the Tunisian declaration are not justified under the Convention. The said paragraphs of the declaration are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, as they aim at limiting the obligations that States undertake when acceding to it, the core obligation being to reduce statelessness. This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Republic of Tunisia. The Convention thus becomes operative between Norway and Tunisia without Tunisia benefiting from the said declaration.

Bezwaar door Zweden, 23 mei 2001

The Government of Sweden has examined the declaration to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness made by the Government of the Republic of Tunisia upon its accession to the Convention. The Government of Sweden is of the view that this declaration seeks to limit the duty of Tunisia not to deprive a person of its nationality if such deprivation would render him stateless in an extent which is not covered by the exceptions of Article 8 paragraph 3 of the Convention. The declaration therefore restricts one of the essential duties of the Convention and raises serious

doubts as to the commitment of the republic of Tunisia to the object and purpose of the Convention.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. Furthermore, according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, and well-established customary international law, a reservation contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Tunisia in respect of Article 8 of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Tunisia and Sweden.

Verenigd Koninkrijk, 29 maart 1966

[The Government of the United Kingdom declares that], in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of Article 8 of the Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 8, the United Kingdom retains the right to deprive a naturalised person of his nationality on the following grounds, being grounds existing in United Kingdom law at the present time: that, inconsistently with his duty of loyalty to Her Britannic Majesty, the person

- (i) Has, in disregard of an express prohibition of Her Britannic Majesty, rendered or continued to render services to, or received or continued to receive emoluments from, another State, or
- (ii) Has conducted himself in a manner seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of Her Britannic Majesty.

#### G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1985, 74.

#### J. VERWIJZINGEN

Zie *Trb.* 1967, 124 en *Trb.* 1985, 74.

- |                     |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Titel               | : | Statuut van het Internationaal Instituut voor de Eenmaking van het Privaatrecht;<br>Rome, 15 maart 1940 |
| Tekst               | : | <i>Trb.</i> 1967, 23 (Frans en vertaling)   |
| Laatste <i>Trb.</i> | : | <i>Trb.</i> 1993, 105   |
| Titel               | : | Handvest van de Verenigde Naties;<br>San Francisco, 26 juni 1945  |

Tekst : *Trb.* 1979, 37 (Engels en Frans, geconsolideerd)  
*Trb.* 1987, 113 (vertaling, geconsolideerd)

Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2014, 112

Titel : Statuut van de Raad van Europa;  
Londen, 5 mei 1949

Tekst : *Stb.* 1949, 341 (Engels, Frans en vertaling)

Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2007, 146

Titel : Statuut van de Internationale Organisatie voor Migratie;  
Venetië, 19 oktober 1953

Tekst : *Trb.* 1988, 21 (Frans, Engels en vertaling, herzien)

Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2014, 67

Uitgegeven de zeventwintigste januari 2015.

*De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,*

A.G. KOENDERS