

# Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

Focus 2001: Rights of Women and Children



United Nations



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## The Secretary-General's Letter to Heads of State and Government



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

14 August 2001

Excellency,

You will recall my invitation to Heads of State and Government attending the Millennium Summit last year to make use of that unique occasion to reaffirm their commitment to the international rule of law by signing and ratifying or acceding to those treaties deposited with me to which their countries were not already party. Eighty-four delegations responded to this invitation and undertook 274 treaty actions during the three days of the Summit.

Encouraged by this expression of the commitment to the rule of law by the international community, a similar treaty event will be organized in 2001 to coincide with the Special Session on Children and the General Debate of the 56<sup>th</sup> General Assembly from 19 September to 5 October 2001. The focus of the event this year will be on the rights of women and children. Twenty-three treaties pertaining to the rights of women and children have been identified for special attention, underlining the significance of the role of multilateral treaties in advancing those rights. A list of these treaties is attached. The opportunity provided by this event could also be used to sign and ratify or accede to any other treaty deposited with me, to which a State is not already a party.

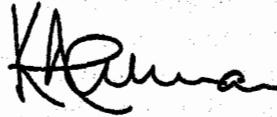
The General Assembly, in its Millennium Declaration in September 2000, expressed its resolve, inter alia, to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law as well as respect for all internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms. I wish to emphasise my own firm commitment to these goals of the international community, in particular, to combating all forms of violence against women and to the need to strengthen the capacity of all countries to implement the principles of democracy and respect for human rights. In the new century, the enhancement of the international rule of law and human rights will be a central priority for the United Nations.

./...

In addition to undertaking actions to participate in the international treaty framework, States may also need to take adequate measures to implement the obligations under these treaties within the domestic jurisdictions. I wish to repeat the call made last year to those States which need assistance in this respect to advise me of their needs as soon as possible.

Information about the treaty event and its focus on the rights of women and children was sent to the Permanent Missions of the Member States of the United Nations in May 2001. I wish to encourage Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the international rule of law by signing and ratifying or acceding to those treaties to which they are not already party. Appropriate facilities will be made available for treaty actions to be undertaken in a solemn setting. In case you intend to participate in the Special Session or in the General Debate of the General Assembly, you may wish to consider undertaking any treaty action on behalf of your Government in person.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Annan', written in a cursive style.

Kofi A. Annan

## Introduction

The General Assembly of the United Nations, in its Millennium Declaration, highlighted the need to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. In particular, the General Assembly underlined the importance of strengthening the capacity of all countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights as well as the urgency to combat all forms of violence against women.

The Secretary-General has also made the enhancement of the rule of law in international affairs a central priority for the United Nations. The advancement of the rights of women and children is an essential part of this endeavour.

In furthering this goal, the Secretary-General has encouraged States, which have not done so already, to become party to treaties deposited with him and thus contribute to enhancing the international rule of law.

During the Millennium Summit held in September 2000, a special treaty event was organized at which 274 treaty actions (187 signatures and 87 ratifications/accessions, etc.) were undertaken by 84 delegations. Of these, 59 were at the level of Head of State or Government. To coincide with the treaty event, a booklet entitled *Millennium Summit - Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation* was published in English and French and distributed widely.

Given the very positive response from States to the Millennium Summit Treaty Event, it was decided to hold a similar event annually, although on a smaller scale. Accordingly, a treaty signature, ratification, accession event will be held to coincide with the United Nations Special Session on Children and the General Debate of the 56<sup>th</sup> General Assembly from 19 September to 5 October 2001. The focus in 2001 will be the rights of women and children. 23 treaties relating to the advancement of the rights of women and children, underlining the significant role of the multilateral treaty framework in advancing these rights, have been selected for special attention. Accordingly, those States that have not already signed, ratified or acceded to treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, particularly to those treaties relating to the advancement of the rights of women and children, could make use of this opportunity to do so.

This booklet, *Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation, Focus 2001: Rights of Women and Children*, summarizes the objectives and key provisions of the 23 treaties highlighted for this year's treaty event. Appropriate arrangements will be made for the media to cover this event.

It is noted that, consistent with rules of international law and the practice of the Secretary-General, a Head of State or Government or a Foreign Minister does not require Full Powers to execute a treaty action in person.

However, where an action relating to a treaty deposited with the Secretary-General is to be undertaken by a person other than the Head of State or Government or the Foreign Minister, duly executed Full Powers are necessary.

Full Powers should:

- Bear the signature of the Head of State or Government or the Foreign Minister;
- Clearly indicate the title of that signatory;
- Specify the title of the instrument to be signed;
- State the full name of the person authorized to sign the instrument.

Wherever possible, Full Powers should be submitted for verification to the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations in advance of the intended date of the treaty action.

Furthermore, where general Full Powers have been issued to a person and have been deposited with the Secretariat in advance, specific Full Powers are not required for that person.

Further information on Full Powers can be obtained from the publication *Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Treaties* (ST/LEG/7/Rev.1) at <http://untreaty.un.org>.

Information on the status of treaties deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 2000 can be obtained from the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 2000* (ST/LEG/SER.E/19) or from the *United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet (UNTC)* at <http://untreaty.un.org>, which is updated on a daily basis.

It would be appreciated if advice were provided on the nature of any assistance that may be required by a State in order to sign, ratify or accede to or to give effect internally to the relevant treaty obligations. Once this information is received by the Secretariat, efforts will be undertaken to make the required assistance available, within the constraints of the resources available to the Organization and its organs.

For further information, please contact the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations.

Tel No: 212 963-5048  
Fax No: 212 963-3693  
Email:  
Internet: <http://untreaty.un.org>



Hans Corell  
Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs  
The Legal Counsel

**Summaries and Status**  
**of the Core Group of Multilateral Treaties**

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need to maintain original documents and to keep copies of all supporting documents. It also discusses the importance of ensuring that records are stored in a secure and accessible manner.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews of records. It emphasizes that audits are a key component of the internal control system and are essential for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of training and education for all personnel involved in the financial system. It emphasizes that ongoing training is essential for ensuring that all personnel are up-to-date on the latest regulations and best practices.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with external auditors. It emphasizes that external auditors play a critical role in providing an independent and objective assessment of the financial statements and are essential for maintaining the confidence of investors and other stakeholders.

**1. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,  
New York, 18 December 1979**

***Objectives***

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is the most comprehensive treaty on women's human rights, establishing legally binding obligations to end discrimination. Often described as the international bill of rights for women, the Convention provides for equality between women and men in the enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Discrimination against women is to be eliminated through legal, policy and programmatic measures and through temporary special measures to accelerate women's equality, which are defined as non-discriminatory.

***Key Provisions***

States parties are required to end all forms of discrimination against women and to ensure their equality with men in political and public life with regard to nationality, education, employment, health and economic and social benefits. Obligations are also imposed to eliminate discrimination against women in marriage and family life and to ensure that women and men are treated equally before the law. States are required to take account of the particular problems of women in rural areas, and their special roles in the economic survival of the family.

The Convention is the only human rights treaty to affirm the reproductive rights of women. In addition, it obliges States parties to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women in order to eliminate prejudices and customs and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women.

The Convention establishes a monitoring body – the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – which comprises 23 independent experts. The Committee is mandated to consider reports from States parties and to make suggestions and general recommendations based on these reports. The Committee directs its suggestions to the United Nations system and its general recommendations to States parties.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by all States and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force: 3 September 1981**

**Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 97 Contracting Parties: 168**

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST  
WOMEN

New York, 18 December 1979

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 3 September 1981 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 27 (1).  
**REGISTRATION:** 3 September 1981, No. 20378.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 97. Parties: 168.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p. 13.

*Note:* The Convention was opened for signature at the United Nations Headquarters on 1 March 1980.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan	14 Aug 1980		Djibouti		2 Dec 1998 a
Albania		11 May 1994 a	Dominica	15 Sep 1980	15 Sep 1980
Algeria		22 May 1996 a	Dominican Republic	17 Jul 1980	2 Sep 1982
Andorra		15 Jan 1997 a	Ecuador	17 Jul 1980	9 Nov 1981
Angola		17 Sep 1986 a	Egypt	16 Jul 1980	18 Sep 1981
Antigua and Barbuda		1 Aug 1989 a	El Salvador	14 Nov 1980	19 Aug 1981
Argentina	17 Jul 1980	15 Jul 1985	Equatorial Guinea		23 Oct 1984 a
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a	Eritrea		5 Sep 1995 a
Australia	17 Jul 1980	28 Jul 1983	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Austria	17 Jul 1980	31 Mar 1982	Ethiopia	8 Jul 1980	10 Sep 1981
Azerbaijan		10 Jul 1995 a	Fiji		28 Aug 1995 a
Bahamas		8 Oct 1993 a	Finland	17 Jul 1980	4 Sep 1986
Bangladesh		6 Nov 1984 a	France	17 Jul 1980	14 Dec 1983
Barbados	24 Jul 1980	16 Oct 1980	Gabon	17 Jul 1980	21 Jan 1983
Belarus	17 Jul 1980	4 Feb 1981	Gambia	29 Jul 1980	16 Apr 1993
Belgium	17 Jul 1980	10 Jul 1985	Georgia		26 Oct 1994 a
Belize	7 Mar 1990	16 May 1990	Germany	17 Jul 1980	10 Jul 1985
Benin	11 Nov 1981	12 Mar 1992	Ghana	17 Jul 1980	2 Jan 1986
Bhutan	17 Jul 1980	31 Aug 1981	Greece	2 Mar 1982	7 Jun 1983
Bolivia	30 May 1980	8 Jun 1990	Grenada	17 Jul 1980	30 Aug 1990
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Guatemala	8 Jun 1981	12 Aug 1982
Botswana		13 Aug 1996 a	Guinea	17 Jul 1980	9 Aug 1982
Brazil	31 Mar 1981	1 Feb 1984	Guinea-Bissau	17 Jul 1980	23 Aug 1985
Bulgaria	17 Jul 1980	8 Feb 1982	Guyana	17 Jul 1980	17 Jul 1980
Burkina Faso		14 Oct 1987 a	Haiti	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981
Burundi	17 Jul 1980	8 Jan 1992	Honduras	11 Jun 1980	3 Mar 1983
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	15 Oct 1992 a	Hungary	6 Jun 1980	22 Dec 1980
Cameroon	6 Jun 1983	23 Aug 1994	Iceland	24 Jul 1980	18 Jun 1985
Canada	17 Jul 1980	10 Dec 1981	India	30 Jul 1980	9 Jul 1993
Cape Verde		5 Dec 1980 a	Indonesia	29 Jul 1980	13 Sep 1984
Central African Repub- lic		21 Jun 1991 a	Iraq		13 Aug 1986 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Ireland		23 Dec 1985 a
Chile	17 Jul 1980	7 Dec 1989	Israel	17 Jul 1980	3 Oct 1991
China	17 Jul 1980	4 Nov 1980	Italy	17 Jul 1980	10 Jun 1985
Colombia	17 Jul 1980	19 Jan 1982	Jamaica	17 Jul 1980	19 Oct 1984
Comoros		31 Oct 1994 a	Japan	17 Jul 1980	25 Jun 1985
Congo	29 Jul 1980	26 Jul 1982	Jordan	3 Dec 1980	1 Jul 1992
Costa Rica	17 Jul 1980	4 Apr 1986	Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Côte d'Ivoire	17 Jul 1980	18 Dec 1995	Kenya		9 Mar 1984 a
Croatia		9 Sep 1992 d	Kuwait		2 Sep 1994 a
Cuba	6 Mar 1980	17 Jul 1980	Kyrgyzstan		10 Feb 1997 a
Cyprus		23 Jul 1985 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic	17 Jul 1980	14 Aug 1981
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		27 Feb 2001 a	Lebanon		16 Apr 1997 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17 Jul 1980	17 Oct 1986	Lesotho	17 Jul 1980	22 Aug 1995
Denmark	17 Jul 1980	21 Apr 1983	Liberia		17 Jul 1984 a
			Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
			Liechtenstein		22 Dec 1995 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Lithuania		18 Jan 1994 a	Senegal	29 Jul 1980	5 Feb 1985
Luxembourg	17 Jul 1980	2 Feb 1989	Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Madagascar	17 Jul 1980	17 Mar 1989	Sierra Leone	21 Sep 1988	11 Nov 1988
Malawi		12 Mar 1987 a	Singapore		5 Oct 1995 a
Malaysia		5 Jul 1995 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 a
Maldives		1 Jul 1993 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Mali	5 Feb 1985	10 Sep 1985	South Africa	29 Jan 1993	15 Dec 1995
Malta		8 Mar 1991 a	Spain	17 Jul 1980	5 Jan 1984
Mauritania		10 May 2001 a	Sri Lanka	17 Jul 1980	5 Oct 1981
Mauritius		9 Jul 1984 a	Suriname		1 Mar 1993 a
Mexico	17 Jul 1980	23 Mar 1981	Sweden	7 Mar 1980	2 Jul 1980
Mongolia	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981	Switzerland	23 Jan 1987	27 Mar 1997
Morocco		21 Jun 1993 a	Tajikistan		26 Oct 1993 a
Mozambique		21 Apr 1997 a	Thailand		9 Aug 1985 a
Myanmar		22 Jul 1997 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
Namibia		23 Nov 1992 a	Togo		26 Sep 1983 a
Nepal	5 Feb 1991	22 Apr 1991	Trinidad and Tobago	27 Jun 1985	12 Jan 1990
Netherlands	17 Jul 1980	23 Jul 1991	Tunisia	24 Jul 1980	20 Sep 1985
New Zealand	17 Jul 1980	10 Jan 1985	Turkey		20 Dec 1985 a
Nicaragua	17 Jul 1980	27 Oct 1981	Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Niger		8 Oct 1999 a	Tuvalu		6 Oct 1999 a
Nigeria	23 Apr 1984	13 Jun 1985	Uganda	30 Jul 1980	22 Jul 1985
Norway	17 Jul 1980	21 May 1981	Ukraine	17 Jul 1980	12 Mar 1981
Pakistan		12 Mar 1996 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 Jul 1981	7 Apr 1986
Panama	26 Jun 1980	29 Oct 1981	United Republic of Tanzania	17 Jul 1980	20 Aug 1985
Papua New Guinea		12 Jan 1995 a	United States of Amer- ica	17 Jul 1980	9 Oct 1981
Paraguay		6 Apr 1987 a	Uruguay	30 Mar 1981	19 Jul 1995 a
Peru	23 Jul 1981	13 Sep 1982	Uzbekistan		8 Sep 1995 a
Philippines	15 Jul 1980	5 Aug 1981	Vanuatu		2 May 1983
Poland	29 May 1980	30 Jul 1980	Venezuela	17 Jul 1980	17 Feb 1982
Portugal	24 Apr 1980	30 Jul 1980	Viet Nam	29 Jul 1980	30 May 1984 a
Republic of Korea	25 May 1983	27 Dec 1984	Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Republic of Moldova		1 Jul 1994 a	Zambia	17 Jul 1980	21 Jun 1985
Romania	4 Sep 1980	7 Jan 1982	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Russian Federation	17 Jul 1980	23 Jan 1981			
Rwanda	1 May 1980	2 Mar 1981			
Saint Kitts and Nevis		25 Apr 1985 a			
Saint Lucia		8 Oct 1982 a			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4 Aug 1981 a			
Samoa		25 Sep 1992 a			
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995				
Saudi Arabia	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000			

## **2. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, New York, 6 October 1999**

### ***Objectives***

The objective of the Optional Protocol is to allow individuals or groups of individuals who have exhausted national remedies to petition the Committee directly about alleged violations of the Convention by their Governments. The Optional Protocol also permits the Committee to conduct inquiries into grave or systematic violations of the Convention in countries that are parties to the Convention and to the Optional Protocol.

### ***Key Provisions***

States parties to the Optional Protocol undertake to make the Convention and the Protocol widely known and to facilitate access to information about the views and recommendations of the Committee. They are also required to take all appropriate measures to ensure that individuals under their jurisdiction are not subjected to ill-treatment or intimidation when they take advantage of the Protocol's procedure or provide information associated with these procedures. States which ratify or accede to the Optional Protocol may not enter reservations to its terms, but they are able to opt out of the inquiry procedure.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention and to ratification and accession by any State that has ratified or acceded to the Convention**

**Entry into force: 22 December 2000**

**Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 67 Contracting Parties: 22**

**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of  
Discrimination against Women**

*New York, 6 October 1999*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 22 December 2000, in accordance with article 16 (1) (see paragraph 16 of Resolution A/RES/54/4).  
**REGISTRATION:** 22 December 2000, No. 20378.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 67. Parties: 22.  
**TEXT:** A/RES/54/4.

Note: The Protocol was adopted by resolution A/RES/54/4 of 6 October 1999 at the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 15 (1), the Protocol will be open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 10 December 1999.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Argentina .....	28 Feb 2000		Lithuania .....	8 Sep 2000	
Austria .....	10 Dec 1999	6 Sep 2000	Luxembourg .....	10 Dec 1999	
Azerbaijan .....	6 Jun 2000	1 Jun 2001	Madagascar .....	7 Sep 2000	
Bangladesh .....	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Malawi .....	7 Sep 2000	
Belgium .....	10 Dec 1999		Mali .....		5 Dec 2000 a
Benin .....	25 May 2000		Mexico .....	10 Dec 1999	
Bolivia .....	10 Dec 1999	27 Sep 2000	Mongolia .....	7 Sep 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na .....	7 Sep 2000		Namibia .....	19 May 2000	26 May 2000
Brazil .....	13 Mar 2001		Netherlands .....	10 Dec 1999	
Bulgaria .....	6 Jun 2000		New Zealand .....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Chile .....	10 Dec 1999		Nigeria .....	8 Sep 2000	
Colombia .....	10 Dec 1999		Norway .....	10 Dec 1999	
Costa Rica .....	10 Dec 1999		Panama .....	9 Jun 2000	9 May 2001
Croatia .....	5 Jun 2000	7 Mar 2001	Paraguay .....	28 Dec 1999	14 May 2001
Cuba .....	17 Mar 2000		Peru .....	22 Dec 2000	9 Apr 2001
Cyprus .....	8 Feb 2001		Philippines .....	21 Mar 2000	
Czech Republic .....	10 Dec 1999	26 Feb 2001	Portugal .....	16 Feb 2000	
Denmark .....	10 Dec 1999	31 May 2000	Romania .....	6 Sep 2000	
Dominican Republic ..	14 Mar 2000		Russian Federation ...	8 May 2001	
Ecuador .....	10 Dec 1999		Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
El Salvador .....	4 Apr 2001		Senegal .....	10 Dec 1999	26 May 2000
Finland .....	10 Dec 1999	29 Dec 2000	Sierra Leone .....	8 Sep 2000	
France .....	10 Dec 1999	9 Jun 2000	Slovakia .....	5 Jun 2000	17 Nov 2000
Germany .....	10 Dec 1999		Slovenia .....	10 Dec 1999	
Ghana .....	24 Feb 2000		Spain .....	14 Mar 2000	
Greece .....	10 Dec 1999		Sweden .....	10 Dec 1999	
Guatemala .....	7 Sep 2000		Tajikistan .....	7 Sep 2000	
Guinea-Bissau .....	12 Sep 2000		Thailand .....	14 Jun 2000	14 Jun 2000
Hungary .....		22 Dec 2000 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	3 Apr 2000	
Iceland .....	10 Dec 1999	6 Mar 2001	Turkey .....	8 Sep 2000	
Indonesia .....	28 Feb 2000		Ukraine .....	7 Sep 2000	
Ireland .....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Uruguay .....	9 May 2000	
Italy .....	10 Dec 1999	22 Sep 2000	Venezuela .....	17 Mar 2000	
Kazakhstan .....	6 Sep 2000				
Lesotho .....	6 Sep 2000				
Liechtenstein .....	10 Dec 1999				

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

### **3. Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York, 20 November 1989**

#### ***Objectives***

The Convention is the principal children's treaty encompassing a full range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The Convention aims at protecting children from discrimination, neglect and abuse. It grants and provides for the implementation of rights for children both in times of peace and during armed conflict. The Convention constitutes a rallying point and a useful tool for civil society and individuals, working for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child. In many respects, it is an innovative instrument.

#### ***Key Provisions***

It is the first legally binding international instrument which provides in a single text universally recognized norms and standards concerning the protection and promotion of the rights of the child.

It is the most rapidly and widely ratified international human rights instrument in the world. Such unprecedented wide participation clearly demonstrates a common political will to improve the situation of children.

The Convention emphasizes the spirit of complementarity and interdependence of human rights by combining civil and political rights with economic, social and cultural rights. It calls for a holistic approach in analysis and recognizes that the enjoyment of one right cannot be separated from the enjoyment of others.

It establishes a new vision of the child, combining provisions aimed at protecting the child through positive action by the State, the parents and relevant institutions, with the recognition of the child as a holder of participatory rights and freedoms.

In so doing, it establishes rights in new areas which were not covered by previous international instruments, such as the right of the child to freely express views and have them given due weight, and the right of the child to a name and nationality from birth. In addition, the Convention establishes standards in new areas including the issue of alternative care, the rights of disabled and refugee children and the administration of juvenile justice. The need for recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of neglect, exploitation or abuse is also set forth.

The Convention acknowledges the primary role of the family and parents in the care and protection of the child, while stressing the obligation of the State to help families in carrying out this task. It calls for positive action by institutions and the State or parents.

It constitutes a useful tool for advocacy and greater awareness of the new perspective of children's rights, and attaches special importance to international cooperation and assistance as ways of achieving the effective protection of children's rights.

Four general principles are enshrined in the Convention. They express the philosophy it conveys and provide guidance for national programmes of implementation.

Key provisions focus on:

- Non-discrimination;
- Best interests of the child;
- Right to life, survival and development;
- Views of the child.

Article 43 of the Convention establishes the Committee on the Rights of the Child, a monitoring body of ten experts, for the purpose of examining the progress made by States parties in implementing the Convention.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by all States and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force:** 2 September 1990

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 139 Contracting Parties: 191

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

New York, 20 November 1989

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49 (1).  
**REGISTRATION:** 2 September 1990, No. 27531.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 139. Parties: 191.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, p. 3; depositary notifications C.N.147.1993.TREATIES-5 of 15 May 1993 [amendments to article 43 (2)]<sup>1</sup>; and C.N.322.1995.TREATIES-7 of 7 November 1995 [amendment to article 43 (2)].

*Note:* The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989 at the Forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Convention is open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan	27 Sep 1990	28 Mar 1994	Cyprus	5 Oct 1990	7 Feb 1991
Albania	26 Jan 1990	27 Feb 1992	Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Algeria	26 Jan 1990	16 Apr 1993	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	23 Aug 1990	21 Sep 1990
Andorra	2 Oct 1995	2 Jan 1996	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 Mar 1990	27 Sep 1990
Angola	14 Feb 1990	5 Dec 1990	Denmark	26 Jan 1990	19 Jul 1991
Antigua and Barbuda	12 Mar 1991	5 Oct 1993	Djibouti	30 Sep 1990	6 Dec 1990
Argentina	29 Jun 1990	4 Dec 1990	Dominica	26 Jan 1990	13 Mar 1991
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Dominican Republic	8 Aug 1990	11 Jun 1991
Australia	22 Aug 1990	17 Dec 1990	Ecuador	26 Jan 1990	23 Mar 1990
Austria	26 Aug 1990	6 Aug 1992	Egypt	5 Feb 1990	6 Jul 1990
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	El Salvador	26 Jan 1990	10 Jul 1990
Bahamas	30 Oct 1990	20 Feb 1991	Equatorial Guinea		15 Jun 1992 a
Bahrain		13 Feb 1992 a	Eritrea	20 Dec 1993	3 Aug 1994
Bangladesh	26 Jan 1990	3 Aug 1990	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Barbados	19 Apr 1990	9 Oct 1990	Ethiopia		14 May 1991 a
Belarus	26 Jan 1990	1 Oct 1990	Fiji	2 Jul 1993	13 Aug 1993
Belgium	26 Jan 1990	16 Dec 1991	Finland	26 Jan 1990	20 Jun 1991
Belize	2 Mar 1990	2 May 1990	France	26 Jan 1990	7 Aug 1990
Benin	25 Apr 1990	3 Aug 1990	Gabon	26 Jan 1990	9 Feb 1994
Bhutan	4 Jun 1990	1 Aug 1990	Gambia	5 Feb 1990	8 Aug 1990
Bolivia	8 Mar 1990	26 Jun 1990	Georgia		2 Jun 1994 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Germany	26 Jan 1990	6 Mar 1992
Botswana		14 Mar 1995 a	Ghana	29 Jan 1990	5 Feb 1990
Brazil	26 Jan 1990	24 Sep 1990	Greece	26 Jan 1990	11 May 1993
Brunei Darussalam		27 Dec 1995 a	Grenada	21 Feb 1990	5 Nov 1990
Bulgaria	31 May 1990	3 Jun 1991	Guatemala	26 Jan 1990	6 Jun 1990
Burkina Faso	26 Jan 1990	31 Aug 1990	Guinea		13 Jul 1990 a
Burundi	8 May 1990	19 Oct 1990	Guinea-Bissau	26 Jan 1990	20 Aug 1990
Cambodia		15 Oct 1992 a	Guyana	30 Sep 1990	14 Jan 1991
Cameroon	25 Sep 1990	11 Jan 1993	Haiti	26 Jan 1990	8 Jun 1995
Canada	28 May 1990	13 Dec 1991	Holy See	20 Apr 1990	20 Apr 1990
Cape Verde		4 Jun 1992 a	Honduras	31 May 1990	10 Aug 1990
Central African Republic	30 Jul 1990	23 Apr 1992	Hungary	14 Mar 1990	7 Oct 1991
Chad	30 Sep 1990	2 Oct 1990	Iceland	26 Jan 1990	28 Oct 1992
Chile	26 Jan 1990	13 Aug 1990	India		11 Dec 1992 a
China	29 Aug 1990	2 Mar 1992	Indonesia	26 Jan 1990	5 Sep 1990
Colombia	26 Jan 1990	28 Jan 1991	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5 Sep 1991	13 Jul 1994
Comoros	30 Sep 1990	22 Jun 1993	Iraq		15 Jun 1994 a
Congo		14 Oct 1993 a	Ireland	30 Sep 1990	28 Sep 1992
Cook Islands		6 Jun 1997 a	Israel	3 Jul 1990	3 Oct 1991
Costa Rica	26 Jan 1990	21 Aug 1990	Italy	26 Jan 1990	5 Sep 1991
Côte d'Ivoire	26 Jan 1990	4 Feb 1991	Jamaica	26 Jan 1990	14 May 1991
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Japan	21 Sep 1990	22 Apr 1994
Cuba	26 Jan 1990	21 Aug 1991			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Jordan	29 Aug 1990	24 May 1991	Russian Federation	26 Jan 1990	16 Aug 1990
Kazakhstan	16 Feb 1994	12 Aug 1994	Rwanda	26 Jan 1990	24 Jan 1991
Kenya	26 Jan 1990	30 Jul 1990	Saint Kitts and Nevis	26 Jan 1990	24 Jul 1990
Kiribati		11 Dec 1995 a	Saint Lucia	30 Sep 1990	16 Jun 1993
Kuwait	7 Jun 1990	21 Oct 1991	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20 Sep 1993	26 Oct 1993
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a	Samoa	30 Sep 1990	29 Nov 1994
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		8 May 1991 a	San Marino		25 Nov 1991 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a	Sao Tome and Principe		14 May 1991 a
Lebanon	26 Jan 1990	14 May 1991	Saudi Arabia		26 Jan 1996 a
Lesotho	21 Aug 1990	10 Mar 1992	Senegal	26 Jan 1990	31 Jul 1990
Liberia	26 Apr 1990	4 Jun 1993	Seychelles		7 Sep 1990 a
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		15 Apr 1993 a	Sierra Leone	13 Feb 1990	18 Jun 1990
Liechtenstein	30 Sep 1990	22 Dec 1995	Singapore		5 Oct 1995 a
Lithuania		31 Jan 1992 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Luxembourg	21 Mar 1990	7 Mar 1994	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Madagascar	19 Apr 1990	19 Mar 1991	Solomon Islands		10 Apr 1995 a
Malawi		2 Jan 1991 a	South Africa	29 Jan 1993	16 Jun 1995
Malaysia		17 Feb 1995 a	Spain	26 Jan 1990	6 Dec 1990
Maldives	21 Aug 1990	11 Feb 1991	Sri Lanka	26 Jan 1990	12 Jul 1991
Mali	26 Jan 1990	20 Sep 1990	Sudan	24 Jul 1990	3 Aug 1990
Malta	26 Jan 1990	30 Sep 1990	Suriname	26 Jan 1990	1 Mar 1993
Marshall Islands	14 Apr 1993	4 Oct 1993	Swaziland	22 Aug 1990	7 Sep 1995
Mauritania	26 Jan 1990	16 May 1991	Sweden	26 Jan 1990	29 Jun 1990
Mauritius		26 Jul 1990 a	Switzerland	1 May 1991	24 Feb 1997
Mexico	26 Jan 1990	21 Sep 1990	Syrian Arab Republic	18 Sep 1990	15 Jul 1993
Micronesia (Federated States of)		5 May 1993 a	Tajikistan		26 Oct 1993 a
Monaco		21 Jun 1993 a	Thailand		27 Mar 1992 a
Mongolia	26 Jan 1990	5 Jul 1990	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		2 Dec 1993 d
Morocco	26 Jan 1990	21 Jun 1993	Togo	26 Jan 1990	1 Aug 1990
Mozambique	30 Sep 1990	26 Apr 1994	Tonga		6 Nov 1995 a
Myanmar		15 Jul 1991 a	Trinidad and Tobago	30 Sep 1990	5 Dec 1991
Namibia	26 Sep 1990	30 Sep 1990	Tunisia	26 Feb 1990	30 Jan 1992
Nauru		27 Jul 1994 a	Turkey	14 Sep 1990	4 Apr 1995
Nepal	26 Jan 1990	14 Sep 1990	Turkmenistan		20 Sep 1993 a
Netherlands	26 Jan 1990	6 Feb 1995 A	Tuvalu		22 Sep 1995 a
New Zealand	1 Oct 1990	6 Apr 1993	Uganda	17 Aug 1990	17 Aug 1990
Nicaragua	6 Feb 1990	5 Oct 1990	Ukraine	21 Feb 1990	28 Aug 1991
Niger	26 Jan 1990	30 Sep 1990	United Arab Emirates		3 Jan 1997 a
Nigeria	26 Jan 1990	19 Apr 1991	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 Apr 1990	16 Dec 1991
Niue		20 Dec 1995 a	United Republic of Tanzania	1 Jun 1990	10 Jun 1991
Norway	26 Jan 1990	8 Jan 1991	United States of Amer- ica	16 Feb 1995	
Oman		9 Dec 1996 a	Uruguay	26 Jan 1990	20 Nov 1990
Pakistan	20 Sep 1990	12 Nov 1990	Uzbekistan		29 Jun 1994 a
Palau		4 Aug 1995 a	Vanuatu	30 Sep 1990	7 Jul 1993
Panama	26 Jan 1990	12 Dec 1990	Venezuela	26 Jan 1990	13 Sep 1990
Papua New Guinea	30 Sep 1990	2 Mar 1993	Viet Nam	26 Jan 1990	28 Feb 1990
Paraguay	4 Apr 1990	25 Sep 1990	Yemen	13 Feb 1990	1 May 1991
Peru	26 Jan 1990	4 Sep 1990	Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Philippines	26 Jan 1990	21 Aug 1990	Zambia	30 Sep 1990	6 Dec 1991
Poland	26 Jan 1990	7 Jun 1991	Zimbabwe	8 Mar 1990	11 Sep 1990
Portugal	26 Jan 1990	21 Sep 1990			
Qatar	8 Dec 1992	3 Apr 1995			
Republic of Korea	25 Sep 1990	20 Nov 1991			
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a			
Romania	26 Jan 1990	28 Sep 1990			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**4. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, New York, 25 May 2000**

***Objectives***

The objective of the Optional Protocol is to seek limits on the use of children in armed conflict and, particularly, to raise the minimum age limit for recruitment and to limit the actual participation of persons under 18 years in hostilities.

***Key Provisions***

The Optional Protocol prohibits the recruitment of individuals under 18 years of age by non-State actors. It imposes an obligation upon States to raise the minimum age of recruitment above the age set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

It also establishes an obligation upon States to take all feasible measures to prevent the direct participation in hostilities by individuals under the age of 18.

It further requires States to establish safeguards relative to the voluntary recruitment of individuals under the age of 18.

Finally, the Optional Protocol sets forth an obligation upon States to report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its implementation.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State that is a party to the Convention or has signed it. Subject to ratification. Open for accession by any State**

**Entry into force:** Not yet in force (the Optional Protocol will enter into force three months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with its article 10)

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 80 Contracting Parties: 4

**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement  
of children in armed conflict**

*New York, 25 May 2000*

**NOT YET IN FORCE:** (see article 10).  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 80. Parties: 4.  
**TEXT:** Doc.A/54/RES/263; and C.N.1031.2000.TREATIES-82 of 14 November 2000 [rectification of the original of the Protocol (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.592.2001.TREATIES-7 of 15 June 2001 [proposal of correction to the original of the Protocol (Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)].

*Note:* The Optional Protocol was adopted by resolution A/RES/54/263 of 25 May 2000 at the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 9 (1), the Optional Protocol will be open for signature by any State that is a party to the Convention or has signed it.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Andorra .....	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001	Madagascar .....	7 Sep 2000	
Argentina .....	15 Jun 2000		Malawi .....	7 Sep 2000	
Austria .....	6 Sep 2000		Mali .....	8 Sep 2000	
Azerbaijan .....	8 Sep 2000		Malta .....	7 Sep 2000	
Bangladesh .....	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Mexico .....	7 Sep 2000	
Belgium .....	6 Sep 2000		Monaco .....	26 Jun 2000	
Belize .....	6 Sep 2000		Morocco .....	8 Sep 2000	
Benin .....	22 Feb 2001		Namibia .....	8 Sep 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na .....	7 Sep 2000		Nauru .....	8 Sep 2000	
Brazil .....	6 Sep 2000		Nepal .....	8 Sep 2000	
Bulgaria .....	8 Jun 2001		Netherlands .....	7 Sep 2000	
Cambodia .....	27 Jun 2000		New Zealand .....	7 Sep 2000	
Canada .....	5 Jun 2000	7 Jul 2000	Nigeria .....	8 Sep 2000	
China .....	15 Mar 2001		Norway .....	13 Jun 2000	
Colombia .....	6 Sep 2000		Panama .....	31 Oct 2000	
Costa Rica .....	7 Sep 2000		Paraguay .....	13 Sep 2000	
Cuba .....	13 Oct 2000		Peru .....	1 Nov 2000	
Czech Republic .....	6 Sep 2000		Philippines .....	8 Sep 2000	
Democratic Republic of the Congo .....	8 Sep 2000		Portugal .....	6 Sep 2000	
Denmark .....	7 Sep 2000		Republic of Korea .....	6 Sep 2000	
Ecuador .....	6 Sep 2000		Romania .....	6 Sep 2000	
El Salvador .....	18 Sep 2000		Russian Federation .....	15 Feb 2001	
Finland .....	7 Sep 2000		San Marino .....	5 Jun 2000	
France .....	6 Sep 2000		Senegal .....	8 Sep 2000	
Gabon .....	8 Sep 2000		Seychelles .....	23 Jan 2001	
Gambia .....	21 Dec 2000		Sierra Leone .....	8 Sep 2000	
Germany .....	6 Sep 2000		Singapore .....	7 Sep 2000	
Greece .....	7 Sep 2000		Slovenia .....	8 Sep 2000	
Guatemala .....	7 Sep 2000		Spain .....	6 Sep 2000	
Guinea-Bissau .....	8 Sep 2000		Sri Lanka .....	21 Aug 2000	8 Sep 2000
Holy See .....	10 Oct 2000		Sweden .....	8 Jun 2000	
Iceland .....	7 Sep 2000		Switzerland .....	7 Sep 2000	
Ireland .....	7 Sep 2000		Turkey .....	8 Sep 2000	
Italy .....	6 Sep 2000		Ukraine .....	7 Sep 2000	
Jamaica .....	8 Sep 2000		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	7 Sep 2000	
Jordan .....	6 Sep 2000		United States of Amer- ica .....	5 Jul 2000	
Kazakhstan .....	6 Sep 2000		Uruguay .....	7 Sep 2000	
Kenya .....	8 Sep 2000		Venezuela .....	7 Sep 2000	
Lesotho .....	6 Sep 2000		Viet Nam .....	8 Sep 2000	
Liechtenstein .....	8 Sep 2000				
Luxembourg .....	8 Sep 2000				

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**5. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, New York, 25 May 2000**

***Objective***

The Optional Protocol supplements the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by providing detailed requirements for the criminalization of violations of the rights of children in the context of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

***Key Provisions***

The Optional Protocol provides definitions for the offences of “sale of children”, “child prostitution” and “child pornography”. It sets standards for the treatment of violations under domestic law, including with regard to offenders, protection of victims and prevention efforts. It also provides a framework for increased international cooperation in these areas, in particular for the prosecution of offenders.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State that is a party to the Convention or has signed it and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force:** Not yet in force (the Optional Protocol will enter into force three months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with its article 14)

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 73 Contracting Parties: 3

**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography**

*New York, 25 May 2000*

**NOT YET IN FORCE:** (see article 14).  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 73. Parties: 3.  
**TEXT:** Doc. A/54/RES/263; and C.N.1032.2000.TREATIES-72 of 14 November 2000 [rectification of the original of the Protocol (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)].

*Note:* The Optional Protocol was adopted by resolution A/RES/54/263 of 25 May 2000 at the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 13 (1), the Optional Protocol will be open for signature by any State that is a party to the Convention or has signed it.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Andorra .....	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001	Madagascar.....	7 Sep 2000	
Austria .....	6 Sep 2000		Malawi .....	7 Sep 2000	
Azerbaijan.....	8 Sep 2000		Malta .....	7 Sep 2000	
Bangladesh .....	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Mexico .....	7 Sep 2000	
Belgium .....	6 Sep 2000		Monaco.....	26 Jun 2000	
Belize .....	6 Sep 2000		Morocco .....	8 Sep 2000	
Benin .....	22 Feb 2001		Namibia .....	8 Sep 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....	7 Sep 2000		Nauru .....	8 Sep 2000	
Brazil .....	6 Sep 2000		Nepal .....	8 Sep 2000	
Bulgaria .....	8 Jun 2001		Netherlands.....	7 Sep 2000	
Cambodia .....	27 Jun 2000		New Zealand.....	7 Sep 2000	
Chile .....	28 Jun 2000		Nigeria .....	8 Sep 2000	
China .....	6 Sep 2000		Norway .....	13 Jun 2000	
Colombia .....	6 Sep 2000		Panama .....	31 Oct 2000	9 Feb 2001
Costa Rica.....	7 Sep 2000		Paraguay.....	13 Sep 2000	
Cuba .....	13 Oct 2000		Peru .....	1 Nov 2000	
Cyprus .....	8 Feb 2001		Philippines .....	8 Sep 2000	
Denmark .....	7 Sep 2000		Portugal .....	6 Sep 2000	
Ecuador .....	6 Sep 2000		Republic of Korea .....	6 Sep 2000	
Finland .....	7 Sep 2000		Romania .....	6 Sep 2000	
France .....	6 Sep 2000		San Marino .....	5 Jun 2000	
Gabon .....	8 Sep 2000		Senegal .....	8 Sep 2000	
Gambia .....	21 Dec 2000		Seychelles.....	23 Jan 2001	
Germany.....	6 Sep 2000		Sierra Leone.....	8 Sep 2000	
Greece.....	7 Sep 2000		Slovenia .....	8 Sep 2000	
Guatemala.....	7 Sep 2000		Spain.....	6 Sep 2000	
Guinea-Bissau.....	8 Sep 2000		Sweden .....	8 Sep 2000	
Holy See .....	10 Oct 2000		Switzerland.....	7 Sep 2000	
Iceland .....	7 Sep 2000		Turkey .....	8 Sep 2000	
Ireland.....	7 Sep 2000		Ukraine.....	7 Sep 2000	
Italy .....	6 Sep 2000		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	7 Sep 2000	
Jamaica .....	8 Sep 2000		United States of Amer- ica .....	5 Jul 2000	
Jordan .....	6 Sep 2000		Uruguay .....	7 Sep 2000	
Kazakhstan.....	6 Sep 2000		Venezuela .....	7 Sep 2000	
Kenya .....	8 Sep 2000		Viet Nam .....	8 Sep 2000	
Lesotho.....	6 Sep 2000				
Liechtenstein.....	8 Sep 2000				
Luxembourg .....	8 Sep 2000				

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

## **6. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, New York, 7 March 1966**

### ***Objectives***

This Convention defines and condemns racial discrimination and commits States to change national laws and policies which create or perpetuate racial discrimination. It was the first human rights instrument to establish an international monitoring system and was also revolutionary in its provision of national measures towards the advancement of specific racial or ethnic groups.

One of the main objectives of the Convention is to promote racial equality. As such, the Convention not only aims to achieve *de jure* racial equality but also *de facto* equality, which allows the various ethnic, racial and national groups to enjoy the same social development.

Furthermore, the Convention recognizes that certain racial or ethnic groups may need special protection or may need to be assisted by special measures in order to achieve adequate development. The Convention provides that such special measures shall not be considered racial discrimination so long as they are not continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

### ***Key Provisions***

The Convention defines the concept of racial discrimination, covering what is sometimes called indirect discrimination or unjustifiable disparate impact. The Convention shall not apply to distinctions, exclusions, restrictions or preferences made by a State party between citizens and non-citizens.

Other important provisions include imperative stipulations obliging States parties to adopt legislation to criminalize and punish the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, acts of violence against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin and assistance in such activities.

The Convention contains a non-exhaustive long list of rights and freedoms in the enjoyment of which racial discrimination shall be prohibited and eliminated. The list includes certain rights not expressly contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as the right to inherit and the right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public. It also includes rights in regard to which racial discrimination is prohibited, such as the right to work, the right to join trade unions and the right to housing.

In order to monitor and review actions taken by States to fulfil their obligations, the Convention established the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), which was the first body created by the United Nations to monitor the implementation by States of a human rights treaty. Its mandate is to review the legal, judicial, administrative and other steps taken by individual States to fulfil their obligations to combat racial discrimination. The Convention establishes three procedures to facilitate CERD's review. The first is the requirement that all States parties to the Convention submit periodic reports to the Committee. The second procedure provides for State-to-State complaints and the third permits an individual or a group of

persons, who claim to be victims of racial discrimination, to lodge a complaint against the State allegedly responsible. This may be done only if the State Party concerned has declared, under the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of CERD to receive such complaints.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force:** 4 January 1969

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 81 Contracting Parties: 157

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL  
DISCRIMINATION

New York, 7 March 1966

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 4 January 1969, in accordance with article 19.  
**REGISTRATION:** 12 March 1969, No. 9464.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 81. Parties: 157.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, p. 195.

*Note:* The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		6 Jul 1983 a	Egypt	28 Sep 1966	1 May 1967
Albania		11 May 1994 a	El Salvador		30 Nov 1979 a
Algeria	9 Dec 1966	14 Feb 1972	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d	Ethiopia		23 Jun 1976 a
Argentina	13 Jul 1967	2 Oct 1968	Fiji		11 Jan 1973 d
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Finland	6 Oct 1966	14 Jul 1970
Australia	13 Oct 1966	30 Sep 1975	France		28 Jul 1971 a
Austria	22 Jul 1969	9 May 1972	Gabon	20 Sep 1966	29 Feb 1980
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Bahamas		5 Aug 1975 d	Georgia		2 Jun 1999 a
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a	Germany	10 Feb 1967	16 May 1969
Bangladesh		11 Jun 1979 a	Ghana	8 Sep 1966	8 Sep 1966
Barbados		8 Nov 1972 a	Greece	7 Mar 1966	18 Jun 1970
Belarus	7 Mar 1966	8 Apr 1969	Grenada	17 Dec 1981	
Belgium	17 Aug 1967	7 Aug 1975	Guatemala	8 Sep 1967	18 Jan 1983
Belize	6 Sep 2000		Guinea	24 Mar 1966	14 Mar 1977
Benin	2 Feb 1967		Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Bhutan	26 Mar 1973		Guyana	11 Dec 1968	15 Feb 1977
Bolivia	7 Jun 1966	22 Sep 1970	Haiti	30 Oct 1972	19 Dec 1972
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		16 Jul 1993 d	Holy See	21 Nov 1966	1 May 1969
Botswana		20 Feb 1974 a	Hungary	15 Sep 1966	4 May 1967
Brazil	7 Mar 1966	27 Mar 1968	Iceland	14 Nov 1966	13 Mar 1967
Bulgaria	1 Jun 1966	8 Aug 1966	India	2 Mar 1967	3 Dec 1968
Burkina Faso		18 Jul 1974 a	Indonesia		25 Jun 1999 a
Burundi	1 Feb 1967	27 Oct 1977	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 Mar 1967	29 Aug 1968
Cambodia	12 Apr 1966	28 Nov 1983	Iraq	18 Feb 1969	14 Jan 1970
Cameroon	12 Dec 1966	24 Jun 1971	Ireland	21 Mar 1968	29 Dec 2000
Canada	24 Aug 1966	14 Oct 1970	Israel	7 Mar 1966	3 Jan 1979
Cape Verde		3 Oct 1979 a	Italy	13 Mar 1968	5 Jan 1976
Central African Repub- lic	7 Mar 1966	16 Mar 1971	Jamaica	14 Aug 1966	4 Jun 1971
Chad		17 Aug 1977 a	Japan		15 Dec 1995 a
Chile	3 Oct 1966	20 Oct 1971	Jordan		30 May 1974 a
China		29 Dec 1981 a	Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Colombia	23 Mar 1967	2 Sep 1981	Kuwait		15 Oct 1968 a
Comoros	22 Sep 2000		Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Congo		11 Jul 1988 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		22 Feb 1974 a
Costa Rica	14 Mar 1966	16 Jan 1967	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Côte d'Ivoire		4 Jan 1973 a	Lebanon		12 Nov 1971 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Lesotho		4 Nov 1971 a
Cuba	7 Jun 1966	15 Feb 1972	Liberia		5 Nov 1976 a
Cyprus	12 Dec 1966	21 Apr 1967	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		3 Jul 1968 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Liechtenstein		1 Mar 2000 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		21 Apr 1976 a	Lithuania	8 Jun 1998	10 Dec 1998
Denmark	21 Jun 1966	9 Dec 1971	Luxembourg	12 Dec 1967	1 May 1978
Dominican Republic		25 May 1983 a	Madagascar	18 Dec 1967	7 Feb 1969
Ecuador		22 Sep 1966 a	Malawi		11 Jun 1996 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Maldives		24 Apr 1984 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a	Solomon Islands		17 Mar 1982 d
Malta	5 Sep 1968	27 May 1971	Somalia	26 Jan 1967	26 Aug 1975
Mauritania	21 Dec 1966	13 Dec 1988	South Africa	3 Oct 1994	10 Dec 1998
Mauritius		30 May 1972 a	Spain		13 Sep 1968 a
Mexico	1 Nov 1966	20 Feb 1975	Sri Lanka		18 Feb 1982 a
Monaco		27 Sep 1995 a	Sudan		21 Mar 1977 a
Mongolia	3 May 1966	6 Aug 1969	Suriname		15 Mar 1984 d
Morocco	18 Sep 1967	18 Dec 1970	Swaziland		7 Apr 1969 a
Mozambique		18 Apr 1983 a	Sweden	5 May 1966	6 Dec 1971
Namibia		11 Nov 1982 a	Switzerland		29 Nov 1994 a
Nepal		30 Jan 1971 a	Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Netherlands	24 Oct 1966	10 Dec 1971	Tajikistan		11 Jan 1995 a
New Zealand	25 Oct 1966	22 Nov 1972	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedo- nia		18 Jan 1994 d
Nicaragua		15 Feb 1978 a	Togo		1 Sep 1972 a
Niger	14 Mar 1966	27 Apr 1967	Tonga		16 Feb 1972 a
Nigeria		16 Oct 1967 a	Trinidad and Tobago	9 Jun 1967	4 Oct 1973
Norway	21 Nov 1966	6 Aug 1970	Tunisia	12 Apr 1966	13 Jan 1967
Pakistan	19 Sep 1966	21 Sep 1966	Turkey	13 Oct 1972	
Panama	8 Dec 1966	16 Aug 1967	Turkmenistan		29 Sep 1994 a
Papua New Guinea		27 Jan 1982 a	Uganda		21 Nov 1980 a
Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	29 Sep 1971	Ukraine	7 Mar 1966	7 Mar 1969
Peru	22 Jul 1966	15 Sep 1967	United Arab Emirates		20 Jun 1974 a
Philippines	7 Mar 1966	5 Dec 1968	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Oct 1966	7 Mar 1969
Poland	7 Mar 1966	24 Aug 1982 a	United Republic of Tanzania		27 Oct 1972 a
Portugal		22 Jul 1976 a	United States of Amer- ica	28 Sep 1966	21 Oct 1994
Qatar		5 Dec 1978	Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	30 Aug 1968
Republic of Korea	8 Aug 1978	26 Jan 1993 a	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Republic of Moldova		15 Sep 1970 a	Venezuela	21 Apr 1967	10 Oct 1967
Romania		4 Feb 1969	Viet Nam		9 Jun 1982 a
Russian Federation	7 Mar 1966	16 Apr 1975 a	Yemen		18 Oct 1972 a
Rwanda		14 Feb 1990 d	Yugoslavia	11 Oct 1968	12 Mar 2001 d
Saint Lucia		9 Nov 1981 a	Zambia		4 Feb 1972
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		23 Sep 1997 a	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	19 Apr 1972			
Saudi Arabia		7 Mar 1978 a			
Senegal	22 Jul 1968	2 Aug 1967			
Seychelles		28 May 1993 d			
Sierra Leone	17 Nov 1966				
Slovakia					

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**7. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,  
New York, 10 December 1984**

***Objectives***

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are particularly serious violations of human rights and, as such, are strictly condemned by international law. Based upon the recognition that such practices are outlawed, the Convention strengthens the existing prohibition by a number of supporting measures. The Convention provides for several forms of international supervision in relation to the observance by States parties of their obligations under the Convention including the creation of an international supervisory body – the Committee against Torture – which can consider complaints from a State party or from or on behalf of individuals.

***Key Provisions***

The prohibition against torture is absolute and, according to the Convention, no exceptional circumstances whatsoever, including state of emergency or war or an order from a public authority may be invoked as a justification of torture. “Torture” is defined as:

“... any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.”

States parties have the obligation to prevent and punish not only acts of torture as defined in the Convention, but also other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, when such acts are committed by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity.

States parties have an obligation to take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture from occurring on their territories. Measures mentioned in the Convention include the prohibition and punishability by appropriate penalties of all acts of torture in domestic criminal law; education and information regarding the prohibition against torture to be fully integrated into the training of law enforcement personnel, civil or military, medical personnel, public officials and others; the systematic review by State parties of interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as of arrangements for the custody and treatment of suspects, detainees and prisoners; guarantees for the prompt and impartial investigation by competent authorities into allegations of torture; the protection of witnesses; and the possibility for victims to obtain redress and fair and adequate compensation and rehabilitation.

In addition, States parties have an obligation not to expel, return or extradite a person to another State where he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture. An act of torture is required to be made an extraditable offence and a State party is to take measures to establish its jurisdiction over crimes of torture committed in any part of its territory by one of its nationals and when an alleged offender is present on its territory and not extradited.

In order to monitor and review actions taken by States parties to fulfill their obligations, the Committee against Torture has four procedures at its disposal. The first is the obligation for all States parties to submit periodic reports to the Committee for examination, which results in the adoption of recommendations by the Committee to the State party in question. A particular feature of the Convention is that if the Committee receives reliable information indicating that torture is being systematically practiced in the territory of a State party, the Committee may decide to initiate a confidential inquiry of the situation. Such inquiry would be carried out in cooperation with the State party concerned and would include country visits. The Committee can also consider complaints from individuals who claim to be victims of a violation by a State party to the Convention. This may be done only if the State party concerned has declared that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and examine such complaints. Finally, a procedure of State-to-State complaints is provided for by the Convention, but has so far never been resorted to.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by all States and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force:** 26 June 1987

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 70 Contracting Parties: 124

CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING  
TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

New York, 10 December 1984

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 26 June 1987, in accordance with article 27 (1).  
**REGISTRATION:** 26 June 1987, No. 24841.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 70. Parties: 124.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, p. 85.

*Note:* The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by resolution 39/46<sup>2</sup> of 10 December 1984 at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Convention is open for signature by all States, in accordance with its article 25.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan	4 Feb 1985	1 Apr 1987	France	4 Feb 1985	18 Feb 1986
Albania		11 May 1994 a	Gabon	21 Jan 1986	8 Sep 2000
Algeria	26 Nov 1985	12 Sep 1989	Gambia	23 Oct 1985	
Antigua and Barbuda		19 Jul 1993 a	Georgia		26 Oct 1994 a
Argentina	4 Feb 1985	24 Sep 1986	Germany	13 Oct 1986	1 Oct 1990
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a	Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Australia	10 Dec 1985	8 Aug 1989	Greece	4 Feb 1985	6 Oct 1988
Austria	14 Mar 1985	29 Jul 1987	Guatemala		5 Jan 1990 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Guinea	30 May 1986	10 Oct 1989
Bahrain		6 Mar 1998 a	Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a	Guyana	25 Jan 1988	19 May 1988
Belarus	19 Dec 1985	13 Mar 1987	Honduras		5 Dec 1996 a
Belgium	4 Feb 1985	25 Jun 1999	Hungary	28 Nov 1986	15 Apr 1987
Belize		17 Mar 1986 a	Iceland	4 Feb 1985	23 Oct 1996
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	India	14 Oct 1997	
Bolivia	4 Feb 1985	12 Apr 1999	Indonesia	23 Oct 1985	28 Oct 1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Ireland	28 Sep 1992	
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000	Israel	22 Oct 1986	3 Oct 1991
Brazil	23 Sep 1985	28 Sep 1989	Italy	4 Feb 1985	12 Jan 1989
Bulgaria	10 Jun 1986	16 Dec 1986	Japan		29 Jun 1999 a
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a	Jordan		13 Nov 1991 a
Burundi		18 Feb 1993 a	Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Cambodia		15 Oct 1992 a	Kenya		21 Feb 1997 a
Cameroon		19 Dec 1986 a	Kuwait		8 Mar 1996 a
Canada	23 Aug 1985	24 Jun 1987	Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Cape Verde		4 Jun 1992 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Lebanon		5 Oct 2000 a
Chile	23 Sep 1987	30 Sep 1988	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a
China	12 Dec 1986	4 Oct 1988	Liechtenstein	27 Jun 1985	2 Nov 1990
Colombia	10 Apr 1985	8 Dec 1987	Lithuania		1 Feb 1996 a
Comoros	22 Sep 2000		Luxembourg	22 Feb 1985	29 Sep 1987
Costa Rica	4 Feb 1985	11 Nov 1993	Malawi		11 Jun 1996 a
Côte d'Ivoire		18 Dec 1995 a	Mali		26 Feb 1999 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Malta		13 Sep 1990 a
Cuba	27 Jan 1986	17 May 1995	Mauritius		9 Dec 1992 a
Cyprus	9 Oct 1985	18 Jul 1991	Mexico	18 Mar 1985	23 Jan 1986
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Monaco		6 Dec 1991 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		18 Mar 1996 a	Morocco	8 Jan 1986	21 Jun 1993
Denmark	4 Feb 1985	27 May 1987	Mozambique		14 Sep 1999 a
Dominican Republic	4 Feb 1985		Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Ecuador	4 Feb 1985	30 Mar 1988	Nepal		14 May 1991 a
Egypt		25 Jun 1986 a	Netherlands	4 Feb 1985	21 Dec 1988
El Salvador		17 Jun 1996 a	New Zealand	14 Jan 1986	10 Dec 1989
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	Nicaragua	15 Apr 1985	
Ethiopia		14 Mar 1994 a	Niger		5 Oct 1998 a
Finland	4 Feb 1985	30 Aug 1989	Nigeria	28 Jul 1988	
			Norway	4 Feb 1985	9 Jul 1986

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Panama	22 Feb 1985	24 Aug 1987	Switzerland	4 Feb 1985	2 Dec 1986
Paraguay	23 Oct 1989	12 Mar 1990	Tajikistan		11 Jan 1995 a
Peru	29 May 1985	7 Jul 1988	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		12 Dec 1994 d
Philippines		18 Jun 1986 a	Togo	25 Mar 1987	18 Nov 1987
Poland	13 Jan 1986	26 Jul 1989	Tunisia	26 Aug 1987	23 Sep 1988
Portugal	4 Feb 1985	9 Feb 1989	Turkey	25 Jan 1988	2 Aug 1988
Qatar		11 Jan 2000 a	Turkmenistan		25 Jun 1999 a
Republic of Korea		9 Jan 1995 a	Uganda		3 Nov 1986 a
Republic of Moldova		28 Nov 1995 a	Ukraine	27 Feb 1986	24 Feb 1987
Romania		18 Dec 1990 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15 Mar 1985	8 Dec 1988
Russian Federation	10 Dec 1985	3 Mar 1987	United States of Amer- ica	18 Apr 1988	21 Oct 1994
Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000		Uruguay	4 Feb 1985	24 Oct 1986
Saudi Arabia		23 Sep 1997 a	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Senegal	4 Feb 1985	21 Aug 1986	Venezuela	15 Feb 1985	29 Jul 1991
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a	Yemen		5 Nov 1991 a
Sierra Leone	18 Mar 1985	25 Apr 2001	Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d	Zambia		7 Oct 1998 a
Slovenia		16 Jul 1993 a			
Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a			
South Africa	29 Jan 1993	10 Dec 1998			
Spain	4 Feb 1985	21 Oct 1987			
Sri Lanka		3 Jan 1994 a			
Sudan	4 Jun 1986				
Sweden	4 Feb 1985	8 Jan 1986			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

## **8. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, New York, 16 December 1966**

### ***Objectives***

Economic, social and cultural rights are designed to ensure the protection of people as full persons, based on a perspective in which people can enjoy rights, freedoms and social justice simultaneously. In a world where, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), "a fifth of the developing world's population goes hungry every night, a quarter lacks access to even a basic necessity like safe drinking water, and a third lives in a state of abject poverty at such a margin of human existence that words simply fail to describe it" (UNDP, *Human Development Report 1994*, Oxford University Press, 1994, p. 2) the importance of renewed attention and commitment to the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights is self-evident.

Despite significant progress since the establishment of the United Nations in addressing problems of human deprivation, well over 1 billion people live in circumstances of extreme poverty, homelessness, hunger and malnutrition, unemployment, illiteracy and chronic ill-health. More than 1.5 billion people lack access to clean drinking water and sanitation: some 500 million children don't have access to even primary education; and more than 1 billion adults cannot read and write. This massive scale of marginalization, in spite of continued global economic growth and development, raises serious questions, not only in relation to development, but also in relation to basic human rights.

Of all the basic human rights standards, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides the most important international legal framework for protecting basic human rights.

### ***Key Provisions***

The Covenant contains some of the most significant international legal provisions establishing economic, social and cultural rights, including rights relating to work in just and favourable conditions, to social protection, to an adequate standard of living, to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, to education and to enjoyment of the benefits of cultural freedom and scientific progress. It also provides for the right of self-determination; equal rights for men and women; the right to work; the right to just and favourable conditions of work; the right to form and join trade unions; the right to social security and social insurance; protection and assistance to the family; the right to adequate standard of living; the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the right to education; the right to take part in cultural life; and the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

Compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Covenant and the level of implementation of the rights and duties in question is monitored by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which submits annual reports on its activities to the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee works on the basis of many sources of information, including reports

submitted by States parties and information from United Nations specialized agencies including the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. In addition, information is submitted from the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and others. It also makes use of information from other United Nations treaty bodies, from national non-governmental and community-based organizations working in States which have ratified the Covenant, from international human rights and other non-governmental organizations, and from generally available literature.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force:** 3 January 1976

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 64 Contracting Parties: 145

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

New York, 16 December 1966

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 3 January 1976, in accordance with article 27.  
**REGISTRATION:** 3 January 1976, No. 14531.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 64. Parties: 145.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 3.  
*Note:* The Covenant was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		24 Jan 1983 a	Ethiopia		11 Jun 1993 a
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a	Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975 a
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	12 Sep 1989	France		4 Nov 1980 a
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a	Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	8 Aug 1986	Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a	Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Australia	18 Dec 1972	10 Dec 1975	Germany	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978	Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	Greece		16 May 1985 a
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a	Grenada		6 Sep 1991 a
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a	Guatemala		19 May 1988 a
Belarus	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973	Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983	Guinea-Bissau		2 Jul 1992 a
Belize	6 Sep 2000		Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	Honduras	19 Dec 1966	17 Feb 1981
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a	Hungary	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Iceland	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
Brazil		24 Jan 1992 a	India		10 Apr 1979 a
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a	Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Burundi		9 May 1990 a	Ireland	1 Oct 1973	8 Dec 1989
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	26 May 1992 a	Israel	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1991
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a	Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Canada		19 May 1976 a	Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Cape Verde		6 Aug 1993 a	Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a	Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Chile	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972	Kuwait		21 May 1996 a
China	27 Oct 1997	27 Mar 2001	Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Lao People's Democratic Republic	7 Dec 2000	
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Lebanon		3 Nov 1972 a
Côte d'Ivoire		26 Mar 1992 a	Lesotho		9 Sep 1992 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Liberia	18 Apr 1967	
Cyprus	9 Jan 1967	2 Apr 1969	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 May 1970 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 Sep 1981 a	Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a	Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	18 Aug 1983
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Madagascar	14 Apr 1970	22 Sep 1971
Dominica		17 Jun 1993 a	Malawi		22 Dec 1993 a
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a	Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Ecuador	29 Sep 1967	6 Mar 1969	Malta	22 Oct 1968	13 Sep 1990
Egypt	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982	Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979	Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a
Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a	Monaco	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997
Eritrea		17 Apr 2001 a	Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979
			Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Nepal		14 May 1991 a	Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978	Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
New Zealand	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978	Switzerland		18 Jun 1992 a
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a	Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Niger		7 Mar 1986 a	Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a
Nigeria		29 Jul 1993 a	Thailand		5 Sep 1999 a
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977	Togo		24 May 1984 a
Paraguay		10 Jun 1992 a	Trinidad and Tobago		8 Dec 1978 a
Peru	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978	Tunisia	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	7 Jun 1974	Turkey	15 Aug 2000	
Poland	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977	Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Portugal	7 Oct 1976	31 Jul 1978	Uganda		21 Jan 1987 a
Republic of Korea		10 Apr 1990 a	Ukraine	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
Romania	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974	United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
Russian Federation	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973	United States of Amer- ica	5 Oct 1977	
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a	Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
San Marino		18 Oct 1985 a	Venezuela	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995		Viet Nam		24 Sep 1982 a
Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978	Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a	Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a	Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d			
Solomon Islands		17 Mar 1982 d			
Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a			
South Africa	3 Oct 1994				
Spain	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977			
Sri Lanka		11 Jun 1980 a			
Sudan		18 Mar 1986 a			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

## **9. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, New York, 16 December 1966**

### ***Objectives***

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 was codified into two Covenants, which the General Assembly adopted on 16 December 1966. Together with the Optional Protocols, they constitute the "International Bill of Human Rights". The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a landmark in the efforts of the international community to promote human rights. It defends the right to life and stipulates that no individual can be subjected to torture, enslavement, forced labour and arbitrary detention or be restricted from such freedoms as movement, expression and association.

### ***Key Provisions***

The Covenant is divided into six parts. Part I reaffirms the right of self-determination. Part II formulates general obligations by States parties, notably to implement the Covenant through legislative and other measures, to provide effective remedies to victims and to ensure gender equality, and it restricts the possibility of derogation. Part III spells out the classical civil and political rights, including the right to life, the prohibition of torture, the right to liberty and security of person, the right to freedom of movement, the right to a fair hearing, the right to privacy, the right to freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly, the right to family life, the rights of children to special protection, the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs, the over-arching right to equal treatment, and the special rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. Part IV regulates the election of members of the Human Rights Committee, the State reporting procedure and the inter-State complaints mechanism. Part V stipulates that nothing in the Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and to utilize fully their natural resources. Part VI provides that the Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States and sets out the amendment procedure. The Covenant is not subject to denunciation.

The Human Rights Committee monitors implementation by States parties in a variety of ways. Initial and periodic reports are examined by the plenary, which formulates concluding observations with concrete recommendations. In order to assist States parties in preparing reports, the Committee has formulated 28 general comments, which constitute a commentary on the provisions of the Covenant. Well in advance of the examination of a report, the Committee forwards a list of issues to the State party concerned. The list is prepared by the members and takes into consideration information received from other United Nations organs and specialized agencies as well as from non-governmental organizations.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force:** 23 March 1976

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 64 Contracting Parties: 147

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

New York, 16 December 1966

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 23 March 1976, in accordance with article 49, for all provisions except those of article 41; 28 March 1979 for the provisions of article 41 (Human Rights Committee), in accordance with paragraph 2 of the said article 41.

**REGISTRATION:** 23 March 1976, No. 14668.

**STATUS:** Signatories: 64. Parties: 147.

**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 171 and vol. 1057, p. 407 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Spanish text).

*Note:* The Covenant was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		24 Jan 1983 a	El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a	Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	12 Sep 1989	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a	Ethiopia		11 Jun 1993 a
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	8 Aug 1986	Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	France		4 Nov 1980 a
Australia	18 Dec 1972	13 Aug 1980	Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978	Gambia		22 Mar 1979 a
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Bangladesh		6 Sep 2000 a	Germany	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a	Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Belarus	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973	Greece		5 May 1997 a
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983	Grenada		6 Sep 1991 a
Belize		10 Jun 1996 a	Guatemala		5 May 1992 a
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a	Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000	Haiti		6 Feb 1991 a
Brazil		24 Jan 1992 a	Honduras	19 Dec 1966	25 Aug 1997
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970	Hungary	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a	Iceland	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
Burundi		9 May 1990 a	India		10 Apr 1979 a
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	26 May 1992 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a	Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Canada		19 May 1976 a	Ireland	1 Oct 1973	8 Dec 1989
Cape Verde		6 Aug 1993 a	Israel	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1991
Central African Repub- lic		8 May 1981 a	Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Chile	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972	Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
China	5 Oct 1998		Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a	Kuwait		21 May 1996 a
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Côte d'Ivoire		26 Mar 1992 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic	7 Dec 2000	
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Cyprus	19 Dec 1966	2 Apr 1969	Lebanon		3 Nov 1972 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Lesotho		9 Sep 1992 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 Sep 1981 a	Liberia	18 Apr 1967	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		15 May 1970 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a
Dominica		17 Jun 1993 a	Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a	Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	18 Aug 1983
Ecuador	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969	Madagascar	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971
Egypt	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982	Malawi		22 Dec 1993 a
			Mali		16 Jul 1974 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Malta		13 Sep 1990 a	Spain	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a	Sri Lanka		11 Jun 1980 a
Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a	Sudan		18 Mar 1986 a
Monaco	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997	Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974	Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979	Switzerland		18 Jun 1992 a
Mozambique		21 Jul 1993 a	Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a	Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a
Nepal		14 May 1991 a	Thailand		29 Oct 1996 a
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
New Zealand	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978	Togo		24 May 1984 a
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a	Trinidad and Tobago		21 Dec 1978 a
Niger		7 Mar 1986 a	Tunisia	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Nigeria		29 Jul 1993 a	Turkey	15 Aug 2000	
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972	Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977	Uganda		21 Jun 1995 a
Paraguay		10 Jun 1992 a	Ukraine	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Peru	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	23 Oct 1986	United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
Poland	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977	United States of Amer- ica	5 Oct 1977	8 Jun 1992
Portugal	7 Oct 1976	15 Jun 1978	Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Republic of Korea		10 Apr 1990 a	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a	Venezuela	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Romania	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974	Viet Nam		24 Sep 1982 a
Russian Federation	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973	Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a	Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a	Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a
San Marino		18 Oct 1985 a	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995				
Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978			
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a			
Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a			
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d			
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d			
Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a			
South Africa	3 Oct 1994	10 Dec 1998			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

## **10. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, New York, 16 December 1966**

### ***Objectives***

The (first) Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides States parties to the Covenant with the option to recognize the additional competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and examine communications from individuals. It allows individuals or groups of individuals who have exhausted local remedies to petition the Committee directly about alleged violations of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by their Governments.

### ***Key Provisions***

Under the Optional Protocol, the Committee's final decisions on the merits are akin to judgements, but are called "Views". As a direct result of the Committee's Views, States parties have commuted death sentences, released prisoners, paid compensation to victims and changed their legislation. The Committee has also established a follow-up procedure and conducts visits to States parties to assist them in the implementation of the Committee's Views.

The Committee's case-law under the Optional Protocol is increasingly quoted by national and international tribunals and has given rise to considerable interest in the academic community, since it constitutes the concretization of human rights in individual cases.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State which has signed the Covenant and to ratification and accession by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant**

**Entry into force:** 23 March 1976

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 28      Contracting Parties: 98

**OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND  
POLITICAL RIGHTS**

*New York, 16 December 1966*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 23 March 1976, in accordance with article 9.  
**REGISTRATION:** 23 March 1976, No. 14668.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 28. Parties: 98.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 171.

*Note:* The Protocol was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria		12 Sep 1989 a	Hungary		7 Sep 1988 a
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a	Iceland		22 Aug 1979 a
Argentina		8 Aug 1986 a	Ireland		8 Dec 1989 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Italy	30 Apr 1976	15 Sep 1978
Australia		25 Sep 1991 a	Jamaica	[19 Dec 1966]	3 Oct 1975]
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Dec 1987	Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a	Latvia		22 Jun 1994 a
Belarus		30 Sep 1992 a	Lesotho		6 Sep 2000 a
Belgium		17 May 1994 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a	Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	1 Mar 1995	1 Mar 1995	Luxembourg		18 Aug 1983 a
Bulgaria		26 Mar 1992 a	Madagascar	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a	Malawi		11 Jun 1996 a
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a	Malta		13 Sep 1990 a
Canada		19 May 1976 a	Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a
Cape Verde		19 May 2000 a	Mongolia		16 Apr 1991 a
Central African Repub- lic		8 May 1981 a	Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Nepal		14 May 1991 a
Chile		27 May 1992 a	Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978
China			New Zealand		26 May 1989 a
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a	Niger		7 Mar 1986 a
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972
Côte d'Ivoire		5 Mar 1997 a	Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977
Croatia		12 Oct 1995 a	Paraguay		10 Jan 1995 a
Cyprus	19 Dec 1966	15 Apr 1992	Peru	11 Aug 1977	3 Oct 1980
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Philippines	19 Dec 1966	22 Aug 1989
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a	Poland		7 Nov 1991 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Portugal	1 Aug 1978	3 May 1983
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a	Republic of Korea		10 Apr 1990 a
Ecuador	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969	Romania		20 Jul 1993 a
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	6 Jun 1995	Russian Federation		1 Oct 1991 a
Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	San Marino		18 Oct 1985 a
Finland	11 Dec 1967	19 Aug 1975	Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
France		17 Feb 1984 a	Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978
Gambia		9 Jun 1988 a	Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Georgia		3 May 1994 a	Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a
Germany		25 Aug 1993 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Slovenia		16 Jul 1993 a
Greece		5 May 1997 a	Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a
Guatemala		28 Nov 2000 a	Spain		25 Jan 1985 a
Guinea	19 Mar 1975	17 Jun 1993	Sri Lanka		3 Oct 1997 a
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000		Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Guyana		10 May 1993 a	Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Honduras	19 Dec 1966		Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation**

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<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	12 Dec 1994 d	12 Dec 1994	Uruguay .....	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Togo .....		30 Mar 1988 a	Uzbekistan .....		28 Sep 1995 a
Trinidad and Tobago .		[14 Nov 1980 a]	Venezuela .....	15 Nov 1976	10 May 1978
Turkmenistan .....		1 May 1997 a	Yugoslavia .....	12 Mar 2001 d	
Uganda .....		14 Nov 1995 a	Zambia .....		10 Apr 1984 a
Ukraine .....		25 Jul 1991 a			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**11. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty, New York, 15 December 1989**

***Objectives***

The Second Optional Protocol recognizes that the Covenant strongly suggests that the abolition of the death penalty is desirable and should be considered as progress in the enjoyment of the right to life, notwithstanding the fact that later, the Covenant also allows the imposition of the death penalty under certain conditions.

The objective of this Protocol is to provide for the abolition of the death penalty.

***Key Provisions***

Important provisions of the Second Optional Protocol include the disallowance of reservations, except reservations concerning the application of the death penalty in time of war for most crimes of a military nature committed during wartime.

States parties are also requested to include in the reports to the Human Rights Committee information on the measures that they have adopted to give effect to the Second Optional Protocol.

Under the Second Optional Protocol, the Human Rights Committee is also conferred competence under the first Optional Protocol to receive and consider communications from individuals concerning the provisions of the Second Optional Protocol.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State which has signed the Covenant and to ratification and accession by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant**

**Entry into force: 11 July 1991**

**Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 29 Contracting Parties: 45**

SECOND OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND  
POLITICAL RIGHTS, AIMING AT THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

New York, 15 December 1989

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 11 July 1991, in accordance with article 8 (1).  
**REGISTRATION:** 11 July 1991, No. 14668.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 29. Parties: 45.  
**TEXT:** Doc. A/RES/44/128.

*Note:* The said Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by resolution 44/128<sup>1</sup> of 15 December 1989 at the Forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and is open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York by all States having signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Australia .....	8 Apr 1991	2 Oct 1990 a	Mozambique .....		21 Jul 1993 a
Austria .....		2 Mar 1993	Namibia .....		28 Nov 1994 a
Azerbaijan .....		22 Jan 1999 a	Nepal .....		4 Mar 1998 a
Belgium .....	12 Jul 1990	8 Dec 1998	Netherlands .....	9 Aug 1990	26 Mar 1991
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na .....	7 Sep 2000	16 Mar 2001	New Zealand .....	22 Feb 1990	22 Feb 1990
Bulgaria .....	11 Mar 1999	10 Aug 1999	Nicaragua .....	21 Feb 1990	
Cape Verde .....		19 May 2000 a	Norway .....	13 Feb 1990	5 Sep 1991
Colombia .....		5 Aug 1997 a	Panama .....		21 Jan 1993 a
Costa Rica .....	14 Feb 1990	5 Jun 1998	Poland .....	21 Mar 2000	
Croatia .....		12 Oct 1995 a	Portugal .....	13 Feb 1990	17 Oct 1990
Cyprus .....		10 Sep 1999 a	Romania .....	15 Mar 1990	27 Feb 1991
Denmark .....	13 Feb 1990	24 Feb 1994	Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Ecuador .....		23 Feb 1993 a	Seychelles .....		15 Dec 1994 a
Finland .....	13 Feb 1990	4 Apr 1991	Slovakia .....	22 Sep 1998	22 Jun 1999
Georgia .....		22 Mar 1999 a	Slovenia .....	14 Sep 1993	10 Mar 1994
Germany .....	13 Feb 1990	18 Aug 1992	Spain .....	23 Feb 1990	11 Apr 1991
Greece .....		5 May 1997 a	Sweden .....	13 Feb 1990	11 May 1990
Guinea-Bissau .....	12 Sep 2000		Switzerland .....		16 Jun 1994 a
Honduras .....	10 May 1990		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....		26 Jan 1995 a
Hungary .....		24 Feb 1994 a	Turkmenistan .....		11 Jan 2000 a
Iceland .....	30 Jan 1991	2 Apr 1991	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	31 Mar 1999	10 Dec 1999
Ireland .....		18 Jun 1993 a	Uruguay .....	13 Feb 1990	21 Jan 1993
Italy .....	13 Feb 1990	14 Feb 1995	Venezuela .....	7 Jun 1990	22 Feb 1993
Liechtenstein .....		10 Dec 1998 a			
Lithuania .....	8 Sep 2000				
Luxembourg .....	13 Feb 1990	12 Feb 1992			
Malta .....		29 Dec 1994 a			
Monaco .....		28 Mar 2000 a			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

## **12. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, New York, 18 December 1990**

### ***Objectives***

The globalization of markets, information and technology, as well as the liberalization of many laws affecting individuals' mobility, has enabled vast movements of people on a scale never seen before. The objective of this Convention is to create international standards for the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families.

The reasons individuals migrate vary greatly. Some individuals migrate in order to escape desperate conditions in their home countries, such as war or famine. Others seek better living conditions in countries where economic opportunities seem to be more abundant or more equitable.

However, all migrant workers are vulnerable to abuse by virtue of the fact that they are living in a foreign country. In fact, many fall victim to human traffickers who recruit them under false pretences and some are even held against their will under slavlike conditions.

Migrants may face many forms of discrimination on the part of the institutions and laws of their host country or its people. They are often restricted by law in the kind of employment or conditions of work in which they can engage, even in cases where they were encouraged by foreign companies or Governments to settle in the host country.

### ***Key Provisions***

The adoption of this Convention in 1990 was an historic event for migrant workers. It establishes, in certain areas, the principle of equality of treatment with nationals for all migrant workers and their families, irrespective of their legal status.

This Convention sets forth, for the first time, internationally uniform definitions agreed upon by States for different categories of migrant workers. States also agreed upon the need for the *sending, transit* and *receiving* countries to institute protective action on behalf of the migrant workers.

The Convention establishes standards to which States parties must adhere with respect to migrant workers. It incorporates six international human rights treaties that are today in force. It also provides for the establishment of a monitoring mechanism in the form of an international body of independent experts. This independent body will periodically review the implementation of the Convention by States parties to the Convention.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force:** Not yet in force (the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with its article 87 (1))

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 14 Contracting Parties: 16

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL  
MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES**

*New York, 18 December 1990*

**NOT YET IN FORCE:** [(see article 87 (1)).]  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 14. Parties: 16.  
**TEXT:** Doc. A/RES/45/158.

*Note:* The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by Resolution 45/158<sup>1</sup> of 18 December 1990 at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Convention is open for signature by all States in accordance with its article 86 (1).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Azerbaijan .....		11 Jan 1999 a	Mexico .....	22 May 1991	8 Mar 1999
Bangladesh .....	7 Oct 1998		Morocco .....	15 Aug 1991	21 Jun 1993
Bolivia .....		16 Oct 2000 a	Paraguay .....	13 Sep 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na .....		13 Dec 1996 a	Philippines .....	15 Nov 1993	5 Jul 1995
Cape Verde .....		16 Sep 1997 a	Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Chile .....	24 Sep 1993		Senegal .....		9 Jun 1999 a
Colombia .....		24 May 1995 a	Seychelles .....		15 Dec 1994 a
Comoros .....	22 Sep 2000		Sierra Leone .....	15 Sep 2000	
Egypt .....		19 Feb 1993 a	Sri Lanka .....		11 Mar 1996 a
Ghana .....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Tajikistan .....	7 Sep 2000	
Guatemala .....	7 Sep 2000		Turkey .....	13 Jan 1999	
Guinea .....		7 Sep 2000 a	Uganda .....		14 Nov 1995 a
Guinea-Bissau .....	12 Sep 2000		Uruguay .....		15 Feb 2001 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

### **13. Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 31 March 1953**

#### ***Objectives***

By 1945, only 25 countries had granted women full political rights. One year later, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that Member States should fulfil the purposes of the United Nations Charter by granting women the same political rights as men. The Convention on the Political Rights of Women is the first instrument of international law which recognized, protected and promoted the political rights of women everywhere. Its purpose is to ensure equality between men and women in the enjoyment of the right to participate in public life.

#### ***Key Provisions***

Under the Convention, States Parties are required to implement the principle of equality of rights for men and women and recognize that everyone has a right to take part in the government of his/her country. The Convention provides that women, on an equal basis with men, without any discrimination, are entitled to vote in all elections, run for election to all publicly elected bodies established by national law, hold public office and exercise all public functions established by national law. To a significant degree, these provisions were designed to correct past injustices proscribing women from political participation in society and to assure future political participation on a non-discriminatory basis.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by any Member of the United Nations and also by any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force: 7 July 1954**

**Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 46 Contracting Parties: 115**

## CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

New York, 31 March 1953

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 7 July 1954, in accordance with article VI.  
**REGISTRATION:** 7 July 1954, No. 2613.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 46. Parties: 115.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 193, p. 135.

*Note:* The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 640 (VII), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 December 1952.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		16 Nov 1966 a	Iceland	25 Nov 1953	30 Jun 1954
Albania		12 May 1955 a	India	29 Apr 1953	1 Nov 1961
Angola		17 Sep 1986 a	Indonesia	31 Mar 1953	16 Dec 1958
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d	Ireland		14 Nov 1968 a
Argentina	31 Mar 1953	27 Feb 1961	Israel	14 Apr 1953	6 Jul 1954
Australia		10 Dec 1974 a	Italy		6 Mar 1968 a
Austria	19 Oct 1959	18 Apr 1969	Jamaica		14 Aug 1966 a
Bahamas		16 Aug 1977 d	Japan	1 Apr 1955	13 Jul 1955
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a	Jordan		1 Jul 1992 a
Barbados		12 Jan 1973 a	Kazakhstan		28 Mar 2000 a
Belarus	31 Mar 1953	11 Aug 1954	Kyrgyzstan		10 Feb 1997 a
Belgium		20 May 1964 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		28 Jan 1969 a
Bolivia	9 Apr 1953	22 Sep 1970	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Lebanon	24 Feb 1954	5 Jun 1956
Brazil	20 May 1953	13 Aug 1963	Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 a
Bulgaria		17 Mar 1954 a	Liberia	9 Dec 1953	
Burundi		18 Feb 1993 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Canada		30 Jan 1957 a	Luxembourg	4 Jun 1969	1 Nov 1976
Central African Repub- lic		4 Sep 1962 d	Madagascar		12 Feb 1964 a
Chile	31 Mar 1953	18 Oct 1967	Malawi		29 Jun 1966 a
China			Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Colombia		5 Aug 1986 a	Malta		9 Jul 1968 a
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d	Mauritania		4 May 1976 a
Costa Rica	31 Mar 1953	25 Jul 1967	Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Côte d'Ivoire		18 Dec 1995 a	Mexico	31 Mar 1953	23 Mar 1981
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Mongolia		18 Aug 1965 a
Cuba	31 Mar 1953	8 Apr 1954	Morocco		22 Nov 1976 a
Cyprus	10 Sep 1968	12 Nov 1968	Myanmar	14 Sep 1954	
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Nepal		26 Apr 1966 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		12 Oct 1977 a	Netherlands	8 Aug 1968	30 Jul 1971
Denmark	29 Oct 1953	7 Jul 1954	New Zealand		22 May 1968 a
Dominican Republic	31 Mar 1953	11 Dec 1953	Nicaragua		17 Jan 1957 a
Ecuador	31 Mar 1953	23 Apr 1954	Niger		7 Dec 1964 d
Egypt		8 Sep 1981 a	Nigeria	11 Jul 1980	17 Nov 1980
El Salvador	24 Jun 1953		Norway	18 Sep 1953	24 Aug 1956
Ethiopia	31 Mar 1953	21 Jan 1969	Pakistan	18 May 1954	7 Dec 1954
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d	Papua New Guinea		27 Jan 1982 a
Finland		6 Oct 1958 a	Paraguay	16 Nov 1953	22 Feb 1990
France	31 Mar 1953	22 Apr 1957	Peru		1 Jul 1975 a
Gabon	19 Apr 1967	19 Apr 1967	Philippines	23 Sep 1953	12 Sep 1957
Germany		4 Nov 1970 a	Poland	31 Mar 1953	11 Aug 1954
Ghana		28 Dec 1965 a	Republic of Korea		23 Jun 1959 a
Greece	1 Apr 1953	29 Dec 1953	Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a
Guatemala	31 Mar 1953	7 Oct 1959	Romania	27 Apr 1954	6 Aug 1954
Guinea	19 Mar 1975	24 Jan 1978	Russian Federation	31 Mar 1953	3 May 1954
Haiti	23 Jul 1957	12 Feb 1958	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Apr 1999 d
Hungary	2 Sep 1954	20 Jan 1955	Senegal		2 May 1963 d

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Sierra Leone .....		25 Jul 1962 a	Ukraine .....	31 Mar 1953	15 Nov 1954
Slovakia .....		28 May 1993 d	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..		24 Feb 1967 a
Slovenia .....		6 Jul 1992 d	United Republic of Tanzania .....		19 Jun 1975 a
Solomon Islands .....		3 Sep 1981 a	United States of Amer- ica .....		8 Apr 1976 a
South Africa .....	29 Jan 1993		Uruguay .....	26 May 1953	
Spain .....		14 Jan 1974 a	Uzbekistan .....		29 Sep 1997 a
Swaziland .....		20 Jul 1970 a	Venezuela .....		31 May 1983 a
Sweden .....	6 Oct 1953	31 Mar 1954	Yemen .....		9 Feb 1987 a
Tajikistan .....		7 Jun 1999 a	Yugoslavia .....		12 Mar 2001 d
Thailand .....	5 Mar 1954	30 Nov 1954	Zambia .....		4 Feb 1972 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....		18 Jan 1994 d	Zimbabwe .....		5 Jun 1995 a
Trinidad and Tobago .		24 Jun 1966 a			
Tunisia .....		24 Jan 1968 a			
Turkey .....	12 Jan 1954	26 Jan 1960			
Turkmenistan .....		11 Oct 1999 a			
Uganda .....		21 Jun 1995 a			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

## 14. **Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, New York, 20 February 1957**

### *Objectives*

Laws governing nationality reflect one of the most fundamental legal relationships between the individual and the State. The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women reaffirms article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that everyone has a right to nationality and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of nationality or the right to change nationality. The Convention is designed to prevent the hardships caused as a result of the conflict of laws whereby women who had married foreign nationals were deprived of their own nationality without their consent or were rendered stateless, especially in the event of divorce. It assures that a married woman's nationality is not automatically altered because of her marital status and the nationality of her husband, and secures a married woman's right to her own nationality.

### *Key Provisions*

The Convention provides for the general principle that men and women have equal rights to acquire, change or retain their nationality. It stipulates that neither the celebration nor the dissolution of marriage between one of its nationals and a foreign national, nor the change of nationality by the husband during marriage, shall automatically affect the nationality of the wife.

Furthermore, the Convention provides that a foreign wife of a national may, at her request, acquire the nationality of her husband through special naturalization procedures, subject to limitations dictated by interests of national security or public policy. States parties agree that the Convention shall not affect any laws or judicial practice by which a foreign wife may acquire her husband's nationality as a matter of right.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State Member of the United Nations and also by any other State which is or hereafter becomes a member of any specialized agency of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force:** 11 August 1958

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 27 Contracting Parties: 70

CONVENTION ON THE NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

New York, 20 February 1957

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 11 August 1958 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 6.  
**REGISTRATION:** 11 August 1958, No. 4468.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 27. Parties: 70.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 309, p. 65.

*Note:* The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 1040 (XI) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 29 January 1957.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Albania .....		27 Jul 1960 a	Luxembourg .....	11 Sep 1975	22 Jul 1977
Antigua and Barbuda .....		25 Oct 1988 d	Malawi .....		8 Sep 1966 a
Argentina .....		10 Oct 1963 a	Malaysia .....		24 Feb 1959 a
Armenia .....		18 May 1994 a	Mali .....		2 Feb 1973 a
Australia .....		14 Mar 1961 a	Malta .....		7 Jun 1967 d
Austria .....		19 Jan 1968 a	Mauritius .....		18 Jul 1969 d
Azerbaijan .....		16 Aug 1996 a	Mexico .....		4 Apr 1979 a
Bahamas .....		10 Jun 1976 d	Netherlands .....		[ 8 Aug 1966 a]
Barbados .....		26 Oct 1979 a	New Zealand .....	7 Jul 1958	17 Dec 1958
Belarus .....	7 Oct 1957	23 Dec 1958	Nicaragua .....		9 Jan 1986 a
Belgium .....	15 May 1972		Norway .....	9 Sep 1957	20 May 1958
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na .....		1 Sep 1993 d	Pakistan .....	10 Apr 1958	
Brazil .....	26 Jul 1966	4 Dec 1968	Poland .....		3 Jul 1959 a
Bulgaria .....		22 Jun 1960 a	Portugal .....	21 Feb 1957	
Canada .....	20 Feb 1957	21 Oct 1959	Romania .....		2 Dec 1960 a
Chile .....	18 Mar 1957		Russian Federation ..	6 Sep 1957	17 Sep 1958
China .....			Saint Lucia .....		14 Oct 1991 d
Colombia .....	20 Feb 1957		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .....		27 Apr 1999 d
Côte d'Ivoire .....		2 Nov 1999 a	Sierra Leone .....		13 Mar 1962 d
Croatia .....		12 Oct 1992 d	Singapore .....		18 Mar 1966 d
Cuba .....	20 Feb 1957	5 Dec 1957	Slovakia .....		28 May 1993 d
Cyprus .....		26 Apr 1971 d	Slovenia .....		6 Jul 1992 d
Czech Republic .....		22 Feb 1993 d	South Africa .....	29 Jan 1993	
Denmark .....	20 Feb 1957	22 Jun 1959	Sri Lanka .....		30 May 1958 a
Dominican Republic ..	20 Feb 1957	10 Oct 1957	Swaziland .....		18 Sep 1970 a
Ecuador .....	16 Jan 1958	29 Mar 1960	Sweden .....	6 May 1957	13 May 1958
Fiji .....		12 Jun 1972 d	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....		20 Apr 1994 d
Finland .....		15 May 1968 a	Trinidad and Tobago ..		11 Apr 1966 d
Germany .....		7 Feb 1974 a	Tunisia .....		24 Jan 1968 a
Ghana .....		15 Aug 1966 a	Uganda .....		15 Apr 1965 a
Guatemala .....	20 Feb 1957	13 Jul 1960	Ukraine .....	15 Oct 1957	3 Dec 1958
Guinea .....	19 Mar 1975		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	[20Feb 1957	28 Aug 1957]
Hungary .....	5 Dec 1957	3 Dec 1959	United Republic of Tanzania .....		28 Nov 1962 a
Iceland .....		18 Oct 1977 a	Uruguay .....	20 Feb 1957	
India .....	15 May 1957		Venezuela .....		31 May 1983 a
Ireland .....	24 Sep 1957	25 Nov 1957	Yugoslavia .....		12 Mar 2001 d
Israel .....	12 Mar 1957	7 Jun 1957	Zambia .....		22 Jan 1975 d
Jamaica .....	12 Mar 1957	30 Jul 1964 d	Zimbabwe .....		1 Dec 1998 d
Jordan .....		1 Jul 1992 a			
Kazakhstan .....		28 Mar 2000 a			
Kyrgyzstan .....		10 Feb 1997 a			
Latvia .....		14 Apr 1992 a			
Lesotho .....		4 Nov 1974 d			
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya .....		16 May 1989 a			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**15. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages,  
New York, 10 December 1962**

***Objectives***

The objective of the Convention on the Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages is to ensure equal rights for both spouses in connection with marriage, as called for in article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that men and women, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and start a family; that they are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution; and that a marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of both parties. The Convention therefore aims at eliminating forced marriages, child marriages and the betrothal of young girls.

In resolution 2018 (XX) of 1 November 1965, the General Assembly adopted a Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, which contained virtually the same text as that of the Convention. The Recommendation was intended as a guideline for States that were unable to ratify the Convention.

***Key Provisions***

The Convention requires full and free consent of both parties to a marriage. It provides that such consent is to be expressed in person, unless there are exceptional circumstances, after due publicity and in the presence of a competent authority and witnesses, as prescribed by law.

The Convention calls for States parties to establish a minimum age for marriage. It stipulates that no marriage is to be legally entered into by any person below such minimum age, except where a competent authority has granted a dispensation, for serious reasons, in the interest of the spouses. The Convention also obliges States parties to register all marriages in an appropriate official register.

**Closed for signature. Subject to ratification. Open for accession to all States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies, and to any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become party**

**Entry into force:** 9 December 1964

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 16 Contracting Parties: 49

CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND  
REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

New York, 10 December 1962

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 9 December 1964 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 6.

**REGISTRATION:** 23 December 1964, No. 7525.

**STATUS:** Signatories: 16. Parties: 49.

**TEXT:** United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 521, p. 231.

*Note:* The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 1763 (XVII),<sup>1</sup> adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 7 November 1962.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Antigua and Barbuda .		25 Oct 1988 d	Mexico . . . . .		22 Feb 1983 a
Argentina . . . . .		26 Feb 1970 a	Mongolia . . . . .		6 Jun 1991 a
Austria . . . . .		1 Oct 1969 a	Netherlands . . . . .	10 Dec 1962	2 Jul 1965
Azerbaijan . . . . .		16 Aug 1996 a	New Zealand . . . . .	23 Dec 1963	12 Jun 1964
Bangladesh . . . . .		5 Oct 1998 a	Niger . . . . .		1 Dec 1964 a
Barbados . . . . .		1 Oct 1979 a	Norway . . . . .		10 Sep 1964 a
Benin . . . . .		19 Oct 1965 a	Philippines . . . . .	5 Feb 1963	21 Jan 1965
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na . . . . .		1 Sep 1993 d	Poland . . . . .	17 Dec 1962	8 Jan 1965
Brazil . . . . .		11 Feb 1970 a	Romania . . . . .	27 Dec 1963	21 Jan 1993
Burkina Faso . . . . .		8 Dec 1964 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines . . . . .		27 Apr 1999 d
Chile . . . . .	10 Dec 1962		Samoa . . . . .		24 Aug 1964 a
China . . . . .			Slovakia . . . . .		28 May 1993 d
Côte d'Ivoire . . . . .		18 Dec 1995 a	South Africa . . . . .		29 Jan 1993 a
Croatia . . . . .		12 Oct 1992 d	Spain . . . . .		15 Apr 1969 a
Cuba . . . . .	17 Oct 1963	20 Aug 1965	Sri Lanka . . . . .	12 Dec 1962	
Czech Republic . . . . .		22 Feb 1993 d	Sweden . . . . .	10 Dec 1962	16 Jun 1964
Denmark . . . . .	31 Oct 1963	8 Sep 1964	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia . . . . .		18 Jan 1994 d
Dominican Republic . .		8 Oct 1964 a	Trinidad and Tobago .		2 Oct 1969 a
Fiji . . . . .		19 Jul 1971 d	Tunisia . . . . .		24 Jan 1968 a
Finland . . . . .		18 Aug 1964 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . .		9 Jul 1970 a
France . . . . .	10 Dec 1962	9 Jul 1969 a	United States of Amer- ica . . . . .	10 Dec 1962	
Germany . . . . .			Venezuela . . . . .		31 May 1983 a
Greece . . . . .	3 Jan 1963	18 Jan 1983 a	Yemen . . . . .		9 Feb 1987 a
Guatemala . . . . .		24 Jan 1978	Yugoslavia . . . . .		12 Mar 2001 d
Guinea . . . . .	10 Dec 1962	5 Nov 1975 a	Zimbabwe . . . . .		23 Nov 1994 a
Hungary . . . . .		18 Oct 1977 a			
Iceland . . . . .					
Israel . . . . .	10 Dec 1962	1 Jul 1992 a			
Italy . . . . .	20 Dec 1963	10 Feb 1997 a			
Jordan . . . . .		19 Aug 1964 a			
Kyrgyzstan . . . . .					
Mali . . . . .					

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

## **16. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, New York, 15 November 2000**

### ***Objectives***

Recognizing that organized crime is a serious and growing problem for all countries, the Convention aims at promoting international cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime. As the first comprehensive international legal instrument for the fight against organized crime, the Convention, together with its Protocols, provides law enforcement and judicial authorities with unique tools to combat this problem. It is also intended to provide greater co-ordination of national policy, legislative, administrative and enforcement approaches to organized crime.

### ***Key Provisions***

The Convention standardizes terminology and concepts, creating a common basis for national crime-control frameworks. Such concepts include “organized criminal group”, a definition internationally agreed upon for the first time. The Convention establishes four specific crimes (participation in organized criminal groups, money-laundering, corruption and obstruction of justice) to combat areas of criminality which are commonly used in support of transnational organized crime activities. Under the Convention, members shall criminalize these offences in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

The Convention contains specific provisions for preventing, investigating and prosecuting these offences as well as serious crimes when they are transnational in nature and involve an organized criminal group.

States Parties to the Convention are obliged to adopt domestic laws and practices which would prevent or suppress certain types of organized-crime-related activities. To combat money-laundering, countries would have to require their banks to keep accurate records and make them available for inspection by domestic law enforcement officials. It should be noted that bank secrecy could not be used to shield criminal activities.

States Parties to the Convention are also required to take appropriate action to confiscate illicitly acquired assets. In particular, the Convention created an asset sharing mechanism under which States Parties are encouraged to contribute confiscated assets to bodies working for the fight against organized crime.

One of the most important international cooperation components of the Convention is its extradition provision. This provision is vital to ensuring that there are “no safe havens” to which offenders can flee. Under the Convention, fiscal matters should not be a sole ground for refusing extradition.

Mutual legal assistance is another important judicial cooperation tool provided for by the Convention. Under this article, it is highly recommended that assistance be channeled through

central authorities to regulate the process. One of its innovative elements is that the Convention allows for electronic transmission of requests for quicker processing. Bank secrecy should not be a ground for refusing assistance. In specific areas, such as law enforcement action, international cooperation could take much more direct and less formal form to enhance its effectiveness.

The nature of transnational organized crime makes the protection of victims and witnesses a matter of such importance that the Convention also requires States Parties to adopt appropriate measures to protect witnesses from potential intimidation or retaliation. This includes physical protection, relocation, and within legal constraints, concealment of identities.

The Convention further calls on States to support the efforts of developing countries to fight transnational organized crime and assist them to implement the Convention through technical cooperation as well as financial and material assistance.

As regards the implementation mechanism, the Convention establishes a Conference of the Parties to improve the capacity of States Parties to combat transnational organized crime. The Conference will first meet within the first year of the entry into force of the Convention.

**Open for signature (until 12 December 2002) by all States and by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed the Convention. Subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party**

**Entry into force:** Not yet in force

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 126 Contracting Parties: 1

## UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

New York, 15 November 2000

**NOT YET IN FORCE:** (see article 38).  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 126. Parties: 1.  
**TEXT:** Doc. A/55/383.

*Note:* The Convention was adopted by resolution A/RES/55/25 of 15 November 2000 at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 36, the Convention will be open for signature by all States and by regional economic integration organizations, provided that at least one Member State of such organization has signed the Convention, from 12 to 15 December 2000 at the Palazzi di Giustizia in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Afghanistan	14 Dec 2000		Guatemala	12 Dec 2000	
Albania	12 Dec 2000		Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Algeria	12 Dec 2000		Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Angola	13 Dec 2000		Honduras	14 Dec 2000	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000		Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Australia	13 Dec 2000		Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000		Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000		Israel	13 Dec 2000	
Belgium	12 Dec 2000		Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Benin	13 Dec 2000		Japan	12 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Kazakhstan	13 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	12 Dec 2000		Kuwait	12 Dec 2000	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000		Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000		Latvia	13 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000		Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Liechtenstein	12 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		Lithuania	13 Dec 2000	
Canada	14 Dec 2000		Luxembourg	13 Dec 2000	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000		Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Chile	13 Dec 2000		Malawi	13 Dec 2000	
China	12 Dec 2000		Mali	15 Dec 2000	
Colombia	12 Dec 2000		Malta	14 Dec 2000	
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Mauritius	12 Dec 2000	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001		Mexico	13 Dec 2000	
Côte d'Ivoire	15 Dec 2000		Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Croatia	12 Dec 2000		Morocco	13 Dec 2000	
Cuba	13 Dec 2000		Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000		Namibia	13 Dec 2000	
Czech Republic	12 Dec 2000		Netherlands	12 Dec 2000	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000		New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	
Dominican Republic	13 Dec 2000		Nicaragua	14 Dec 2000	
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000		Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	
Egypt	13 Dec 2000		Norway	13 Dec 2000	
El Salvador	14 Dec 2000		Pakistan	14 Dec 2000	
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000		Panama	13 Dec 2000	
Estonia	14 Dec 2000		Paraguay	12 Dec 2000	
Ethiopia	14 Dec 2000		Peru	14 Dec 2000	
European Community	12 Dec 2000		Philippines	14 Dec 2000	
Finland	12 Dec 2000		Poland	12 Dec 2000	
France	12 Dec 2000		Portugal	12 Dec 2000	
Gambia	14 Dec 2000		Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000	
Georgia	13 Dec 2000		Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000	
Germany	12 Dec 2000		Romania	14 Dec 2000	
Greece	13 Dec 2000		Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Rwanda .....	14 Dec 2000		Tunisia .....	13 Dec 2000	
San Marino .....	14 Dec 2000		Turkey .....	13 Dec 2000	
Saudi Arabia .....	12 Dec 2000		Uganda .....	12 Dec 2000	
Senegal .....	13 Dec 2000		Ukraine .....	12 Dec 2000	
Seychelles .....	12 Dec 2000		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	14 Dec 2000	
Singapore .....	13 Dec 2000		United Republic of Tanzania .....	13 Dec 2000	
Slovakia .....	14 Dec 2000		United States of Amer- ica .....	13 Dec 2000	
Slovenia .....	12 Dec 2000		Uruguay .....	13 Dec 2000	
South Africa .....	14 Dec 2000		Uzbekistan .....	13 Dec 2000	
Spain .....	13 Dec 2000		Venezuela .....	14 Dec 2000	
Sri Lanka .....	13 Dec 2000		Viet Nam .....	13 Dec 2000	
Sudan .....	15 Dec 2000		Yemen .....	15 Dec 2000	
Swaziland .....	14 Dec 2000		Yugoslavia .....	12 Dec 2000	
Sweden .....	12 Dec 2000		Zimbabwe .....	12 Dec 2000	
Switzerland .....	12 Dec 2000				
Syrian Arab Republic ..	13 Dec 2000				
Tajikistan .....	12 Dec 2000				
Thailand .....	13 Dec 2000				
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	12 Dec 2000				
Togo .....	12 Dec 2000				

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**17. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Protocol on Trafficking in Persons),  
New York, 15 November 2000**

***Objectives***

This Protocol establishes the first common international definition of “trafficking in persons”. It is intended to prevent and combat such crime and facilitate international co-operation against it. The Protocol also highlights the problem associated with trafficking in persons that often leads to inhuman, degrading and dangerous exploitation of trafficked persons. As is the case with the parent Convention, the Protocol is expected to standardize terminology, laws and practices of countries.

***Key Provisions***

While the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime provides for basic measures to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, its Protocols provide for specific measures to deal with specific crimes. As such, the Protocols should be interpreted together with the Convention. The provisions of the Convention apply *mutatis mutandis* to each Protocol.

The Protocol on Trafficking in Persons applies to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of trafficking offences, as well as to the protection of the trafficked persons.

The key definition, “trafficking in persons”, is intended to include a range of cases where human beings are exploited by organized criminal groups, particularly where there is an element of duress involved and a transnational aspect, such as the movement of people across borders. According to the definition, the consent of the victim is irrelevant where illicit means are established, although criminal law defenses are preserved.

The need for an appropriate balance between crime-control measures and measures to support or protect victims of trafficking arises in two primary places in the Protocol: the provisions expressly providing for protection and support; and provisions dealing with the return of persons to their countries of origin.

The Protocol contains a series of general protection and support measures for victims. These include a list of social support benefits such as counseling, housing, education, medical and psychological assistance and an opportunity for victims to obtain legal status allowing them to remain in the country of the receiving State Party, either temporarily or permanently.

Law enforcement agencies of countries which ratify the Protocol would be required to co-operate with each other in the identification of offenders and trafficked persons; sharing information about the methods of offenders and training investigators, enforcement and victim-

support personnel. States Parties would also be required to implement security and border controls to detect and prevent trafficking. This includes strengthening their own border controls, imposing requirements on commercial carriers to check passports and visas, setting standards for the technical quality of passports and other travel documents, and co-operation in establishing the validity of their own documents when used abroad.

The Conference of States Parties, which is established by the Convention, will have similar functions for the Protocol.

**Open for signature (until 12 December 2002) by all States and by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed the Protocol. Subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party**

**Entry into force:** Not yet in force

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 86 Contracting Parties: 1

**Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially  
Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against  
Transnational Organized Crime**

*New York, 15 November 2000*

**NOT YET IN FORCE:** (see article 17).  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 86. Parties: 1.  
**TEXT:** Doc. A/55/383.

*Note:* The Protocol was adopted by resolution A/RES/55/25 of 15 November 2000 at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 16, the Protocol will be open for signature by all States and by regional economic integration organizations, provided that at least one Member State of such organization has signed the Protocol, from 12 to 15 December 2000 at the Palazzi di Giustizia in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Albania	12 Dec 2000		Liechtenstein	14 Mar 2001	
Algeria	6 Jun 2001		Luxembourg	13 Dec 2000	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000		Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Mali	15 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000		Malta	14 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Mexico	13 Dec 2000	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000		Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Belgium	12 Dec 2000		Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	
Benin	13 Dec 2000		Namibia	13 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Netherlands	12 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	12 Dec 2000		New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000		Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000		Norway	13 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000		Panama	13 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Paraguay	12 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		Peru	14 Dec 2000	
Canada	14 Dec 2000		Philippines	14 Dec 2000	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000		Portugal	12 Dec 2000	
Colombia	12 Dec 2000		Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000	
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001		Romania	14 Dec 2000	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000		Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000		Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000		San Marino	14 Dec 2000	
Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000		Senegal	13 Dec 2000	
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000		Seychelles	12 Dec 2000	
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000		South Africa	14 Dec 2000	
European Community	12 Dec 2000		Spain	13 Dec 2000	
Finland	12 Dec 2000		Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000	
France	12 Dec 2000		Swaziland	8 Jan 2001	
Gambia	14 Dec 2000		Sweden	12 Dec 2000	
Georgia	13 Dec 2000		Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
Germany	12 Dec 2000		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	12 Dec 2000	
Greece	13 Dec 2000		Togo	12 Dec 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000		Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	
Haiti	13 Dec 2000		Turkey	13 Dec 2000	
Hungary	14 Dec 2000		Uganda	12 Dec 2000	
Iceland	13 Dec 2000		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Dec 2000	
Indonesia	12 Dec 2000		United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	
Ireland	13 Dec 2000				
Italy	12 Dec 2000				
Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000				
Lesotho	14 Dec 2000				

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Signature</b>
United States of America .....	13 Dec 2000
Uruguay .....	13 Dec 2000

**Ratification,  
Acceptance (A),  
Approval (AA),  
Accession (a)**

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Venezuela .....	14 Dec 2000
Yugoslavia .....	12 Dec 2000

**Ratification,  
Acceptance (A),  
Approval (AA),  
Accession (a)**

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**18. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Protocol on Smuggling of Migrants), New York, 15 November 2000**

*Objectives*

This Protocol aims at preventing and combatting smuggling, promoting cooperation among States Parties and protecting the rights of smuggled migrants. As in the Convention and the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, many provisions are intended to ensure that the approaches taken by Member States under their domestic legislative and law-enforcement regimes are as co-ordinated as possible to make collective international measures both efficient and effective.

*Key Provisions*

As is the case with the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, Convention provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Protocol unless otherwise stated in the Protocol.

The Protocol applies to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of the smuggling of migrants as well as to the protection of the rights of persons who have been the object of such offences.

States Parties to the Protocol are required to criminalize the basic smuggling of migrants and other forms of activity that support such smuggling.

The Protocol specifies that migrants should not become liable for having been smuggled.

Specific provisions for smuggling by sea are included because of the seriousness and volume of the problem. Under one such provision, States Parties are requested to cooperate to prevent smuggling of migrants by sea and to take necessary measures when it is suspected that a vessel is engaging in the smuggling of migrants. States may board and search vessels believed to be of their own registry.

States Parties to the Protocol are also required to strengthen border measures and oblige commercial carriers of passengers to check the travel documents of those passengers.

Another important element of the Protocol is the States' cooperation in the field of public information. States are required to cooperate with each other to raise awareness of the dangers of smuggling to the migrants involved and to raise general awareness of the growing involvement of organized criminal groups.

The return of smuggled migrants to their countries of origin is foreseen. The State of origin is required to accept repatriation when the migrants in question have a right of residence in that State at the time of the return.

**Open for signature (until 12 December 2002) by all States and by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed the Protocol. Subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party**

**Entry into force:** Not yet in force

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 83 Contracting Parties: 1

**Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing  
the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**

*New York, 15 November 2000*

**NOT YET IN FORCE:** (see article 22).  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 83. Parties: 1.  
**TEXT:** Doc. A/55/383.

*Note:* The Protocol was adopted by resolution A/RES/55/25 of 15 November 2000 at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 21, the Protocol will be open for signature by all States and by regional economic integration organizations, provided that at least one Member State of such organization has signed the Protocol, from 12 to 15 December 2000 at the Palazzi di Giustizia in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Albania	12 Dec 2000		Malta	14 Dec 2000	
Algeria	6 Jun 2001		Mexico	13 Dec 2000	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000		Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000		Namibia	13 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Netherlands	12 Dec 2000	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000		New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	
Belgium	12 Dec 2000		Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Norway	13 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	12 Dec 2000		Panama	13 Dec 2000	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000		Peru	14 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000		Philippines	14 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000		Portugal	12 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000	
Canada	14 Dec 2000		Romania	14 Dec 2000	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000		Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000	
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001		San Marino	14 Dec 2000	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000		Senegal	13 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000		Seychelles	12 Dec 2000	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000		South Africa	14 Dec 2000	
Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000		Spain	13 Dec 2000	
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000		Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000	
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000		Swaziland	8 Jan 2001	
European Community	12 Dec 2000		Sweden	12 Dec 2000	
Finland	12 Dec 2000		Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
France	12 Dec 2000		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	12 Dec 2000	
Gambia	14 Dec 2000		Togo	12 Dec 2000	
Georgia	13 Dec 2000		Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	
Germany	12 Dec 2000		Turkey	13 Dec 2000	
Greece	13 Dec 2000		Uganda	12 Dec 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Dec 2000	
Haiti	13 Dec 2000		United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	
Hungary	14 Dec 2000		United States of Amer- ica	13 Dec 2000	
Iceland	13 Dec 2000		Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	
Indonesia	12 Dec 2000		Venezuela	14 Dec 2000	
Ireland	13 Dec 2000		Yugoslavia	12 Dec 2000	
Italy	12 Dec 2000				
Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000				
Lesotho	14 Dec 2000				
Liechtenstein	14 Mar 2001				
Luxembourg	12 Dec 2000				
Madagascar	14 Dec 2000				
Mali	15 Dec 2000				

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**19. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,  
Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950**

***Objectives***

The Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others consolidates other international agreements concluded on this issue since 1904. The main objective of the Convention is to provide effective measures against all forms of trafficking in women and the exploitation of prostitution. For the first time in an international instrument, the Convention declares prostitution and the traffic in persons to be incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and to endanger the welfare of the individual, the family and the community.

***Key Provisions***

States Parties agree to punish any person who procures, entices or leads away another person for purposes of prostitution, even with the consent of that person; exploits the prostitution of another person, even with the consent of that person; or keeps or supports a brothel. The Convention requires that these offences be classified as extraditable offences.

The Convention requires that States Parties take measures to prevent prostitution, and provide rehabilitation and social reintegration of its victims. States Parties are also required to supervise employment agencies in order to prevent persons seeking employment, in particular women and children, from being exposed to the danger of prostitution. Obligations are further imposed to establish systems of coordination and exchange of information among States Parties and to take appropriate measures in connection with immigration and emigration procedures.

The Convention obliges States Parties to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations information on the laws and regulations relating to the Convention, as well as the measures taken for its implementation.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council and to ratification and accession**

**Entry into force: 25 July 1951**

**Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 13 Contracting Parties: 73**

**Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of  
the Prostitution of Others**

*Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 25 July 1951, in accordance with article 24.  
**REGISTRATION:** 25 July 1951, No. 1342.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 13. Parties: 73.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 271.

*Note:* The Convention was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 317 (IV) of 2 December 1949.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		21 May 1985 a	Kyrgyzstan.....		5 Sep 1997 a
Albania.....		6 Nov 1958 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		14 Apr 1978 a
Algeria.....		31 Oct 1963 a	Latvia.....	21 Mar 1950	14 Apr 1992 a
Argentina.....		15 Nov 1957 a	Liberia.....		
Azerbaijan.....		16 Aug 1996 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		3 Dec 1956 a
Bangladesh.....		11 Jan 1985 a	Luxembourg.....	9 Oct 1950	5 Oct 1983
Belarus.....		24 Aug 1956 a	Malawi.....		13 Oct 1965 a
Belgium.....		22 Jun 1965 a	Mali.....		23 Dec 1964 a
Bolivia.....		6 Oct 1983 a	Mauritania.....		6 Jun 1986 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Mexico.....		21 Feb 1956 a
Brazil.....	5 Oct 1951	12 Sep 1958	Morocco.....		17 Aug 1973 a
Bulgaria.....		18 Jan 1955 a	Myanmar.....	14 Mar 1956	
Burkina Faso.....		27 Aug 1962 a	Niger.....		10 Jun 1977 a
Cameroon.....		19 Feb 1982 a	Norway.....		23 Jan 1952 a
Central African Repub- lic.....		29 Sep 1981 a	Pakistan.....	21 Mar 1950	11 Jul 1952
Congo.....		25 Aug 1977 a	Philippines.....	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952
Côte d'Ivoire.....		2 Nov 1999 a	Poland.....		2 Jun 1952 a
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1992 d	Portugal.....		30 Sep 1992 a
Cuba.....		4 Sep 1952 a	Republic of Korea...		13 Feb 1962 a
Cyprus.....		5 Oct 1983 a	Romania.....		15 Feb 1955 a
Czech Republic.....		30 Dec 1993 d	Russian Federation...		11 Aug 1954 a
Denmark.....	12 Feb 1951		Senegal.....		19 Jul 1979 a
Djibouti.....		21 Mar 1979 a	Seychelles.....		5 May 1992 a
Ecuador.....	24 Mar 1950	3 Apr 1979	Singapore.....		26 Oct 1966 a
Egypt.....		12 Jun 1959 a	Slovakia.....		28 May 1993 d
Ethiopia.....		10 Sep 1981 a	Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d
Finland.....	27 Feb 1953	8 Jun 1972	South Africa.....	16 Oct 1950	10 Oct 1951
France.....		19 Nov 1960 a	Spain.....		18 Jun 1962 a
Guinea.....		26 Apr 1962 a	Sri Lanka.....		15 Apr 1958 a
Haiti.....		26 Aug 1953 a	Syrian Arab Republic...		12 Jun 1959 a
Honduras.....	13 Apr 1954	15 Jun 1993	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....		18 Jan 1994 d
Hungary.....		29 Sep 1955 a	Togo.....		14 Mar 1990 a
India.....	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953	Ukraine.....		15 Nov 1954 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	16 Jul 1953		Venezuela.....		18 Dec 1968 a
Iraq.....		22 Sep 1955 a	Yemen.....		6 Apr 1989 a
Israel.....		28 Dec 1950 a	Yugoslavia.....		12 Mar 2001 d
Italy.....		18 Jan 1980 a	Zimbabwe.....		15 Nov 1995 a
Japan.....		1 May 1958 a			
Jordan.....		13 Apr 1976 a			
Kuwait.....		20 Nov 1968 a			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**20. Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950**

***Objectives and Key Provisions***

The Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others consists of only two paragraphs. The first paragraph, which contains the objective of the Protocol, ensures that the Convention does not prevent States Parties from adopting stricter conditions than those provided for in the Convention, in order to enforce its provisions.

The second paragraph stipulates that the entry into force provisions of the Convention shall apply to the Protocol.

**Open for signature (indefinitely) on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council and ratification and accession**

**Entry into force: 25 July 1951**

**Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 13 Contracting Parties: 34**

**Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and  
of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others**

*Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 25 July 1951, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Protocol.  
**REGISTRATION:** 25 July 1951, No. 1342.  
**STATUS:** Signatories: 13. Parties: 34.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 316.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Albania .....		6 Nov 1958 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya .....		3 Dec 1956 a
Argentina .....		1 Dec 1960 a	Luxembourg .....	9 Oct 1950	5 Oct 1983
Belarus .....		24 Aug 1956 a	Mexico .....		21 Feb 1956 a
Belgium .....		22 Jun 1965 a	Myanmar .....	14 Mar 1956	
Brazil .....	5 Oct 1951	12 Sep 1958	Niger .....		10 Jun 1977 a
Bulgaria .....		18 Jan 1955 a	Norway .....		23 Jan 1952 a
Cuba .....		4 Sep 1952 a	Pakistan .....	21 Mar 1950	
Czech Republic .....		30 Dec 1993 d	Philippines .....	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952
Denmark .....	12 Feb 1951		Poland .....		2 Jun 1952 a
Ecuador .....	24 Mar 1950		Republic of Korea ...		13 Feb 1962 a
Egypt .....		12 Jun 1959 a	Romania .....		15 Feb 1955 a
Finland .....	27 Feb 1953		Russian Federation ...		11 Aug 1954 a
Guinea .....		26 Apr 1962 a	Slovakia .....		28 May 1993 d
Haiti .....		26 Aug 1953 a	South Africa .....	16 Oct 1950	10 Oct 1951
Honduras .....	13 Apr 1954		Spain .....		18 Jun 1962 a
India .....	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953	Sri Lanka .....		7 Aug 1958 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of) .....	16 Jul 1953		Syrian Arab Republic		12 Jun 1959 a
Israel .....		28 Dec 1950 a	Togo .....		14 Mar 1990 a
Japan .....		1 May 1958 a	Ukraine .....		15 Nov 1954 a
Kuwait .....		20 Nov 1968 a	Venezuela .....		18 Dec 1968 a
Liberia .....	21 Mar 1950		Yugoslavia .....		12 Mar 2001 d

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**21. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva  
on 25 September 1926 and amended by the  
Protocol done at the Headquarters of the United Nations,  
New York, 7 December 1953**

***Objectives***

Slavery was the first human rights issue to arouse wide international concern. Yet, in the face of universal condemnation, slavery-like practices, including traditional slavery and the slave trade, sale of children, child prostitution, the exploitation of child labour, debt bondage, the traffic in persons, and the exploitation of prostitution persist. As slavery practices are usually clandestine, it is difficult to have a clear picture of the scale of contemporary slavery. Efforts to uncover, punish or eliminate it are complicated by the fact that the victims of slavery are generally from the poorest and most vulnerable social groups.

The Convention, which was drawn up by the League of Nations, is the first of three modern conventions directly related to the issue of slavery. Its main objective is to prevent and suppress the slave trade, and to bring about the abolition of slavery in all its forms. Under the Protocol amending the Slavery Convention, the United Nations formally became the successor to the League of Nations in the application of the Slavery Convention.

***Key Provisions***

The Convention defines slavery as the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. The slave trade is defined as including all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce the person to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging the person; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to selling or exchanging; and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves.

States Parties to the Convention undertake to prevent and suppress the slave trade, and to bring about the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms. Each State Party agrees to adopt appropriate measures to prevent and suppress the embarkation, disembarkation and transport of slaves, and to give other States Parties assistance in securing the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

States Parties recognize that recourse to compulsory or forced labour may have grave consequences and undertake to take all necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery. States Parties also agree to adopt necessary measures in order that severe penalties are imposed in respect of infractions of laws and regulations enacted to give effect to the Convention. They also agree to communicate to each other, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, information on such laws and regulations.

**Open for accession by all States, including States which are not Members of the United Nations, to which the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall have communicated a certified copy of the Convention**

**Entry into force: 7 July 1955**

**Status as at 15 June 2001: Contracting Parties: 93**

SLAVERY CONVENTION, SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1926 AND AMENDED  
BY THE PROTOCOL DONE AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

New York, 7 December 1953

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 7 July 1955 the date on which the amendments, set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 7 December 1953, entered into force in accordance with article III of the Protocol.  
**REGISTRATION:** 7 July 1955, No. 2861.  
**STATUS:** Parties: 93.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 212, p. 17.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature or participation in the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature or participation in the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	16 Aug 1954		Lesotho.....		4 Nov 1974 d
Albania.....		2 Jul 1957 a	Liberia.....	7 Dec 1953	
Algeria.....		20 Nov 1963 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		14 Feb 1957 a
Australia.....	9 Dec 1953		Madagascar.....		12 Feb 1964 a
Austria.....	16 Jul 1954		Malawi.....		2 Aug 1965 a
Azerbaijan.....	16 Aug 1996		Mali.....	2 Feb 1973	
Bahamas.....	10 Jun 1976		Malta.....		3 Jan 1966 d
Bangladesh.....	7 Jan 1985		Mauritania.....	6 Jun 1986	
Barbados.....	22 Jul 1976		Mauritius.....		18 Jul 1969 d
Belarus.....		13 Sep 1956 a	Mexico.....	3 Feb 1954	
Belgium.....	13 Dec 1962		Monaco.....	12 Nov 1954	
Bolivia.....	6 Oct 1983		Mongolia.....		20 Dec 1968 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Morocco.....	11 May 1959	
Brazil.....		6 Jan 1966 a	Myanmar.....	29 Apr 1957	
Cameroon.....	27 Jun 1984		Nepal.....		7 Jan 1963 a
Canada.....	17 Dec 1953		Netherlands.....	7 Jul 1955	
Chile.....	20 Jun 1995		New Zealand.....	16 Dec 1953	
China.....			Nicaragua.....	14 Jan 1986	
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1992 d	Niger.....	7 Dec 1964	
Cuba.....	28 Jun 1954		Nigeria.....		26 Jun 1961 d
Cyprus.....		21 Apr 1986 d	Norway.....	11 Apr 1957	
Denmark.....	3 Mar 1954		Pakistan.....		30 Sep 1955 a
Dominica.....	17 Aug 1994		Papua New Guinea... Philippines.....		27 Jan 1982 a
Ecuador.....	17 Aug 1955		Romania.....	13 Nov 1957	12 Jul 1955 a
Egypt.....	29 Sep 1954		Russian Federation... Saint Lucia.....		8 Aug 1956 a
Ethiopia.....		21 Jan 1969	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	14 Feb 1990	
Fiji.....	12 Jun 1972		Saudi Arabia.....		9 Nov 1981
Finland.....	19 Mar 1954		Sierra Leone.....		5 Jul 1973 a
France.....	14 Feb 1963		Solomon Islands.....	3 Sep 1981	13 Mar 1962 d
Germany.....	29 May 1973		South Africa.....	29 Dec 1953	
Greece.....	12 Dec 1955		Spain.....	10 Nov 1976	
Guatemala.....	11 Nov 1983		Sri Lanka.....		21 Mar 1958 a
Guinea.....	12 Jul 1963		Sudan.....		9 Sep 1957 d
Hungary.....	26 Feb 1958		Sweden.....	17 Aug 1954	
India.....	12 Mar 1954		Switzerland.....	7 Dec 1953	
Iraq.....	23 May 1955		Syrian Arab Republic... Trinidad and Tobago .	4 Aug 1954	
Ireland.....	31 Aug 1961		Tunisia.....		11 Apr 1966 d
Israel.....	12 Sep 1955		Turkey.....	14 Jan 1955	15 Jul 1966 a
Italy.....	4 Feb 1954		Turkmenistan.....	1 May 1997	
Jamaica.....		30 Jul 1964 d			
Jordan.....		5 May 1959 a			
Kuwait.....		28 May 1963 a			
Kyrgyzstan.....		5 Sep 1997 a			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature or participation in the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature or participation in the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)</i>
Uganda .....		12 Aug 1964 a	Uruguay.....		7 Jun 2001 a
Ukraine .....		27 Jan 1959 a	Viet Nam.....		14 Aug 1956 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	7 Dec 1953		Yemen.....		9 Feb 1987 a
United Republic of Tanzania .....		28 Nov 1962 a	Zambia.....		26 Mar 1973 d
United States of America .....	7 Mar 1956				

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

## **22. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, Geneva, 7 September 1956**

### ***Objectives***

The Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery addresses institutions and practices resembling slavery which are not covered by the Slavery Convention, including debt bondage, servile forms of marriage, and the exploitation of children and adolescents. The objective of the Supplementary Convention is to intensify national and international efforts to abolish slavery, the slave trade, and institutions and practices similar to slavery.

### ***Key Provisions***

States Parties to the Convention agree to abandon debt bondage; serfdom; the exploitation of child labour; and practices whereby a woman may be given in marriage, without the right to refuse, on payment of a consideration in money or in kind, or may be transferred to another person by her husband, his family or clan, or may be inherited by another person on her husband's death. To this end, States Parties undertake to prescribe minimum ages for marriage, to encourage the use of facilities whereby the consent of both parties to marriage may be freely expressed in the presence of a competent civil or religious authority, and to encourage the registration of marriages.

Obligations are imposed to make the act of conveying or attempting to convey slaves from one country to another; the act of mutilating, branding or otherwise marking a slave or a person of servile status; and the act of enslaving another person criminal offences under the law of the State Party and to make those convicted of such offences liable to punishment. The Convention also declares that any slave who takes refuge on a ship belonging to a State Party shall ipso facto be free.

States Parties agree to cooperate with each other and the United Nations to give effect to the Convention, and to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations information on relevant laws, regulations and administrative measures enacted to implement the Convention.

**Closed for signature. Subject to ratification by the signatory States. Open for accession by any State Member of the United Nations or of a specialized agency, or by any other State to which an invitation to accede has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations**

**Entry into force: 30 April 1957**

**Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 35 Contracting Parties: 119**

**SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, THE SLAVE  
TRADE, AND INSTITUTIONS AND PRACTICES SIMILAR TO SLAVERY**

*Geneva, 7 September 1956*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 30 April 1957, in accordance with article 13.

**REGISTRATION:** 30 April 1957, No. 3822.

**STATUS:** Signatories: 35. Parties: 119.

**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266, p. 3.

*Note:* The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 608 (XXI) of 30 April 1956 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and met at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from 13 August to 4 September 1956. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and two resolutions for the texts of which, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 226, p. 3.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		16 Nov 1966 a	Ghana		3 May 1963 a
Albania		6 Nov 1958 a	Greece	7 Sep 1956	13 Dec 1972
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a	Guatemala	7 Sep 1956	11 Nov 1983
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d	Guinea		14 Mar 1977 a
Argentina		13 Aug 1964 a	Haiti	7 Sep 1956	12 Feb 1958
Australia	7 Sep 1956	6 Jan 1958	Hungary	7 Sep 1956	26 Feb 1958
Austria		7 Oct 1963 a	Iceland		17 Nov 1965 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	India	7 Sep 1956	23 Jun 1960
Bahamas		10 Jun 1976 d	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		30 Dec 1959 a
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a	Iraq	7 Sep 1956	30 Sep 1963
Bangladesh		5 Feb 1985 a	Ireland		18 Sep 1961 a
Barbados		9 Aug 1972 d	Israel	7 Sep 1956	23 Oct 1957
Belarus	7 Sep 1956	5 Jun 1957	Italy	7 Sep 1956	12 Feb 1958
Belgium	7 Sep 1956	13 Dec 1962	Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a	Jordan		27 Sep 1957 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Kuwait		18 Jan 1963 a
Brazil		6 Jan 1966 a	Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Bulgaria	26 Jun 1957	21 Aug 1958	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		9 Sep 1957 a
Cambodia		12 Jun 1957 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a	Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Canada	7 Sep 1956	10 Jan 1963	Liberia	7 Sep 1956	
Central African Repub- lic		30 Dec 1970 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Chile		20 Jun 1995 a	Luxembourg	7 Sep 1956	1 May 1967
China			Madagascar		29 Feb 1972 a
Congo		25 Aug 1977 a	Malawi		2 Aug 1965 a
Côte d'Ivoire		10 Dec 1970 a	Malaysia		18 Nov 1957 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Mali		2 Feb 1973 a
Cuba	10 Jan 1957	21 Aug 1963	Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Cyprus		11 May 1962 d	Mauritania		6 Jun 1986 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo		28 Feb 1975 a	Mexico	7 Sep 1956	30 Jun 1959
Denmark	27 Jun 1957	24 Apr 1958	Mongolia		20 Dec 1968 a
Djibouti		21 Mar 1979 a	Morocco		11 May 1959 a
Dominica		17 Aug 1994 d	Nepal		7 Jan 1963 a
Dominican Republic		31 Oct 1962 a	Netherlands	7 Sep 1956	3 Dec 1957
Ecuador		29 Mar 1960 a	New Zealand		26 Apr 1962 a
Egypt		17 Apr 1958 a	Nicaragua		14 Jan 1986 a
El Salvador	7 Sep 1956		Niger		22 Jul 1963 a
Ethiopia		21 Jan 1969 a	Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d	Norway	7 Sep 1956	3 May 1960
Finland		1 Apr 1959 a	Pakistan	7 Sep 1956	20 Mar 1958
France	7 Sep 1956	26 May 1964	Peru	7 Sep 1956	
Germany	7 Sep 1956	14 Jan 1959	Philippines		17 Nov 1964 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

**Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation**

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Poland .....	7 Sep 1956	10 Jan 1963	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....		18 Jan 1994 d
Portugal .....	7 Sep 1956	10 Aug 1959	Togo .....		8 Jul 1980 a
Romania .....	7 Sep 1956	13 Nov 1957	Trinidad and Tobago .....		11 Apr 1966 d
Russian Federation ..	7 Sep 1956	12 Apr 1957	Tunisia .....		15 Jul 1966 a
Saint Lucia .....		14 Feb 1990 d	Turkey .....	28 Jun 1957	17 Jul 1964
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .....		9 Nov 1981 a	Turkmenistan .....		1 May 1997 a
San Marino .....	7 Sep 1956	29 Aug 1967	Uganda .....		12 Aug 1964 a
Saudi Arabia .....		5 Jul 1973 a	Ukraine .....	7 Sep 1956	3 Dec 1958
Senegal .....		19 Jul 1979 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	7 Sep 1956	30 Apr 1957
Seychelles .....		5 May 1992 a	United Republic of Tanzania .....		28 Nov 1962 a
Sierra Leone .....		13 Mar 1962 d	United States of Amer- ica .....		6 Dec 1967 a
Singapore .....		28 Mar 1972 d	Uruguay .....		7 Jun 2001 a
Slovakia .....		28 May 1993 d	Yugoslavia .....		12 Mar 2001 d
Slovenia .....		6 Jul 1992 d	Zambia .....		26 Mar 1973 d
Solomon Islands .....		3 Sep 1981 d	Zimbabwe .....		1 Dec 1998 d
Spain .....		21 Nov 1967 a			
Sri Lanka .....	5 Jun 1957	21 Mar 1958			
Sudan .....	7 Sep 1956	9 Sep 1957			
Suriname .....		12 Oct 1979 d			
Sweden .....		28 Oct 1959 a			
Switzerland .....		28 Jul 1964 a			
Syrian Arab Republic		17 Apr 1958 a			

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

## 23. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Rome, 17 July 1998

### *Objectives*

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was adopted on 17 July 1998 at a United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. The Statute establishes an international criminal court to try individuals for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole and seeks to establish a fair and just international criminal justice system with competent and impartial judges and an independent prosecutor. Unlike an *ad hoc* tribunal, the Court is a permanent institution, which ensures that the international community can make immediate use of its services in the event of atrocities occurring, and also acts as a deterrent to those who would perpetrate such crimes.

### *Key Provisions*

The Statute establishes a Court composed of the following organs: the Presidency, an Appeals Division, a Trial Division and a Pre-trial Division, the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry. Its judges will be persons of high moral character and integrity and in their selection the States parties will take into account the need for the representation of the principal legal systems of the world, equitable geographical distribution and a fair representation of female and male judges.

The Court is complementary to national criminal jurisdictions. It is not intended to supersede their jurisdiction. It will act only when the national jurisdiction is unable or unwilling to genuinely prosecute, or in the case of referral by the Security Council.

The Court has jurisdiction over the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression. With respect to the crime of aggression, however, the Court will exercise jurisdiction once a definition of aggression that is consistent with the Charter of the United Nations is agreed upon and is adopted in accordance with the Statute. In conformity with the principle of legality, the crimes are specified and defined in the Statute. A few examples of specific crimes include murder, extermination, conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen, attacks against United Nations personnel and crimes of sexual violence such as rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution and forced pregnancy.

In addition, the Preparatory Commission has elaborated Elements of Crimes, which are intended to assist the Court in the interpretations and applications of the articles defining the crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Statute applies equally to all persons without any distinction based on official capacity. Thus a Head of State or Government, a member of Government or parliament, an elected representative or a Government official is not exempt from criminal responsibility under the Statute.

Once a State ratifies or accedes to the Statute, it thereby accepts the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court may exercise its jurisdiction over a specific case when either the State in whose

territory the crime was committed or the State of nationality of the accused is a party to the Statute. A State which is not a party to the Statute may also accept the jurisdiction of the Court on a case-by-case basis.

The Court may exercise jurisdiction with respect to a crime through a referral of a situation by a State party, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, or by the Prosecutor acting pursuant to powers accorded under the Statute. The jurisdiction of the Court or the admissibility of a case is subject to challenge pursuant to provisions of the Statute.

The Statute also provides for due process and fair trial guarantees for the accused, consistent with generally acceptable international human rights standards. The Statute also makes provision for the participation of victims in the proceedings and for reparations to them. The Statute contains elaborate provisions on international cooperation and judicial assistance. The Court will be based at The Hague in the Netherlands.

**Closed for signature. Subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States.  
Open for accession by all States**

**Entry into force:** Not yet in force (the Statute shall enter into force on the first day of the month after the sixtieth day following the date of the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with its article 126 (1))

**Status as at 15 June 2001:** Signatories: 139 Contracting Parties: 34

## ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Rome, 17 July 1998

## NOT YET IN FORCE:

STATUS:

TEXT:

[see article 126].

Signatories: 139. Parties: 34.

Doc. A/CONF.183/9 of 17 July 1998; depositary notifications C.N.577.1998.TREATIES-8 of 10 November 1998 and CN.604.1999.TREATIES-18 of 12 July 1999 [procès-verbaux of rectification of the original of the Statute (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.1075.1999.TREATIES-28 of 30 November 1999 [procès-verbal of rectification of the original text of the Statute (French and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.266.2000.TREATIES-8 of 8 May 2000 [procès-verbal of rectification of the original text of the Statute (French and Spanish authentic texts)]; and C.N.17.2001.TREATIES-1 of 17 January 2001 [procès-verbal of rectification of the Statute (authentic French, Russian and Spanish texts)].

*Note:* The Statute was adopted on 17 July 1998 by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. In accordance with its article 125, the Statute was opened for signature by all States in Rome at the Headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 17 July 1998. Thereafter, it was opened for signature in Rome at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy until 17 October 1998. After that date, the Statute was opened for signature in New York, at United Nations Headquarters, where it will be until 31 December 2000.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Albania	18 Jul 1998		Czech Republic	13 Apr 1999	
Algeria	28 Dec 2000		Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 Sep 2000	
Andorra	18 Jul 1998	30 Apr 2001	Denmark	25 Sep 1998	
Angola	7 Oct 1998		Djibouti	7 Oct 1998	
Antigua and Barbuda	23 Oct 1998	18 Jun 2001	Dominica		12 Feb 2001 a
Argentina	8 Jan 1999	8 Feb 2001	Dominican Republic	8 Sep 2000	
Armenia	1 Oct 1999		Ecuador	7 Oct 1998	
Australia	9 Dec 1998		Egypt	26 Dec 2000	
Austria	7 Oct 1998	28 Dec 2000	Eritrea	7 Oct 1998	
Bahamas	29 Dec 2000		Estonia	27 Dec 1999	
Bahrain	11 Dec 2000		Fiji	29 Nov 1999	29 Nov 1999
Bangladesh	16 Sep 1999		Finland	7 Oct 1998	29 Dec 2000
Barbados	8 Sep 2000		France	18 Jul 1998	9 Jun 2000
Belgium	10 Sep 1998	28 Jun 2000	Gabon	22 Dec 1998	20 Sep 2000
Belize	5 Apr 2000	5 Apr 2000	Gambia	4 Dec 1998	
Benin	24 Sep 1999		Georgia	18 Jul 1998	
Bolivia	17 Jul 1998		Germany	10 Dec 1998	11 Dec 2000
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	17 Jul 2000		Ghana	18 Jul 1998	20 Dec 1999
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000	Greece	18 Jul 1998	
Brazil	7 Feb 2000		Guinea	7 Sep 2000	
Bulgaria	11 Feb 1999		Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Burkina Faso	30 Nov 1998		Guyana	28 Dec 2000	
Burundi	13 Jan 1999		Haiti	26 Feb 1999	
Cambodia	23 Oct 2000		Honduras	7 Oct 1998	
Cameroon	17 Jul 1998		Hungary	15 Jan 1999	
Canada	18 Dec 1998	7 Jul 2000	Iceland	26 Aug 1998	25 May 2000
Cape Verde	28 Dec 2000		Iran (Islamic Republic of)	31 Dec 2000	
Central African Repub- lic	7 Dec 1999		Ireland	7 Oct 1998	
Chad	20 Oct 1999		Israel	31 Dec 2000	
Chile	11 Sep 1998		Italy	18 Jul 1998	26 Jul 1999
Colombia	10 Dec 1998		Jamaica	8 Sep 2000	
Comoros	22 Sep 2000		Jordan	7 Oct 1998	
Congo	17 Jul 1998		Kenya	11 Aug 1999	
Costa Rica	7 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2001	Kuwait	8 Sep 2000	
Côte d'Ivoire	30 Nov 1998		Kyrgyzstan	8 Dec 1998	
Croatia	12 Oct 1998	21 May 2001	Latvia	22 Apr 1999	
Cyprus	15 Oct 1998		Lesotho	30 Nov 1998	6 Sep 2000

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

## Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Liberia	17 Jul 1998		Senegal	18 Jul 1998	2 Feb 1999
Liechtenstein	18 Jul 1998		Seychelles	28 Dec 2000	
Lithuania	10 Dec 1998		Sierra Leone	17 Oct 1998	15 Sep 2000
Luxembourg	13 Oct 1998	8 Sep 2000	Slovakia	23 Dec 1998	
Madagascar	18 Jul 1998		Slovenia	7 Oct 1998	
Malawi	2 Mar 1999		Solomon Islands	3 Dec 1998	
Mali	17 Jul 1998	16 Aug 2000	South Africa	17 Jul 1998	27 Nov 2000
Malta	17 Jul 1998		Spain	18 Jul 1998	24 Oct 2000
Marshall Islands	6 Sep 2000	7 Dec 2000	Sudan	8 Sep 2000	
Mauritius	11 Nov 1998		Sweden	7 Oct 1998	
Mexico	7 Sep 2000		Switzerland	18 Jul 1998	
Monaco	18 Jul 1998		Syrian Arab Republic	29 Nov 2000	
Mongolia	29 Dec 2000		Tajikistan	30 Nov 1998	5 May 2000
Morocco	8 Sep 2000		Thailand	2 Oct 2000	
Mozambique	28 Dec 2000		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	7 Oct 1998	
Namibia	27 Oct 1998		Trinidad and Tobago	23 Mar 1999	6 Apr 1999
Nauru	13 Dec 2000		Uganda	17 Mar 1999	
Netherlands	18 Jul 1998		Ukraine	20 Jan 2000	
New Zealand	7 Oct 1998	7 Sep 2000	United Arab Emirates	27 Nov 2000	
Niger	17 Jul 1998		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Nov 1998	
Nigeria	1 Jun 2000		United Republic of Tanzania	29 Dec 2000	
Norway	28 Aug 1998	16 Feb 2000	United States of Amer- ica	31 Dec 2000	
Oman	20 Dec 2000		Uruguay	19 Dec 2000	
Panama	18 Jul 1998		Uzbekistan	29 Dec 2000	
Paraguay	7 Oct 1998	14 May 2001	Venezuela	14 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2000
Peru	7 Dec 2000		Yemen	28 Dec 2000	
Philippines	28 Dec 2000		Yugoslavia	19 Dec 2000	
Poland	9 Apr 1999		Zambia	17 Jul 1998	
Portugal	7 Oct 1998		Zimbabwe	17 Jul 1998	
Republic of Korea	8 Mar 2000				
Republic of Moldova	8 Sep 2000				
Romania	7 Jul 1999				
Russian Federation	13 Sep 2000				
Saint Lucia	27 Aug 1999				
Samoa	17 Jul 1998				
San Marino	18 Jul 1998	13 May 1999			
Sao Tome and Principe	28 Dec 2000				

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

# MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE U.N. AS AT 8 MAY 2001

## PART I. UNITED NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES

### CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. Charter of the United Nations. San Francisco, 26 June 1945
2. Declarations of acceptance of the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations.
3. Statute of the International Court of Justice.
4. Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court. Declarations under Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court as implemented by Security Council Resolution 9 (1946) of 15 October 1946 are deposited with the Registrar of the Court. For those declarations, see United Nations, Treaty Series, or the Yearbooks of the Court.
5. a. Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolutions 1991 A and B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963. New York, 17 December 1963
5. b. Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2101 (XX) of 20 December 1965. New York, 20 December 1965.
5. c. Amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2847 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971. New York, 20 December 1971.

### PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

1. Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. New York, 28 April 1949.

### PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS, ETC.

1. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. New York, 13 February 1946
2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. New York, 21 November 1947
2. 1. Annex I - International Labour Organisation (ILO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. San Francisco, 10 July 1948
2. 2. Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 29 November 1948
2. 2a. Revised text of Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Rome, 20 November 1959
2. 2b. Second revised text of Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Rome, 8 December 1965
2. 3. Annex III - International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 21 June 1948
2. 4. Annex IV - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Paris, 7 February 1949
2. 5. Annex V - International Monetary Fund (IMF) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 11 April 1949
2. 6. Annex VI - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 19 April 1949
2. 7. Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 17 July 1948
2. 7a. Revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and

- Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 26 May 1950
2. 7b. Second revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 27 May 1957
  2. 7c. Third revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Minneapolis, 17 July 1958
  2. 8. Annex VIII - Universal Postal Union (UPU) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 25 May 1949
  2. 9. Annex IX - International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 6 October 1950
  2. 10. Annex X - International Refugee Organization (IRO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 29 March 1949
  2. 11. Annex XI - World Meteorological Organization (WMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Paris, 17 April 1951
  2. 12. Annex XII - International Maritime Organization (IMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. London, 16 January 1959
  2. 12a. Revised text of Annex XII - International Maritime Organization (IMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. London, 16 May 1968
  2. 13. Annex XIII - International Finance Corporation (IFC) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 2 April 1959
  2. 14. Annex XIV - International Development Association (IDA) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 13 February 1962
  2. 15. Annex XV - World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 4 October 1977
  2. 16. Annex XVI - International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Rome, 16 December 1977
  2. 17. Annex XVII - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Vienna, 3 July 1987
  3. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Vienna, 18 April 1961
  4. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Vienna, 18 April 1961
  5. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Vienna, 18 April 1961
  6. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Vienna, 24 April 1963
  7. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Vienna, 24 April 1963
  8. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Vienna, 24 April 1963
  9. Convention on special missions. New York, 8 December 1969
  10. Optional Protocol to the Convention on Special Missions concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. New York, 8 December 1969
  11. Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character. Vienna, 14 March 1975
  12. Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts. Vienna, 8 April 1983

#### **HUMAN RIGHTS**

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. New York, 9 December 1948
2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. New York, 7 March 1966
2. a. Amendment to article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

New York, 15 January 1992

3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
4. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
5. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
6. Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity. New York, 26 November 1968
7. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. New York, 30 November 1973
8. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. New York, 18 December 1979
8. a. Amendment to article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Geneva, 22 May 1995 260
8. b. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. New York, 6 October 1999
9. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 10 December 1984
9. a. Amendments to articles 17 (7) and 18 (5) of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 8 September 1992 280
10. International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. New York, 10 December 1985
11. Convention on the Rights of the Child. New York, 20 November 1989
11. a. Amendment to article 43 (2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. New York, 12 December 1995 305
11. b. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. New York, 25 May 2000 307
11. c. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. New York, 25 May 2000 310
12. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. New York, 15 December 1989
13. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. New York, 18 December 1990
14. Agreement establishing the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. Madrid, 24 July 1992

#### **REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS**

1. Constitution of the International Refugee Organization. New York, 15 December 1946
2. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Geneva, 28 July 1951
3. Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons. New York, 28 September 1954
4. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. New York, 30 August 1961
5. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. New York, 31 January 1967

#### **NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

1. Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936. Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
2. International Opium Convention. The Hague, 23 January 1912
3. Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium. Geneva, 11 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
4. Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium. Geneva, 11 February 1925
5. International Opium Convention. Geneva, 19 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
6. a. International Opium Convention. Geneva, 19 February 1925

6. b. Protocol. Geneva, 19 February 1925
7. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Geneva, 13 July 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
8. a. Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Geneva, 13 July 1931
8. b. Protocol of Signature. Geneva, 13 July 1931
9. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking. Bangkok, 27 November 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
10. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking. Bangkok, 27 November 1931
11. Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs. Geneva, 26 June 1936 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
12. a. Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs. Geneva, 26 June 1936
12. b. Protocol of Signature. Geneva, 26 June 1936
13. Protocol Bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946. Paris, 19 November 1948
14. Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium. New York, 23 June 1953
15. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953. New York, 30 March 1954
16. Convention on psychotropic substances. Vienna, 21 February 1971
17. Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953. Geneva, 25 March 1972
18. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953. New York, 8 August 1975
19. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Vienna, 20 December 1988

#### **TRAFFIC IN PERSONS**

1. Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933. Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947
2. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947. Lake Success, 12 November 1947
3. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children. Geneva, 30 September 1921
4. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947. Lake Success, 12 November 1947
5. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age. Geneva, 11 October 1933
6. Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris, on 18 May 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris, on 4 May 1910. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949
7. International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949
8. International Agreement for the suppression of the "White Slave Traffic". Paris, 18 May 1904
9. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949
10. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. Paris, 4 May 1910
11. a. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950

11. b. Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950

#### **OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS**

1. Protocol to amend the Convention for the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923. Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947
2. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947.
3. International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications. Geneva, 12 September 1923
4. Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris, on 4 May 1910. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949
5. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949.
6. Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications. Paris, 4 May 1910

#### **HEALTH**

1. Constitution of the World Health Organization. New York, 22 July 1946
1. a. Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 28 May 1959
1. b. Amendment to article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 20 May 1965
1. c. Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 23 May 1967
1. d. Amendments to articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 22 May 1973
1. e. Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 17 May 1976
1. f. Amendment to article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 18 May 1978
1. g. Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 12 May 1986
1. h. Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 16 May 1998
2. Protocol concerning the Office international d'hygiène publique. New York, 22 July 1946
3. Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute. New York, 28 October 1996

#### **INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. a. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Geneva, 30 October 1947
1. b. Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization. Havana, 24 March 1948
1. c. Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Geneva, 14 September 1948
1. d. Memorandum of understanding relative to application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Annecy, 13 August 1949
2. Agreement establishing the African Development Bank. Khartoum, 4 August 1963
2. a. Amendments to the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank. Abidjan, 17 May 1979
2. b. Agreement establishing the African Development Bank done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963, as amended by resolution 05-79 adopted by the Board of Governors on 17 May 1979. Lusaka, 7 May 1982
3. Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States. New York, 8 July 1965
4. Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank. Manila, 4 December 1965

5. Articles of Association for the establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa. Accra, 4 May 1967
6. Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank. Kingston, 18 October 1969
7. Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. New York, 14 June 1974
7. a. Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. Vienna, 11 April 1980
7. b. Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980. New York, 14 June 1974 and Vienna 11 April 1980
8. Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Rome, 13 June 1976
9. Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Vienna, 8 April 1979
10. United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Vienna, 11 April 1980
11. Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre. Bangkok, 1 April 1982
12. United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes. New York, 9 December 1988
13. United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade. Vienna, 19 April 1991
14. Agreement to Establish the South Centre. Geneva, 1 September 1994
15. United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-by Letters of Credit. New York, 11 December 1995
16. Agreement Establishing the Bank for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Middle East and North Africa. 28 August 1996

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

#### A

##### Customs Matters

1. Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road. Geneva, 16 June 1949
2. Additional Protocol to the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road. Geneva, 16 June 1949
3. Additional Protocol to the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road, relating to the International Transport of goods by container under the T.I.R. Carnet Régime. Geneva, 11 March 1950
4. Additional Protocol amending certain provisions of the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road. Geneva, 28 November 1952
5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material. Geneva, 7 November 1952
6. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring. New York, 4 June 1954
7. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material. New York, 4 June 1954
8. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles. New York, 4 June 1954
9. Customs Convention on Containers. Geneva, 18 May 1956
10. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles. Geneva, 18 May 1956
11. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats. Geneva, 18 May 1956
12. Customs Convention concerning spare parts used for repairing EUROP wagons. Geneva, 15 January 1958
13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention).

Geneva, 15 January 1959

14. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport. Geneva, 9 December 1960
15. Customs Convention on Containers, 1972. Geneva, 2 December 1972
16. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). Geneva, 14 November 1975
17. International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods. Geneva, 21 October 1982
18. Convention on Customs Treatment of Pool Containers used in International Transport. Geneva, 21 January 1994

## B

### Road Traffic

1. Convention on Road Traffic. Geneva, 19 September 1949
2. Protocol concerning countries or territories at present occupied. Geneva, 19 September 1949
3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals. Geneva, 19 September 1949
4. European Agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention on road traffic and the 1949 Protocol on road signs and signals. Geneva, 16 September 1950
5. European Agreement on the application of article 3 of annex 7 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic Concerning the Dimensions and Weights of Vehicles Permitted to Travel on Certain Roads of the Contracting Parties. Geneva, 16 September 1950
6. European Agreement on the application of article 23 of the 1949 Convention on road traffic, concerning the dimensions and weights of vehicles permitted to travel on certain roads of the Contracting Parties. Geneva, 16 September 1950
7. Declaration on the construction of main international traffic arteries. Geneva, 16 September 1950
8. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road transport (a) Additional Protocol (b) Protocol of Signature. Geneva, 17 March 1954
8. c. Protocol relating to the adoption of Annex C.1 to the Set of Rules annexed to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road transport. Geneva, 1 July 1954
9. Agreement on Signs for Road Works, amending the European Agreement of 16 September 1950 supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals. Geneva, 16 December 1955
10. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic. Geneva, 18 May 1956
11. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR). Geneva, 19 May 1956
11. a. Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR). Geneva, 5 July 1978
12. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Goods Transport. Geneva, 14 December 1956
13. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport. Geneva, 14 December 1956
14. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). Geneva, 30 September 1957
14. a. Protocol amending article 14 (3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). New York, 21 August 1975
14. b. Protocol amending article 1 (a), article 14 (1) and article 14 (3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). Geneva, 28 October 1993
15. European Agreement on Road Markings. Geneva, 13 December 1957
16. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Technical Prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of These Prescriptions. Geneva, 20 March 1958  
Regulations annexed to the Agreement of 20 March 1958 concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for wheeled vehicles, equipment and parts which can be fitted and/or be used on wheeled vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions.
  1. Regulation No. 1. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and/or a driving beam and equipped with filament lamps of category R2 and/or HS1. 8 August 1960
16. 2. Regulation No. 2. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric lamps for headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 8 August 1960

16. 3. Regulation No. 3. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 November 1963
16. 4. Regulation No. 4. Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers. 15 April 1964
16. 5. Regulation No. 5. Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 30 September 1967
16. 6. Regulation No. 6. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers. 15 October 1967
16. 7. Regulation No. 7. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers. 15 October 1967
16. 8. Regulation No. 8. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H1, H2, H3, HB3, HB4, H7, H8, H9, HIR1, HIR2 and/or H11). 15 November 1967
16. 9. Regulation No. 9. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of three-wheeled vehicles with regard to noise. 1 March 1969
16. 10. Regulation No. 10. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression. 1 April 1969
16. 11. Regulation No. 11. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components. 1 June 1969
16. 12. Regulation No. 12. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact. 1 July 1969
16. 13. Regulation No. 13. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking. 1 June 1970
16. 13H. Regulation No. 13-H. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking. 11 May 1998
16. 14. Regulation No. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages. 1 April 1970
16. 15. Regulation No. 15. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine or with a compression-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine - method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines - method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles. 1 August 1970
16. 16. Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Safety-belts and restraint systems for occupants of power-driven vehicles II. Vehicles equipped with safety-belts. 1 December 1970
16. 17. Regulation No. 17. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the seats, their anchorages and any head restraints. 1 December 1970
16. 18. Regulation No. 18. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 March 1971
16. 19. Regulation No. 19. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps. 1 March 1971
16. 20. Regulation No. 20. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H4 lamps). 1 May 1971
16. 21. Regulation No. 21. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings. 1 December 1971
16. 22. Regulation No. 22. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds. 1 June 1972
16. 23. Regulation No. 23. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 December 1971
16. 24. Regulation No. 24. Uniform provisions concerning: I. The approval of compression with regard to the emission of visible pollutants II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engine. 15 September 1972

16. 25. Regulation No. 25. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats. 1 March 1972
16. 26. Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections. 1 July 1972
16. 27. Regulation No. 27. Uniform provisions for the approval of advance-warning triangles. 15 September 1972
16. 28. Regulation No. 28. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals. 15 January 1973
16. 29. Regulation No. 29. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle. 15 June 1974
16. 30. Amendments to Regulation No. 30. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers. 6 February 1999
16. 31. Regulation No. 31. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HSB unit) motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 1 May 1975
16. 32. Regulation No. 32. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision. 1 July 1975
16. 33. Regulation No. 33. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision. 1 July 1975
16. 34. Regulation No. 34. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks. 1 July 1975
16. 35. Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls. 10 November 1975
16. 36. Regulation No. 36. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction. 1 March 1976
16. 37. Amendments to Regulation No. 37. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers. Geneva, 7 July 1998
16. 38. Regulation No. 38. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 August 1978
16. 39. Regulation No. 39. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation. 20 November 1978
16. 40. Regulation No. 40. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine. 1 September 1979
16. 41. Regulation No. 41. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise. 1 June 1980
16. 42. Regulation No. 42. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc). 1 June 1980
16. 43. Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials. 15 February 1981
16. 44. Regulation No. 44. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system"). 1 February 1981
16. 45. Regulation No. 45. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners, and of power-driven vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners. 1 July 1981
16. 46. Regulation No. 46. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors. 1 September 1981
16. 47. Regulation No. 47. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine. 1 November 1981
16. 48. Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 January 1982
16. 49. Regulation No. 49. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine. 15 April 1982
16. 50. Regulation No. 50. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such. 1 June 1982
16. 51. Regulation No. 51. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions. 15 July 1982

16. 52. Regulation No. 52. Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles. 1 November 1982
16. 53. Regulation No. 53. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of L3 category vehicles (motor cycles) with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 February 1983
16. 54. Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers. 1 March 1983
16. 55. Regulation No. 55. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles. 1 March 1983
16. 56. Regulation No. 56. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983
16. 57. Regulation No. 57. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983
16. 58. Regulation No. 58. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP). 1 July 1983
16. 59. Regulation No. 59. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems. 1 October 1983 690
16. 60. Regulation No. 60. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators. 1 July 1984
16. 61. Regulation No. 61. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel. 15 July 1984
16. 62. Regulation No. 62. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with handlebars with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 September 1984
16. 63. Regulation No. 63. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise. 15 August 1985
16. 64. Regulation No. 64. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres. 1 October 1985
16. 65. Regulation No. 65. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for motor vehicles. 15 June 1986
16. 66. Regulation No. 66. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure. 1 December 1986
16. 67. Regulation No. 67. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system. 1 June 1987
16. 68. Regulation No. 68. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed. 1 May 1987
16. 69. Regulation No. 69. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers. 15 May 1987
16. 70. Regulation No. 70. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles. 15 May 1987
16. 71. Regulation No. 71. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision. 1 August 1987
16. 72. Regulation No. 72. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS1 lamps). 15 February 1988 703
16. 73. Regulation No. 73. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection. 1 January 1988
16. 74. Regulation No. 74. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 15 June 1988
16. 75. Regulation No. 75. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds. 1 April 1988 706
16. 76. Regulation No. 76. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds emitting a driving

- beam and a passing beam. 1 July 1988 707
16. 77. Regulation No. 77. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles. 30 September 1988 708
  16. 78. Regulation No. 78. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking. 15 October 1988 709
  16. 79. Regulation No. 79. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment. 1 December 1988 710
  16. 80. Regulation No. 80. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages. 23 February 1989
  16. 81. Regulation No. 81. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car, with regard to the mounting of rear-view mirrors on handlebars. 1 March 1989
  16. 82. Regulation No. 82. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2). 17 March 1989
  16. 83. Regulation No. 83. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements. 5 November 1989
  16. 84. Regulation No. 84. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption. 15 July 1990
  16. 85. Regulation No. 85. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to the measurement of the net power. 15 September 1990
  16. 86. Regulation No. 86. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 August 1990
  16. 87. Regulation No. 87. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles. 1 November 1990
  16. 88. Regulation No. 88. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles. 10 April 1991 720
  16. 89. Regulation No. 89. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Vehicles with regard to limitation of their maximum speed; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type; III. Speed limitation devices (SLD). 1 October 1992
  16. 90. Regulation No. 90. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies and drum-brake linings for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 November 1992
  16. 91. Regulation No. 91. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers. 15 October 1993
  16. 92. Regulation No. 92. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motor cycles. 1 November 1993
  16. 93. Regulation No. 93. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Front underrun protective devices (FUPD's); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an FUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP). 27 February 1994
  16. 94. Regulation No. 94. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision. 1 October 1995
  16. 95. Regulation No. 95. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision. 6 July 1995
  16. 96. Regulation No. 96. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine. 15 December 1995
  16. 97. Regulation No. 97. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm systems (AS). 1 January 1996
  16. 98. Regulation No. 98. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources. 15 April 1996 730
  16. 99. Regulation No. 99. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge light sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles. 15 April 1996
  16. 100. Regulation No. 100. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of battery electric vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the construction and functional safety. 23 August 1996

16. 101. Regulation No. 101. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories M1 and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range. 1 January 1997
16. 102. Regulation No. 102. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. A close-coupling device (CCD) II. Vehicles with regard to the fitting of an approved type of CCD. 13 December 1996
16. 103. Regulation No. 103. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement catalytic converters for power-driven vehicles. 23 February 1997
16. 104. Regulation No. 104. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers. 15 January 1998
16. 105. Regulation No. 105. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles intended for the carriage of dangerous goods with regard to their specific constructional features. 7 May 1998
16. 106. Regulation No. 106. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers. 7 May 1998
16. 107. Regulation No. 107. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-deck large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction. 18 June 1998
16. 108. Regulation No. 108. Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers. Geneva, 23 June 1998
16. 109. Regulation No. 109. Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers. Geneva, 23 June 1998
16. 110. Regulation No. 110. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific components of motor vehicles using compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of specific components of an approved type for the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system. Geneva, 28 December 2000
16. 111. Regulation No. 111. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tank vehicles of categories N and O with regard to rollover stability. Geneva, 28 December 2000
17. Agreement on Special Equipment for the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Use of such Equipment for the International Transport of some of those Foodstuffs. Geneva, 15 January 1962
18. European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR). Geneva, 19 January 1962
19. Convention on Road Traffic. Vienna, 8 November 1968
20. Convention on road signs and signals. Vienna, 8 November 1968
21. European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR). Geneva, 1 July 1970
22. Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP). Geneva, 1 September 1970
23. European Agreement supplementing the Convention on road traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 May 1971
24. European Agreement supplementing the Convention on road signs and signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 May 1971
25. Protocol on Road Markings, additional to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 March 1973
26. Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by road (CVR). Geneva, 1 March 1973
26. A. Protocol to the Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by road (CVR). Geneva, 5 July 1978
27. Agreement on minimum requirements for the issue and validity of driving permits (APC). Geneva, 1 April 1975
28. European Agreement on main international traffic arteries (AGR). Geneva, 15 November 1975
29. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Establishment of an Inter-African Motor Vehicle Third Party Liability Insurance Card. New York, 1 October 1978

30. Convention on Civil Liability for Damage caused during Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels (CRTD). Geneva, 10 October 1989
31. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions for Periodical Technical Inspections of Wheeled Vehicles and the Reciprocal Recognition of such Inspections. Vienna, 13 November 1997
32. Agreement concerning the Establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles. Geneva, 25 June 1998

## C

### Transport by Rail

1. International Convention to facilitate the crossing of frontiers for passengers and baggage carried by rail. Geneva, 10 January 1952
2. International Convention to facilitate the crossing of frontiers for goods carried by rail. Geneva, 10 January 1952
3. European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC). Geneva, 31 May 1985

## D

### Water Transport

1. Convention relating to the limitation of the liability of owners of inland navigation vessels (CLN). Geneva, 1 March 1973
1. a. Protocol to the Convention relating to the Limitation of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN). Geneva, 5 July 1978
2. Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by inland waterway (CVN). Geneva, 6 February 1976
2. A. Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN). Geneva, 5 July 1978
3. United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978. Hamburg, 31 March 1978
4. International Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages, 1993. Geneva, 6 May 1993
5. European Agreement on Main Inland Waterways of International Importance (AGN). Geneva, 19 January 1996
6. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN). Geneva, 25 May 2000

## E

### Multimodal Transport

1. United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods. Geneva, 24 May 1980
2. European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC). Geneva, 1 February 1991
2. a. Protocol on Combined Transport on Inland Waterways to the European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC) of 1991. Geneva, 17 January 1997

### NAVIGATION

1. Convention on the International Maritime Organization. Geneva, 6 March 1948
1. a. Amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 15 September 1964
1. b. Amendment to article 28 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 28 September 1965
1. c. Amendments to articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 17 October 1974
1. d. Amendments to the title and substantive provisions of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 14 November 1975 and 9 November 1977
1. e. Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization relating to the institutionalization of the Committee on Technical Co-operation in the Convention. London, 17 November 1977
1. f. Amendments to articles 17, 18, 20 and 51 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 15 November 1979
1. g. Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization (institutionalization of the Facilitation

Committee). London, 7 November 1991

1. h. Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 4 November 1993
2. Convention regarding the Measurement and Registration of Vessels Employed in Inland Navigation. Bangkok, 22 June 1956
3. Convention relating to the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation. Geneva, 15 March 1960
4. Convention on the registration of inland navigation vessels. Geneva, 25 January 1965
5. Convention on the Measurement of Inland Navigation Vessels. Geneva, 15 February 1966
6. Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences. Geneva, 6 April 1974
7. United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships. Geneva, 7 February 1986
8. International Convention on Arrest of Ships, 1999. Geneva, 12 March 1999

#### **ECONOMIC STATISTICS**

1. Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928. Paris, 9 December 1948
2. International Convention relating to economic statistics, signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928, amended by the Protocol signed at Paris on 9 December 1948.
3. a. International Convention relating to Economic Statistics. Geneva, 14 December 1928
3. b. Protocol. Geneva, 14 December 1928

#### **EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS**

1. Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character. Lake Success, New York, 15 July 1949
2. Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials. Lake Success, New York, 22 November 1950
3. International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations. Rome, 26 October 1961
4. Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms. Geneva, 29 October 1971
5. Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials of 22 November 1950. Nairobi, 26 November 1976
6. International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace. New York, 5 December 1980
7. Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology. Madrid, 13 September 1983
7. a. Protocol of the Reconvened Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology. Vienna, 4 April 1984
7. b. Amendments to Articles 6 (6) and 7 (1) of the Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology. Trieste, Italy, 3 December 1996

#### **DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS**

1. Convention on the declaration of death of missing persons. Lake Success, 6 April 1950
2. Protocol for extending the period of validity of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons. New York, 16 January 1957
3. Protocol for the further extension of the period of validity of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons. New York, 15 January 1967

## STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Convention on the Political Rights of Women. New York, 31 March 1953
2. Convention on the Nationality of Married Women. New York, 20 February 1957
3. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. New York, 10 December 1962

## FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

1. Convention on the International Right of Correction. New York, 31 March 1953

## MISCELLANEOUS PENAL MATTERS

1. Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926. New York, 7 December 1953
2. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and amended by the Protocol done at the Headquarters of the United Nations. New York, 7 December 1953
3. Slavery Convention. Geneva, 25 September 1926
4. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. Geneva, 7 September 1956
5. International Convention against the taking of hostages. New York, 17 December 1979
6. International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. New York, 4 December 1989
7. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents. New York, 14 December 1973
8. Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel. New York, 9 December 1994
9. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. New York, 15 December 1997
10. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Rome, 17 July 1998
11. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. New York, 9 December 1999
12. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. New York, 15 November 2000
12. a. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. New York, 15 November 2000
12. b. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. New York, 15 November 2000

## COMMODITIES

1. International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956. Opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 15 November 1955 to 15 February 1956
2. Protocol amending the International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956. Geneva, 31 March 1958 and 3 April 1958
3. International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, as amended by the Protocol of 3 April 1958. Geneva, 3 April 1958
4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962. New York, 28 September 1962
5. International Coffee Agreement, 1968. New York, 18 and 31 March 1968
5. a. Extension with modifications of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968. Approved by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 264 of 14 April 1973
5. b. International Coffee Agreement, 1968. Open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968, as extended with modifications by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 264 of 14 April 1973
5. c. Protocol for the Continuation in Force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended. Concluded at London on 26 September 1974
5. d. International Coffee Agreement, 1968. Open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968, as extended by the Protocol of 26 September 1974
6. International Sugar Agreement, 1968. New York, 3 and 24 December 1968

7. Agreement establishing the Asian Coconut Community. Bangkok, 12 December 1968
8. Agreement establishing the Pepper Community. Bangkok, 16 April 1971
9. International Cocoa Agreement, 1972. Geneva, 21 October 1972
10. International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Geneva, 13 October 1973
10. a. Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975
10. b. International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973, as extended by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975
10. c. Second extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended. Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 2 of 18 June 1976
10. d. International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973, as extended further by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 2 of 18 June 1976
10. e. Third extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as further extended. Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 3 of 31 August 1977
11. Agreement establishing the Asian Rice Trade Fund. Bangkok, 16 March 1973
12. Protocol for the continuation in force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended. London, 26 September 1974
13. Fifth International Tin Agreement. Geneva, 21 June 1975
14. International Cocoa Agreement, 1975. Geneva, 20 October 1975
15. International Coffee Agreement, 1976. London, 3 December 1975
15. a. International Coffee Agreement, 1976. Approved by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 318 of 25 September 1981
15. b. International Coffee Agreement, 1976. Concluded at London on 3 December 1975, as extended until 30 September 1983 by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 318 of 25 September 1981
16. Agreement establishing the International Tea Promotion Association. Geneva, 31 March 1977
17. Agreement establishing the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre. Bangkok, 28 April 1977
18. International Sugar Agreement, 1977. Geneva, 7 October 1977
18. a. Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977. Washington, 21 November 1981 and 21 May 1982
18. b. Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977. Concluded at Geneva on 7 October 1977, as extended until 31 December 1984 by the International Sugar Council in decisions No. 13 of 20 November 1981 and No. 14 of 21 May 1982
19. Agreement establishing the International Tropical Timber Bureau. Concluded at Geneva on 9 November 1977
20. International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979. Geneva, 6 October 1979
21. Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities. Geneva, 27 June 1980
22. International Cocoa Agreement, 1980. Geneva, 19 November 1980
23. Sixth International Tin Agreement. Geneva, 26 June 1981
24. International Agreement on jute and jute products, 1982. Geneva, 1 October 1982
25. International Coffee Agreement, 1983. New York, 16 September 1982
25. a. Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1983. London, 1 October 1991
25. b. International Coffee Agreement, 1983. Adopted by the International Coffee Council on 16 September 1982, as modified and extended by Resolution No. 347 of 3 July 1989
25. c. Second Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1983, as modified. Adopted by the International Coffee Council by Resolution No. 352 of 28 September 1990
25. d. International Coffee Agreement, 1983. Adopted by the International Coffee Council on 16 September 1982, as modified by Resolution No. 347 of 3 July 1989 and extended further by Resolution No. 352 of 28 September 1990
25. e. Third Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1983, as modified. Adopted by the International Coffee Council by Resolution No. 355 of 27 September 1991
25. f. International Coffee Agreement, 1983. Adopted by the International Coffee Council on 16 September 1982, as

- modified by resolution No. 347 of 3 July 1989 and extended further by Resolution No. 355 of 27 September 1991
25. g. Fourth Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1993, as modified. Adopted by the International Coffee Council under Resolution No. 363 of 4 June 1993
  25. h. International Coffee Agreement, 1993. Adopted by the International Coffee Council on 4 June 1983, as modified by resolution No. 347 of 3 July 1989 and further extended by resolution No. 363 of 4 June 1993
  26. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983. Geneva, 18 November 1983
  27. International Sugar Agreement, 1984. Geneva, 5 July 1984
  28. a. International Wheat Agreement, 1986: (a) Wheat Trade Convention, 1986. London, 14 March 1986
  28. b. International Wheat Agreement, 1986: (b) Food Aid Convention, 1986. London, 13 March 1986
  29. Terms of Reference of the International Nickel Study Group. Geneva, 2 May 1986
  30. International Agreement on olive oil and table olives, 1986. Geneva, 1 July 1986
  30. a. Protocol of 1993 extending the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986. Geneva, 10 March 1993
  30. b. International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986, as amended and extended, 1993. Geneva, 1 July 1986
  31. International Cocoa Agreement, 1986. Geneva, 25 July 1986
  32. International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987. Geneva, 20 March 1987
  33. International Sugar Agreement, 1987. London, 11 September 1987
  34. Terms of Reference of the International Tin Study Group. New York, 7 April 1989
  35. Terms of Reference of the International Copper Study Group. Geneva, 24 February 1989
  36. International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1989. Geneva, 3 November 1989
  37. International Sugar Agreement, 1992. Geneva, 20 March 1992
  38. International Cocoa Agreement, 1993. Geneva, 16 July 1993
  39. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994. Geneva, 26 January 1994
  40. International Coffee Agreement, 1994. 30 March 1994
  40. a. International Coffee Agreement, 1994, as extended until 30 September 2001, with modifications, by Resolution No. 384 adopted by the International Coffee Council in London on 21 July 1999. London, 30 March 1994
  41. a. Grains Trade Convention, 1995. London, 7 December 1994
  41. b. Food Aid Convention, 1995. London, 5 December 1994
  41. c. Food Aid Convention, 1999. London, 13 April 1999
  42. International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1994. Geneva, 17 February 1995
  43. International Coffee Agreement 2001. London, 28 September 2000
  44. International Cocoa Agreement, 2001. Geneva, 2 March 2001

#### MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

1. Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance. New York, 20 June 1956

#### LAW OF THE SEA

1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. Geneva, 29 April 1958
2. Convention on the High Seas. Geneva, 29 April 1958
3. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas. Geneva, 29 April 1958
4. Convention on the Continental Shelf. Geneva, 29 April 1958
5. Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Geneva, 29 April 1958
6. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Montego Bay, 10 December 1982 1013
6. a. Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982. New York, 28 July 1994
7. Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish

Stocks. New York, 4 August 1995

8. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. New York, 23 May 1997
9. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority. Kingston, 27 March 1998

#### COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

1. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. New York, 10 June 1958
2. European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration. Geneva, 21 April 1961

#### LAW OF TREATIES

1. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Vienna, 23 May 1969
2. Vienna Convention on succession of States in respect of treaties. Vienna, 23 August 1978
3. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations. Vienna, 21 March 1986

#### OUTER SPACE

1. Convention on registration of objects launched into outer space. New York, 12 November 1974
2. Agreement governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. New York, 5 December 1979

#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. Convention relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. Brussels, 21 May 1974
2. Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Bangkok, 27 March 1976
2. a. Amendment to article 11, paragraph 2 (a), of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Bangkok, 13 November 1981
2. b. Amendments to articles 3 (5) and 9 (8) of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Colombo, 29 November 1991
3. Agreement establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development. Kuala Lumpur, 12 August 1977
3. a. Amendments to the Agreement establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development. Islamabad, 21 July 1999
4. Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations. Tampere, 18 June 1998

#### DISARMAMENT

1. Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques. New York, 10 December 1976
2. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II and III). Geneva, 10 October 1980
2. a. Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons). Vienna, 13 October 1995
2. b. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996) annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects. Geneva, 3 May 1996

3. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. Geneva, 3 September 1992
4. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. New York, 10 September 1996
5. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. Oslo, 18 September 1997

#### ENVIRONMENT

1. Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. Geneva, 13 November 1979
1. a. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP). Geneva, 28 September 1984
1. b. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent. Helsinki, 8 July 1985
1. c. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution concerning the control of emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes. Sofia, 31 October 1988
1. d. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes. Geneva, 18 November 1991
1. e. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions. Oslo, 14 June 1994
1. f. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Heavy Metals. Aarhus, 24 June 1998
1. g. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Aarhus, 24 June 1998
1. h. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone. Gothenburg (Sweden), 30 November 1999
2. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Vienna, 22 March 1985
2. a. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Montreal, 16 September 1987
2. b. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. London, 29 June 1990
2. c. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Copenhagen, 25 November 1992
2. d. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties. Montreal, 17 September 1997
2. e. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Beijing, 3 December 1999
3. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Basel, 22 March 1989
3. a. Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Geneva, 22 September 1995
3. b. Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Basel, 10 December 1999
4. Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context. Espoo, Finland, 25 February 1991
5. Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. Helsinki, 17 March 1992
5. a. Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. London, 17 June 1999
6. Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. Helsinki, 17 March 1992
7. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. New York, 9 May 1992
7. a. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Kyoto, 11 December 1997
8. Convention on biological diversity. Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992
8. a. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Montreal, 29 January 2000
9. Agreement on the conservation of small cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas. New York, 17 March 1992
10. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or

Desertification, Particularly in Africa. Paris, 17 October 1994

11. Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora. Lusaka, 8 September 1994
12. Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses. New York, 21 May 1997
13. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. Aarhus, Denmark, 25 June 1998
14. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade. Rotterdam, 10 September 1998
15. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Stockholm, 22 May 2001

#### **FISCAL MATTERS**

1. a) Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties. Madrid, 13 December 1979
1. b. Additional Protocol to the Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties. Madrid, 13 December 1979

#### **PART II. LEAGUE OF NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES**

1. International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace. Geneva, 23 September 1936
2. Special Protocol concerning Statelessness. The Hague, 12 April 1930
3. Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness. The Hague, 12 April 1930
4. Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws. The Hague, 12 April 1930
5. Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality. The Hague, 12 April 1930
6. Protocol on Arbitration Clauses. Geneva, 24 September 1923
7. Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards. Geneva, 26 September 1927
8. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. Geneva, 7 June 1930
9. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Cheques. Geneva, 19 March 1931
10. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. Geneva, 7 June 1930
11. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Cheques. Geneva, 19 March 1931
12. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. Geneva, 7 June 1930
13. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques. Geneva, 19 March 1931
14. a. International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency. Geneva, 20 April 1929
14. b. Protocol to the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency. Geneva, 20 April 1929
15. Optional Protocol regarding the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency. Geneva, 20 April 1929
16. Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit. Barcelona, 20 April 1921
17. Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern. Barcelona, 20 April 1921
18. Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern. Barcelona, 20 April 1921
19. Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-coast. Barcelona, 20 April 1921
20. Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports. Geneva, 9 December 1923
21. Convention on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles. Geneva, 30 March 1931

22. International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities. Geneva, 3 November 1923
23. International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals. Geneva, 20 February 1935
24. International Convention concerning the Transit of Animals, Meat and Other Products of Animal Origin. Geneva, 20 February 1935
25. International Convention concerning the Export and Import of Animal Products (other than Meat, Meat Preparations, Fresh Animal Products, Milk and Milk Products). Geneva, 20 February 1935
26. Convention establishing an International Relief Union. Geneva, 12 July 1927
27. Convention on the International Régime of Railways. Geneva, 9 December 1923
28. Convention regarding the Measurement of Vessels employed in Inland Navigation. Paris, 27 November 1925
29. General Act of Arbitration (Pacific Settlement of International Disputes). Geneva, 26 September 1928
30. Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals. Geneva, 30 March 1931
31. Agreement concerning Maritime Signals. Lisbon, 23 October 1930
32. Convention relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands. Geneva, 20 October 1921
33. Agreement concerning Manned Lightships not on their Stations. Lisbon, 23 October 1930

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

2. The second section focuses on the regularity of updates. It is recommended that records be updated daily or at least weekly. This prevents the accumulation of errors and ensures that the information remains current and reliable.

3. The third part addresses the security of the data. It suggests that records should be stored in a secure location, either physically or digitally. Access should be restricted to authorized personnel only to prevent unauthorized changes or deletions.

4. The fourth section discusses the importance of backup procedures. Regular backups should be performed to protect against data loss due to hardware failure, software bugs, or other unforeseen events. This ensures that a complete and accurate copy of the records is always available.

5. The final part of the document provides a checklist for ensuring the overall integrity of the record-keeping process. This includes verifying the accuracy of entries, ensuring proper documentation, and maintaining a clear audit trail for all changes made to the records.