

# Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

*Focus 2002: Sustainable Development*



**JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT 2002** 



United Nations

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

**Focus 2002: Sustainable Development**



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



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

30 April 2002

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, where the international community will take stock of the progress made in the ten years since the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and seek to reach agreement on further concrete steps to implement sustainable development. The Summit will also provide a unique opportunity for States to reaffirm their commitment to the principles of sustainable development reflected in Agenda 21 and a range of carefully negotiated multilateral treaties.

The international legal principles carefully developed and incorporated in these treaties reflect humanity's efforts to achieve economic advancement while ensuring that the environment will also be preserved for future generations. Accordingly, it is my privilege to invite your country to participate during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in **Focus 2002: Sustainable Development** by signing, ratifying or acceding to those treaties pertaining to sustainable development to which your State is not yet a signatory or a party.

Since the Millennium Summit, three treaty events have been organized by the Secretariat to encourage the participation by States in the multilateral treaty framework and to emphasize the commitment by States to the rule of law. The participation by States in these events has been most encouraging. During the Millennium Summit treaty event 84 States participated, resulting in 274 treaty actions. In 2001, two treaty events were organized. One, scheduled to occur in parallel with the Children's Summit, was disrupted by the events of 11 September 2001. It nevertheless attracted the participation of 61 States, which undertook 135 treaty actions on treaties related to the rights of women and children. In November of 2001, as part of the Organization's reaction to the terrorist attacks on the United States, a treaty event focused on terrorism-related treaties was organized. This event attracted the participation of 79 States and received 180 treaty actions.

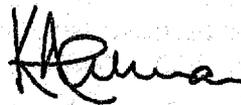
This year, the treaty event **Focus 2002: Sustainable Development** will be held in two locations. Signatures and the deposit of instruments will be undertaken in New York at United Nations Headquarters. After these actions have been formally undertaken in New York, they will be ceremonially announced in Johannesburg.

A list of 25 core treaties representative of the major principles of sustainable development, and information indicating their present status, is attached. It is my hope that the opportunity presented by the World Summit on Sustainable Development will inspire a renewed enthusiasm for participation in these treaties by more States and thereby advance the reach of the framework of treaties on sustainable development.

In addition, I am also attaching a list of all multilateral treaties deposited with me to allow for a more general review of your country's participation in this comprehensive legal framework developed by the international community.

I ask you to kindly let me know by 1 August 2002 of your intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the treaties on the two lists during the Summit so that the necessary arrangements can be made by the Secretariat. Should any assistance be required to ensure effective participation, I would also invite you to advise the Secretariat of your needs by 1 August 2002.

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



Kofi A. Annan

*Procedural Information provided by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs to  
Permanent Representatives in New York*

United Nations  Nations Unies

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REFERENCE: LA/41/TR/220

14 May 2002

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's letter of invitation dated 30 April 2002 calling on States to participate in the Treaty Event **Focus 2002: Sustainable Development**. As you are aware this Treaty Event will be held in conjunction with the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg from 26 August to 4 September 2002 and will provide an outstanding opportunity for States to reaffirm their commitment to the international legal framework and, in particular, to treaties relating to sustainable development.

During Focus 2002, all treaty actions, i.e. signatures, ratifications, or accessions, will take place in New York. However, they will be formally announced at the Summit in Johannesburg.

In the ten years since the Earth Summit in Rio, numerous multilateral treaties have been concluded which further enhance the international legal framework relating to sustainable development. States are invited to pay special attention to these treaties, when deciding to undertake treaty actions, during Focus 2002. A list of the most ..... significant treaties relating to sustainable development is attached.

It is noted that, consistent with the 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. 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.

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 the signatory;
- Specify the title of the instrument to be signed;
- State the full name of the person authorized to sign the instrument concerned.

Full Powers should be submitted for verification to the Treaty Section of the United Nations in advance of the intended date of the treaty action (fax: (212) 963-3693).

Further information on Full Powers can be obtained from the *Treaty Handbook* and the *Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Treaties* (ST/LEG/7/Rev.1). These documents are also available on the "United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet" (UNTC) at <http://untreaty.un.org>.

Information on the status of treaties deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 2001 can be obtained from the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 2001* (ST/LEG/SER.E/20) or from the UNTC which is updated on a daily basis. The UNTC also contains an overview of key terms used in the UNTC and a glossary of terms.

The Secretary-General has requested States to inform him by 1 August 2002 of their intention to sign, ratify or accede to, during the World Summit on Sustainable Development, any of the multilateral treaties deposited with him.

In his letter, the Secretary-General requested advice on the nature of any assistance that may be required by a State in order to sign, ratify or accede to treaties or to give effect internally to the relevant treaty obligations. Such advice would be greatly appreciated as the Secretariat is currently developing a program to make the required assistance available.

Early advice on your Government's intention to sign and ratify or accede to any of the multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General would be appreciated. It would assist us in making the necessary arrangements, including media coverage. It is requested that appointments be made well in advance of the intended date of the treaty action by contacting the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs at: telephone: (212) 963-5047; fax: (212) 963-3693 or e-mail: [treaty@un.org](mailto:treaty@un.org).

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

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

# **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.

### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Covenant entered into force on 23 March 1976.

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Covenant is open for signature, indefinitely, and ratification and accession 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 to become a party by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

State Parties may derogate from certain rights established under the Covenant for the duration of officially proclaimed public emergency, which threatens the life of the nation. The derogation is possible to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation and it cannot be made if inconsistent with other international law obligations, if it involves discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin, or if it is made with regard to certain core provisions. The Secretary-General must be immediately informed of any such derogation in accordance with article 4 (3).

State Parties may at any time declare that they recognize the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

The Covenant is silent on reservations.

### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

The Covenant is silent on withdrawal.

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: 65. Parties: 148.

**TEXT :** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 171 and vol. 1057, p. 407 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Spanish text); depositary notification C.N.782.2001.TREATIES-6 of 5 October 2001 [Proposal of correction to the original of the Covenant (Chinese authentic text)] and C.N.8.2002.TREATIES-1 of 3 January 2002 [Rectification of the original of the Covenant (Chinese authentic text)].

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

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)	Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)
Afghanistan		24 Jan 1983 a	Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a	Ecuador	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	12 Sep 1989	Egypt	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a	El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	8 Aug 1986	Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Eritrea		22 Jan 2002 a
Australia	18 Dec 1972	13 Aug 1980	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978	Ethiopia		11 Jun 1993 a
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975
Bangladesh		6 Sep 2000 a	France		4 Nov 1980 a
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a	Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Belarus	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973	Gambia		22 Mar 1979 a
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983	Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Belize		10 Jun 1996 a	Germany	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a	Greece		5 May 1997 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Grenada		6 Sep 1991 a
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000	Guatemala		5 May 1992 a
Brazil		24 Jan 1992 a	Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970	Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	15 Feb 1977
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a	Guyana	22 Aug 1968	6 Feb 1991 a
Burundi		9 May 1990 a	Haiti		25 Aug 1997
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	26 May 1992 a	Honduras	19 Dec 1966	17 Jan 1974
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a	Hungary	25 Mar 1969	22 Aug 1979
Canada		19 May 1976 a	Iceland	30 Dec 1968	10 Apr 1979 a
Cape Verde		6 Aug 1993 a	India		
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Chad	16 Sep 1969	9 Jun 1995 a	Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Chile	5 Oct 1998	10 Feb 1972	Ireland	1 Oct 1973	8 Dec 1989
China		29 Oct 1969	Israel	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1991
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	5 Oct 1983 a	Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Congo		29 Nov 1968	Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	26 Mar 1992 a	Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Côte d'Ivoire		12 Oct 1992 d	Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Croatia		2 Apr 1969	Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Cyprus	19 Dec 1966	22 Feb 1993 d	Kuwait		21 May 1996 a
Czech Republic		14 Sep 1981 a	Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Nov 1976 a	Lao People's Democratic Republic	7 Dec 2000	14 Apr 1992 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		6 Jan 1972	Latvia		3 Nov 1972 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	17 Jun 1993 a	Lebanon		9 Sep 1992 a
Dominica			Lesotho		
			Liberia	18 Apr 1967	

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>
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 May 1970 a	Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a
Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	18 Aug 1983	Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a
Madagascar	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971	South Africa	3 Oct 1994	10 Dec 1998
Malawi		22 Dec 1993 a	Spain	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a	Sri Lanka		11 Jun 1980 a
Malta		13 Sep 1990 a	Sudan		18 Mar 1986 a
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a	Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a	Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Monaco	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997	Switzerland		18 Jun 1992 a
Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974	Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979	Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a
Mozambique		21 Jul 1993 a	Thailand		29 Oct 1996 a
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d
Nauru	12 Nov 2001	14 May 1991 a	Togo		24 May 1984 a
Nepal		11 Dec 1978	Trinidad and Tobago		21 Dec 1978 a
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	28 Dec 1978	Tunisia	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
New Zealand	12 Nov 1968	12 Mar 1980 a	Turkey	15 Aug 2000	
Nicaragua		7 Mar 1986 a	Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Niger		29 Jul 1993 a	Uganda		21 Jun 1995 a
Nigeria		13 Sep 1972	Ukraine	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Norway	20 Mar 1968	8 Mar 1977	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
Panama	27 Jul 1976	10 Jun 1992 a	United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
Paraguay		28 Apr 1978	United States of America	5 Oct 1977	8 Jun 1992
Peru	11 Aug 1977	23 Oct 1986	Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	18 Mar 1977	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Poland	2 Mar 1967	15 Jun 1978	Venezuela	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Portugal	7 Oct 1976	10 Apr 1990 a	Viet Nam		24 Sep 1982 a
Republic of Korea		26 Jan 1993 a	Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Republic of Moldova		9 Dec 1974	Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Romania	27 Jun 1968	16 Oct 1973	Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a
Russian Federation	18 Mar 1968	16 Apr 1975 a	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Rwanda		9 Nov 1981 a			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		18 Oct 1985 a			
San Marino		13 Feb 1978			
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995	5 May 1992 a			
Senegal	6 Jul 1970				
Seychelles					

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## **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 individuals 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.

***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Covenant entered into force on 3 January 1976.

***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Covenant is open for signature, indefinitely, ratification and accession 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 to become a Party by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

The Convention is silent on optional or mandatory declarations.

***RESERVATIONS***

The Covenant is silent on reservations.

***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

The Covenant is silent on withdrawal.

## 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; depositary notification C.N.781.2001.TREATIES-6 of 5 October 2001 [Proposal of correction to the original of the Covenant (Chinese authentic text)] and C.N.7.2002.TREATIES-1 of 3 January 2002 [Rectification of the original of the Covenant (Chinese authentic 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	Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a	Eritrea		17 Apr 2001 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		13 Sep 1993 a	France		4 Nov 1980 a
Australia	18 Dec 1972	10 Dec 1975	Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978	Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 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		16 May 1985 a
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983	Grenada		6 Sep 1991 a
Belize	6 Sep 2000		Guatemala		19 May 1988 a
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a	Guinea-Bissau		2 Jul 1992 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Brazil		24 Jan 1992 a	Honduras	19 Dec 1966	17 Feb 1981
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 Republic		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	27 Oct 1997	27 Mar 2001	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 Democratic Republic	7 Dec 2000	
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Cyprus	9 Jan 1967	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 Jamahiriya		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	29 Sep 1967	6 Mar 1969	Madagascar	14 Apr 1970	22 Sep 1971
Egypt	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982	Malawi		22 Dec 1993 a
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979	Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
			Malta	22 Oct 1968	13 Sep 1990

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>
Mauritius.....		12 Dec 1973 a	Spain.....	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977
Mexico.....		23 Mar 1981 a	Sri Lanka.....		11 Jun 1980 a
Monaco.....	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997	Sudan.....		18 Mar 1986 a
Mongolia.....	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974	Suriname.....		28 Dec 1976 a
Morocco.....	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979	Sweden.....	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Namibia.....		28 Nov 1994 a	Switzerland.....		18 Jun 1992 a
Nepal.....		14 May 1991 a	Syrian Arab Republic.....		21 Apr 1969 a
Netherlands.....	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978	Tajikistan.....		4 Jan 1999 a
New Zealand.....	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978	Thailand.....		5 Sep 1999 a
Nicaragua.....		12 Mar 1980 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....		18 Jan 1994 d
Niger.....		7 Mar 1986 a	Togo.....		24 May 1984 a
Nigeria.....		29 Jul 1993 a	Trinidad and Tobago.....		8 Dec 1978 a
Norway.....	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972	Tunisia.....	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Panama.....	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977	Turkey.....	15 Aug 2000	
Paraguay.....		10 Jun 1992 a	Turkmenistan.....		1 May 1997 a
Peru.....	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978	Uganda.....		21 Jan 1987 a
Philippines.....	19 Dec 1966	7 Jun 1974	Ukraine.....	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Poland.....	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
Portugal.....	7 Oct 1976	31 Jul 1978	United Republic of Tanzania.....		11 Jun 1976 a
Republic of Korea....		10 Apr 1990 a	United States of Amer- ica.....	5 Oct 1977	
Republic of Moldova..		26 Jan 1993 a	Uruguay.....	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Romania.....	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974	Uzbekistan.....		28 Sep 1995 a
Russian Federation....	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973	Venezuela.....	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Rwanda.....		16 Apr 1975 a	Viet Nam.....		24 Sep 1982 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		9 Nov 1981 a	Yemen.....		9 Feb 1987 a
San Marino.....		18 Oct 1985 a	Yugoslavia.....		12 Mar 2001 d
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995		Zambia.....		10 Apr 1984 a
Senegal.....	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978	Zimbabwe.....		13 May 1991 a
Seychelles.....		5 May 1992 a			
Sierra Leone.....		23 Aug 1996 a			
Slovakia.....		28 May 1993 d			
Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d			
Solomon Islands.....		17 Mar 1982 d			
Somalia.....		24 Jan 1990 a			
South Africa.....	3 Oct 1994				

## **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.

### **ENTRY INTO FORCE**

The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981.

***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Convention is open for signature, indefinitely, by all States and to ratification and accession.

***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

States may, at the time of signature or ratification, declare that they do not consider themselves bound by Article 29.1, according to which disputes among States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration, upon request of one of them, and, failing an agreement about the organization of the arbitration, to the International Court of Justice.

***RESERVATIONS***

Reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.

***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

The Convention is silent on withdrawal.

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST  
WOMEN

New York, 18 December 1979

ENTRY INTO FORCE : 3 September 1981, in accordance with article 27 (1).  
REGISTRATION : 3 September 1981, No. 20378.  
STATUS : Signatories: 97. Parties: 169.  
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.

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)	Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)
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 Herzegovina		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 Republic		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 Democratic 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 Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a
			Liechtenstein		22 Dec 1995 a

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>
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	Solomon Islands		6 May 2002 a
Malta		8 Mar 1991 a	South Africa	29 Jan 1993	15 Dec 1995
Mauritania		10 May 2001 a	Spain	17 Jul 1980	5 Jan 1984
Mauritius		9 Jul 1984 a	Sri Lanka	17 Jul 1980	5 Oct 1981
Mexico	17 Jul 1980	23 Mar 1981	Suriname		1 Mar 1993 a
Mongolia	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981	Sweden	7 Mar 1980	2 Jul 1980
Morocco		21 Jun 1993 a	Switzerland	23 Jan 1987	27 Mar 1997
Mozambique		21 Apr 1997 a	Tajikistan		26 Oct 1993 a
Myanmar		22 Jul 1997 a	Thailand		9 Aug 1985 a
Namibia		23 Nov 1992 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
Nepal	5 Feb 1991	22 Apr 1991	Togo		26 Sep 1983 a
Netherlands	17 Jul 1980	23 Jul 1991	Trinidad and Tobago	27 Jun 1985	12 Jan 1990
New Zealand	17 Jul 1980	10 Jan 1985	Tunisia	24 Jul 1980	20 Sep 1985
Nicaragua	17 Jul 1980	27 Oct 1981	Turkey		20 Dec 1985 a
Niger		8 Oct 1999 a	Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Nigeria	23 Apr 1984	13 Jun 1985	Turvalu		6 Oct 1999 a
Norway	17 Jul 1980	21 May 1981	Uganda	30 Jul 1980	22 Jul 1985
Pakistan		12 Mar 1996 a	Ukraine	17 Jul 1980	12 Mar 1981
Panama	26 Jun 1980	29 Oct 1981	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 Jul 1981	7 Apr 1986
Papua New Guinea		12 Jan 1995 a	United Republic of Tanzania	17 Jul 1980	20 Aug 1985
Paraguay		6 Apr 1987 a	United States of Amer- ica	17 Jul 1980	
Peru	23 Jul 1981	13 Sep 1982	Uruguay	30 Mar 1981	9 Oct 1981
Philippines	15 Jul 1980	5 Aug 1981	Uzbekistan		19 Jul 1995 a
Poland	29 May 1980	30 Jul 1980	Vanuatu		8 Sep 1995 a
Portugal	24 Apr 1980	30 Jul 1980	Venezuela	17 Jul 1980	2 May 1983
Republic of Korea	25 May 1983	27 Dec 1984	Viet Nam	29 Jul 1980	17 Feb 1982
Republic of Moldova		1 Jul 1994 a	Yemen		30 May 1984 a
Romania	4 Sep 1980	7 Jan 1982	Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Russian Federation	17 Jul 1980	23 Jan 1981	Zambia	17 Jul 1980	21 Jun 1985
Rwanda	1 May 1980	2 Mar 1981	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
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			

**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 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 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 Optional 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.

***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 December 2000.

***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Optional Protocol is open for signature, indefinitely, by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and to ratification and accession by any State that has ratified or acceded to the Convention.

***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

At the time of signature, ratification or accession a State may declare that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women provided for in Articles 8 and 9.

***RESERVATIONS***

Reservations are not permitted.

***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

Denunciation of the Optional Protocol is possible at any time and it takes effect six months after the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

**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: 74. Parties: 38.  
**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>
Andorra .....	9 Jul 2001		Liechtenstein .....	10 Dec 1999	24 Oct 2001
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	
Belarus .....	29 Apr 2002		Mali .....		5 Dec 2000 a
Belgium .....	10 Dec 1999		Mauritius .....	11 Nov 2001	
Benin .....	25 May 2000		Mexico .....	10 Dec 1999	15 Mar 2002
Bolivia .....	10 Dec 1999	27 Sep 2000	Mongolia .....	7 Sep 2000	28 Mar 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na .....	7 Sep 2000		Namibia .....	19 May 2000	26 May 2000
Brazil .....	13 Mar 2001		Nepal .....	18 Dec 2001	
Bulgaria .....	6 Jun 2000		Netherlands .....	10 Dec 1999	
Burkina Faso .....	16 Nov 2001		New Zealand .....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Burundi .....	13 Nov 2001		Nigeria .....	8 Sep 2000	
Cambodia .....	11 Nov 2001		Norway .....	10 Dec 1999	5 Mar 2002
Chile .....	10 Dec 1999		Panama .....	9 Jun 2000	9 May 2001
Colombia .....	10 Dec 1999		Paraguay .....	28 Dec 1999	14 May 2001
Costa Rica .....	10 Dec 1999	20 Sep 2001	Peru .....	22 Dec 2000	9 Apr 2001
Croatia .....	5 Jun 2000	7 Mar 2001	Philippines .....	21 Mar 2000	
Cuba .....	17 Mar 2000		Portugal .....	16 Feb 2000	26 Apr 2002
Cyprus .....	8 Feb 2001	26 Apr 2002	Romania .....	6 Sep 2000	
Czech Republic .....	10 Dec 1999	26 Feb 2001	Russian Federation ..	8 May 2001	
Denmark .....	10 Dec 1999	31 May 2000	Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Dominican Republic ..	14 Mar 2000	10 Aug 2001	Senegal .....	10 Dec 1999	26 May 2000
Ecuador .....	10 Dec 1999	5 Feb 2002	Sierra Leone .....	8 Sep 2000	
El Salvador .....	4 Apr 2001		Slovakia .....	5 Jun 2000	17 Nov 2000
Finland .....	10 Dec 1999	29 Dec 2000	Slovenia .....	10 Dec 1999	
France .....	10 Dec 1999	9 Jun 2000	Solomon Islands .....		6 May 2002 a
Germany .....	10 Dec 1999	15 Jan 2002	Spain .....	14 Mar 2000	6 Jul 2001
Ghana .....	24 Feb 2000		Sweden .....	10 Dec 1999	
Greece .....	10 Dec 1999	24 Jan 2002	Tajikistan .....	7 Sep 2000	
Guatemala .....	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	Thailand .....	14 Jun 2000	14 Jun 2000
Guinea-Bissau .....	12 Sep 2000		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	3 Apr 2000	
Hungary .....		22 Dec 2000 a	Turkey .....	8 Sep 2000	
Iceland .....	10 Dec 1999	6 Mar 2001	Ukraine .....	7 Sep 2000	
Indonesia .....	28 Feb 2000		Uruguay .....	9 May 2000	26 Jul 2001
Ireland .....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Venezuela .....	17 Mar 2000	
Italy .....	10 Dec 1999	22 Sep 2000			
Kazakhstan .....	6 Sep 2000	24 Aug 2001			
Lesotho .....	6 Sep 2000				

## **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.

### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Optional Protocol entered into force on 12 February 2002.

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Optional Protocol is open for signature, indefinitely, by any State that is a Party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child or has signed it. The Optional Protocol is subject to ratification and is open for accession by any State.

### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

Each State Party shall deposit a binding declaration upon ratification or accession, which sets forth the minimum age at which the State will permit voluntary recruitment into its national armed forces and a description of the safeguards that it has adopted to ensure that such recruitment is not forced or coerced.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

The Optional Protocol is silent on reservations.

***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

Denunciation of the Optional Protocol is possible at any time and it takes effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. If, on the expiry of that year the denouncing State Party is engaged in armed conflict, the denunciation does not take effect before the end of the armed conflict.

Denunciation does not have the effect of releasing the State Party from its obligation under this Optional Protocol with regard to any act that occurs prior to the date on which the denunciation becomes effective and it does not prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter that is already under consideration by the Committee on the Rights of the Child prior to the date on which the denunciation becomes effective.

## Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

### OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT

New York, 25 May 2000

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 12 February 2002, in accordance with article 10 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 12 February 2002, No. 27531.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 109. Parties: 30.  
**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)]; 865.2001.TREATIES-10 of 13 September 2001 [Rectification of 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.

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)
Andorra	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001	Italy	6 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Argentina	15 Jun 2000		Jamaica	8 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Austria	6 Sep 2000	1 Feb 2002	Japan	10 May 2002	
Azerbaijan	8 Sep 2000		Jordan	6 Sep 2000	
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Kazakhstan	6 Sep 2000	
Belgium	6 Sep 2000	6 May 2002	Kenya	8 Sep 2000	28 Jan 2002
Belize	6 Sep 2000		Latvia	1 Feb 2002	
Benin	22 Feb 2001		Lebanon	11 Feb 2002	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000		Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	
Brazil	6 Sep 2000		Liechtenstein	8 Sep 2000	
Bulgaria	8 Jun 2001	12 Feb 2002	Lithuania	13 Feb 2002	
Burkina Faso	16 Nov 2001		Luxembourg	8 Sep 2000	
Burundi	13 Nov 2001		Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	
Cambodia	27 Jun 2000		Malawi	7 Sep 2000	
Cameroon	5 Oct 2001		Maldives	10 May 2002	
Canada	5 Jun 2000	7 Jul 2000	Mali	8 Sep 2000	
Cape Verde		10 May 2002 a	Malia	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Chad	3 May 2002		Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	
Chile	15 Nov 2001		Mexico	7 Sep 2000	15 Mar 2002
China	15 Mar 2001		Micronesia (Federated States of)	8 May 2002	
Colombia	6 Sep 2000		Monaco	26 Jun 2000	13 Nov 2001
Costa Rica	7 Sep 2000		Mongolia	12 Nov 2001	
Croatia	8 May 2002		Morocco	8 Sep 2000	
Cuba	13 Oct 2000		Namibia	8 Sep 2000	16 Apr 2002
Czech Republic	6 Sep 2000	30 Nov 2001	Nauru	8 Sep 2000	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 Sep 2000	11 Nov 2001	Nepal	8 Sep 2000	
Denmark	7 Sep 2000		Netherlands	7 Sep 2000	
Dominican Republic	9 May 2002		New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001
Ecuador	6 Sep 2000		Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	
El Salvador	18 Sep 2000	18 Apr 2002	Norway	13 Jun 2000	
Finland	7 Sep 2000	10 Apr 2002	Pakistan	26 Sep 2001	
France	6 Sep 2000		Panama	31 Oct 2000	8 Aug 2001
Gabon	8 Sep 2000		Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	
Gambia	21 Dec 2000		Peru	1 Nov 2000	8 May 2002
Germany	6 Sep 2000		Philippines	8 Sep 2000	
Greece	7 Sep 2000		Poland	13 Feb 2002	
Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	Portugal	6 Sep 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	8 Sep 2000		Republic of Korea	6 Sep 2000	
Holy See	10 Oct 2000	24 Oct 2001	Republic of Moldova	8 Feb 2002	
Hungary	11 Mar 2002		Romania	6 Sep 2000	10 Nov 2001
Iceland	7 Sep 2000	1 Oct 2001	Russian Federation	15 Feb 2001	
Indonesia	24 Sep 2001		Rwanda		23 Apr 2002 a
Ireland	7 Sep 2000		San Marino	5 Jun 2000	
Israel	14 Nov 2001		Senegal	8 Sep 2000	
			Seychelles	23 Jan 2001	

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Sierra Leone .....	8 Sep 2000		Turkey .....	8 Sep 2000	
Singapore .....	7 Sep 2000		Uganda .....		6 May 2002 a
Slovakia .....	30 Nov 2001		Ukraine .....	7 Sep 2000	
Slovenia .....	8 Sep 2000		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	7 Sep 2000	
South Africa .....	8 Feb 2002	8 Mar 2002	United States of Amer- ica .....	5 Jul 2000	
Spain .....	6 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000	Uruguay .....	7 Sep 2000	
Sri Lanka .....	21 Aug 2000		Venezuela .....	7 Sep 2000	
Sudan .....	9 May 2002		Viet Nam .....	8 Sep 2000	20 Dec 2001
Suriname .....	10 May 2002		Yugoslavia .....	8 Oct 2001	
Sweden .....	8 Jun 2000				
Switzerland .....	7 Sep 2000				
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	17 Jul 2001				
Togo .....	15 Nov 2001				
Tunisia .....	22 Apr 2002				

**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)**

***OBJECTIVES***

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.

***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002.

***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Optional Protocol is open for signature, indefinitely, by any State that is a Party to the Convention or has signed it and to ratification and accession.

***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

The Optional Protocol is silent on optional or mandatory declarations.

***RESERVATIONS***

The Optional Protocol is silent on reservations.

***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

Denunciation of the protocol is possible at any time by written notification and it takes effect one year after the date of receipt of the written notification by the Secretary General. Denunciation does not have the effect of releasing the State Party from its obligations under this Optional Protocol in regard to any act or omission which occurs prior to the date at

which the denunciation becomes effective, nor does it prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter which is already under consideration by the Committee on the rights of the child prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective.

## Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

### 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

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 18 January 2002, in accordance with article 14 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 18 January 2002, No. 27531.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 103. Parties: 29.  
**TEXT :** Doc. A/54/RES/263; and C.N.1032.2000.TREATIES-72 of 14 November 2000 [ratification 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.

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)
Andorra	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001	Italy	6 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Antigua and Barbuda	18 Dec 2001	30 Apr 2002	Jamaica	8 Sep 2000	
Argentina	1 Apr 2002		Japan	10 May 2002	
Australia	18 Dec 2001		Jordan	6 Sep 2000	
Austria	6 Sep 2000		Kazakhstan	6 Sep 2000	24 Aug 2001
Azerbaijan	8 Sep 2000		Kenya	8 Sep 2000	
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Latvia	1 Feb 2002	
Belarus		23 Jan 2002 a	Lebanon	10 Oct 2001	
Belgium	6 Sep 2000		Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	
Belize	6 Sep 2000		Liechtenstein	8 Sep 2000	
Benin	22 Feb 2001		Luxembourg	8 Sep 2000	
Bolivia	10 Nov 2001		Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000		Malawi	7 Sep 2000	
Brazil	6 Sep 2000		Maldives	10 May 2002	10 May 2002
Bulgaria	8 Jun 2001	12 Feb 2002	Malta	7 Sep 2000	
Burkina Faso	16 Nov 2001		Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	
Cambodia	27 Jun 2000		Mexico	7 Sep 2000	15 Mar 2002
Cameroon	5 Oct 2001		Micronesia (Federated States of)	8 May 2002	
Canada	10 Nov 2001		Monaco	26 Jun 2000	
Cape Verde		10 May 2002 a	Mongolia	12 Nov 2001	
Chad	8 May 2002		Morocco	8 Sep 2000	2 Oct 2001
Chile	28 Jun 2000		Namibia	8 Sep 2000	16 Apr 2002
China	6 Sep 2000		Nauru	8 Sep 2000	
Colombia	6 Sep 2000		Nepal	8 Sep 2000	
Costa Rica	7 Sep 2000	9 Apr 2002	Netherlands	7 Sep 2000	
Croatia	8 May 2002		New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	
Cuba	13 Oct 2000	25 Sep 2001	Niger	27 Mar 2002	
Cyprus	8 Feb 2001		Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		11 Nov 2001 a	Norway	13 Jun 2000	2 Oct 2001
Denmark	7 Sep 2000		Pakistan	26 Sep 2001	
Ecuador	6 Sep 2000		Panama	31 Oct 2000	9 Feb 2001
Finland	7 Sep 2000		Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	
France	6 Sep 2000		Peru	1 Nov 2000	8 May 2002
Gabon	8 Sep 2000		Philippines	8 Sep 2000	
Gambia	21 Dec 2000		Poland	13 Feb 2002	
Germany	6 Sep 2000		Portugal	6 Sep 2000	
Greece	7 Sep 2000		Qatar		14 Dec 2001 a
Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	Republic of Korea	6 Sep 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	8 Sep 2000		Republic of Moldova	8 Feb 2002	
Holy See	10 Oct 2000	24 Oct 2001	Romania	6 Sep 2000	18 Oct 2001
Hungary	11 Mar 2002		Rwanda		14 Mar 2002 a
Iceland	7 Sep 2000	9 Jul 2001	San Marino	5 Jun 2000	
Indonesia	24 Sep 2001		Senegal	8 Sep 2000	
Ireland	7 Sep 2000		Seychelles	23 Jan 2001	
Israel	14 Nov 2001		Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	17 Sep 2001
			Slovakia	30 Nov 2001	

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Slovenia .....	8 Sep 2000		Ukraine .....	7 Sep 2000	
Spain .....	6 Sep 2000	18 Dec 2001	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	7 Sep 2000	
Sri Lanka .....	8 May 2002		United States of Amer- ica .....	5 Jul 2000	
Suriname .....	10 May 2002		Uruguay .....	7 Sep 2000	
Sweden .....	8 Sep 2000		Venezuela .....	7 Sep 2000	8 May 2002
Switzerland .....	7 Sep 2000		Viet Nam .....	8 Sep 2000	20 Dec 2001
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	17 Jul 2001		Yugoslavia .....	8 Oct 2001	
Togo .....	15 Nov 2001				
Tunisia .....	22 Apr 2002				
Turkey .....	8 Sep 2000				
Uganda .....		30 Nov 2001 a			

## **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 slave like 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.

### **ENTRY INTO FORCE**

The Convention is not yet in force. It 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.

### **HOW TO BECOME A PARTY**

The Convention is open for signature (indefinitely) and to ratification and accession.

### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

A State Party to the Convention may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention.

A State Party to the Convention may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim that their individual rights as established by the Convention have been violated by that State Party.

States may declare, at the time of signature or ratification, that they do not consider themselves bound by Article 92.1, according to which disputes among States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration, upon request of one of them, and, failing an agreement about the organization of the arbitration, to the International Court of Justice.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

A State ratifying or acceding to the Convention may not exclude the application of any part of it, or exclude any particular category of migrant workers from its application.

Reservations are not compatible with the object and the purpose of the Convention and are not permitted.

### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

Denunciation of the Convention is possible only 5 years after it has entered into force for the State concerned, and it becomes effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of 12 months after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Denunciation does not have the effect of releasing the State Party from its obligations under the Convention with regard to any act or omission which occurs prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective, nor does it prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter which is already under consideration by the Committee prior to the date on which the denunciation becomes effective.

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: 16. Parties: 19.  
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	Guinea-Bissau .....	12 Sep 2000	
Bangladesh.....	7 Oct 1998		Mexico .....	22 May 1991	8 Mar 1999
Belize.....		14 Nov 2001 a	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
Burkina Faso.....	16 Nov 2001		Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Cape Verde.....		16 Sep 1997 a	Senegal.....		9 Jun 1999 a
Chile.....	24 Sep 1993		Seychelles.....		15 Dec 1994 a
Colombia.....		24 May 1995 a	Sierra Leone.....	15 Sep 2000	
Comoros.....	22 Sep 2000		Sri Lanka.....		11 Mar 1996 a
Ecuador.....		5 Feb 2002 a	Tajikistan.....	7 Sep 2000	8 Jan 2002
Egypt.....		19 Feb 1993 a	Togo.....	15 Nov 2001	
Ghana.....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Turkey.....	13 Jan 1999	
Guatemala.....	7 Sep 2000		Uganda.....		14 Nov 1995 a
Guinea.....		7 Sep 2000 a	Uruguay.....		15 Feb 2001 a

## **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 coordination 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 of which was 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 channelled 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.

#### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Convention is not yet in force. It shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For this purpose, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

#### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Convention is 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. The Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. The Convention is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party.

#### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

States whose domestic law requires involvement of an organized criminal group for purposes of the offences established in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1 (a) (i), of the Convention and States whose domestic law requires an act in furtherance of the agreement for purposes of the offences established in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1 (a) (i), of the Convention shall so inform the depositary.

States that make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall inform whether they will take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition with other States Parties to this Convention.

Each State Party shall designate a central authority that shall have the responsibility and power to receive requests for mutual legal assistance and either to execute them or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution.

Each State Party shall notify the depositary of the language or languages acceptable for purposes of mutual legal assistance.

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention.

#### ***RESERVATIONS***

States may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 35.2, according to which disputes among States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration and, failing

agreement on the organization of the arbitration six months after the date of the request for arbitration, to the International Court of Justice.

**WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION**

Each State Party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to the Convention when all of its member States have denounced it.

# Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

## UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

New York, 15 November 2000

**NOT YET IN FORCE :** (see article 38).  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 141. Parties: 11.  
**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 Palazzo 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		Finland	12 Dec 2000	
Albania	12 Dec 2000		France	12 Dec 2000	
Algeria	12 Dec 2000		Gambia	14 Dec 2000	
Andorra	11 Nov 2001		Georgia	13 Dec 2000	
Angola	13 Dec 2000		Germany	12 Dec 2000	
Antigua and Barbuda	26 Sep 2001		Greece	13 Dec 2000	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000		Guatemala	12 Dec 2000	
Armenia	15 Nov 2001		Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Australia	13 Dec 2000		Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Honduras	14 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000		Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000		Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12 Dec 2000	
Belgium	12 Dec 2000		Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
Benin	13 Dec 2000		Israel	13 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Jamaica	26 Sep 2001	
Botswana	10 Apr 2002		Japan	12 Dec 2000	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000		Kazakhstan	13 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	Kuwait	12 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000		Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Latvia	13 Dec 2000	7 Dec 2001
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001		Lebanon	18 Dec 2001	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	
Canada	14 Dec 2000		Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya	13 Nov 2001	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000		Liechtenstein	12 Dec 2000	
Chile	13 Dec 2000		Lithuania	13 Dec 2000	9 May 2002
China	12 Dec 2000		Luxembourg	13 Dec 2000	
Colombia	12 Dec 2000		Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Malawi	13 Dec 2000	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001		Mali	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002
Côte d'Ivoire	15 Dec 2000		Malta	14 Dec 2000	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000		Mauritius	12 Dec 2000	
Cuba	13 Dec 2000		Mexico	13 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000		Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Czech Republic	12 Dec 2000		Morocco	13 Dec 2000	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000		Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	
Dominican Republic	13 Dec 2000		Namibia	13 Dec 2000	
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000		Nauru	12 Nov 2001	
Egypt	13 Dec 2000		Netherlands	12 Dec 2000	
El Salvador	14 Dec 2000		New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000		Nicaragua	14 Dec 2000	
Estonia	14 Dec 2000		Niger	21 Aug 2001	
Ethiopia	14 Dec 2000		Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2001
European Community	12 Dec 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>
Norway	13 Dec 2000		Switzerland	12 Dec 2000	
Pakistan	14 Dec 2000		Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
Panama	13 Dec 2000		Tajikistan	12 Dec 2000	
Paraguay	12 Dec 2000		Thailand	13 Dec 2000	
Peru	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	12 Dec 2000	
Philippines	14 Dec 2000		Togo	12 Dec 2000	
Poland	12 Dec 2000	12 Nov 2001	Trinidad and Tobago	26 Sep 2001	
Portugal	12 Dec 2000		Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	
Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000		Turkey	13 Dec 2000	
Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000		Uganda	12 Dec 2000	
Romania	14 Dec 2000		Ukraine	12 Dec 2000	
Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Dec 2000	
Rwanda	14 Dec 2000		United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	20 Nov 2001		United States of Amer- ica	13 Dec 2000	
Saint Lucia	26 Sep 2001		Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	
San Marino	14 Dec 2000		Uzbekistan	13 Dec 2000	
Saudi Arabia	12 Dec 2000		Venezuela	14 Dec 2000	
Senegal	13 Dec 2000		Viet Nam	13 Dec 2000	
Seychelles	12 Dec 2000		Yemen	15 Dec 2000	
Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001		Yugoslavia	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
Singapore	13 Dec 2000		Zimbabwe	12 Dec 2000	
Slovakia	14 Dec 2000				
Slovenia	12 Dec 2000				
South Africa	14 Dec 2000				
Spain	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002			
Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000				
Sudan	15 Dec 2000				
Swaziland	14 Dec 2000				
Sweden	12 Dec 2000				

**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)**

**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 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, the Protocol is expected to standardize terminology, laws and practices of countries in this area of the law.

**KEY PROVISIONS**

While the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, 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 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 defences 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 counselling, 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 cooperate with each other in identifying 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 cooperating 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 under the Protocol.

### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Protocol is not yet in force. It shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, except that it shall not enter into force before the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000. For this purpose, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Protocol is 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. The Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. The Protocol is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party. In order to become a Party to the Protocol, a State or a regional economic integration organization must also be a Party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.

### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Protocol.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

States may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 15.2, according to which disputes among States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Protocol which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration and, failing agreement on the organization of the arbitration six months after the date of the request for arbitration, to the International Court of Justice.

## **WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION**

A State Party may denounce the Protocol by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to the Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it.

Denunciation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, entails also the denunciation of the Protocol.

**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: 106. Parties: 8.  
**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		Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Algeria	6 Jun 2001		Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000		Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
Armenia	15 Nov 2001		Israel	14 Nov 2001	
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000		Jamaica	13 Feb 2002	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000		Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya	13 Nov 2001	
Belgium	12 Dec 2000		Liechtenstein	14 Mar 2001	
Benin	13 Dec 2000		Lithuania	25 Apr 2002	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Luxembourg	13 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Botswana	10 Apr 2002		Mali	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002
Brazil	12 Dec 2000		Malta	14 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	Mexico	13 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000		Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001		Namibia	13 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		Nauru	12 Nov 2001	
Canada	14 Dec 2000		Netherlands	12 Dec 2000	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000		New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	
Colombia	12 Dec 2000		Niger	21 Aug 2001	
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2001
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001		Norway	13 Dec 2000	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000		Panama	13 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000		Paraguay	12 Dec 2000	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000		Peru	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002
Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000		Philippines	14 Dec 2000	
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000		Poland	4 Oct 2001	
Egypt	1 May 2002		Portugal	12 Dec 2000	
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000		Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000	
European Community	12 Dec 2000		Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000	
Finland	12 Dec 2000		Romania	14 Dec 2000	
France	12 Dec 2000		Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000	
Gambia	14 Dec 2000		Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	
Georgia	13 Dec 2000		San Marino	14 Dec 2000	
Germany	12 Dec 2000		Senegal	13 Dec 2000	
Greece	13 Dec 2000		Seychelles	12 Dec 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000		Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	
Haiti	13 Dec 2000		Slovakia	15 Nov 2001	
Hungary	14 Dec 2000		Slovenia	15 Nov 2001	
			South Africa	14 Dec 2000	

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>
Spain .....	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002	Ukraine .....	15 Nov 2001	6 Sep 2001
Sri Lanka .....	13 Dec 2000		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	14 Dec 2000	
Swaziland .....	8 Jan 2001		United Republic of Tanzania .....	13 Dec 2000	
Sweden .....	12 Dec 2000		United States of Amer- ica .....	13 Dec 2000	
Switzerland .....	2 Apr 2002		Uruguay .....	13 Dec 2000	
Syrian Arab Republic ..	13 Dec 2000		Uzbekistan .....	28 Jun 2001	
Thailand .....	18 Dec 2001		Venezuela .....	14 Dec 2000	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	12 Dec 2000		Yugoslavia .....	12 Dec 2000	
Togo .....	12 Dec 2000				
Trinidad and Tobago ..	26 Sep 2001				
Tunisia .....	13 Dec 2000				
Turkey .....	13 Dec 2000				
Uganda .....	12 Dec 2000				

**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)**

**OBJECTIVES**

This Protocol aims at preventing and combating smuggling, promoting cooperation among States Parties and protecting the rights of smuggled migrants. As in the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 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 coordinated as possible to make collective international measures both efficient and effective.

**KEY PROVISIONS**

As is the case with the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, provisions of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 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.

**ENTRY INTO FORCE**

The Protocol is not yet in force. It shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, except that it shall not enter into force before the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000. For this purpose, any instrument deposited by

a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Protocol is 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. The Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. The Protocol is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party. In order to become a Party to the Protocol, a State or a regional economic integration organization must also be a Party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.

### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Protocol.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

States may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 20.2, according to which disputes among States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Protocol, which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration and, failing agreement on the organization of the arbitration six months after the date of the request for arbitration, to the International Court of Justice.

### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

A State Party may denounce the Protocol by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to the Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it.

Denunciation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, entails also the denunciation of the Protocol.

**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: 101. Parties: 8.  
**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		Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	
Algeria	6 Jun 2001		Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000		Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya	13 Nov 2001	
Armenia	15 Nov 2001		Liechtenstein	14 Mar 2001	
Australia	21 Dec 2001		Lithuania	25 Apr 2002	
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Luxembourg	12 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000		Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Mali	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		Malta	14 Dec 2000	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000		Mexico	13 Dec 2000	
Belgium	12 Dec 2000		Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Namibia	13 Dec 2000	
Botswana	10 Apr 2002		Nauru	12 Nov 2001	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000		Netherlands	12 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000		Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	27 Sep 2001
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Norway	13 Dec 2000	
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001		Panama	13 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		Peru	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002
Canada	14 Dec 2000		Philippines	14 Dec 2000	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000		Poland	4 Oct 2001	
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Portugal	12 Dec 2000	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001		Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000		Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000		Romania	14 Dec 2000	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000		Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000	
Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000		Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000		San Marino	14 Dec 2000	
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000		Senegal	13 Dec 2000	
European Community	12 Dec 2000		Seychelles	12 Dec 2000	
Finland	12 Dec 2000		Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	
France	12 Dec 2000		Slovakia	15 Nov 2001	
Gambia	14 Dec 2000		Slovenia	15 Nov 2001	
Georgia	13 Dec 2000		South Africa	14 Dec 2000	
Germany	12 Dec 2000		Spain	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002
Greece	13 Dec 2000		Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000		Swaziland	8 Jan 2001	
Haiti	13 Dec 2000		Sweden	12 Dec 2000	
Hungary	14 Dec 2000		Switzerland	2 Apr 2002	
Iceland	13 Dec 2000		Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
Indonesia	12 Dec 2000		Thailand	18 Dec 2001	
Ireland	13 Dec 2000		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	12 Dec 2000	
Italy	12 Dec 2000				
Jamaica	13 Feb 2002				

## Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

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<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>
Togo .....	12 Dec 2000		United States of Amer- ica .....	13 Dec 2000	
Trinidad and Tobago ..	26 Sep 2001		Uruguay .....	13 Dec 2000	
Tunisia .....	13 Dec 2000		Uzbekistan .....	28 Jun 2001	
Turkey .....	13 Dec 2000		Venezuela .....	14 Dec 2000	
Uganda .....	12 Dec 2000		Yugoslavia .....	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
Ukraine .....	15 Nov 2001				
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	14 Dec 2000				
United Republic of Tanzania .....	13 Dec 2000				

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**Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and  
Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and  
Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations  
Convention against Transnational Organized Crime  
(New York, 31 May 2001)**

**OBJECTIVES**

This Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000). Its purpose is to strengthen and unify international cooperation and to develop cohesive mechanisms to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition (firearms).

**KEY PROVISIONS**

Although this Protocol recognizes the rights of a State Party to take action in the interest of its national security consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, Parties to the Convention undertake to adopt and implement the strongest possible legislation to investigate and prosecute the offences stemming from the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms. Specific measures include the confiscation, seizure and destruction of firearms illicitly manufactured or trafficked; maintenance of records for at least ten years in order to identify and trace firearms; the issuance of licenses for the import and export of firearms; the marking of firearms permitting identification of the manufacturer of the firearm, and the country of and year of import. Parties undertake to cooperate extensively at the bilateral, regional and international levels in order to achieve the Protocol's objectives including providing training and technical assistance to other Parties. Finally, Parties undertake to exchange relevant case-specific information on matters such as authorized producers, dealers, importers, exporters and carriers of firearms as well as information on organized criminal groups known to take part in the illicit manufacture and trafficking of such items.

**ENTRY INTO FORCE**

The Protocol has not yet entered into force. It shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

**HOW TO BECOME A PARTY**

The Protocol is open for signature until 12 December 2002. All States may sign provided they have first signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. A regional economic integration organization may sign provided that at least one member State of such organization has already signed the Protocol. The Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession if at least one of its member States has done likewise.

***OPTIONAL/MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

A regional economic integration organization must declare in its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Protocol. Such organizations must also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

***RESERVATIONS***

The Protocol is silent on whether reservations can be made.

***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

A Party may denounce the Protocol by written notification to the depositary. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the depositary.

**Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**

*New York, 31 May 2001*

**NOT YET IN FORCE :** (see article 18).  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 29. Parties: 1.  
**TEXT :** Doc. A/55/383/Add.2.

*Note :* The Protocol was adopted by resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001 at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

In accordance with its article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2, 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 2 July 2001 to 12 December 2002, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<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>
Australia .....	21 Dec 2001		Madagascar .....	13 Nov 2001	
Austria .....	12 Nov 2001		Mali .....	11 Jul 2001	3 May 2002
Barbados .....	26 Sep 2001		Mexico .....	31 Dec 2001	
Brazil .....	11 Jul 2001		Nauru .....	12 Nov 2001	
Bulgaria .....	15 Feb 2002		Nigeria .....	13 Nov 2001	
Burkina Faso .....	17 Oct 2001		Norway .....	10 May 2002	
Canada .....	20 Mar 2002		Panama .....	5 Oct 2001	
Costa Rica .....	12 Nov 2001		Republic of Korea ...	4 Oct 2001	
Dominican Republic .	15 Nov 2001		Senegal .....	17 Jan 2002	
Ecuador .....	12 Oct 2001		Sierra Leone .....	27 Nov 2001	
European Community	16 Jan 2002		Slovenia .....	15 Nov 2001	
Finland .....	23 Jan 2002		Sweden .....	10 Jan 2002	
Iceland .....	15 Nov 2001		United Kingdom of		
Italy .....	14 Nov 2001		Great Britain and		
Jamaica .....	13 Nov 2001		Northern Ireland .	6 May 2002	
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya .....	13 Nov 2001				

## **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 10 December 1982)**

### **OBJECTIVES**

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea lays down a comprehensive regime of law and order for the world's oceans and seas, establishing rules governing all uses of the oceans and seas and their resources. It enshrines the notion that all problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be addressed as a whole.

The Convention was opened for signature on 10 December 1982 in Montego Bay, Jamaica. At the time of its adoption, the Convention embodied in one instrument traditional rules for the uses of the oceans and at the same time introduced new legal concepts and regimes and addressed new concerns. Today, it is the globally recognized regime dealing with all matters relating to the law of the sea.

### **KEY PROVISIONS**

The Convention represents an attempt to create a legal order for the seas and oceans, which will facilitate international cooperation, and will promote the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable utilization of their resources, the conservation of their living resources, and the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment. The Convention is in many respects a framework Convention in light of the fact that many of its provisions, being of a general nature, can only be further implemented through the adoption of relevant international rules and standards developed by or through the competent international organization or organizations. Key provisions of the Convention include:

- Coastal States exercise sovereignty over their territorial sea, which they have the right to establish up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles;
- Archipelagic States, made up of a group or groups of closely interrelated islands and interconnecting waters, have sovereignty over a sea area enclosed by straight lines drawn between the outermost points of the islands;
- Foreign ships can exercise the rights of "innocent passage" through the territorial sea and archipelagic waters, "transit passage" through straits used for international navigation and archipelagic sea lanes passage through archipelagic sea lanes. The exercise of such rights is subject to the duty to comply with the relevant international rules and standards and the laws and regulations of the coastal and archipelagic States, and of the States bordering the strait;
- Coastal States have sovereign rights in a 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) with respect to exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, living and non-living, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone; coastal States also exercise jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research and the protection and preservation of the marine environment;
- Land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States have the right to participate on an equitable basis in exploitation of an appropriate part of the surplus of the living resources of the EEZs of coastal States of the same region or sub-region;

land-locked States also have the right of access to and from the sea and enjoy freedom of transit through the territory of transit States;

- All States enjoy freedom of navigation and overflight in the EEZ, as well as freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines;
- Coastal States have sovereign rights over the continental shelf for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources; the shelf extends to a distance of at least 200 nautical miles; data on the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles must be submitted to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf;
- Coastal States share with the international community part of the revenue derived from exploiting non-living resources from any part of their shelf beyond 200 nautical miles;
- All States enjoy, *inter alia*, the traditional freedoms of navigation, overflight, scientific research and fishing on the high seas; they are obliged to adopt, or cooperate with other States in adopting measures to manage and conserve living resources;
- States bordering enclosed or semi-enclosed seas should coordinate the management, conservation, exploration and exploitation of living resources; the implementation of their rights and duties with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment and scientific research policies and activities;
- The seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (the Area) and its mineral resources are the common heritage of mankind; the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources are to be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, and under the control of the International Seabed Authority, which is also responsible for ensuring the protection of the marine environment from harmful effects which may arise from activities in the Area;
- States have an obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment and are required to take all measures necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any source; to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control do not spread to areas beyond their jurisdiction and do not cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment; and to protect and preserve rare and fragile ecosystems, as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other forms of marine life;
- States are responsible for the fulfillment of their international obligations concerning the protection and preservation of the marine environment and shall be liable in accordance with international law;
- All marine scientific research in the EEZ and on the continental shelf is subject to the consent of the coastal State, which must normally be granted if the research is conducted for peaceful purposes and in order to increase scientific knowledge of the marine environment for the benefit of mankind;
- States are bound to promote the development and transfer of marine technology "on fair and reasonable terms and conditions", with due regard for all legitimate interests;
- States Parties are obliged to settle disputes between them concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention by peaceful means;
- Under the compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions, disputes can be submitted to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established under the Convention, to the International Court of Justice, to an arbitral tribunal, or to a special arbitral tribunal. Conciliation is also available and, in certain circumstances,

submission to it would be compulsory. The Tribunal has exclusive jurisdiction over disputes relating to activities in the Area.

#### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Convention entered into force 16 November 1994, 12 months after the date of deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

#### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Convention is closed for signature. The Convention is open for ratification by States and the other entities referred to in article 305, paragraph 1 (c), (d) and (e), and to formal confirmation by international organizations, in accordance with Annex IX. The Convention is also open for accession by States and other entities referred to in article 305, and by international organizations, in accordance with Annex IX. Pursuant to Annex IX, an international organization may deposit its instrument of formal confirmation or accession only if a majority of its member States deposit or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

#### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

When signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention or at any time thereafter, a State may choose by means of a written declaration one or more of the listed means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.

A State, when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention may make declarations or statements, however phrased or named, with a view, *inter alia*, to the harmonization of its laws and regulations with the provisions of the Convention, provided that such declarations or statements do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to that State.

The instruments deposited by the international organization shall contain the undertakings and declarations required by articles 4 and 5 of Annex IX.

#### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to the Convention unless expressly permitted by other articles of this Convention.

#### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

Denunciation is effected by a written notification to the Secretary-General as depositary and takes effect one year after the date of receipt, unless the notification specifies a later date.

## UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Montego Bay, 10 December 1982

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 16 November 1994, in accordance with article 308 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 16 November 1994, No. 31363.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 157. Parties: 138.  
**TEXT :** United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1833, p. 3; depositary notifications C.N.236.1984.TREATIES-7 of 5 October 1984 (procès-verbal of rectification of the English and Spanish authentic texts); C.N.202.1985.TREATIES-17 of 23 August 1985 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original English text); C.N.17.1986.TREATIES-1 of 7 April 1986 C.N.166.1993.TREATIES-4 of 9 August 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish texts of the Final Act); and vol. 1904, p. 320 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original French text).

*Note :* The Convention was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and opened for signature, together with the Final Act of the Conference, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 3067 (XXVIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 16 November 1973. The Conference held eleven sessions, from 1973 to 1982, as follows:

- First session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 3 to 15 December 1973;
- Second session: Parque Central, Caracas, 20 June to 29 August 1974;
- Third session: United Nations Office at Geneva, 17 March to 9 May 1975;
- Fourth session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 15 March to 7 May 1976;
- Fifth session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 2 August to 17 September 1976;
- Sixth session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 23 May to 15 July 1977;
- Seventh session: United Nations Office at Geneva, 28 March to 19 May 1978;
- Resumed seventh session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 21 August to 15 September 1978;
- Eighth session: United Nations Office at Geneva, 19 March to 27 April 1979;
- Resumed eighth session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 19 July to 24 August 1979;
- Ninth session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 3 March to 4 April 1980;
- Resumed ninth session: United Nations Office at Geneva, 28 July to 29 August 1980;
- Tenth session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 9 March to 24 April 1981;
- Resumed tenth session: United Nations Office at Geneva, 3 to 28 August 1981;
- Eleventh session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 8 March to 30 April 1982;
- Resumed eleventh session: United Nations Headquarters, New York, 22 to 24 September 1982;
- Final Part of the eleventh session: Montego Bay, Jamaica, 6 to 10 December 1982.

The Conference also adopted a Final Act with, annexed thereto, nine resolutions and a statement of understanding. The text of the Final Act has been reproduced as document A/CONF.62/121 and Corr. 1 to 8.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan	18 Mar 1983		Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		12 Jan 1994 d
Algeria	10 Dec 1982	11 Jun 1996	Botswana	5 Dec 1984	2 May 1990
Angola	10 Dec 1982	5 Dec 1990	Brazil	10 Dec 1982	22 Dec 1988
Antigua and Barbuda	7 Feb 1983	2 Feb 1989	Brunei Darussalam	5 Dec 1984	5 Nov 1996
Argentina	5 Oct 1984	1 Dec 1995	Bulgaria	10 Dec 1982	15 May 1996
Australia	10 Dec 1982	5 Oct 1994	Burkina Faso	10 Dec 1982	
Austria	10 Dec 1982	14 Jul 1995	Burundi	10 Dec 1982	
Bahamas	10 Dec 1982	29 Jul 1983	Cambodia	1 Jul 1983	
Bahrain	10 Dec 1982	30 May 1985	Cameroon	10 Dec 1982	19 Nov 1985
Bangladesh	10 Dec 1982	27 Jul 2001	Canada	10 Dec 1982	
Barbados	10 Dec 1982	12 Oct 1993	Cape Verde	10 Dec 1982	10 Aug 1987
Belarus	10 Dec 1982		Central African Repub- lic	4 Dec 1984	
Belgium	5 Dec 1984	13 Nov 1998	Chad	10 Dec 1982	
Belize	10 Dec 1982	13 Aug 1983	Chile	10 Dec 1982	25 Aug 1997
Benin	30 Aug 1983	16 Oct 1997	China	10 Dec 1982	7 Jun 1996
Bhutan	10 Dec 1982				
Bolivia	27 Nov 1984	28 Apr 1995			

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Colombia	10 Dec 1982		Malawi	7 Dec 1984	
Comoros	6 Dec 1984	21 Jun 1994	Malaysia	10 Dec 1982	14 Oct 1996
Congo	10 Dec 1982		Maldives	10 Dec 1982	7 Sep 2000
Cook Islands	10 Dec 1982	15 Feb 1995	Mali	19 Oct 1983	16 Jul 1985
Costa Rica	10 Dec 1982	21 Sep 1992	Malta	10 Dec 1982	20 May 1993
Côte d'Ivoire	10 Dec 1982	26 Mar 1984	Marshall Islands		9 Aug 1991 a
Croatia		5 Apr 1995 d	Mauritania	10 Dec 1982	17 Jul 1996
Cuba	10 Dec 1982	15 Aug 1984	Mauritius	10 Dec 1982	4 Nov 1994
Cyprus	10 Dec 1982	12 Dec 1988	Mexico	10 Dec 1982	18 Mar 1983
Czech Republic	22 Feb 1993 d	21 Jun 1996	Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr 1991 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10 Dec 1982		Monaco	10 Dec 1982	20 Mar 1996
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22 Aug 1983	17 Feb 1989	Mongolia	10 Dec 1982	13 Aug 1996
Denmark	10 Dec 1982		Morocco	10 Dec 1982	
Djibouti	10 Dec 1982	8 Oct 1991	Mozambique	10 Dec 1982	13 Mar 1997
Dominica	28 Mar 1983	24 Oct 1991	Myanmar	10 Dec 1982	21 May 1996
Dominican Republic	10 Dec 1982		Namibia	10 Dec 1982	18 Apr 1983
Egypt	10 Dec 1982	26 Aug 1983	Nauru	10 Dec 1982	23 Jan 1996
El Salvador	5 Dec 1984		Nepal	10 Dec 1982	2 Nov 1998
Equatorial Guinea	30 Jan 1984	21 Jul 1997	Netherlands	10 Dec 1982	28 Jun 1996
Ethiopia	10 Dec 1982		New Zealand	10 Dec 1982	19 Jul 1996
European Community	7 Dec 1984	1 Apr 1998 c	Nicaragua	9 Dec 1984	3 May 2000
Fiji	10 Dec 1982	10 Dec 1982	Niger	10 Dec 1982	
Finland	10 Dec 1982	21 Jun 1996	Nigeria	10 Dec 1982	14 Aug 1986
France	10 Dec 1982	11 Apr 1996	Nine	5 Dec 1984	
Gabon	10 Dec 1982	11 Mar 1998	Norway	10 Dec 1982	24 Jun 1996
Gambia	10 Dec 1982	22 May 1984	Orman	1 Jul 1983	17 Aug 1989
Georgia		21 Mar 1996 a	Pakistan	10 Dec 1982	26 Feb 1997
Germany		14 Oct 1994 a	Palau		30 Sep 1996 a
Ghana	10 Dec 1982	7 Jun 1983	Panama	10 Dec 1982	1 Jul 1996
Greece	10 Dec 1982	21 Jul 1995	Papua New Guinea	10 Dec 1982	14 Jan 1997
Grenada	10 Dec 1982	25 Apr 1991	Paraguay	10 Dec 1982	26 Sep 1986
Guatemala	8 Jul 1983	11 Feb 1997	Philippines	10 Dec 1982	8 May 1984
Guinea	4 Oct 1984	6 Sep 1985	Poland	10 Dec 1982	13 Nov 1998
Guinea-Bissau	10 Dec 1982	25 Aug 1986	Portugal	10 Dec 1982	3 Nov 1997
Guyana	10 Dec 1982	16 Nov 1993	Qatar	27 Nov 1984	
Haiti	10 Dec 1982	31 Jul 1996	Republic of Korea	14 Mar 1983	29 Jan 1996
Honduras	10 Dec 1982	5 Oct 1993	Romania	10 Dec 1982	17 Dec 1996
Hungary	10 Dec 1982	5 Feb 2002	Russian Federation	10 Dec 1982	12 Mar 1997
Iceland	10 Dec 1982	21 Jun 1985	Rwanda	10 Dec 1982	
India	10 Dec 1982	29 Jun 1995	Saint Kitts and Nevis	7 Dec 1984	7 Jan 1993
Indonesia	10 Dec 1982	3 Feb 1986	Saint Lucia	10 Dec 1982	27 Mar 1985
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10 Dec 1982		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10 Dec 1982	1 Oct 1993
Iraq	10 Dec 1982	30 Jul 1985	Samoa	28 Sep 1984	14 Aug 1995
Ireland	10 Dec 1982	21 Jun 1996	Sao Tome and Principe	13 Jul 1983	3 Nov 1987
Italy	7 Dec 1984	13 Jan 1995	Saudi Arabia	7 Dec 1984	24 Apr 1996
Jamaica	10 Dec 1982	21 Mar 1983	Senegal	10 Dec 1982	25 Oct 1984
Japan	7 Feb 1983	20 Jun 1996	Seychelles	10 Dec 1982	16 Sep 1991
Jordan		27 Nov 1995 a	Sierra Leone	10 Dec 1982	12 Dec 1994
Kenya	10 Dec 1982	2 Mar 1989	Singapore	10 Dec 1982	17 Nov 1994
Kuwait	10 Dec 1982	2 May 1986	Slovakia	28 May 1993 d	8 May 1996
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10 Dec 1982	5 Jun 1998	Slovenia		16 Jun 1995 d
Lebanon	7 Dec 1984	5 Jan 1995	Solomon Islands	10 Dec 1982	23 Jun 1997
Lesotho	10 Dec 1982		Somalia	10 Dec 1982	24 Jul 1989
Liberia	10 Dec 1982		South Africa	5 Dec 1984	23 Dec 1997
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 Dec 1984		Spain	4 Dec 1984	15 Jan 1997
Liechtenstein	30 Nov 1984		Sri Lanka	10 Dec 1982	19 Jul 1994
Luxembourg	5 Dec 1984	5 Oct 2000	Sudan	10 Dec 1982	23 Jan 1985
Madagascar	25 Feb 1983	22 Aug 2001	Suriname	10 Dec 1982	9 Jul 1998
			Swaziland	18 Jan 1984	
			Sweden	10 Dec 1982	25 Jun 1996
			Switzerland	17 Oct 1984	

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Thailand .....	10 Dec 1982		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>b</sup>		25 Jul 1997 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....		19 Aug 1994 d	United Republic of Tanzania .....	10 Dec 1982	30 Sep 1985
Togo .....	10 Dec 1982	16 Apr 1985	Uruguay .....	10 Dec 1982	10 Dec 1992
Tonga .....		2 Aug 1995 a	Vanuatu .....	10 Dec 1982	10 Aug 1999
Trinidad and Tobago .	10 Dec 1982	25 Apr 1986	Viet Nam .....	10 Dec 1982	25 Jul 1994
Tunisia .....	10 Dec 1982	24 Apr 1985	Yemen .....	10 Dec 1982	21 Jul 1987
Tuvahu .....	10 Dec 1982		Yugoslavia .....		12 Mar 2001 d
Uganda .....	10 Dec 1982	9 Nov 1990	Zambia .....	10 Dec 1982	7 Mar 1983
Ukraine .....	10 Dec 1982	26 Jul 1999	Zimbabwe .....	10 Dec 1982	24 Feb 1993
United Arab Emirates.	10 Dec 1982				

## **Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (New York, 28 July 1994)**

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The Secretary-General convened in 1992 a series of informal consultations to address certain difficulties with the seabed mining provisions contained in Part XI of the Convention, which had been raised, primarily by the industrialized countries. This culminated in the adoption, on 28 July 1994, of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

The Agreement consists of 10 articles relating to the procedural aspects of participation by States and other defined entities, such as signature, entry into force and provisional application. Its article 2 deals with the relationship between the Agreement and Part XI of the Convention and it provides that the two shall be interpreted and applied together as a single instrument. In the event of an inconsistency between the Agreement and Part XI of the Convention, however, the provisions of the Agreement shall prevail.

The Agreement has an annex, divided into nine sections, dealing with the various issues that were identified as problem areas during the informal consultations. These include costs to States Parties and institutional arrangements, decision-making mechanisms for the Authority, the Review Conference, production policy and financial terms of contracts.

### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Agreement entered into force on 28 July 1996, 30 days after the date on which 40 States established their consent to be bound.

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Agreement is closed for signatures. The Agreement is open for ratification by States and other entities referred to in article 305, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (e) of the Convention, and to formal confirmation by international organizations, in accordance with Annex IX of the Convention. The Agreement is also open for accession by States and other entities referred to in article 305, and by international organizations, in accordance with Annex IX of the Convention. Pursuant to Annex IX, an international organization may deposit its instrument of formal confirmation or accession only if a majority of its member States deposit or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

No State or entity may establish its consent to be bound by the Agreement unless it has previously established or establishes at the same time its consent to be bound by the Convention. Any instrument of ratification, formal confirmation or accession to the Convention shall also represent consent to be bound by the Agreement, following its adoption.

**OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS**

Instruments of formal confirmation and accession deposited by international organizations shall contain the undertakings and declarations required by articles 4 and 5 of Annex IX of the Convention.

# Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

## 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

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** provisionally on 16 November 1994, in accordance with article 7 (1) and definitively on 28 July 1996, in accordance with article 6 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 16 November 1994, No. 31364.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 79. Parties: 104.  
**TEXT :** Doc. A/RES.48/263; and depositary notification C.N.I.1995.TREATIES-1 of 9 February 1995 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original French text).

*Note :* The Agreement was adopted by Resolution 48/263, on 28 July 1994, by the General Assembly of the United Nations during its resumed 48th session, held from 27 to 29 July 1994 in New York. In accordance with its article 3, the Agreement shall remain open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York by the States and entities referred to in article 305, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea for 12 months from the date of its adoption i.e. until 28 July 1995.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n), Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto</i>	<i>Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1) (b)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Definitive signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)</i>
Afghanistan .....		16 Nov 1994		
Albania .....		16 Nov 1994		
Algeria .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		11 Jun 1996 P
Andorra .....		16 Nov 1994		
Argentina .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		1 Dec 1995
Armenia .....		16 Nov 1994		
Australia .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		5 Oct 1994
Austria .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		14 Jul 1995
Bahamas .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Bahrain .....		16 Nov 1994		
Bangladesh .....		16 Nov 1994		27 Jul 2001 a
Barbados .....	15 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Belarus .....		16 Nov 1994		
Belgium .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		13 Nov 1998 P
Belize .....		16 Nov 1994		21 Oct 1994 s
Benin .....		16 Nov 1994		16 Oct 1997 P
Bhutan .....		16 Nov 1994		
Bolivia .....		16 Nov 1994		28 Apr 1995 P
Botswana .....		16 Nov 1994		
Brazil .....	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	
Brunei Darussalam ..		16 Nov 1994		5 Nov 1996 P
Bulgaria .....		15 May 1996	15 Nov 1994	15 May 1996 a
Burkina Faso .....	30 Nov 1994	30 Nov 1994		
Burundi .....		16 Nov 1994		
Cambodia .....		16 Nov 1994		
Cameroon .....	24 May 1995	24 May 1995	15 Nov 1994	
Canada .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		
Cape Verde .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		
Chile .....		16 Nov 1994		25 Aug 1997 a
China .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		7 Jun 1996 P
Congo .....		16 Nov 1994		
Cook Islands .....				15 Feb 1995 a
Costa Rica .....				20 Sep 2001 a
Côte d'Ivoire .....	25 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Croatia .....				5 Apr 1995 P
Cuba .....		16 Nov 1994		
Cyprus .....	1 Nov 1994	27 Jul 1995	15 Nov 1994	27 Jul 1995
Czech Republic .....	16 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		21 Jun 1996

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n), Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto</i>	<i>Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1) (b)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Definitive signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)</i>
Denmark	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	
Egypt	22 Mar 1995	16 Nov 1994		
Equatorial Guinea				21 Jul 1997 P
Eritrea		16 Nov 1994		
Estonia		16 Nov 1994		
Ethiopia		16 Nov 1994		
European Community	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		1 Apr 1998 c
Fiji	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995
Finland	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		21 Jun 1996
France	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		11 Apr 1996
Gabon	4 Apr 1995	16 Nov 1994		11 Mar 1998 P
Georgia				21 Mar 1996 P
Germany	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		14 Oct 1994
Ghana		16 Nov 1994		
Greece	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		21 Jul 1995
Grenada	14 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Guatemala				11 Feb 1997 P
Guinea	26 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Guyana		16 Nov 1994		
Haiti				31 Jul 1996 P
Honduras		16 Nov 1994		
Hungary		16 Nov 1994		5 Feb 2002 a
Iceland	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
India	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		29 Jun 1995
Indonesia	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		2 Jun 2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			1 Nov 1994	
Iraq		16 Nov 1994		
Ireland	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	21 Jun 1996
Italy	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994	29 Jul 1994	13 Jan 1995
Jamaica	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Japan	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		20 Jun 1996
Jordan			14 Nov 1994	27 Nov 1995 P
Kenya		16 Nov 1994		29 Jul 1994 s
Kuwait		16 Nov 1994		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	27 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		5 Jun 1998 P
Lebanon				5 Jan 1995 P
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 Nov 1994		
Liechtenstein		16 Nov 1994		
Luxembourg	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		5 Oct 2000
Madagascar		16 Nov 1994		22 Aug 2001 P
Malaysia	2 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		14 Oct 1996 P
Maldives	10 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		7 Sep 2000 P
Malta	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		26 Jun 1996
Marshall Islands		16 Nov 1994		
Mauritania	2 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		17 Jul 1996 P
Mauritius		16 Nov 1994		4 Nov 1994 P
Mexico			2 Nov 1994	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	10 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		6 Sep 1995
Monaco	30 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		20 Mar 1996 P
Mongolia	17 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		13 Aug 1996 P
Morocco	19 Oct 1994		19 Oct 1994	
Mozambique		16 Nov 1994		13 Mar 1997 a
Myanmar		16 Nov 1994		21 May 1996 a
Namibia	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Nauru				23 Jan 1996 P
Nepal		16 Nov 1994		2 Nov 1998 P
Netherlands	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jun 1996
New Zealand	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		19 Jul 1996
Nicaragua				3 May 2000 P

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n), Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto</i>	<i>Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1) (b)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Definitive signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)</i>
Nigeria .....	25 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Norway .....		16 Nov 1994		24 Jun 1996 a
Oman .....		16 Nov 1994		26 Feb 1997 a
Pakistan .....	10 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		26 Feb 1997 P
Palau .....				30 Sep 1996 P
Panama .....				1 Jul 1996 P
Papua New Guinea ..		16 Nov 1994		14 Jan 1997 P
Paraguay .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		10 Jul 1995
Philippines .....	15 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		23 Jul 1997
Poland .....	29 Jul 1994	23 Feb 1995		13 Nov 1998 P
Portugal .....	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	3 Nov 1997
Qatar .....		16 Nov 1994		
Republic of Korea ...	7 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		29 Jan 1996
Republic of Moldova..		16 Nov 1994		
Romania .....			4 Oct 1994	17 Dec 1996 a
Russian Federation ..		11 Jan 1995		12 Mar 1997 a
Samoa .....	7 Jul 1995	16 Nov 1994		14 Aug 1995 P
Saudi Arabia .....			9 Nov 1994	24 Apr 1996 P
Senegal .....	9 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		25 Jul 1995
Seychelles .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		15 Dec 1994
Sierra Leone .....		16 Nov 1994		12 Dec 1994 P
Singapore .....		16 Nov 1994		17 Nov 1994 P
Slovakia .....	14 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		8 May 1996
Slovenia .....	19 Jan 1995	16 Jun 1995	15 Nov 1994	16 Jun 1995
Solomon Islands ...		8 Feb 1995		23 Jun 1997 P
South Africa .....	3 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		23 Dec 1997
Spain .....	29 Jul 1994			15 Jan 1997
Sri Lanka .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Sudan .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		
Suriname .....		16 Nov 1994		9 Jul 1998 P
Swaziland .....	12 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		
Sweden .....	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	25 Jun 1996
Switzerland .....	26 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia .....		16 Nov 1994		19 Aug 1994 P
Togo .....	3 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Tonga .....				2 Aug 1995 P
Trinidad and Tobago ..	10 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Tunisia .....	15 May 1995	16 Nov 1994		
Uganda .....	9 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Ukraine .....	28 Feb 1995	16 Nov 1994		26 Jul 1999
United Arab Emirates ..		16 Nov 1994		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		25 Jul 1997
United Republic of Tanzania	7 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		25 Jun 1998
United States of America	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		
Uruguay .....	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	
Vanuatu .....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		10 Aug 1999 P
Viet Nam .....		16 Nov 1994		
Yugoslavia .....	12 May 1995			28 Jul 1995 p
Zambia .....	13 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Zimbabwe .....	28 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p

**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)**

**OBJECTIVES**

The United Nations 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 sets out principles for the conservation and management of those fish stocks and establishes that such management must be based on the precautionary approach and the best available scientific information. The Agreement elaborates on the fundamental principle, established in the Convention, that States should cooperate to ensure conservation and promote the objective of the optimum utilization of fisheries resources both within and beyond the exclusive economic zone. The Agreement was adopted on 4 August 1995.

**KEY PROVISIONS**

The Agreement provides a framework for cooperation in the conservation and management of fisheries resources. It promotes good order in the oceans through the effective management and conservation of high seas resources by establishing, among other things, detailed minimum international standards for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks; ensuring that measures taken for the conservation and management of those stocks in areas under national jurisdiction and in the adjacent high seas are compatible and coherent; ensuring that there are effective mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of those measures on the high seas; and recognizing the special requirements of developing States in relation to conservation and management as well as the development and participation in fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.

**ENTRY INTO FORCE**

The Agreement entered into force 11 December 2001, 30 days after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification.

**HOW TO BECOME A PARTY**

The Agreement is closed for signature. It is open for ratification and accession by States and other entities referred to in article 305, paragraph 1 (c), (d) and (e), of the Convention, and international organizations pursuant to Annex IX, article 1, of the Convention, subject to article 47 of the Agreement. In cases where an international organization has competence over all the matters governed by the Agreement, its member States shall not become States

Parties, except in respect of their territories for which the international organization has no responsibility.

***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

A State or entity, when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Agreement, may make declarations or statements, however phrased or named, with a view, *inter alia*, to the harmonization of its laws and regulations with the provisions of the Agreement, provided that such declarations or statements do no purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Agreement in their application to that State or entity.

In cases where an international organization referred to in Annex IX, article 1 of the Convention has competence over all matters governed by the Agreement, it shall make a declaration at the time of signing or accession concerning such competence and related matters. .

***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations or exceptions may be made to the Agreement.

***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

Denunciation is effected by a written notification to the Secretary-General and takes effect one year after the date of receipt, unless the notification specifies a later date.

**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*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 11 December 2001, in accordance with article 40 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 11 December 2001, No. 37924.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 59. Parties: 31.  
**TEXT :** Doc. A/CONF.164/37; and depositary notification C.N.99.1996.TREATIES-4 of 7 April 1996  
 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Arabic text).

*Note:* The above Agreement was adopted on 4 August 1995 at New York, by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. In accordance with its article 37, the Agreement will be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters, from 4 December 1995 until and including 4 December 1996 by all States and the other entities referred to in article 305 (1) (a), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Argentina .....	4 Dec 1995		Mauritania .....	21 Dec 1995	
Australia .....	4 Dec 1995	23 Dec 1999	Mauritius .....		25 Mar 1997 a
Austria .....	27 Jun 1996		Micronesia (Federated States of) .....	4 Dec 1995	23 May 1997
Bahamas .....		16 Jan 1997 a	Monaco .....		9 Jun 1999 a
Bangladesh .....	4 Dec 1995		Morocco .....	4 Dec 1995	
Barbados .....		22 Sep 2000 a	Namibia .....	19 Apr 1996	8 Apr 1998
Belgium .....	3 Oct 1996		Nauru .....		10 Jan 1997 a
Belize .....	4 Dec 1995		Netherlands .....	28 Jun 1996	
Brazil .....	4 Dec 1995	8 Mar 2000	New Zealand .....	4 Dec 1995	18 Apr 2001
Burkina Faso .....	15 Oct 1996		Nine .....	4 Dec 1995	
Canada .....	4 Dec 1995	3 Aug 1999	Norway .....	4 Dec 1995	30 Dec 1996
China .....	6 Nov 1996		Pakistan .....	15 Feb 1996	
Cook Islands .....		1 Apr 1999 a	Papua New Guinea .....	4 Dec 1995	4 Jun 1999
Costa Rica .....		18 Jun 2001 a	Philippines .....	30 Aug 1996	
Côte d'Ivoire .....	24 Jan 1996		Portugal .....	27 Jun 1996	
Denmark .....	27 Jun 1996		Republic of Korea .....	26 Nov 1996	
Egypt .....	5 Dec 1995		Russian Federation .....	4 Dec 1995	4 Aug 1997
European Community .....	27 Jun 1996		Saint Lucia .....	12 Dec 1995	9 Aug 1996
Fiji .....	4 Dec 1995	12 Dec 1996	Samoa .....	4 Dec 1995	25 Oct 1996
Finland .....	27 Jun 1996		Senegal .....	4 Dec 1995	30 Jan 1997
France .....	4 Dec 1996		Seychelles .....	4 Dec 1996	20 Mar 1998
Gabon .....	7 Oct 1996		Solomon Islands .....		13 Feb 1997 a
Germany .....	28 Aug 1996		Spain .....	3 Dec 1996	
Greece .....	27 Jun 1996		Sri Lanka .....	9 Oct 1996	24 Oct 1996
Guinea-Bissau .....	4 Dec 1995		Sweden .....	27 Jun 1996	
Iceland .....	4 Dec 1995	14 Feb 1997	Tonga .....	4 Dec 1995	31 Jul 1996
Indonesia .....	4 Dec 1995		Uganda .....	10 Oct 1996	
Iran (Islamic Republic of) .....		17 Apr 1998 a	Ukraine .....	4 Dec 1995	
Ireland .....	27 Jun 1996		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	4 Dec 1995	10 Dec 2001
Israel .....	4 Dec 1995		United States of Amer- ica .....	4 Dec 1995	21 Aug 1996
Italy .....	27 Jun 1996		Uruguay .....	16 Jan 1996	10 Sep 1999
Jamaica .....	4 Dec 1995		Vanuatu .....	23 Jul 1996	
Japan .....	19 Nov 1996				
Luxembourg .....	27 Jun 1996				
Maldives .....	8 Oct 1996	30 Dec 1998			
Malta .....		11 Nov 2001 a			
Marshall Islands .....	4 Dec 1995				

## **Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*(Montreal, 16 September 1987)*

*(As amended in London 1990, Copenhagen 1992,  
Montreal 1997, Beijing 1999)*

### **OBJECTIVES**

The potential effects on humans and the environment of depletion of the ozone layer have led Governments to reinforce the framework laid out in the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985). The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol), and the London (1990), Copenhagen (1992), Montreal (1997) and Beijing (1999) amendments to the Protocol, oblige Parties to protect the ozone layer by taking measures to control equitably total global emissions of substances that deplete the ozone layer with the ultimate objective of eliminating these substances.

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer contains clauses to cover the special circumstances of groups of countries, especially developing countries with low consumption rates. The Protocol is constructively flexible, however, in that it can be adjusted as the scientific evidence strengthens, without having to be completely renegotiated. It sets the elimination of ozone-depleting substances as its final objective. Parties recognized that the Protocol was only a beginning and that as new scientific evidence became available, tighter and stringent controls would be adopted.

### **KEY PROVISIONS**

The Parties must adopt appropriate legislation and policies to reduce activities likely to have an adverse effect on the ozone layer. The Montreal Protocol provides for phase-out schedules of the various categories of controlled ozone depleting substances (ODS) and requires all Parties to ban exports and imports of controlled substances from and to non-Parties.

Developing countries benefit from the ten-year grace period with most substances scheduled for phase-out by 2010 (2015 for methyl chloroform and methyl bromide, and 2040 for hydrochlorofluorocarbons). Several developing countries, however, will complete their phase out much before the stipulated date. Recognition of the special circumstances of developing countries in the Montreal Protocol demonstrates the commitment by the industrialized countries to meet developing countries' incremental costs of compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Protocol entered into force on 1 January 1989 in accordance with its provisions when 29 countries and the European Community representing approximately 82 per cent of world consumption had ratified it.

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Protocol is closed for signature. It remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by any state or regional economic integration organization wishing to become a Party.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to the Protocol.

### ***OPTIONAL/MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

None.

### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

Any Party that withdraws from the Convention is automatically considered to have withdrawn from the Montreal Protocol. Any Party may withdraw from the Protocol in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Protocol by notifying the depositary in writing. Such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year after the date of its receipt by the Depositary or one year from the date specified in the Parties' instrument of withdrawal, whichever is later.

### ***SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS***

The Amendments to the Protocol added additional chemicals to the list of controlled substances and converted transitional substances into controlled substances with reporting requirements as well as banned the import and export of additional substances. The phase out dates for many ODS, on the list of controlled substances were introduced, and licensing requirements were strengthened. A requirement on Parties to introduce licensing systems for imports and exports of all categories of ODS, including new, used, recycled and reclaimed substances, was introduced in the 1997 Montreal Amendment. The aim of the licensing system is to help tackle the growing illegal trade in ODS, stemming from some users' attempts to avoid the cost of replacing machinery requiring banned categories of chemicals. Provisions relating to technology transfer were integrated, as well as a financial mechanism, which included the establishment of a Multilateral Fund. The purpose of the Fund is to assist eligible Parties to comply with the control measures.

#### **Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (London Amendment)**

Entered into force on 10 August 1992.

**Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

**(Copenhagen Amendment)**

Entered into force on 14 June 1994.

**Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

**(Montreal Amendment)**

Entered into force on 10 November 1999.

**Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

**(The Beijing Amendment)**

Entered into force on 25 February 2002.

## Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Montreal, 16 September 1987

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 1 January 1989, in accordance with article 16 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 1 January 1989, No. 26369.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 46. Parties: 183.  
**TEXT :** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1522, p. 3; and depositary notifications C.N.285.1988.TREATIES-15 of 20 January 1989 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original Spanish text); C.N.181.1989.TREATIES-9 of 28 August 1989 (modification of Annex A); C.N.225.1990.TREATIES-7 of 7 September 1990 (adoption of adjustments); C.N.246.1990.TREATIES-9 of 14 November 1990 (amendment); C.N.133.1991.TREATIES-3/2 of 27 August 1991 (rectification of the Spanish text of the adjustments and amendment); C.N.227.1991.TREATIES-7 of 27 November 1991 (adoption of Annex D.); C.N.428.1992.TREATIES-12 of 22 March 1993 (adoption of adjustments and amendment of 1993); C.N.200.1993.TREATIES-2 of 17 September 1992 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original English text of the 1992 amendment); C.N.484.1995.TREATIES-5 of 5 February 1996 (adoption of adjustments); C.N.468.1997.TREATIES-4/1 of 5 December 1997 (adoption of adjustments); and C.N.1230.1999.TREATIES-7 of 28 January 2000 (adoption of adjustments).

*Note :* The Protocol was adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, held in Montreal from 14 to 16 September 1987. Open for signature in Montreal on 16 September 1987, in Ottawa from 17 September 1987 to 16 January 1988 and at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 17 January 1988 to 15 September 1988, in accordance with article 15.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Albania .....		8 Oct 1999 a	Colombia .....		6 Dec 1993 a
Algeria .....		20 Oct 1992 a	Comoros .....		31 Oct 1994 a
Angola .....		17 May 2000 a	Congo .....	15 Sep 1988	16 Nov 1994
Antigua and Barbuda .....		3 Dec 1992 a	Costa Rica .....		30 Jul 1991 a
Argentina .....	29 Jun 1988	18 Sep 1990	Côte d'Ivoire .....		5 Apr 1993 a
Armenia .....		1 Oct 1999 a	Croatia .....		21 Sep 1992 d
Australia .....	8 Jun 1988	19 May 1989	Cuba .....		14 Jul 1992 a
Austria .....	29 Aug 1988	3 May 1989	Cyprus .....		28 May 1992 a
Azerbaijan .....		12 Jun 1996 a	Czech Republic .....		30 Sep 1993 d
Bahamas .....		4 May 1993 a	Democratic People's Republic of Korea .....		24 Jan 1995 a
Bahrain .....		27 Apr 1990 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo .....		30 Nov 1994 a
Bangladesh .....		2 Aug 1990 a	Denmark .....	16 Sep 1987	16 Dec 1988
Barbados .....		16 Oct 1992 a	Djibouti .....		30 Jul 1999 a
Belarus .....	22 Jan 1988	31 Oct 1988 A	Dominica .....		31 Mar 1993 a
Belgium .....	16 Sep 1987	30 Dec 1988	Dominican Republic .....		18 May 1993 a
Belize .....		9 Jan 1998 a	Ecuador .....		30 Apr 1990 a
Benin .....		1 Jul 1993 a	Egypt .....	16 Sep 1987	2 Aug 1988
Bolivia .....		3 Oct 1994 a	El Salvador .....		2 Oct 1992 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....		1 Sep 1993 d	Estonia .....		17 Oct 1996 a
Botswana .....		4 Dec 1991 a	Ethiopia .....		11 Oct 1994 a
Brazil .....		19 Mar 1990 a	European Community .....	16 Sep 1987	16 Dec 1988 AA
Brunei Darussalam .....		27 May 1993 a	Fiji .....		23 Oct 1989 a
Bulgaria .....		20 Nov 1990 a	Finland .....	16 Sep 1987	23 Dec 1988 A
Burkina Faso .....	14 Sep 1988	20 Jul 1989	France .....	16 Sep 1987	28 Dec 1988 AA
Burundi .....		6 Jan 1997 a	Gabon .....		9 Feb 1994 a
Cambodia .....		27 Jun 2001 a	Gambia .....		25 Jul 1990 a
Cameroon .....		30 Aug 1989 a	Georgia .....		21 Mar 1996 a
Canada .....	16 Sep 1987	30 Jun 1988	Germany .....	16 Sep 1987	16 Dec 1988
Cape Verde .....		31 Jul 2001 a	Ghana .....	16 Sep 1987	24 Jul 1989
Central African Republic .....		29 Mar 1993 a	Greece .....	29 Oct 1987	29 Dec 1988
Chad .....		7 Jun 1994	Grenada .....		31 Mar 1993 a
Chile .....	14 Jun 1988	26 Mar 1990	Guatemala .....		7 Nov 1989 a
China .....		14 Jun 1991 a	Guinea .....		25 Jun 1992 a

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Guyana		12 Aug 1993 a	Peru		31 Mar 1993 a
Haiti		29 Mar 2000 a	Philippines	14 Sep 1988	17 Jul 1991
Honduras		14 Oct 1993 a	Poland		13 Jul 1990 a
Hungary		20 Apr 1989 a	Portugal	16 Sep 1987	17 Oct 1988
Iceland		29 Aug 1989 a	Qatar		22 Jan 1996 a
India		19 Jun 1992 a	Republic of Korea		27 Feb 1992 a
Indonesia	21 Jul 1988	26 Jun 1992	Republic of Moldova		24 Oct 1996 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		3 Oct 1990 a	Romania		27 Jan 1993 a
Ireland	15 Sep 1988	16 Dec 1988	Russian Federation	29 Dec 1987	10 Nov 1988 A
Israel	14 Jan 1988	30 Jun 1992	Rwanda		11 Oct 2001 a
Italy	16 Sep 1987	16 Dec 1988	Saint Kitts and Nevis		10 Aug 1992 a
Jamaica		31 Mar 1993 a	Saint Lucia		28 Jul 1993 a
Japan	16 Sep 1987	30 Sep 1988 A	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2 Dec 1996 a
Jordan		31 May 1989 a	Samoa		21 Dec 1992 a
Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a	Sao Tome and Principe		19 Nov 2001 a
Kenya	16 Sep 1987	9 Nov 1988	Saudi Arabia		1 Mar 1993 a
Kiribati		7 Jan 1993 a	Senegal	16 Sep 1987	6 May 1993
Kuwait		23 Nov 1992 a	Seychelles		6 Jan 1993 a
Kyrgyzstan		31 May 2000 a	Sierra Leone		29 Aug 2001 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		21 Aug 1998 a	Singapore		5 Jan 1989 a
Latvia		28 Apr 1995 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Lebanon		31 Mar 1993 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Lesotho		25 Mar 1994 a	Solomon Islands		17 Jun 1993 a
Liberia		15 Jan 1996 a	Somalia		1 Aug 2001 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		11 Jul 1990 a	South Africa	21 Jul 1988	15 Jan 1990 a
Liechtenstein		8 Feb 1989 a	Spain		16 Dec 1988
Lithuania		18 Jan 1995 a	Sri Lanka		15 Dec 1989 a
Luxembourg	29 Jan 1988	17 Oct 1988	Sudan		29 Jan 1993 a
Madagascar		7 Nov 1996 a	Suriname		14 Oct 1997 a
Malawi		9 Jan 1991 a	Swaziland		10 Nov 1992 a
Malaysia		29 Aug 1989 a	Sweden	16 Sep 1987	29 Jun 1988
Maldives	12 Jul 1988	16 May 1989	Switzerland	16 Sep 1987	28 Dec 1988
Mali		28 Oct 1994 a	Syrian Arab Republic		12 Dec 1989 a
Malta	15 Sep 1988	29 Dec 1988	Tajikistan		7 Jan 1998 a
Marshall Islands		11 Mar 1993 a	Thailand	15 Sep 1988	7 Jul 1989
Mauritania		26 May 1994 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		10 Mar 1994 d
Mauritius		18 Aug 1992 a	Togo	16 Sep 1987	25 Feb 1991
Mexico	16 Sep 1987	31 Mar 1988 A	Tonga		29 Jul 1998 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)		6 Sep 1995 a	Trinidad and Tobago		28 Aug 1989 a
Monaco		12 Mar 1993 a	Tunisia		25 Sep 1989 a
Mongolia		7 Mar 1996 a	Turkey		20 Sep 1991 a
Morocco	7 Jan 1988	28 Dec 1995	Turkmenistan		18 Nov 1993 a
Mozambique		9 Sep 1994 a	Tuvalu		15 Jul 1993 a
Myanmar		24 Nov 1993 a	Uganda	15 Sep 1988	15 Sep 1988
Namibia		20 Sep 1993 a	Ukraine	18 Feb 1988	20 Sep 1988 A
Nauru		12 Nov 2001 a	United Arab Emirates		22 Dec 1989 a
Nepal		6 Jul 1994 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Sep 1987	16 Dec 1988
Netherlands	16 Sep 1987	16 Dec 1988 A	United Republic of Tanzania		16 Apr 1993 a
New Zealand	16 Sep 1987	21 Jul 1988	United States of America	16 Sep 1987	21 Apr 1988
Nicaragua		5 Mar 1993 a	Uruguay		8 Jan 1991 a
Niger		9 Oct 1992 a	Uzbekistan		18 May 1993 a
Nigeria		31 Oct 1988 a	Vanuatu		21 Nov 1994 a
Norway	16 Sep 1987	24 Jun 1988	Venezuela	16 Sep 1987	6 Feb 1989
Oman		30 Jun 1999 a	Viet Nam		26 Jan 1994 a
Pakistan		18 Dec 1992 a	Yemen		21 Feb 1996 a
Palau		29 May 2001 a	Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Panama	16 Sep 1987	3 Mar 1989			
Papua New Guinea		27 Oct 1992 a			
Paraguay		3 Dec 1992 a			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Zambia.....		24 Jan 1990 a
Zimbabwe.....		3 Nov 1992 a

Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

London, 29 June 1990

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 10 August 1992, in accordance with article 2 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 10 August 1992, No. 26369.  
**STATUS :** Parties: 163.  
**TEXT :** Annex II of the Report of the Second Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.2/3); and depositary notification C.N.133.1991.TREATIES-3/2 of 27 August 1991 (rectification of the Spanish authentic text of the adjustments and amendment).

*Note :* The amendment was adopted by Decision II/2 of 29 June 1990 at the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which was held at the Headquarters of the International Maritime Organization, in London, from 27 to 29 June 1990.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Algeria	20 Oct 1992 a	Fiji	9 Dec 1994 a
Antigua and Barbuda	23 Feb 1993 a	Finland	20 Dec 1991 A
Argentina	4 Dec 1992	France	12 Feb 1992 AA
Australia	11 Aug 1992 A	Gabon	4 Dec 2000 a
Austria	11 Dec 1992	Gambia	13 Mar 1995
Azerbaijan	12 Jun 1996 a	Georgia	12 Jul 2000 a
Bahamas	4 May 1993 a	Germany	27 Dec 1991
Bahrain	23 Dec 1992 A	Ghana	24 Jul 1992
Bangladesh	18 Mar 1994	Greece	11 May 1993
Barbados	20 Jul 1994 A	Grenada	7 Dec 1993 a
Belarus	10 Jun 1996	Guatemala	21 Jan 2002 a
Belgium	5 Oct 1993	Guinea	25 Jun 1992 a
Belize	9 Jan 1998 a	Guyana	23 Jul 1999 A
Benin	21 Jun 2000	Haiti	29 Mar 2000 a
Bolivia	3 Oct 1994 a	Honduras	24 Jan 2002
Botswana	13 May 1997 a	Hungary	9 Nov 1993 AA
Brazil	1 Oct 1992 A	Iceland	16 Jun 1993
Bulgaria	28 Apr 1999	India	19 Jun 1992 a
Burkina Faso	10 Jun 1994	Indonesia	26 Jun 1992
Burundi	18 Oct 2001 A	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Aug 1997 A
Cameroon	8 Jun 1992 A	Ireland	20 Dec 1991 A
Canada	5 Jul 1990 A	Israel	30 Jun 1992
Cape Verde	31 Jul 2001 a	Italy	21 Feb 1992 AA
Chad	30 May 2001	Jamaica	31 Mar 1993 a
Chile	9 Apr 1992 A	Japan	4 Sep 1991 A
China	14 Jun 1991 a	Jordan	12 Nov 1993
Colombia	6 Dec 1993 a	Kazakhstan	26 Jul 2001 a
Comoros	31 Oct 1994 a	Kenya	27 Sep 1994
Congo	16 Nov 1994	Kuwait	22 Jul 1994 a
Costa Rica	11 Nov 1998	Latvia	2 Nov 1998 a
Côte d'Ivoire	18 May 1994	Lebanon	31 Mar 1993 a
Croatia	15 Oct 1993	Liberia	15 Jan 1996 a
Cuba	19 Oct 1998	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12 Jul 2001
Cyprus	11 Oct 1994 A	Liechtenstein	24 Mar 1994
Czech Republic	18 Dec 1996 a	Lithuania	3 Feb 1998
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 Jun 1999 a	Luxembourg	20 May 1992
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30 Nov 1994 a	Madagascar	16 Jan 2002 a
Denmark	20 Dec 1991 A	Malawi	8 Feb 1994 A
Djibouti	30 Jul 1999 a	Malaysia	16 Jun 1993 a
Dominica	31 Mar 1993 a	Maldives	31 Jul 1991
Dominican Republic	24 Dec 2001 a	Mali	28 Oct 1994 a
Ecuador	23 Feb 1993	Malta	4 Feb 1994 A
Egypt	13 Jan 1993	Marshall Islands	11 Mar 1993 a
El Salvador	8 Dec 2000 a	Mauritius	20 Oct 1992 a
Estonia	12 Apr 1999	Mexico	11 Oct 1991 A
European Community	20 Dec 1991 AA	Micronesia (Federated States of)	27 Nov 2001 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Monaco	12 Mar 1993 a	Slovakia	15 Apr 1994 AA
Mongolia	7 Mar 1996 a	Slovenia	8 Dec 1992 A
Morocco	28 Dec 1995 a	Solomon Islands	17 Aug 1999 a
Mozambique	9 Sep 1994 a	Somalia	1 Aug 2001 a
Myanmar	24 Nov 1993 a	South Africa	12 May 1992 A
Namibia	6 Nov 1997	Spain	19 May 1992 A
Nepal	6 Jul 1994 a	Sri Lanka	16 Jun 1993 a
Netherlands	20 Dec 1991 A	Sudan	2 Jan 2002 a
New Zealand	1 Oct 1990 A	Sweden	2 Aug 1991
Nicaragua	13 Dec 1999	Switzerland	16 Sep 1992
Niger	11 Jan 1996 a	Syrian Arab Republic	30 Nov 1999 a
Nigeria	27 Sep 2001	Tajikistan	7 Jan 1998 a
Norway	18 Nov 1991	Thailand	25 Jun 1992
Oman	5 Aug 1999 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	9 Nov 1998
Pakistan	18 Dec 1992 a	Togo	6 Jul 1998 A
Palau	29 May 2001 a	Trinidad and Tobago	10 Jun 1999
Panama	10 Feb 1994	Tunisia	15 Jul 1993 a
Papua New Guinea	4 May 1993 a	Turkey	13 Apr 1995
Paraguay	3 Dec 1992 a	Turkmenistan	15 Mar 1994 a
Peru	31 Mar 1993 a	Tuvalu	31 Aug 2000 A
Philippines	9 Aug 1993	Uganda	20 Jan 1994
Poland	2 Oct 1996 a	Ukraine	6 Feb 1997
Portugal	24 Nov 1992	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>1,5</sup>	20 Dec 1991
Qatar	22 Jan 1996 a	United Republic of Tanzania	16 Apr 1993 a
Republic of Korea	10 Dec 1992 a	United States of America	18 Dec 1991
Republic of Moldova	25 Jun 2001 a	Uruguay	16 Nov 1993 a
Romania	27 Jan 1993 a	Uzbekistan	10 Jun 1998 a
Russian Federation	13 Jan 1992 A	Vanuatu	21 Nov 1994 A
Saint Kitts and Nevis	8 Jul 1998	Venezuela	29 Jul 1993
Saint Lucia	24 Aug 1999 a	Viet Nam	26 Jan 1994 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2 Dec 1996 a	Yemen	23 Apr 2001 a
Samoa	4 Oct 2001 A	Zambia	15 Apr 1994
Sao Tome and Principe	19 Nov 2001 a	Zimbabwe	3 Jun 1994
Saudi Arabia	1 Mar 1993 a		
Senegal	6 May 1993		
Seychelles	6 Jan 1993 a		
Sierra Leone	29 Aug 2001 a		
Singapore	2 Mar 1993 a		

## Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

### Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Copenhagen, 25 November 1992

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 14 June 1994, in accordance with article 3 (1) of the amendment.  
**REGISTRATION :** 14 June 1994, No. 26369.  
**STATUS :** Parties: 141.  
**TEXT :** Annex III of the Report of the Fourth Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.4/15); depositary notifications C.N.200.1993.TREATIES-2 of 17 September 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification of the English authentic text of the amendment); C.N.96.1994.TREATIES-3 of 16 August 1994 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts); and C.N.279.1994.TREATIES-8 of 14 December 1994 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts).

*Note :* The amendment was adopted by Decision IV/4 (amendment) at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which was held in Copenhagen from 23 to 25 November 1992.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Algeria	31 May 2000	Georgia	12 Jul 2000 a
Antigua and Barbuda	19 Jul 1993 a	Germany	28 Dec 1993
Argentina	20 Apr 1995 a	Ghana	9 Apr 2001
Australia	30 Jun 1994 A	Greece	30 Jan 1995
Austria	19 Sep 1996 A	Grenada	20 May 1999 a
Azerbaijan	12 Jun 1996 a	Guatemala	21 Jan 2002 a
Bahamas	4 May 1993 a	Guyana	23 Jul 1999 A
Bahrain	13 Mar 2001	Haiti	29 Mar 2000 a
Bangladesh	27 Nov 2000 A	Honduras	24 Jan 2002
Barbados	20 Jul 1994 A	Hungary	17 May 1994 a
Belgium	7 Aug 1997	Iceland	15 Mar 1994
Belize	9 Jan 1998 a	Indonesia	10 Dec 1998 a
Benin	21 Jun 2000	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Aug 1997 A
Bolivia	3 Oct 1994 a	Ireland	16 Apr 1996 A
Botswana	13 May 1997 a	Israel	5 Apr 1995
Brazil	25 Jun 1997	Italy	4 Jan 1995
Bulgaria	28 Apr 1999	Jamaica	6 Nov 1997
Burkina Faso	12 Dec 1995	Japan	20 Dec 1994 A
Burundi	18 Oct 2001 A	Jordan	30 Jun 1995
Cameroon	25 Jun 1996 A	Kenya	27 Sep 1994
Canada	16 Mar 1994	Kuwait	22 Jul 1994 a
Cape Verde	31 Jul 2001 a	Latvia	2 Nov 1998 a
Chad	30 May 2001	Lebanon	31 Jul 2000 a
Chile	14 Jan 1994	Liberia	15 Jan 1996 a
Colombia	5 Aug 1997 A	Liechtenstein	22 Nov 1996 a
Congo	19 Oct 2001 a	Lithuania	3 Feb 1998
Costa Rica	11 Nov 1998	Luxembourg	9 May 1994
Croatia	11 Feb 1997	Madagascar	16 Jan 2002 a
Cuba	19 Oct 1998 AA	Malawi	28 Feb 1994 A
Czech Republic	18 Dec 1996 a	Malaysia	5 Aug 1993 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 Jun 1999 a	Maldives	27 Sep 2001
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30 Nov 1994 a	Marshall Islands	24 May 1993 a
Denmark	21 Dec 1993 A	Mauritius	30 Nov 1993
Djibouti	30 Jul 1999 a	Mexico	16 Sep 1994 A
Dominican Republic	24 Dec 2001 a	Micronesia (Federated States of)	27 Nov 2001 a
Ecuador	24 Nov 1993 A	Monaco	15 Jun 1999 A
Egypt	28 Jun 1994	Mongolia	7 Mar 1996 a
El Salvador	8 Dec 2000 a	Morocco	28 Dec 1995 a
Estonia	12 Apr 1999	Mozambique	9 Sep 1994 a
European Community	20 Nov 1995 AA	Netherlands	25 Apr 1994 A
Fiji	17 May 2000 a	New Zealand	4 Jun 1993
Finland	16 Nov 1993 A	Nicaragua	13 Dec 1999
France	3 Jan 1996 AA	Niger	8 Oct 1999
Gabon	4 Dec 2000 a	Nigeria	27 Sep 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Norway .....	3 Sep 1993	Spain .....	5 Jun 1995 A
Oman .....	5 Aug 1999 a	Sri Lanka .....	7 Jul 1997 a
Pakistan .....	17 Feb 1995	Sudan .....	2 Jan 2002 a
Palau .....	29 May 2001 a	Sweden .....	9 Aug 1993
Panama .....	4 Oct 1996 a	Switzerland .....	16 Sep 1996
Paraguay .....	27 Apr 2001	Syrian Arab Republic .....	30 Nov 1999 a
Peru .....	7 Jun 1999 a	Thailand .....	1 Dec 1995
Philippines .....	15 Jun 2001	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	9 Nov 1998
Poland .....	2 Oct 1996 a	Togo .....	6 Jul 1998 A
Portugal .....	24 Feb 1998	Trinidad and Tobago .....	10 Jun 1999
Qatar .....	22 Jan 1996 a	Tunisia .....	2 Feb 1995 a
Republic of Korea .....	2 Dec 1994 A	Turkey .....	10 Nov 1995
Republic of Moldova .....	25 Jun 2001 a	Tuvalu .....	31 Aug 2000 A
Romania .....	28 Nov 2000 A	Uganda .....	22 Nov 1999 a
Saint Kitts and Nevis .....	19 May 1994 a	Ukraine .....	4 Apr 2002
Saint Lucia .....	24 Aug 1999 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	4 Jan 1995
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .....	2 Dec 1996 a	United States of America .....	2 Mar 1994
Samoa .....	4 Oct 2001 A	Uruguay .....	3 Jul 1997 a
Sao Tome and Principe .....	19 Nov 2001 a	Uzbekistan .....	10 Jun 1998 a
Saudi Arabia .....	1 Mar 1993 a	Vanuatu .....	21 Nov 1994 A
Senegal .....	12 Aug 1999 a	Venezuela .....	10 Dec 1997
Seychelles .....	27 May 1993	Viet Nam .....	26 Jan 1994 a
Sierra Leone .....	29 Aug 2001 a	Yemen .....	23 Apr 2001 a
Singapore .....	22 Sep 2000 a	Zimbabwe .....	3 Jun 1994
Slovakia .....	8 Jan 1998 a		
Slovenia .....	13 Nov 1998 A		
Solomon Islands .....	17 Aug 1999 a		
Somalia .....	1 Aug 2001 a		
South Africa .....	13 Mar 2001 a		

## Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

### Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties

Montreal, 17 September 1997

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 10 November 1999, in accordance with article 3 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 10 November 1999, No. 26369.  
**STATUS :** Parties: 79.  
**TEXT :** UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Annex IV of the Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties; C.N.783.TREATIES-21 of 13 October 1999 (proposal for corrections to the original text of the amendment - Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts).<sup>1</sup>

*Note:* The amendment to the Montreal Protocol as set out in Annexes I to III to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Decision IX/4), which was held in Montreal from 15 to 17 September 1997, was adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 9 (4) of the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Antigua and Barbuda	10 Feb 2000	Micronesia (Federated States of)	27 Nov 2001 a
Argentina	15 Feb 2001	Monaco	26 Jul 2001 A
Australia	5 Jan 1999 A	Mongolia	28 Mar 2002
Austria	7 Aug 2000	Netherlands	21 Feb 2000 A
Azerbaijan	28 Sep 2000 AA	New Zealand	3 Jun 1999
Bahrain	13 Mar 2001	Niger	8 Oct 1999
Bangladesh	27 Jul 2001 A	Nigeria	27 Sep 2001
Bolivia	12 Apr 1999 a	Norway	30 Dec 1998
Bulgaria	24 Nov 1999	Palau	29 May 2001 a
Burundi	18 Oct 2001 A	Panama	5 Mar 1999
Canada	27 Mar 1998	Paraguay	27 Apr 2001
Cape Verde	31 Jul 2001 a	Poland	6 Dec 1999
Chad	30 May 2001	Republic of Korea	19 Aug 1998 A
Chile	17 Jun 1998	Romania	21 May 2001 A
Congo	19 Oct 2001 a	Saint Kitts and Nevis	25 Feb 1999
Croatia	8 Sep 2000	Saint Lucia	24 Aug 1999 a
Czech Republic	5 Nov 1999 AA	Samoa	4 Oct 2001 A
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2001 a	Sao Tome and Principe	19 Nov 2001 a
Djibouti	30 Jul 1999 a	Senegal	12 Aug 1999 a
Egypt	20 Jul 2000	Sierra Leone	29 Aug 2001 a
El Salvador	8 Dec 2000 a	Singapore	22 Sep 2000 a
European Community	17 Nov 2000 AA	Slovakia	3 Nov 1999 AA
Finland	18 Jun 2001 A	Slovenia	15 Nov 1999
Gabon	4 Dec 2000 a	Solomon Islands	17 Aug 1999 a
Georgia	12 Jul 2000 a	Somalia	1 Aug 2001 a
Germany	5 Jan 1999	Spain	11 May 1999 A
Grenada	20 May 1999 a	Sri Lanka	20 Aug 1999 a
Guatemala	21 Jan 2002 a	Sweden	12 Jul 1999
Guyana	23 Jul 1999 A	Syrian Arab Republic	30 Nov 1999 a
Haiti	29 Mar 2000 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31 Aug 1999 a
Hungary	26 Jul 1999	Togo	26 Nov 2001 A
Iceland	8 Feb 2000	Trinidad and Tobago	10 Jun 1999
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17 Oct 2001 A	Tunisia	19 Oct 1999
Italy	1 May 2001	Tuvalu	31 Aug 2000 A
Jordan	3 Feb 1999	Uganda	23 Nov 1999 a
Kenya	12 Jul 2000	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12 Oct 2001
Lebanon	31 Jul 2000 a	Uruguay	16 Feb 2000 a
Luxembourg	8 Feb 1999	Yemen	23 Apr 2001 a
Madagascar	16 Jan 2002 a		
Malaysia	26 Oct 2001		
Maldives	27 Sep 2001		

## Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Beijing, 3 December 1999

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 25 February 2002, in accordance with article 3 (1) of the amendment.  
**REGISTRATION :** 25 February 2002, No. 26369.  
**STATUS :** Parties: 32.  
**TEXT :** C.N.1231.1999.TREATIES-1 of 28 January 2000.

*Note :* At the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, held in Beijing from 29 November to 3 December 1999, the Parties adopted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 9, paragraph 4 of the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as set out in Annex V to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties (Decision XI/5).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Bulgaria .....	15 Apr 2002 a	Micronesia (Federated States of) .....	27 Nov 2001 a
Burundi .....	18 Oct 2001 A	Netherlands .....	13 Nov 2001 A
Canada .....	9 Feb 2001 A	New Zealand .....	8 Jun 2001
Chile .....	3 May 2000	Norway .....	29 Nov 2001
Congo .....	19 Oct 2001 a	Palau .....	29 May 2001 a
Croatia .....	25 Apr 2002	Panama .....	5 Dec 2001
Czech Republic .....	9 May 2001 A	Saint Lucia .....	12 Dec 2001
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2001 a	Samos .....	4 Oct 2001 A
European Community .....	25 Mar 2002 AA	Sao Tome and Principe .....	19 Nov 2001 a
Finland .....	18 Jun 2001 A	Sierra Leone .....	29 Aug 2001 a
Gabon .....	4 Dec 2000 a	Somalia .....	1 Aug 2001 a
Guatemala .....	21 Jan 2002 a	Spain .....	19 Feb 2002 A
Hungary .....	23 Apr 2002 AA	Sweden .....	28 Mar 2002
Jordan .....	1 Feb 2001	Togo .....	26 Nov 2001 A
Luxembourg .....	22 Jan 2001	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	12 Oct 2001 a
Madagascar .....	16 Jan 2002 a		
Malaysia .....	26 Oct 2001		

**Basel Convention on the Control of  
Transboundary Movements  
of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal  
(Basel, 22 March 1989) and Amendment (Geneva,  
22 September 1995)**

**OBJECTIVES**

The Basel Convention is the response of the international community to the problems caused by the annual worldwide production of hundreds of millions of tons of hazardous wastes. These wastes are hazardous to people and the environment because they are toxic, poisonous, explosive, corrosive, flammable, eco-toxic, or infectious.

The Convention strictly regulates the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and obliges Parties to ensure that such wastes are managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. The main principles of the Basel Convention are:

- Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes should be reduced to a minimum consistent with their environmentally sound management.
- Hazardous wastes should be treated and disposed of as close as possible to their source of generation.
- Hazardous waste generation should be reduced and minimized at source.

**KEY PROVISIONS**

In order to achieve these principles, the Convention aims to control the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, monitor and prevent illegal traffic, provide assistance for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, promote cooperation between Parties in this field, and develop technical guidelines for the management of hazardous wastes.

The Convention sets out a number of general obligations for Parties. These obligations include taking the appropriate measures to reduce hazardous wastes to a minimum; ensuring the availability of adequate disposal facilities; ensuring that persons involved in the management of hazardous wastes take the necessary steps to prevent pollution and minimize its consequences; reducing the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes to the minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of such wastes; prohibiting the export of such wastes to States Parties, especially developing countries, which have prohibited by their legislation imports of such wastes or which have reason to believe that the wastes will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner; and preventing the import of hazardous wastes if it has reason to believe that the wastes will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Under the Convention, transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes can take place only upon prior written notification by the State of export to the competent authorities of the States of import and the transit (if appropriate). Each shipment of hazardous waste or other waste must be accompanied by a movement document from the point at which a transboundary movement begins to the point of disposal. Hazardous waste shipments made without such documents are illegal. In addition, there are outright bans on the export of these wastes to certain countries. Transboundary movements can take place, however, if the State of export does not have the capability of managing or disposing of the hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner.

The Convention also defines illegal traffic of hazardous wastes and deems such activity to be criminal. It obliges Parties to take appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement and enforce the provisions of the Convention, including measures to prevent and punish conduct in contravention of the Convention.

Further, the Convention obliges Parties to cooperate in order to improve and achieve environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes through disseminating information; monitoring the effects of the management of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment; developing and implementing new environmentally sound low-waste technologies, and improving existing technologies; and promoting the transfer of technology and management systems. The Convention also encourages cooperation between Parties and international organizations, taking into account the needs of developing countries, to promote public awareness, the development of sound management of hazardous wastes and the adoption of new technologies.

Parties to the Convention are required to report any accident occurring during the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes and their disposal, which are likely to present risks to human health and the environment in other States. Moreover, the Convention obliges Parties to transmit annual reports pertaining to, *inter alia*, the movement, reduction and disposal of hazardous wastes.

#### **ENTRY INTO FORCE**

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal entered into force on 5 May 1992, the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, formal confirmation, approval or accession.

#### **HOW TO BECOME A PARTY**

The Convention is closed for signature. The Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and to formal confirmation or approval by political and/or economic integration organizations, which have signed the Convention. The Convention is open for accession by States and by political and/or economic integration organizations from the day after the date on which the Convention is closed for signature.

#### **MANDATORY/OPTIONAL DECLARATIONS**

When ratifying, accepting, approving, formally confirming or acceding to this Convention, or at any time thereafter, a State or political and/or economic integration organization may declare that it recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation: (a) submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice; and/or (b) arbitration in accordance with the Convention.

Political and/or economic integration organizations, in their instruments of formal confirmation, approval or accession, shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention.

States or political and/or economic integration organizations may, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving, formally confirming or acceding to the Convention, make declarations or statements, however phrased or named, with a view, *inter alia*, to the harmonization of its laws and regulations with the provisions of the Convention, provided that such declarations or statements do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effects of the provisions of the Convention in their application to that State.

***RESERVATIONS***

No reservation may be made to the Convention.

***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

A Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the depositary at any time after three years from the date on which the Convention has entered into force for that Party. The withdrawal takes effect one year from the date of receipt of the notification by the depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification.

**BASEL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF  
HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL**

*Basel, 22 March 1989*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 5 May 1992, in accordance with article 25 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 5 May 1992, No. 28911.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 53. Parties: 150.  
**TEXT :** Nations Unies, *Recueil des Traités*, vol. 1673, p. 57; and depositary notifications C.N.302.1992.TREATIES-9 of 25 November 1992 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original English text); C.N.248.1993.TREATIES-7 of 7 September 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic French text); C.N.144.1994.TREATIES-4 of 27 June 1994 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Arabic, Chinese, English and Spanish texts); C.N.15.1997.TREATIES-1 of 20 February 1997 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Russian text); and C.N.77.1998. TREATIES-2 of 6 May 1998 (amendment to annex I and adoption of annexes VIII and IX).

*Note :* The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted on 22 March 1989 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries which was convened at Basel from 20 to 22 March 1989. In accordance with its article 21, the Convention, which was open for signature at the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland in Berne from 23 March 1989 to 30 June 1989, was open thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York until 22 March 1990, by all States, Namibia, and by political and/or economic integration organizations.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation (c), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation (c), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	22 Mar 1989		Côte d'Ivoire.....		1 Dec 1994 a
Albania.....		29 Jun 1999 a	Croatia.....		9 May 1994 a
Algeria.....		15 Sep 1998 a	Cuba.....		3 Oct 1994 a
Andorra.....		23 Jul 1999 a	Cyprus.....	22 Mar 1989	17 Sep 1992
Antigua and Barbuda.....		5 Apr 1993 a	Czech Republic.....		30 Sep 1993 d
Argentina.....	28 Jun 1989	27 Jun 1991	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		6 Oct 1994 a
Armenia.....		1 Oct 1999 a	Denmark.....	22 Mar 1989	6 Feb 1994 AA
Australia.....		5 Feb 1992 a	Dominica.....		5 May 1998 a
Austria.....	19 Mar 1990	12 Jan 1993	Dominican Republic.....		10 Jul 2000 a
Azerbaijan.....		1 Jun 2001 a	Ecuador.....	22 Mar 1989	23 Feb 1993
Bahamas.....		12 Aug 1992 a	Egypt.....		8 Jan 1993 a
Bahrain.....	22 Mar 1989	15 Oct 1992	El Salvador.....	22 Mar 1990	13 Dec 1991
Bangladesh.....		1 Apr 1993 a	Estonia.....		21 Jul 1992 a
Barbados.....		24 Aug 1995 a	Ethiopia.....		12 Apr 2000 a
Belarus.....		10 Dec 1999 a	European Community.....	22 Mar 1989	7 Feb 1994 AA
Belgium.....	22 Mar 1989	1 Nov 1993	Finland.....	22 Mar 1989	19 Nov 1991 A
Belize.....		23 May 1997 a	France.....	22 Mar 1989	7 Jan 1991 AA
Benin.....		4 Dec 1997 a	Gambia.....		15 Dec 1997 a
Bolivia.....	22 Mar 1989	15 Nov 1996	Georgia.....		20 May 1999 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		16 Mar 2001 a	Germany.....	23 Oct 1989	21 Apr 1995
Botswana.....		20 May 1998 a	Greece.....	22 Mar 1989	4 Aug 1994
Brazil.....		1 Oct 1992 a	Guatemala.....	22 Mar 1989	15 May 1995
Bulgaria.....		16 Feb 1996 a	Guinea.....		26 Apr 1995 a
Burkina Faso.....		4 Nov 1999 a	Guyana.....		4 Apr 2001 a
Burundi.....		6 Jan 1997 a	Haiti.....	22 Mar 1989	
Cambodia.....		2 Mar 2001 a	Honduras.....		27 Dec 1995 a
Cameroon.....		9 Feb 2001 a	Hungary.....	22 Mar 1989	21 May 1990 AA
Canada.....	22 Mar 1989	28 Aug 1992	Iceland.....		28 Jun 1995 a
Cape Verde.....		2 Jul 1999 a	India.....	15 Mar 1990	24 Jun 1992
Chile.....	31 Jan 1990	11 Aug 1992	Indonesia.....		20 Sep 1993 a
China.....	22 Mar 1990	17 Dec 1991	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		5 Jan 1993 a
Colombia.....	22 Mar 1989	31 Dec 1996	Ireland.....	19 Jan 1990	7 Feb 1994
Comoros.....		31 Oct 1994 a	Israel.....	22 Mar 1989	14 Dec 1994
Costa Rica.....		7 Mar 1995 a			

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation (c), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation (c), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Italy	22 Mar 1989	7 Feb 1994	Qatar		9 Aug 1995 a
Japan		17 Sep 1993 a	Republic of Korea		28 Feb 1994 a
Jordan	22 Mar 1989	22 Jun 1989 AA	Republic of Moldova		2 Jul 1998 a
Kenya		1 Jun 2000 a	Romania		27 Feb 1991 a
Kiribati		7 Sep 2000 a	Russian Federation	22 Mar 1990	31 Jan 1995
Kuwait	22 Mar 1989	11 Oct 1993	Saint Kitts and Nevis		7 Sep 1994 a
Kyrgyzstan		13 Aug 1996 a	Saint Lucia		9 Dec 1993 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2 Dec 1996 a
Lebanon	22 Mar 1989	21 Dec 1994	Samoa		22 Mar 2002 a
Lesotho		31 May 2000 a	Saudi Arabia	22 Mar 1989	7 Mar 1990
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		12 Jul 2001 a	Senegal		10 Nov 1992 a
Liechtenstein	22 Mar 1989	27 Jan 1992	Seychelles		11 May 1993 a
Lithuania		22 Apr 1999 a	Singapore		2 Jan 1996 a
Luxembourg	22 Mar 1989	7 Feb 1994	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Madagascar		2 Jun 1999 a	Slovenia		7 Oct 1993 a
Malawi		21 Apr 1994 a	South Africa		5 May 1994 a
Malaysia		8 Oct 1993 a	Spain	22 Mar 1989	7 Feb 1994
Maldives		28 Apr 1992 a	Sri Lanka		28 Aug 1992 a
Mali		5 Dec 2000 a	Sweden	22 Mar 1989	2 Aug 1991
Malta		19 Jun 2000 a	Switzerland	22 Mar 1989	31 Jan 1990
Mauritania		16 Aug 1996 a	Syrian Arab Republic	11 Oct 1989	22 Jan 1992
Mauritius		24 Nov 1992 a	Thailand	22 Mar 1990	24 Nov 1997
Mexico	22 Mar 1989	22 Feb 1991	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		16 Jul 1997 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)		6 Sep 1995 a	Trinidad and Tobago		18 Feb 1994 a
Monaco		31 Aug 1992 a	Tunisia		11 Oct 1995 a
Mongolia		15 Apr 1997 a	Turkey	22 Mar 1989	22 Jun 1994
Morocco		28 Dec 1995 a	Turkmenistan		25 Sep 1996 a
Mozambique		13 Mar 1997 a	Uganda		11 Mar 1999 a
Namibia		15 May 1995 a	Ukraine		8 Oct 1999 a
Nanru		12 Nov 2001 a	United Arab Emirates	22 Mar 1989	17 Nov 1992
Nepal		15 Oct 1996 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6 Oct 1989	7 Feb 1994
Netherlands	22 Mar 1989	16 Apr 1993 A	United Republic of Tanzania		7 Apr 1993 a
New Zealand	18 Dec 1989	20 Dec 1994	United States of America	22 Mar 1990	20 Dec 1991
Nicaragua		3 Jun 1997 a	Uruguay	22 Mar 1989	7 Feb 1996 a
Niger		17 Jun 1998 a	Uzbekistan		3 Mar 1998
Nigeria	15 Mar 1990	13 Mar 1991	Venezuela	22 Mar 1989	13 Mar 1995 a
Norway	22 Mar 1989	2 Jul 1990	Viet Nam		21 Feb 1996 a
Oman		8 Feb 1995 a	Yemen		18 Apr 2000 a
Pakistan		26 Jul 1994 a	Yugoslavia		15 Nov 1994 a
Panama	22 Mar 1989	22 Feb 1991	Zambia		
Papua New Guinea		1 Sep 1995 a			
Paraguay		28 Sep 1995 a			
Peru		23 Nov 1993 a			
Philippines	22 Mar 1989	21 Oct 1993			
Poland	22 Mar 1990	20 Mar 1992			
Portugal	26 Jun 1989	26 Jan 1994			

**Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements  
of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal**

*Geneva, 22 September 1995*

**NOT YET IN FORCE :** [see article 17 (5) of the Convention].  
**STATUS :** Parties: 29.  
**TEXT :** Doc. UNEP/CHW.3/35.

*Note :* By decision III/1, of 22 September 1995, the Third meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the above Convention, which took place in Geneva from 18 to 22 September 1995, adopted an Amendment to the Convention.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>
Andorra.....	23 Jul 1999 A	Panama.....	7 Oct 1998
Austria.....	17 Oct 1999 A	Paraguay.....	28 Aug 1998
Bulgaria.....	15 Feb 2000	Portugal.....	30 Oct 2000
China.....	1 May 2001	Qatar.....	28 Feb 2002
Cyprus.....	7 Jul 2000 A	Saint Lucia.....	22 Jan 2002
Czech Republic.....	28 Feb 2000 A	Slovakia.....	11 Sep 1998 A
Denmark.....	10 Sep 1997 AA	Spain.....	7 Aug 1997 A
Ecuador.....	6 Mar 1998	Sri Lanka.....	29 Jan 1999
Estonia.....	2 Aug 2001	Sweden.....	10 Sep 1997 A
European Community.....	30 Sep 1997 AA	Trinidad and Tobago.....	12 Jan 2000
Finland.....	5 Sep 1996 A	Tunisia.....	26 Oct 1999
Gambia.....	7 Mar 2001	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	13 Oct 1997
Luxembourg.....	14 Aug 1997	Uruguay.....	10 Mar 1999
Malaysia.....	26 Oct 2001		
Netherlands.....	22 Jan 2001 A		
Norway.....	16 Jul 1997 A		

**Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for  
Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of  
Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal  
(Basel, 10 December 1999)**

**OBJECTIVES**

The objective of the Protocol is to provide for a comprehensive regime for liability as well as adequate and prompt compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including incidents occurring because of illegal traffic in those wastes. Each phase of a transboundary movement, from the point at which the wastes are loaded on the means of transport to their export, international transit, import and final disposal, is considered.

**KEY PROVISIONS**

The person who notifies in accordance with article 6 of the Convention shall be strictly liable for damage until the disposer has taken possession of the hazardous wastes and other wastes. Thereafter the disposer is strictly liable. Any person in operational control of hazardous wastes at the time of an incident has a duty to take all reasonable measures to mitigate damages arising therefrom. Strict liability is subject to limited exceptions especially in cases of war and natural phenomena.

Notwithstanding the provisions concerning strict liability, any person shall be liable for damage caused or contributed to by his lack of compliance with the provisions implementing the Convention or by his wrongful intentional, reckless or negligent acts of omission.

The Protocol provides for a right of recourse for any person liable under the Protocol, contains a provision on contributory fault and establishes financial limits for liability as well as time limits for bringing a claim for compensation.

The Protocol also addresses insurance and financial guarantees, financial mechanisms, State responsibility, jurisdiction, choice of law, mutual recognition and enforcement of judgements.

**ENTRY INTO FORCE**

The Basel Protocol is not yet in force. It shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, formal confirmation, approval or accession.

**HOW TO BECOME A PARTY**

The Protocol is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and to formal confirmation or approval by regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Basel Convention. The Protocol is open for accession by States and regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Basel Convention, which have not signed the Protocol.

### **MANDATORY/ OPTIONAL DECLARATIONS**

Regional economic integration organizations, in their instruments of formal confirmation, approval or accession, shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Protocol.

States and political and/or economic integration organizations may, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving, formally confirming or acceding to the Protocol, make declarations or statements, however phrased or named, with a view, *inter alia*, to the harmonization of their laws and regulations with the provisions of the Protocol, provided that such declarations or statements do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effects of the provisions of the Protocol in their application to that State or that organization.

Any Contracting Party may, by a way of notification to the depositary, exclude the application of the Protocol, in respect of all transboundary movements for which it is the State of export, for such incidents that occur in an area under its national jurisdiction, as regards damage in its area of national jurisdiction.

Any Contracting Party shall, by notification to the depositary at the time of signature, ratification, or approval of, or accession to the Protocol, indicate if it does not provide for a right to bring a direct action against persons providing insurance, bonds or other financial guaranties to strict or fault-based liable individuals under the Protocol.

### **RESERVATIONS**

No reservations may be made to the Protocol.

### **WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION**

At any time after three years from the date on which the Protocol has entered into force for a Contracting Party, that Contracting Party may withdraw from the Protocol by giving written notification to the depositary. Withdrawal shall be effective one year from receipt of notification by the depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification.

**Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from  
Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal**

*Basel, 16 December 1999*

**NOT YET IN FORCE :** (see article 29).  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 13.  
**TEXT :** Doc. UNEP/CHW.1/WG.1/9/2.

*Note :* The Protocol will be open for signature by States and by regional economic integration organizations Parties to the Basel Convention in Berne at the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland from 6 to 17 March 2000 and at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 1 April 2000 to 10 December 2000, in accordance with its article 26.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Formal confirmation (c), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Formal confirmation (c), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Chile .....	8 Dec 2000		Sweden .....	1 Dec 2000	
Colombia .....	22 Nov 2000		Switzerland .....	9 Mar 2000	
Costa Rica .....	27 Apr 2000		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	3 Apr 2000	
Denmark .....	5 Dec 2000		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	7 Dec 2000	
Finland .....	6 Dec 2000				
France .....	8 Dec 2000				
Hungary .....	5 Dec 2000				
Luxembourg .....	28 Aug 2000				
Monaco .....	17 Mar 2000				

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## **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** *(New York, 9 May 1992)*

### **OBJECTIVES**

The objective of this Convention is to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, to avoid adverse health effects and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

### **KEY PROVISIONS**

In order to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, States are obliged to develop, periodically update, publish and make available national inventories of anthropogenic emissions and sinks; adopt and implement national and regional measures to mitigate climate change; promote the application of processes that control emissions, including the transfer of technologies; promote sustainable management of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases; elaborate integrated plans for coastal zone management and cooperate in research and systematic observation of the climate system. Developed country Parties and other specified Parties shall adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change. These Parties are obliged to communicate detailed information on their policies and measures. Parties not bound by these provisions may elect to be bound by such provisions by written notification.

The Convention also provides for a financial mechanism, which requires developed country Parties and other Parties to provide financial resources to meet the costs incurred by developing country Parties to adopt necessary measures and to communicate information relating to implementation. Developed country Parties and other developed Parties shall also promote the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties.

Parties are obliged to support and develop international and intergovernmental programmes aimed at defining, conducting, assessing and financing research, data collection and systematic observation; support international and intergovernmental efforts to strengthen systematic observation and national and technical research capabilities; develop and implement educational and public awareness programmes on climate change; facilitate public awareness and participation; and provide training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel.

### **ENTRY INTO FORCE**

The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994, the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

### **HOW TO BECOME A PARTY**

The Convention is closed for signature. The Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized

agencies or that are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and by regional economic integration organizations. It is also open for accession from the day after the date on which the Convention is closed for signature by States Members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies or that are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and by regional economic integration organizations.

#### **OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS**

Any Party not included in annex I may, in its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or at any time thereafter, notify the depositary that it intends to be bound by subparagraphs (a) and (b) of article 4(2) relating to the adoption of national policies and the implementation of corresponding measures.

When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party which is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the depositary that, in respect of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation, submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice and/or arbitration in accordance with procedure to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

A Party that is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration.

Regional economic integration organizations, in their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention.

#### **RESERVATIONS**

No reservations may be made to the Convention.

#### **WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION**

At any time after three years from the date on which the Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the depositary. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the depositary of the notification of withdrawal or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

## UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

New York, 9 May 1992

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 21 March 1994, in accordance with article 23 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 21 March 1994, No. 30822.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 165. Parties: 186.  
**TEXT :** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, p.107; and depositary notifications C.N.148.1993.TREATIES-4 of 12 July 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original texts of the Convention); C.N.436.1993.TREATIES-12 of 15 December 1993 (corrigendum to C.N.148.1993.TREATIES-4 of 12 July 1993); C.N.247.1993.TREATIES-6 of 24 November 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic French text); C.N.462.1993.TREATIES-13 of 30 December 1993 (corrigendum to C.N.247.1993.TREATIES-6 of 24 November 1993); C.N.544.1997.TREATIES-6 of 13 February 1997 (amendment to the list in annex I to the Convention); and C.N.1478.2001.TREATIES-2 of 28 December 2001 (amendment to the list in annex II to the Convention).

*Note :* The Convention was agreed upon and adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, during its Fifth session, second part, held at New York from 30 April to 9 May 1992. In accordance with its article 20, the Convention was open for signature by States Members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies or that are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and by regional economic integration organizations, at Rio de Janeiro during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, from 4 to 14 June 1992, and remained thereafter open at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 19 June 1993.

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)	Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)
Afghanistan	12 Jun 1992		Comoros	11 Jun 1992	31 Oct 1994
Albania		3 Oct 1994 a	Congo	12 Jun 1992	14 Oct 1996
Algeria	13 Jun 1992	9 Jun 1993	Cook Islands	12 Jun 1992	20 Apr 1993
Angola	14 Jun 1992	17 May 2000	Costa Rica	13 Jun 1992	26 Aug 1994
Antigua and Barbuda	4 Jun 1992	2 Feb 1993	Côte d'Ivoire	10 Jun 1992	29 Nov 1994
Argentina	12 Jun 1992	11 Mar 1994	Croatia	11 Jun 1992	8 Apr 1996 A
Armenia	13 Jun 1992	14 May 1993 A	Cuba	13 Jun 1992	5 Jan 1994
Australia	4 Jun 1992	30 Dec 1992	Cyprus	12 Jun 1992	15 Oct 1997
Austria	8 Jun 1992	28 Feb 1994	Czech Republic	18 Jun 1993	7 Oct 1993 AA
Azerbaijan	12 Jun 1992	16 May 1995	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11 Jun 1992	5 Dec 1994 AA
Bahamas	12 Jun 1992	29 Mar 1994	Democratic Republic of the Congo	11 Jun 1992	9 Jan 1995
Bahrain	8 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994	Denmark	9 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993
Bangladesh	9 Jun 1992	15 Apr 1994	Djibouti	12 Jun 1992	27 Aug 1995
Barbados	12 Jun 1992	23 Mar 1994	Dominica		21 Jun 1993 a
Belarus	11 Jun 1992	11 May 2000 AA	Dominican Republic	12 Jun 1992	7 Oct 1998
Belgium	4 Jun 1992	16 Jan 1996	Ecuador	9 Jun 1992	23 Feb 1993
Belize	13 Jun 1992	31 Oct 1994	Egypt	9 Jun 1992	5 Dec 1994
Benin	13 Jun 1992	30 Jun 1994	El Salvador	13 Jun 1992	4 Dec 1995
Bhutan	11 Jun 1992	25 Aug 1995	Equatorial Guinea		16 Aug 2000 a
Bolivia	10 Jun 1992	3 Oct 1994	Eritrea		24 Apr 1995 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		7 Sep 2000 a	Estonia	12 Jun 1992	27 Jul 1994
Botswana	12 Jun 1992	27 Jan 1994	Ethiopia	10 Jun 1992	5 Apr 1994
Brazil	4 Jun 1992	28 Feb 1994	European Community	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993 AA
Bulgaria	5 Jun 1992	12 May 1995	Fiji	9 Oct 1992	25 Feb 1993
Burkina Faso	12 Jun 1992	2 Sep 1993	Finland	4 Jun 1992	3 May 1994 A
Burundi	11 Jun 1992	6 Jan 1997	France	13 Jun 1992	25 Mar 1994
Cambodia		18 Dec 1995 a	Gabon	12 Jun 1992	21 Jan 1998
Cameroon	14 Jun 1992	19 Oct 1994	Gambia	12 Jun 1992	10 Jun 1994
Canada	12 Jun 1992	4 Dec 1992	Georgia		29 Jul 1994 a
Cape Verde	12 Jun 1992	29 Mar 1995	Germany	12 Jun 1992	9 Dec 1993
Central African Republic	13 Jun 1992	10 Mar 1995	Ghana	12 Jun 1992	6 Sep 1995
Chad	12 Jun 1992	7 Jun 1994	Greece	12 Jun 1992	4 Aug 1994
Chile	13 Jun 1992	22 Dec 1994	Grenada	3 Dec 1992	11 Aug 1994
China	11 Jun 1992	5 Jan 1993	Guatemala	13 Jun 1992	15 Dec 1995
Colombia	13 Jun 1992	22 Mar 1995	Guinea	12 Jun 1992	7 May 1993

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>
Guinea-Bissau	12 Jun 1992	27 Oct 1995	Paraguay	12 Jun 1992	24 Feb 1994
Guyana	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994	Peru	12 Jun 1992	7 Jun 1993
Haiti	13 Jun 1992	25 Sep 1996	Philippines	12 Jun 1992	2 Aug 1994
Honduras	13 Jun 1992	19 Oct 1995	Poland	5 Jun 1992	28 Jul 1994
Hungary	13 Jun 1992	24 Feb 1994	Portugal	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993
Iceland	4 Jun 1992	16 Jun 1993	Qatar		18 Apr 1996 a
India	10 Jun 1992	1 Nov 1993	Republic of Korea	13 Jun 1992	14 Dec 1993
Indonesia	5 Jun 1992	23 Aug 1994	Republic of Moldova	12 Jun 1992	9 Jun 1995
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14 Jun 1992	18 Jul 1996	Romania	5 Jun 1992	8 Jun 1994
Ireland	13 Jun 1992	20 Apr 1994	Russian Federation	13 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994
Israel	4 Jun 1992	4 Jun 1996	Rwanda	10 Jun 1992	18 Aug 1998
Italy	5 Jun 1992	15 Apr 1994	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12 Jun 1992	7 Jan 1993
Jamaica	12 Jun 1992	6 Jan 1995	Saint Lucia	14 Jun 1993	14 Jun 1993
Japan	13 Jun 1992	28 May 1993 A	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2 Dec 1996 a
Jordan	11 Jun 1992	12 Nov 1993	Samoa	12 Jun 1992	29 Nov 1994
Kazakhstan	8 Jun 1992	17 May 1995	San Marino	10 Jun 1992	28 Oct 1994
Kenya	12 Jun 1992	30 Aug 1994	Sao Tome and Principe	12 Jun 1992	29 Sep 1999
Kiribati	13 Jun 1992	7 Feb 1995	Saudi Arabia		28 Dec 1994 a
Kuwait		28 Dec 1994 a	Senegal	13 Jun 1992	17 Oct 1994
Kyrgyzstan		25 May 2000 a	Seychelles	10 Jun 1992	22 Sep 1992
Lao People's Democratic Republic		4 Jan 1995 a	Sierra Leone	11 Feb 1993	22 Jun 1995
Latvia	11 Jun 1992	23 Mar 1995	Singapore	13 Jun 1992	29 May 1997
Lebanon	12 Jun 1992	15 Dec 1994	Slovakia	19 May 1993	25 Aug 1994 AA
Lesotho	11 Jun 1992	7 Feb 1995	Slovenia	13 Jun 1992	1 Dec 1995
Liberia	12 Jun 1992		Solomon Islands	13 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	29 Jun 1992	14 Jun 1999	South Africa	15 Jun 1993	29 Aug 1997
Liechtenstein	4 Jun 1992	22 Jun 1994	Spain	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993
Lithuania	11 Jun 1992	24 Mar 1995	Sri Lanka	10 Jun 1992	23 Nov 1993
Luxembourg	9 Jun 1992	9 May 1994	Sudan	9 Jun 1992	19 Nov 1993
Madagascar	10 Jun 1992	2 Jun 1999	Suriname	13 Jun 1992	14 Oct 1997
Malawi	10 Jun 1992	21 Apr 1994	Swaziland	12 Jun 1992	7 Oct 1996
Malaysia	9 Jun 1993	13 Jul 1994	Sweden	8 Jun 1992	23 Jun 1993
Maldives	12 Jun 1992	9 Nov 1992	Switzerland	12 Jun 1992	10 Dec 1993
Mali	30 Sep 1992	28 Dec 1994	Syrian Arab Republic		4 Jan 1996 a
Malta	12 Jun 1992	17 Mar 1994	Tajikistan		7 Jan 1998 a
Marshall Islands	12 Jun 1992	8 Oct 1992	Thailand	12 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994
Mauritania	12 Jun 1992	20 Jan 1994	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		28 Jan 1998 a
Mauritius	10 Jun 1992	4 Sep 1992	Togo	12 Jun 1992	8 Mar 1995 A
Mexico	13 Jun 1992	11 Mar 1993	Tonga		20 Jul 1998 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12 Jun 1992	18 Nov 1993	Trinidad and Tobago	11 Jun 1992	24 Jun 1994
Monaco	11 Jun 1992	20 Nov 1992	Tunisia	13 Jun 1992	15 Jul 1993
Mongolia	12 Jun 1992	30 Sep 1993	Turkmenistan		5 Jun 1995 a
Morocco	13 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1995	Tuvalu	8 Jun 1992	26 Oct 1993
Mozambique	12 Jun 1992	25 Aug 1995	Uganda	13 Jun 1992	8 Sep 1993
Myanmar	11 Jun 1992	25 Nov 1994	Ukraine	11 Jun 1992	13 May 1997
Namibia	12 Jun 1992	16 May 1995	United Arab Emirates		29 Dec 1995 a
Nauru	8 Jun 1992	11 Nov 1993	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12 Jun 1992	8 Dec 1993
Nepal	12 Jun 1992	2 May 1994	United Republic of Tanzania	12 Jun 1992	17 Apr 1996
Netherlands	4 Jun 1992	20 Dec 1993 A	United States of America	12 Jun 1992	15 Oct 1992
New Zealand	4 Jun 1992	16 Sep 1993	Uruguay	4 Jun 1992	18 Aug 1994
Nicaragua	13 Jun 1992	31 Oct 1995	Uzbekistan		20 Jun 1993 a
Niger	11 Jun 1992	25 Jul 1995	Vanuatu	9 Jun 1992	25 Mar 1993
Nigeria	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994	Venezuela	12 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994
Niue		28 Feb 1996 a	Viet Nam	11 Jun 1992	16 Nov 1994
Norway	4 Jun 1992	9 Jul 1993	Yemen	12 Jun 1992	21 Feb 1996
Oman	11 Jun 1992	8 Feb 1995	Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 a
Pakistan	13 Jun 1992	1 Jun 1994			
Palau		10 Dec 1999 a			
Panama	18 Mar 1993	23 May 1995			
Papua New Guinea	13 Jun 1992	16 Mar 1993			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>
Zambia .....	11 Jun 1992	28 May 1993
Zimbabwe.....	12 Jun 1992	3 Nov 1992

## **Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto, 11 December 1997)**

### **OBJECTIVES**

The Kyoto Protocol has the same ultimate objective as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which is the stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

At the first United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties in Berlin in 1995, the Contracting Parties reviewed the commitments by the developed countries under the Convention and decided that the commitment to aim at returning their emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000 was inadequate for achieving the Convention's long-term objective. The Conference adopted the Berlin Mandate and launched a new round of negotiations on strengthening the commitments of the Contracting Parties from developed countries. At the third Conference of the Parties in Kyoto in 1997, the Parties adopted the Kyoto Protocol.

### **KEY PROVISIONS**

In accordance with the Kyoto Protocol, Contracting Parties from developed countries are committed to reducing their combined greenhouse gas emissions by at least 5 per cent from 1990 levels by the period 2008-2012. The targets cover the six main greenhouse gases, namely, carbon dioxide (CO<sup>2</sup>), methane (CH<sup>4</sup>), nitrous oxide (N<sup>2</sup>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sup>6</sup>), along with some activities in the land-use change and forestry sector that remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere (carbon "sinks"). Each Contracting Party from developed countries is required to have made demonstrable progress in implementing its emission reduction commitments by 2005. Implementation of the legally binding Protocol commitments promises to produce an historic reversal of the upward trend in emissions from developed countries.

The Kyoto Protocol also establishes three innovative mechanisms, known as joint implementation, emissions trading and the clean development mechanism, which are designed to help Contracting Parties included in Annex I of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to reduce the costs of meeting their emission targets. The clean development mechanism also aims to promote sustainable development in developing countries. The operational details of these mechanisms are now being fleshed out by the Contracting Parties.

The procedure for the communication and review of information is established in the Kyoto Protocol. Contracting Parties from developed countries are required to incorporate in their national communications the supplementary information necessary to demonstrate compliance with their commitments under the Protocol in accordance with guidelines to be developed. The information submitted shall be reviewed by expert review teams, pursuant to guidelines established by the Conference of the Parties, which is the supreme body that shall regularly review and promote effective implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

The Protocol provides that the Contracting Parties shall periodically review the Protocol in the light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts. The first review will take place at the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. Further reviews shall take place at regular intervals and in a timely manner. A framework for a compliance system is required to be developed under the Protocol.

#### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Protocol is not yet in force. It shall enter into force 90 days after at least 55 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. Moreover, these 55 Parties shall incorporate Parties included in Annex I which accounted in total for at least 55 per cent of the total carbon dioxide emissions of the Parties included in Annex I for 1990.

#### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Protocol is closed for signature. It remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval and accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization which is Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992.

#### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Protocol.

#### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to the Protocol.

#### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

At any time after three years from the date on which the Protocol has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Protocol by giving written notification to the depositary.

Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

**Any Party that withdraws from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992, shall be considered as also having withdrawn from the Protocol.**

## Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Kyoto, 11 December 1997

NOT YET IN FORCE : (see article 25).

STATUS : Signatories: 84. Parties: 54.

TEXT : Decision 1/CP.3 of the Conference of the State Parties to the Convention at its third session.

*Note* : The Protocol was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ("the Convention"), held at Kyoto (Japan) from 1 to 11 December 1997. The Protocol shall be open for signature by States and regional economic integration organizations which are Parties to the Convention at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16 March 1998 to 15 March 1999 in accordance with its article 24 (1).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>
Antigua and Barbuda	16 Mar 1998	3 Nov 1998	Japan	28 Apr 1998	
Argentina	16 Mar 1998	28 Sep 2001	Kazakhstan	12 Mar 1999	
Australia	29 Apr 1998		Kiribati		7 Sep 2000 a
Austria	29 Apr 1998		Latvia	14 Dec 1998	
Azerbaijan		28 Sep 2000 a	Lesotho		6 Sep 2000 a
Bahamas		9 Apr 1999 a	Liechtenstein	29 Jun 1998	
Bangladesh		22 Oct 2001 a	Lithuania	21 Sep 1998	
Barbados		7 Aug 2000 a	Luxembourg	29 Apr 1998	
Belgium	29 Apr 1998		Malawi		26 Oct 2001 a
Benin		25 Feb 2002 a	Malaysia	12 Mar 1999	
Bolivia	9 Jul 1998	30 Nov 1999	Maldives	16 Mar 1998	30 Dec 1998
Brazil	29 Apr 1998		Mali	27 Jan 1999	28 Mar 2002
Bulgaria	18 Sep 1998		Malta	17 Apr 1998	11 Nov 2001
Burundi		18 Oct 2001 a	Marshall Islands	17 Mar 1998	
Canada	29 Apr 1998		Mauritius		9 May 2001 a
Chile	17 Jun 1998		Mexico	9 Jun 1998	7 Sep 2000
China	29 May 1998		Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 Mar 1998	21 Jun 1999
Colombia		30 Nov 2001 a	Monaco	29 Apr 1998	
Cook Islands	16 Sep 1998	27 Aug 2001	Mongolia		15 Dec 1999 a
Costa Rica	27 Apr 1998		Morocco		25 Jan 2002 a
Croatia	11 Mar 1999		Nauru		16 Aug 2001 a
Cuba	15 Mar 1999	30 Apr 2002	Netherlands	29 Apr 1998	
Cyprus		16 Jul 1999 a	New Zealand	22 May 1998	
Czech Republic	23 Nov 1998	15 Nov 2001 AA	Nicaragua	7 Jul 1998	18 Nov 1999
Denmark	29 Apr 1998		Niger	23 Oct 1998	
Djibouti		12 Mar 2002 a	Niue	8 Dec 1998	6 May 1999
Dominican Republic		12 Feb 2002 a	Norway	29 Apr 1998	
Ecuador	15 Jan 1999	13 Jan 2000	Palau		10 Dec 1999 a
Egypt	15 Mar 1999		Panama	8 Jun 1998	5 Mar 1999
El Salvador	8 Jun 1998	30 Nov 1998	Papua New Guinea	2 Mar 1999	28 Mar 2002
Equatorial Guinea		16 Aug 2000 a	Paraguay	25 Aug 1998	27 Aug 1999
Estonia	3 Dec 1998		Peru	13 Nov 1998	
European Community	29 Apr 1998		Philippines	15 Apr 1998	
Fiji	17 Sep 1998	17 Sep 1998	Poland	15 Jul 1998	
Finland	29 Apr 1998		Portugal	29 Apr 1998	
France	29 Apr 1998		Republic of Korea	25 Sep 1998	
Gambia		1 Jun 2001 a	Romania	5 Jan 1999	19 Mar 2001
Georgia		16 Jun 1999 a	Russian Federation	11 Mar 1999	
Germany	29 Apr 1998		Saint Lucia	16 Mar 1998	
Greece	29 Apr 1998		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19 Mar 1998	
Guatemala	10 Jul 1998	5 Oct 1999	Samoa	16 Mar 1998	27 Nov 2000
Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a	Senegal		20 Jul 2001 a
Honduras	25 Feb 1999	19 Jul 2000	Seychelles	20 Mar 1998	
Indonesia	13 Jul 1998		Slovakia	26 Feb 1999	
Ireland	29 Apr 1998		Slovenia	21 Oct 1998	
Israel	16 Dec 1998		Solomon Islands	29 Sep 1998	
Italy	29 Apr 1998				
Jamaica		28 Jun 1999 a			

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>
Spain .....	29 Apr 1998		United States of Amer- ica .....	12 Nov 1998	
Sweden .....	29 Apr 1998		Uruguay .....	29 Jul 1998	5 Feb 2001
Switzerland .....	16 Mar 1998		Uzbekistan .....	20 Nov 1998	12 Oct 1999
Thailand .....	2 Feb 1999		Vanuatu .....		17 Jul 2001 a
Trinidad and Tobago ..	7 Jan 1999	28 Jan 1999	Viet Nam .....	3 Dec 1998	
Turkmenistan .....	28 Sep 1998	11 Jan 1999	Zambia .....	5 Aug 1998	
Tuvalu .....	16 Nov 1998	16 Nov 1998			
Uganda .....		25 Mar 2002 a			
Ukraine .....	15 Mar 1999				
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	29 Apr 1998				

## **Convention on Biological Diversity** *(Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992)*

### **OBJECTIVES**

In response to the growing recognition that biological diversity is a global asset of tremendous value to present and future generations and to the increasing threat to the survival of species and integrity of habitats and ecosystems, the United Nations Environment Programme initiated work exploring the need for an international convention on biological diversity. Aspects to be taken into account in this process were the need to share costs and benefits between developed and developing countries as well as ways and means to support innovation by local people.

The work culminated on 22 May 1992 in the Nairobi Conference for the Adoption of the Agreed Text of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Conference adopted the Nairobi Final Act which conveyed the Agreed Text of the Convention to the Rio Earth Summit held in June 1992 in Brazil. In accordance with the Convention, its objectives are "the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources". The Convention is thus the first global, comprehensive agreement to address all aspects of biological diversity: genetic resources, species and ecosystems. It recognizes, for the first time, that the conservation of biological diversity is "a common concern of humankind" and an integral part of the development process. To achieve its objectives, the Convention, in accordance with the spirit of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, promotes a renewed partnership among countries. Its provisions on scientific and technical cooperation, access to genetic resources and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies form the foundations of this partnership.

### **KEY PROVISIONS**

Pursuant to the Convention, the Contracting Parties undertake to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. The Contracting Parties are required to develop national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to integrate these into broader national plans for environment and development. This is particularly important for such sectors as forestry, agriculture, fisheries, energy, transportation and urban planning. Furthermore, Contracting Parties shall identify and monitor the important components of biological diversity that need to be conserved and used sustainably.

Other key provisions are to establish protected areas to conserve biological diversity while promoting environmentally sound development around these areas; to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and to promote the recovery of threatened species in collaboration with local residents; to respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge of the sustainable use of biological diversity with the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities; to prevent the introduction of, to control and to eradicate alien species that could threaten ecosystems, habitats or species; and to control the risks posed by organisms modified by biotechnology.

The Convention also focuses on promoting public participation, particularly when it comes to assessing the environmental impact of development projects that threaten biological diversity, and on educating people and raising awareness about the importance of biological diversity and the need to conserve it.

The Conference of the Parties is required to keep under review the implementation of the Convention. In doing so, the Contracting Parties are obliged to submit reports relating to national implementation of the provisions in the Convention. In addition, the Convention provides for establishing the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice that provides the Conference of the Parties with advice relating to the implementation of the Convention.

The Convention also provides for the elaboration of protocols as deemed appropriate by the Conference of the Parties. The first protocol to the Convention is the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, adopted in Montreal, Canada, on 29 January 2000 by the Resumed Session of the First Extraordinary Conference of the Parties (ExCOP-1) to the Convention.

### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Convention entered into force on 29 December 1993.

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Convention is closed for signature. It remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval and accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations.

### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

A Party may declare that it accepts arbitration in accordance with the procedure laid down in Part I of Annex II and/or submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice as compulsory means of settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and the application of the Convention.

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to the Convention.

### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

At any time after two years from the date on which the Convention has entered into force for a Contracting Party, that Contracting Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the depositary.

Any such withdrawal shall take place upon expiry of one year after the date of its receipt by the depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of the withdrawal.

## CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 29 December 1993, in accordance with article 36 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 29 December 1993, No. 30619.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 168. Parties: 183.  
**TEXT :** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, p. 79; and depositary notification C.N.329.1996.TREATIES-2 of 18 March 1996 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Arabic text).

*Note :* The Convention was adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Convention on Biological Diversity, during its Fifth session, held at Nairobi from 11 to 22 May 1992. The Convention was open for signature at Rio de Janeiro by all States and regional economic integration organizations from 5 June 1992 until 14 June 1992, and remained open at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 4 June 1993.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>
Afghanistan	12 Jun 1992		Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11 Jun 1992	26 Oct 1994 AA
Albania		5 Jan 1994 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo	11 Jun 1992	3 Dec 1994
Algeria	13 Jun 1992	14 Aug 1995	Denmark	12 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993
Angola	12 Jun 1992	1 Apr 1998	Djibouti	13 Jun 1992	1 Sep 1994
Antigua and Barbuda	5 Jun 1992	9 Mar 1993	Dominica		6 Apr 1994 a
Argentina	12 Jun 1992	22 Nov 1994	Dominican Republic	13 Jun 1992	25 Nov 1996
Armenia	13 Jun 1992	14 May 1993 A	Ecuador	9 Jun 1992	23 Feb 1993
Australia	5 Jun 1992	18 Jun 1993	Egypt	9 Jun 1992	2 Jun 1994
Austria	13 Jun 1992	18 Aug 1994	El Salvador	13 Jun 1992	8 Sep 1994
Azerbaijan	12 Jun 1992	3 Aug 2000 AA	Equatorial Guinea		6 Dec 1994 a
Bahamas	12 Jun 1992	2 Sep 1993	Eritrea		21 Mar 1996 a
Bahrain	9 Jun 1992	30 Aug 1996	Estonia	12 Jun 1992	27 Jul 1994
Bangladesh	5 Jun 1992	3 May 1994	Ethiopia	10 Jun 1992	5 Apr 1994
Barbados	12 Jun 1992	10 Dec 1993	European Community	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993 AA
Belarus	11 Jun 1992	8 Sep 1993	Fiji	9 Oct 1992	25 Feb 1993
Belgium	5 Jun 1992	22 Nov 1996	Finland	5 Jun 1992	27 Jul 1994 A
Belize	13 Jun 1992	30 Dec 1993	France	13 Jun 1992	1 Jul 1994
Benin	13 Jun 1992	30 Jun 1994	Gabon	12 Jun 1992	14 Mar 1997
Bhutan	11 Jun 1992	25 Aug 1995	Gambia	12 Jun 1992	10 Jun 1994
Bolivia	13 Jun 1992	3 Oct 1994	Georgia		2 Jun 1994 a
Botswana	8 Jun 1992	12 Oct 1995	Germany	12 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993
Brazil	5 Jun 1992	28 Feb 1994	Ghana	12 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994
Bulgaria	12 Jun 1992	17 Apr 1996	Greece	12 Jun 1992	4 Aug 1994
Burkina Faso	12 Jun 1992	2 Sep 1993	Grenada	3 Dec 1992	11 Aug 1994
Burundi	11 Jun 1992	15 Apr 1997	Guatemala	13 Jun 1992	10 Jul 1995
Cambodia		9 Feb 1995 a	Guinea	12 Jun 1992	7 May 1993
Cameroon	14 Jun 1992	19 Oct 1994	Guinea-Bissau	12 Jun 1992	27 Oct 1995
Canada	11 Jun 1992	4 Dec 1992	Guyana	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994
Cape Verde	12 Jun 1992	29 Mar 1995	Haiti	13 Jun 1992	25 Sep 1996
Central African Repub- lic	13 Jun 1992	15 Mar 1995	Honduras	13 Jun 1992	31 Jul 1995
Chad	12 Jun 1992	7 Jun 1994	Hungary	13 Jun 1992	24 Feb 1994
Chile	13 Jun 1992	9 Sep 1994	Iceland	10 Jun 1992	12 Sep 1994
China	11 Jun 1992	5 Jan 1993	India	5 Jun 1992	18 Feb 1994
Colombia	12 Jun 1992	28 Nov 1994	Indonesia	5 Jun 1992	23 Aug 1994
Comoros	11 Jun 1992	29 Sep 1994	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14 Jun 1992	6 Aug 1996
Congo	11 Jun 1992	1 Aug 1996	Ireland	13 Jun 1992	22 Mar 1996
Cook Islands	12 Jun 1992	20 Apr 1993	Israel	11 Jun 1992	7 Aug 1995
Costa Rica	13 Jun 1992	26 Aug 1994	Italy	5 Jun 1992	15 Apr 1994
Côte d'Ivoire	10 Jun 1992	29 Nov 1994	Jamaica	11 Jun 1992	6 Jan 1995
Croatia	11 Jun 1992	7 Oct 1996	Japan	13 Jun 1992	28 May 1993 A
Cuba	12 Jun 1992	8 Mar 1994	Jordan	11 Jun 1992	12 Nov 1993
Cyprus	12 Jun 1992	10 Jul 1996	Kazakhstan	9 Jun 1992	6 Sep 1994
Czech Republic	4 Jun 1993	3 Dec 1993 AA			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>
Kenya	11 Jun 1992	26 Jul 1994	Rwanda	10 Jun 1992	29 May 1996
Kiribati		16 Aug 1994 a	Saint Kitts and Nevis	12 Jun 1992	7 Jan 1993
Kuwait	9 Jun 1992		Saint Lucia		28 Jul 1993 a
Kyrgyzstan		6 Aug 1996 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		3 Jun 1996 a
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		20 Sep 1996 a	Samoa	12 Jun 1992	9 Feb 1994
Latvia	11 Jun 1992	14 Dec 1995	San Marino	10 Jun 1992	28 Oct 1994
Lebanon	12 Jun 1992	15 Dec 1994	Sao Tome and Principe	12 Jun 1992	29 Sep 1999
Lesotho	11 Jun 1992	10 Jan 1995	Saudi Arabia		3 Oct 2001 a
Liberia	12 Jun 1992	8 Nov 2000	Senegal	13 Jun 1992	17 Oct 1994
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya	29 Jun 1992	12 Jul 2001	Seychelles	10 Jun 1992	22 Sep 1992
Liechtenstein	5 Jun 1992	19 Nov 1997	Sierra Leone		12 Dec 1994 a
Lithuania	11 Jun 1992	1 Feb 1996	Singapore	10 Mar 1993	21 Dec 1995
Luxembourg	9 Jun 1992	9 May 1994	Slovakia	19 May 1993	25 Aug 1994 AA
Madagascar	8 Jun 1992	4 Mar 1996	Slovenia	13 Jun 1992	9 Jul 1996
Malawi	10 Jun 1992	2 Feb 1994	Solomon Islands	13 Jun 1992	3 Oct 1995
Malaysia	12 Jun 1992	24 Jun 1994	South Africa	4 Jun 1993	2 Nov 1995
Maldives	12 Jun 1992	9 Nov 1992	Spain	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993
Mali	30 Sep 1992	29 Mar 1995	Sri Lanka	10 Jun 1992	23 Mar 1994
Malta	12 Jun 1992	29 Dec 2000	Sudan	9 Jun 1992	30 Oct 1995
Marshall Islands	12 Jun 1992	8 Oct 1992	Suriname	13 Jun 1992	12 Jan 1996
Mauritania	12 Jun 1992	16 Aug 1996	Swaziland	12 Jun 1992	9 Nov 1994
Mauritius	10 Jun 1992	4 Sep 1992	Sweden	8 Jun 1992	16 Dec 1993
Mexico	13 Jun 1992	11 Mar 1993	Switzerland	12 Jun 1992	21 Nov 1994
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12 Jun 1992	20 Jun 1994	Syrian Arab Republic	3 May 1993	4 Jan 1996
Monaco	11 Jun 1992	20 Nov 1992	Tajikistan		29 Oct 1997 a
Mongolia	12 Jun 1992	30 Sep 1993	Thailand	12 Jun 1992	
Morocco	13 Jun 1992	21 Aug 1995	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		2 Dec 1997 a
Mozambique	12 Jun 1992	25 Aug 1995	Togo	12 Jun 1992	4 Oct 1995 A
Myanmar	11 Jun 1992	25 Nov 1994	Tonga		19 May 1998 a
Namibia	12 Jun 1992	16 May 1997	Trinidad and Tobago	11 Jun 1992	1 Aug 1996
Nauru	5 Jun 1992	11 Nov 1993	Tunisia	13 Jun 1992	15 Jul 1993
Nepal	12 Jun 1992	23 Nov 1993	Turkey	11 Jun 1992	14 Feb 1997
Netherlands	5 Jun 1992	12 Jul 1994 A	Turkmenistan		18 Sep 1996 a
New Zealand	12 Jun 1992	16 Sep 1993	Tuvalu	8 Jun 1992	
Nicaragua	13 Jun 1992	20 Nov 1995	Uganda	12 Jun 1992	8 Sep 1993
Niger	11 Jun 1992	25 Jul 1995	Ukraine	11 Jun 1992	7 Feb 1995
Nigeria	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994	United Arab Emirates	11 Jun 1992	10 Feb 2000
Niue		28 Feb 1996 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12 Jun 1992	3 Jun 1994
Norway	9 Jun 1992	9 Jul 1993	United Republic of Tanzania	12 Jun 1992	8 Mar 1996
Oman	10 Jun 1992	8 Feb 1995	United States of Amer- ica	4 Jun 1993	
Pakistan	5 Jun 1992	26 Jul 1994	Uruguay	9 Jun 1992	5 Nov 1993
Palau		6 Jan 1999 a	Uzbekistan		19 Jul 1995 a
Panama	13 Jun 1992	17 Jan 1995	Vanuatu	9 Jun 1992	25 Mar 1993
Papua New Guinea	13 Jun 1992	16 Mar 1993	Venezuela	12 Jun 1992	13 Sep 1994
Paraguay	12 Jun 1992	24 Feb 1994	Viet Nam	28 May 1993	16 Nov 1994
Peru	12 Jun 1992	7 Jun 1993	Yemen	12 Jun 1992	21 Feb 1996
Philippines	12 Jun 1992	8 Oct 1993	Yugoslavia	8 Jun 1992	1 Mar 2002
Poland	5 Jun 1992	18 Jan 1996	Zambia	11 Jun 1992	28 May 1993
Portugal	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993	Zimbabwe	12 Jun 1992	11 Nov 1994
Qatar	11 Jun 1992	21 Aug 1996			
Republic of Korea	13 Jun 1992	3 Oct 1994			
Republic of Moldova	5 Jun 1992	20 Oct 1995			
Romania	5 Jun 1992	17 Aug 1994			
Russian Federation	13 Jun 1992	5 Apr 1995			

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## **Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal, 29 January 2000)**

### **OBJECTIVES**

One of the key agreements adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro was the Convention on Biological Diversity, which sets out commitments for maintaining the world's ecological underpinnings in parallel with economic development. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is a supplementary agreement to the Convention. The Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. It establishes an advance informed agreement (AIA) procedure for ensuring that countries are provided with the information necessary to make informed decisions before agreeing to the import of such organisms into their territory. The Protocol contains reference to a precautionary approach and reaffirms the precautionary language in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The Protocol also establishes a Biosafety Clearing-House to facilitate the exchange of information on living modified organisms and to assist countries in the implementation of the Protocol.

### **KEY PROVISIONS**

Recognizing that modern biotechnology has great potential for human well-being if developed and used with adequate safety measures for the environment and human health, the Parties undertake to ensure that the development, handling, transport, use, transfer and release of any living modified organisms is undertaken in a manner that prevents or reduces the risks to biological diversity, and to human health.

The trans-boundary movements of living modified organisms are subject to an AIA procedure under which trans-boundary movement is only allowed after advanced written consent by the competent national authority of the importing State party. This procedure involves several distinct requirements, namely: notification by the exporting party, acknowledgement of notification by the importing party, a decision-making procedure by the importing party, and the right to review such decisions in the light of new scientific information. When the trans-boundary movement is authorized, the Parties are obligated to take necessary measures to require that living modified organisms are handled, packaged and transported under conditions of safety.

The Protocol provides for several exceptions to that procedure including the trans-boundary movements of pharmaceuticals; living modified organisms that are solely transiting through the territory of a Party or that are destined for contained use only or living modified organisms intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing.

In any circumstances, lack of scientific certainty due to insufficient relevant scientific information and knowledge regarding the extent of the potential adverse effects of a living modified organism shall not prevent the Parties from taking a decision, as appropriate, with regard to the import of the living modified organism in question in order to avoid or minimize such potential adverse effects.

A Biosafety Clearing-House is established for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of information on, and experience with, living modified organisms to assist Parties to implement the Protocol, taking into account the special needs of developing country Parties.

Each Party shall make available to the Biosafety Clearing-House copies of any national laws, regulations and guidelines applicable to the import of living modified organisms intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing, if available.

Lastly, the Parties undertake to cooperate in the development and/or strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in biosafety, including biotechnology to the extent that it is required for biosafety, for the purpose of the effective implementation of this Protocol, in developing country Parties, and in Parties with economies in transition. Such assistance in capacity building in biosafety may occur through existing global, regional, sub-regional and national institutions and organizations and, as appropriate, through facilitating private sector involvement.

#### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Protocol is not yet in force. It shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Convention.

#### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Protocol is closed for signature. It remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Rio Convention on biodiversity.

#### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

None.

#### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to the Protocol.

#### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

At any time after two years from the date on which this Protocol has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Protocol by giving written notification to the depositary. Such withdrawal shall take place upon expiry of one year after the date of its receipt by the depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of the withdrawal.

## Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Montreal, 29 January 2000

**NOT YET IN FORCE :** (see article 37).  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 103. Parties: 18.  
**TEXT :** Depository notification C.N.251.2000.TREATIES-1 of 27 April 2000.

*Note :* The above Protocol was adopted on 29 January 2000 by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at the resumed session of its first extraordinary meeting held in Montreal from 24 to 29 January 2000. The Protocol will be open for signature by States and by regional economic integration organizations in Nairobi at the United Nations Office from 15 to 26 May 2000, and at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 June 2000 to 4 June 2001, in accordance with its article 36.

<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>
Algeria	25 May 2000		India	23 Jan 2001	
Antigua and Barbuda	24 May 2000		Indonesia	24 May 2000	
Argentina	24 May 2000		Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23 Apr 2001	
Austria	24 May 2000		Ireland	24 May 2000	
Bahamas	24 May 2000		Italy	24 May 2000	
Bangladesh	24 May 2000		Jamaica	4 Jun 2001	
Belgium	24 May 2000		Jordan	11 Oct 2000	
Benin	24 May 2000		Kenya	15 May 2000	24 Jan 2002
Bolivia	24 May 2000	22 Apr 2002	Kiribati	7 Sep 2000	
Botswana	1 Jun 2001		Lesotho		20 Sep 2001 a
Bulgaria	24 May 2000	13 Oct 2000	Liberia		15 Feb 2002 a
Burkina Faso	24 May 2000		Lithuania	24 May 2000	
Cameroon	9 Feb 2001		Luxembourg	11 Jul 2000	
Canada	19 Apr 2001		Madagascar	14 Sep 2000	
Central African Republic	24 May 2000		Malawi	24 May 2000	
Chad	24 May 2000		Malaysia	24 May 2000	
Chile	24 May 2000		Mali	4 Apr 2001	
China	8 Aug 2000		Mauritius		11 Apr 2002 a
Colombia	24 May 2000		Mexico	24 May 2000	
Congo	21 Nov 2000		Monaco	24 May 2000	
Cook Islands	21 May 2001		Morocco	25 May 2000	
Costa Rica	24 May 2000		Mozambique	24 May 2000	
Croatia	8 Sep 2000		Myanmar	11 May 2001	
Cuba	24 May 2000		Namibia	24 May 2000	
Czech Republic	24 May 2000	8 Oct 2001	Nauru		12 Nov 2001 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20 Apr 2001		Nepal	2 Mar 2001	
Denmark	24 May 2000		Netherlands	24 May 2000	8 Jan 2002 A
Djibouti		8 Apr 2002 a	New Zealand	24 May 2000	
Ecuador	24 May 2000		Nicaragua	26 May 2000	
Egypt	20 Dec 2000		Niger	24 May 2000	
El Salvador	24 May 2000		Nigeria	24 May 2000	
Estonia	6 Sep 2000		Norway	24 May 2000	10 May 2001
Ethiopia	24 May 2000		Pakistan	4 Jun 2001	
European Community	24 May 2000		Palau	29 May 2001	
Fiji	2 May 2001	5 Jun 2001	Panama	11 May 2001	1 May 2002
Finland	24 May 2000		Paraguay	3 May 2001	
France	24 May 2000		Peru	24 May 2000	
Gambia	24 May 2000		Philippines	24 May 2000	
Germany	24 May 2000		Poland	24 May 2000	
Greece	24 May 2000		Portugal	24 May 2000	
Grenada	24 May 2000		Republic of Korea	6 Sep 2000	
Guinea	24 May 2000		Republic of Moldova	14 Feb 2001	
Haiti	24 May 2000		Romania	11 Oct 2000	
Honduras	24 May 2000		Rwanda	24 May 2000	
Hungary	24 May 2000		Saint Kitts and Nevis		23 May 2001 a
Iceland	1 Jun 2001		Samoa	24 May 2000	
			Senegal	31 Oct 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>
Seychelles .....	23 Jan 2001		Tunisia .....	19 Apr 2001	
Slovakia .....	24 May 2000		Turkey .....	24 May 2000	
Slovenia .....	24 May 2000		Uganda .....	24 May 2000	30 Nov 2001
Spain .....	24 May 2000	16 Jan 2002	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	24 May 2000	
Sri Lanka .....	24 May 2000		Uruguay .....	1 Jun 2001	
Sweden .....	24 May 2000	26 Mar 2002	Venezuela .....	24 May 2000	
Switzerland .....	24 May 2000		Zimbabwe .....	4 Jun 2001	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	26 Jul 2000				
Togo .....	24 May 2000				
Trinidad and Tobago .		5 Oct 2000 a			

## **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (Paris, 14 October 1994)**

### **OBJECTIVES**

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification is a major achievement of the international community. Stemming from the United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the Convention is an innovative document, which breaks new ground in international environmental law.

The Convention describes its objective as "[t]o combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas". Furthermore, the Convention adds that "[a]chieving this objective will involve long-term integrated strategies that focus simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of the land and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular, at the community level."

### **KEY PROVISIONS**

Both affected and developed Contracting Parties undertake comprehensive sets of obligations under the Convention. In accordance with the Convention, all Contracting Parties have an obligation to adopt an integrated approach addressing the physical, biological and socio-economic aspects of desertification and drought. In addition, affected Contracting Parties undertake to give priority to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought by establishing strategies and priorities within the framework of sustainable development plans and policies. In turn, Contracting Parties from developed countries commit themselves to active support by providing substantial financial resources and other forms of assistance, individually or jointly, to the efforts of affected developing Contracting Parties.

The Convention is to be implemented through National Action Programmes supplemented by such programmes at regional and sub-regional levels. National Action Programmes form the very core of the Convention. The Contracting Parties should implement the Convention, taking into account the participation of populations and local communities in a spirit of partnership and international cooperation.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is established as the supreme body of the Convention, whose main task is to make the decisions necessary to promote effective implementation of the Convention. The Convention also establishes a Permanent Secretariat which will, among other duties, make arrangements for sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, and compile and transmit reports submitted to it. Scientific and technological information and advice will be provided by a Committee on Science and Technology.

Africa is given priority and particular attention throughout the Convention and the first of the four Regional Implementation Annexes, which form an integral part of the Convention, is devoted to the continent. There are three further Regional Implementation Annexes to the Convention (Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Northern Mediterranean) to provide guidelines and arrangements for the effective implementation of the Convention. All of the Annexes provide for action programmes to be part and parcel of their policies for sustainable development.

#### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Convention entered into force on 26 December 1996.

#### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Convention is closed for signature. It remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval and accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations.

#### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

A Party which is not a regional economic integration organization may declare that it recognizes arbitration in accordance with procedures adopted by the Conferences of the Parties and/or submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice as compulsory means of settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and the application of the Convention. A Party which is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration in accordance with procedures adopted by the Conferences of the Parties.

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention.

Any Party may declare that, with respect to it, any additional regional implementation annex or any amendment to any regional implementation annex shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.

#### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to the Convention.

#### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

At any time after three years from the date on which the Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the depositary.

Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN THOSE  
COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT AND/OR DESERTIFICATION,  
PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA**

*Paris, 14 October 1994*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 26 December 1996, in accordance with article 36 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 26 December 1996, No. 33480.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 115. Parties: 179.  
**TEXT :** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, p. 3; depositary notification C.N.176.1995.TREATIES-6 of 27 July 1995 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Chinese text); C.N.513.2000.TREATIES-9 of 19 July 2000 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic russian text); C.N.1490.2000.TREATIES-16 of 6 March 2001 (adoption of annex V) and C.N.866.2001.TREATIES-5 of 17 September 2001 (Entry into force of Annex V).

*Note : The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa (established pursuant to resolution 47/188 of the General Assembly dated 22 December 1992), during its Fifth session held at Paris. The Convention was open for signature at Paris by all States and regional economic integration organizations on 14 and 15 October 1994. Thereafter, it remained open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 13 October 1995.*

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A)</i>
Afghanistan .....		1 Nov 1995 a	Cuba .....	15 Oct 1994	13 Mar 1997
Albania .....		27 Apr 2000 a	Cyprus .....		29 Mar 2000 a
Algeria .....	14 Oct 1994	22 May 1996	Czech Republic .....		25 Jan 2000 a
Angola .....	14 Oct 1994	30 Jun 1997	Democratic Republic of the Congo .....	14 Oct 1994	12 Sep 1997
Antigua and Barbuda .....	4 Apr 1995	6 Jun 1997	Denmark .....	15 Oct 1994	22 Dec 1995
Argentina .....	15 Oct 1994	6 Jan 1997	Djibouti .....	15 Oct 1994	12 Jun 1997
Armenia .....	14 Oct 1994	2 Jul 1997	Dominica .....		8 Dec 1997 a
Australia .....	14 Oct 1994	15 May 2000	Dominican Republic .....		26 Jun 1997 a
Austria .....		2 Jun 1997 a	Ecuador .....	19 Jan 1995	6 Sep 1995
Azerbaijan .....		10 Aug 1998 a	Egypt .....	14 Oct 1994	7 Jul 1995
Bahamas .....		10 Nov 2000 a	El Salvador .....		27 Jun 1997 a
Bahrain .....		14 Jul 1997 a	Equatorial Guinea .....	14 Oct 1994	27 Jun 1997
Bangladesh .....	14 Oct 1994	26 Jan 1996	Eritrea .....	14 Oct 1994	14 Aug 1996
Barbados .....		14 May 1997 a	Ethiopia .....	15 Oct 1994	27 Jun 1997
Belarus .....		29 Aug 2001 a	European Community .....	14 Oct 1994	26 Mar 1998
Belgium .....		30 Jun 1997 a	Fiji .....		26 Aug 1998 a
Belize .....		23 Jul 1998 a	Finland .....	15 Oct 1994	20 Sep 1995 A
Benin .....	14 Oct 1994	29 Aug 1996	France .....	14 Oct 1994	12 Jun 1997
Bolivia .....	14 Oct 1994	1 Aug 1996	Gabon .....		6 Sep 1996 a
Botswana .....	12 Oct 1995	11 Sep 1996	Gambia .....	14 Oct 1994	11 Jun 1996
Brazil .....	14 Oct 1994	25 Jun 1997	Georgia .....	15 Oct 1994	23 Jul 1999
Bulgaria .....		21 Feb 2001 a	Germany .....	14 Oct 1994	10 Jul 1996
Burkina Faso .....	14 Oct 1994	26 Jan 1996	Ghana .....	15 Oct 1994	27 Dec 1996
Burundi .....	14 Oct 1994	6 Jan 1997	Greece .....	14 Oct 1994	5 May 1997
Cambodia .....	15 Oct 1994	18 Aug 1997	Grenada .....		28 May 1997 a
Cameroon .....	14 Oct 1994	29 May 1997	Guatemala .....		10 Sep 1998 a
Canada .....	14 Oct 1994	1 Dec 1995	Guinea .....	14 Oct 1994	23 Jun 1997
Cape Verde .....	14 Oct 1994	8 May 1995	Guinea-Bissau .....	15 Oct 1994	27 Oct 1995
Central African Repub- lic .....	14 Oct 1994	5 Sep 1996	Guyana .....		26 Jun 1997 a
Chad .....	14 Oct 1994	27 Sep 1996	Haiti .....	15 Oct 1994	25 Sep 1996
Chile .....	3 Mar 1995	11 Nov 1997	Honduras .....	22 Feb 1995	25 Jun 1997
China .....	14 Oct 1994	18 Feb 1997	Hungary .....		13 Jul 1999 a
Colombia .....	14 Oct 1994	8 Jun 1999	Iceland .....		3 Jun 1997 a
Comoros .....	14 Oct 1994	3 Mar 1998	India .....	14 Oct 1994	17 Dec 1996
Congo .....	15 Oct 1994	12 Jul 1999	Indonesia .....	15 Oct 1994	31 Aug 1998
Cook Islands .....		21 Aug 1998 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of) .....	14 Oct 1994	29 Apr 1997
Costa Rica .....	15 Oct 1994	5 Jan 1998	Ireland .....	15 Oct 1994	31 Jul 1997
Côte d'Ivoire .....	15 Oct 1994	4 Mar 1997	Israel .....	14 Oct 1994	26 Mar 1996
Croatia .....	15 Oct 1994	6 Oct 2000 A	Italy .....	14 Oct 1994	23 Jun 1997

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A)</i>
Jamaica		12 Nov 1997 a	Rwanda	22 Jun 1995	22 Oct 1998
Japan	14 Oct 1994	11 Sep 1998 A	Saint Kitts and Nevis		30 Jun 1997 a
Jordan	13 Apr 1995	21 Oct 1996	Saint Lucia		2 Jul 1997 a
Kazakhstan	14 Oct 1994	9 Jul 1997	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15 Oct 1994	16 Mar 1998
Kenya	14 Oct 1994	24 Jun 1997	Samoa		21 Aug 1998 a
Kiribati		8 Sep 1998 a	San Marino		23 Jul 1999 a
Kuwait	22 Sep 1995	27 Jun 1997	Sao Tome and Principe	4 Oct 1995	8 Jul 1998
Kyrgyzstan		19 Sep 1997 a	Saudi Arabia		25 Jun 1997 a
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic	30 Aug 1995	20 Sep 1996 A	Senegal	14 Oct 1994	26 Jul 1995
Lebanon	14 Oct 1994	16 May 1996	Seychelles	14 Oct 1994	26 Jun 1997
Lesotho	15 Oct 1994	12 Sep 1995	Sierra Leone	11 Nov 1994	25 Sep 1997
Liberia		2 Mar 1998 a	Singapore		26 Apr 1999 a
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya	15 Oct 1994	22 Jul 1996	Slovakia		7 Jan 2002 a
Liechtenstein		29 Dec 1999 a	Slovenia		28 Jun 2001 a
Luxembourg	14 Oct 1994	4 Feb 1997	Solomon Islands		16 Apr 1999 a
Madagascar	14 Oct 1994	25 Jun 1997	South Africa	9 Jan 1995	30 Sep 1997
Malawi	17 Jan 1995	13 Jun 1996	Spain	14 Oct 1994	30 Jan 1996
Malaysia	6 Oct 1995	25 Jun 1997	Sri Lanka		9 Dec 1998 a
Mali	15 Oct 1994	31 Oct 1995	Sudan	15 Oct 1994	24 Nov 1995
Malta	15 Oct 1994	30 Jan 1998	Suriname		1 Jun 2000 a
Marshall Islands		2 Jun 1998 a	Swaziland	27 Jul 1995	7 Oct 1996
Mauritania	14 Oct 1994	7 Aug 1996	Sweden	15 Oct 1994	12 Dec 1995
Mauritius	17 Mar 1995	23 Jan 1996	Switzerland	14 Oct 1994	19 Jan 1996
Mexico	15 Oct 1994	3 Apr 1995	Syrian Arab Republic	15 Oct 1994	10 Jun 1997
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12 Dec 1994	25 Mar 1996	Tajikistan		16 Jul 1997 a
Monaco		5 Mar 1999 a	Thailand		7 Mar 2001 a
Mongolia	15 Oct 1994	3 Sep 1996	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		6 Mar 2002 a
Morocco	15 Oct 1994	7 Nov 1996	Togo	15 Oct 1994	4 Oct 1995 A
Mozambique	28 Sep 1995	13 Mar 1997	Tonga		25 Sep 1998 a
Myanmar		2 Jan 1997 a	Trinidad and Tobago		8 Jun 2000 a
Namibia	24 Oct 1994	16 May 1997	Tunisia	14 Oct 1994	11 Oct 1995
Nauru		22 Sep 1998 a	Turkey	14 Oct 1994	31 Mar 1998
Nepal	12 Oct 1995	15 Oct 1996	Turkmenistan	27 Mar 1995	18 Sep 1996
Netherlands	15 Oct 1994	27 Jun 1995 A	Tuvalu		14 Sep 1998 a
New Zealand		7 Sep 2000 a	Uganda	21 Nov 1994	25 Jun 1997
Nicaragua	21 Nov 1994	17 Feb 1998	United Arab Emirates		21 Oct 1998 a
Niger	14 Oct 1994	19 Jan 1996	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Oct 1994	18 Oct 1996
Nigeria	31 Oct 1994	8 Jul 1997	United Republic of Tanzania	14 Oct 1994	19 Jun 1997
Niue		14 Aug 1998 a	United States of Amer- ica	14 Oct 1994	17 Nov 2000
Norway	15 Oct 1994	30 Aug 1996	Uruguay		17 Feb 1999 a
Oman		23 Jul 1996 a	Uzbekistan	7 Dec 1994	31 Oct 1995
Pakistan	15 Oct 1994	24 Feb 1997	Vanuatu	28 Sep 1995	10 Aug 1999
Palau		15 Jun 1999 a	Venezuela		29 Jun 1998 a
Panama	22 Feb 1995	4 Apr 1996	Viet Nam		25 Aug 1998 a
Papua New Guinea		6 Dec 2000 a	Yemen		14 Jan 1997 a
Paraguay	1 Dec 1994	15 Jan 1997	Zambia	15 Oct 1994	19 Sep 1996
Peru	15 Oct 1994	9 Nov 1995	Zimbabwe	15 Oct 1994	23 Sep 1997
Philippines	8 Dec 1994	10 Feb 2000			
Poland		14 Nov 2001 a			
Portugal	14 Oct 1994	1 Apr 1996			
Qatar		15 Mar 1999 a			
Republic of Korea	14 Oct 1994	17 Aug 1999			
Republic of Moldova		10 Mar 1999 a			
Romania		19 Aug 1998 a			

**Convention on Access to Information, Public  
Participation in Decision-Making and  
Access to Justice in  
Environmental Matters  
(Aarhus, Denmark, 25 June 1998)**

**OBJECTIVES**

The Convention recognizes that adequate protection of the environment is essential to human well-being and the enjoyment of basic human rights, including the right to life itself. It aims to ensure the rights of citizens to full information on the environment in order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being. The Convention establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders in society, by linking government accountability and environmental protection. The Convention focuses on interactions between the civil society and public authorities and forges a new process for public participation and transparency in the negotiation and implementation of international agreements.

**KEY PROVISIONS**

The Convention provides that each Party shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters, while promoting environmental education and awareness among the public. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of the Convention.

Public authorities, in response to a request for environmental information, shall make such information available to the public within the framework of national legislation. The public authorities shall also possess, update and disseminate information to the public without the need for a specific request through, *inter alia*, publicly accessible registers and electronic databases including national reports on the state of the environment, texts of environmental legislation, and other policies and programmes.

Practical means and opportunities for the public to participate in decision-making on a specific activity, in the development of plans, programmes and policies, and in the preparation of laws, rules and legally binding norms relating to the environment are guaranteed by the Convention. In this respect, the dissemination of information to the public is imperative.

In order to enforce the provisions under the Convention in the domestic legal system, the Convention ensures that any person who considers that his or her rights of access to information or participation in decision-making have been wrongfully refused, inadequately answered or otherwise not dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Convention shall have access to a review procedure before a court of law or another independent and impartial body established by law.

### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Convention entered into force on 30 October 2001.

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Convention is closed for signature. It remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States members of the Economic Commission for Europe as well as States having a consultative status with the Economic Commission for Europe and regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The Convention is also open for accession by Member States of the United Nations upon approval by the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention.

When an organization, one or more of whose member States is a Party to the Convention, becomes a Party to the Convention, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention concurrently.

### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

When signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party may declare that it accepts, as a means of dispute settlement, the submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice and/or arbitration in accordance with procedures established in annex II to the Convention.

At the time of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a regional economic integration organization is required to make a specific declaration on its competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

The Convention is silent on reservations.

### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

At any time after three years from the date on which the Convention has come into force with respect to a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the depositary. Any such withdrawal shall take effect on the ninetieth day after the date of its receipt by the depositary.

**CONVENTION ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-  
MAKING AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS**

*Aarhus, Denmark, 25 June 1998*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 30 October 2001, in accordance with article 20 (1) and definitively on 30 October 2001, in accordance with article 20 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 30 October 2001, No. 37770.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 40, Parties: 20.  
**TEXT :** Doc. ECE/CEP/43.

*Note :* Open for signature at Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 21 December 1998, by States members of the Economic Commission for Europe as well as States having consultative status with the Economic Commission for Europe pursuant to paragraphs 8 and 11 of Economic and Social resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947, and by regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States members of the Economic Commission for Europe to which their member States have transferred competence over matters governed by this Convention, including the competence to enter into treaties in respect of these matters.

<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	25 Jun 1998	27 Jun 2001	Liechtenstein	25 Jun 1998	
Armenia	25 Jun 1998	1 Aug 2001	Lithuania	25 Jun 1998	28 Jan 2002
Austria	25 Jun 1998		Luxembourg	25 Jun 1998	
Azerbaijan		23 Mar 2000 a	Malta	18 Dec 1998	23 Apr 2002
Belarus	16 Dec 1998	9 Mar 2000 AA	Monaco	25 Jun 1998	
Belgium	25 Jun 1998		Netherlands	25 Jun 1998	
Bulgaria	25 Jun 1998		Norway	25 Jun 1998	
Croatia	25 Jun 1998		Poland	25 Jun 1998	15 Feb 2002
Cyprus	25 Jun 1998		Portugal	25 Jun 1998	
Czech Republic	25 Jun 1998		Republic of Moldova	25 Jun 1998	9 Aug 1999
Denmark	25 Jun 1998	29 Sep 2000 AA	Romania	25 Jun 1998	11 Jul 2000
Estonia	25 Jun 1998	2 Aug 2001	Slovenia	25 Jun 1998	
European Community	25 Jun 1998		Spain	25 Jun 1998	
Finland	25 Jun 1998		Sweden	25 Jun 1998	
France	25 Jun 1998		Switzerland	25 Jun 1998	
Georgia	25 Jun 1998	11 Apr 2000	Tajikistan		17 Jul 2001 a
Germany	21 Dec 1998		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		22 Jul 1999 a
Greece	25 Jun 1998		Turkmenistan		25 Jun 1999 a
Hungary	18 Dec 1998	3 Jul 2001	Ukraine	25 Jun 1998	18 Nov 1999
Iceland	25 Jun 1998		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25 Jun 1998	
Ireland	25 Jun 1998				
Italy	25 Jun 1998	13 Jun 2001			
Kazakhstan	25 Jun 1998	11 Jan 2001			
Kyrgyzstan		1 May 2001 a			
Latvia	25 Jun 1998				

## **Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam, 10 September 1998)**

### **OBJECTIVES**

The objective of the Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperation among Parties in international trade of certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm.

The Convention renders the monitoring and controlling of trade in dangerous substances more efficient and transparent. In addition, the Convention strengthens the ability of importing countries to decide which chemicals they wish to receive and to exclude those they cannot manage safely. If trade does take place, the Convention's requirements for labelling and provision of information on potential health and environmental effects will promote the safe use of such chemicals.

### **KEY PROVISIONS**

The Convention establishes a Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure as a means for obtaining and disseminating the policies of importing countries relating to future shipments of certain chemicals and for ensuring compliance with such policies by exporting countries. The decision not to import a certain chemical must be trade neutral, i.e., such a decision must be followed by a prohibition of domestic production of the chemical for domestic use or for imports from any other source.

The Convention provides for the exchange of information among Parties of potentially hazardous chemicals that may be imported and exported, and for a national decision-making process regarding import and compliance by exporters.

Each Party shall facilitate the exchange of scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning the chemicals within the scope of this Convention. Parties shall also facilitate the provision of publicly available information on domestic regulatory actions. Information on domestic regulatory actions that substantially restrict one or more uses of a chemical shall be made available to other Parties, directly or through the secretariat of the Convention.

The Convention provides for technical assistance between the Parties. The Parties shall cooperate in promoting technical assistance for development of infrastructure and the capacity necessary to manage chemicals to enable the implementation of the Convention. In this respect, the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition shall be taken into account.

Each Party must designate one or more national authorities to act on its behalf in the performance of the administrative functions required by the Convention.

The implementation of the Convention will be overseen by a Conference of the Parties. A Chemicals Review Committee will be established to review notifications and nominations from Parties, and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties on which chemicals should be included in the PIC procedure. The Convention requires that the entire process be conducted in an open and transparent manner.

### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Convention is not yet in force. It will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Convention is closed for signature. It remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations.

When an organization, one or more of whose member States is a Party to the Convention, becomes a Party to the Convention, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention concurrently.

### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party that is not a regional economic integration organization may declare that, with respect to any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it accepts the submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice and/or arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

A Party that is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration.

At the time of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a regional economic integration organization is required to make a specific declaration on its competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to this Convention.

### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

At any time after three years from the date on which this Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the depositary. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION ON THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE FOR  
CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Rotterdam, 10 September 1998

NOT YET IN FORCE : (see article 26).  
STATUS : Signatories: 73. Parties: 20.  
TEXTE : Doc. UNEP/FAO/PIC/CONF/5.

*Note* : The Convention was adopted on 10 September 1998 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. In accordance with its article 24, the Convention will be open for signature at Rotterdam by all States and regional economic integration organizations on 11 September 1998, and subsequently at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 12 September 1998 to 10 September 1999.

<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>
Angola	11 Sep 1998		Kuwait	11 Sep 1998	
Argentina	11 Sep 1998		Kyrgyzstan	11 Aug 1999	25 May 2000
Armenia	11 Sep 1998		Luxembourg	11 Sep 1998	
Australia	6 Jul 1999		Madagascar	8 Dec 1998	
Austria	11 Sep 1998		Mali	11 Sep 1998	
Barbados	11 Sep 1998		Mauritania	1 Sep 1999	
Belgium	11 Sep 1998		Mongolia	11 Sep 1998	8 Mar 2001
Benin	11 Sep 1998		Namibia	11 Sep 1998	
Brazil	11 Sep 1998		Netherlands	11 Sep 1998	20 Apr 2000 A
Bulgaria		25 Jul 2000 a	New Zealand	11 Sep 1998	
Burkina Faso	11 Sep 1998		Nigeria		28 Jun 2001 a
Cameroon	11 Sep 1998		Norway	11 Sep 1998	25 Oct 2001 A
Chad	11 Sep 1998		Oman		31 Jan 2000 a
Chile	11 Sep 1998		Pakistan	9 Sep 1999	
China	24 Aug 1999		Panama	11 Sep 1998	18 Aug 2000
Colombia	11 Sep 1998		Paraguay	11 Sep 1998	
Congo	11 Sep 1998		Peru	11 Sep 1998	
Costa Rica	17 Aug 1999		Philippines	11 Sep 1998	
Côte d'Ivoire	11 Sep 1998		Portugal	11 Sep 1998	
Cuba	11 Sep 1998		Republic of Korea	7 Sep 1999	
Cyprus	11 Sep 1998		Saint Lucia	25 Jan 1999	
Czech Republic	22 Jun 1999	12 Jun 2000	Saudi Arabia		7 Sep 2000 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11 Sep 1998		Senegal	11 Sep 1998	20 Jul 2001
Denmark	11 Sep 1998		Seychelles	11 Sep 1998	
Ecuador	11 Sep 1998		Slovenia	11 Sep 1998	17 Nov 1999
El Salvador	16 Feb 1999	8 Sep 1999	Spain	11 Sep 1998	
European Community	11 Sep 1998		Suriname		30 May 2000 a
Finland	11 Sep 1998		Sweden	11 Sep 1998	
France	11 Sep 1998		Switzerland	11 Sep 1998	10 Jan 2002
Gambia		26 Feb 2002 a	Syrian Arab Republic	11 Sep 1998	
Germany	11 Sep 1998	11 Jan 2001	Tajikistan	28 Sep 1998	
Ghana	11 Sep 1998		Thailand		19 Feb 2002 a
Greece	11 Sep 1998		Togo	9 Sep 1999	
Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a	Tunisia	11 Sep 1998	
Guinea-Bissau	10 Sep 1999		Turkey	11 Sep 1998	
Hungary	10 Sep 1999	31 Oct 2000	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Sep 1998	
Indonesia	11 Sep 1998		United Republic of Tanzania	11 Sep 1998	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17 Feb 1999		United States of Amer- ica	11 Sep 1998	
Israel	20 May 1999		Uruguay	11 Sep 1998	
Italy	11 Sep 1998				
Japan	31 Aug 1999				
Kenya	11 Sep 1998				

## **Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants** *(Stockholm, 22 May 2001)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty that aims at protecting human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs). POPs are chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms and are toxic to humans and wildlife. This Convention provides opportunities for international cooperation in the reduction of POPs emissions and, if possible, in their elimination.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

States are obliged to take measures to reduce or eliminate the release of POPs from intentional production and use by prohibiting and/or taking the legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate the production and use as well as the import and export of specified POPs; restricting the production and use of specified POPs; and restricting the importation and exportation of specified POPs for certain purposes.

Parties maintaining specific exemptions or having an acceptable purpose shall take appropriate measures to ensure that any production or use under such exemption or purpose is carried out in a manner that prevents or minimizes human exposure and release of POPs into the environment.

Parties shall take prescribed measures to reduce or eliminate releases from unintentional production, including the development of an action plan, promotion of the development of substitute or modified materials, products and processes, and the promotion of the use of the best available techniques and the best environmental practices.

Parties are also under an obligation to take measures to reduce or eliminate releases of POPs from stockpiles and wastes. Parties are required to manage stockpiles in a safe, efficient and environmentally sound manner.

It is incumbent upon each Party to develop a plan for the implementation of its obligations under the Convention. For purposes of its implementation plan, Parties are obliged to cooperate with global, regional and sub regional organizations.

Parties are also obliged to facilitate the exchange of information concerning alternatives to POPs, and the reduction or elimination of the production, use and release of POPs. Parties are further obliged to promote awareness; develop and implement educational and public awareness programmes; encourage appropriate research, development, monitoring and cooperation pertaining to POPs at the national and international levels; and provide technical assistance, financial resources and mechanisms.

### ***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Convention is not yet in force. The Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Convention closed for signature on 22 May 2002. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and by regional economic integration organizations. It is open for accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations from the day after the date on which it is closed for signature.

### ***OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS***

When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party that is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the depositary that, with respect to any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes one or both of the following as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation: arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties and/or submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

A Party that is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration in accordance with the procedure referred to above.

In its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competencies in respect of matters governed by this Convention.

In its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, any Party may declare that, with respect to it, any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservation may be made to the Convention.

### ***WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION***

At any time after three years from the date on which this Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the depositary. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon the expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the depositary of the notification of withdrawal or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

## STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

*Stockholm, 22 May 2001*

**NOT YET IN FORCE :** (see article 26).  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 131. Parties: 8.  
**TEXT :** Depository notification C.N.531.2001.TREATIES-96 of 19 June 2001.

*Note :* The Convention was adopted on 22 May 2001 at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Stockholm, 22-23 May 2001.

In accordance with its article 24, the Convention will be open for signature at Stockholm by all States and by regional economic integration organizations on 23 May 2001 at the Stockholm City Conference Centre/Folkets Hus, and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 24 May 2001 to 22 May 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	5 Dec 2001		Guatemala	29 Jan 2002	
Algeria	5 Sep 2001		Guinea	23 May 2001	
Antigua and Barbuda	23 May 2001		Guinea-Bissau	24 Apr 2002	
Argentina	23 May 2001		Haiti	23 May 2001	
Armenia	23 May 2001		Hungary	23 May 2001	
Australia	23 May 2001		Iceland	23 May 2001	
Austria	23 May 2001		Indonesia	23 May 2001	
Bahamas	20 Mar 2002		Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23 May 2001	
Bangladesh	23 May 2001		Ireland	23 May 2001	
Belgium	23 May 2001		Israel	30 Jul 2001	
Benin	23 May 2001		Italy	23 May 2001	
Bolivia	23 May 2001		Jamaica	23 May 2001	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	23 May 2001		Jordan	18 Jan 2002	
Brazil	23 May 2001		Kazakhstan	23 May 2001	
Bulgaria	23 May 2001		Kenya	23 May 2001	
Burkina Faso	23 May 2001		Kiribati	4 Apr 2002	
Burundi	2 Apr 2002		Kuwait	23 May 2001	
Cambodia	23 May 2001		Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic	5 Mar 2002	
Cameroon	5 Oct 2001		Latvia	23 May 2001	
Canada	23 May 2001	23 May 2001	Lebanon	23 May 2001	
Central African Repub- lic	9 May 2002		Lesotho	23 Jan 2002	23 Jan 2002
Chile	23 May 2001		Liechtenstein	23 May 2001	
China	23 May 2001		Luxembourg	23 May 2001	
Colombia	23 May 2001		Madagascar	24 Sep 2001	
Comoros	23 May 2001		Mali	23 May 2001	
Congo	4 Dec 2001		Malta	23 May 2001	
Costa Rica	16 Apr 2002		Mauritania	8 Aug 2001	
Côte d'Ivoire	23 May 2001		Mauritius	23 May 2001	
Croatia	23 May 2001		Mexico	23 May 2001	
Cuba	23 May 2001		Micronesia (Federated States of)	31 Jul 2001	
Czech Republic	23 May 2001		Monaco	23 May 2001	
Denmark	23 May 2001		Morocco	23 May 2001	
Djibouti	15 Nov 2001		Mozambique	23 May 2001	
Dominican Republic	23 May 2001		Nauru	9 May 2002	9 May 2002
Ecuador	28 Aug 2001		Nepal	5 Apr 2002	
El Salvador	30 Jul 2001		Netherlands	23 May 2001	28 Jan 2002 A
European Community	23 May 2001		New Zealand	23 May 2001	
Fiji	14 Jun 2001	20 Jun 2001	Nicaragua	23 May 2001	
Finland	23 May 2001		Niger	12 Oct 2001	
France	23 May 2001		Nigeria	23 May 2001	
Gambia	23 May 2001		Niue	12 Mar 2002	
Georgia	23 May 2001		Norway	23 May 2001	
Germany	23 May 2001	25 Apr 2002	Oman	4 Mar 2002	
Ghana	23 May 2001		Pakistan	6 Dec 2001	
Greece	23 May 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>
Palau .....	28 Mar 2002		Syrian Arab Republic ..	15 Feb 2002	
Panama .....	23 May 2001		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace-		
Papua New Guinea .....	23 May 2001		donia .....	23 May 2001	
Paraguay .....	12 Oct 2001		Togo .....	23 May 2001	
Peru .....	23 May 2001		Tunisia .....	23 May 2001	
Philippines .....	23 May 2001		Turkey .....	23 May 2001	
Poland .....	23 May 2001		Ukraine .....	23 May 2001	
Portugal .....	23 May 2001		United Arab Emirates ..	23 May 2001	
Republic of Korea .....	4 Oct 2001		United Kingdom of Great Britain and		
Republic of Moldova .....	23 May 2001		Northern Ireland ..	11 Dec 2001	
Romania .....	23 May 2001		United Republic of Tanzania .....	23 May 2001	
Samoa .....	23 May 2001	4 Feb 2002	United States of Amer-		
Sao Tome and Principe ..	3 Apr 2002		ica .....	23 May 2001	
Saudi Arabia .....	14 Mar 2002		Uruguay .....	23 May 2001	
Senegal .....	23 May 2001		Venezuela .....	23 May 2001	
Seychelles .....	25 Mar 2002		Viet Nam .....	23 May 2001	
Singapore .....	23 May 2001		Yemen .....	5 Dec 2001	
Slovakia .....	23 May 2001		Yugoslavia .....	2 May 2002	
Slovenia .....	23 May 2001		Zambia .....	23 May 2001	
South Africa .....	23 May 2001		Zimbabwe .....	23 May 2001	
Spain .....	23 May 2001				
Sri Lanka .....	5 Sep 2001				
Sudan .....	23 May 2001				
Sweden .....	23 May 2001	8 May 2002			
Switzerland .....	23 May 2001				

## **List of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General**

**(except for the Charter and the Statute of the ICJ)\***

### **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
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
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

\* See ST/LEG/SER.E/20; see also <http://untreaty.un.org>.

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
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
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
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
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

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, 1961. New York, 30 March 1961
16. Convention on psychotropic substances. Vienna, 21 February 1971
17. Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. Geneva, 25 March 1972
18. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. 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
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, and as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949. Lake Success, 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 the Circulation of Obscene Publications. Paris, 4 May 1910

#### **HEALTH**

1. Constitution of the World Health Organization. New York, 22 July 1946, as amended
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. 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, with Protocol to provide for procedure for amendment of article 36 of the Agreement. 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, concluded at New York on 14 June 1974, 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
17. United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade. New York, 12 December 2001

## **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 Control 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

8. a). Additional Protocol
  8. 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 above-mentioned Agreement. Concluded at New York on 21 August 1975. 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**
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
33. Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq. Beirut, 10 May 2001

#### ***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 Waterway (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. Geneva, 14 January 1928, and Paris, 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. 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, New York, 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, on 7 December 1953. 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
12. c). Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. New York, 31 May 2001

## 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. Opened 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. Opened 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

## **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
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

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, 1995. Geneva, 17 February 1995
43. International Coffee Agreement 2001. London, 28 September 2000
44. International Cocoa Agreement, 2001. Geneva, 2 March 2001
45. Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group, 2001. Geneva, 13 March 2001

#### **MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS**

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

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 the 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

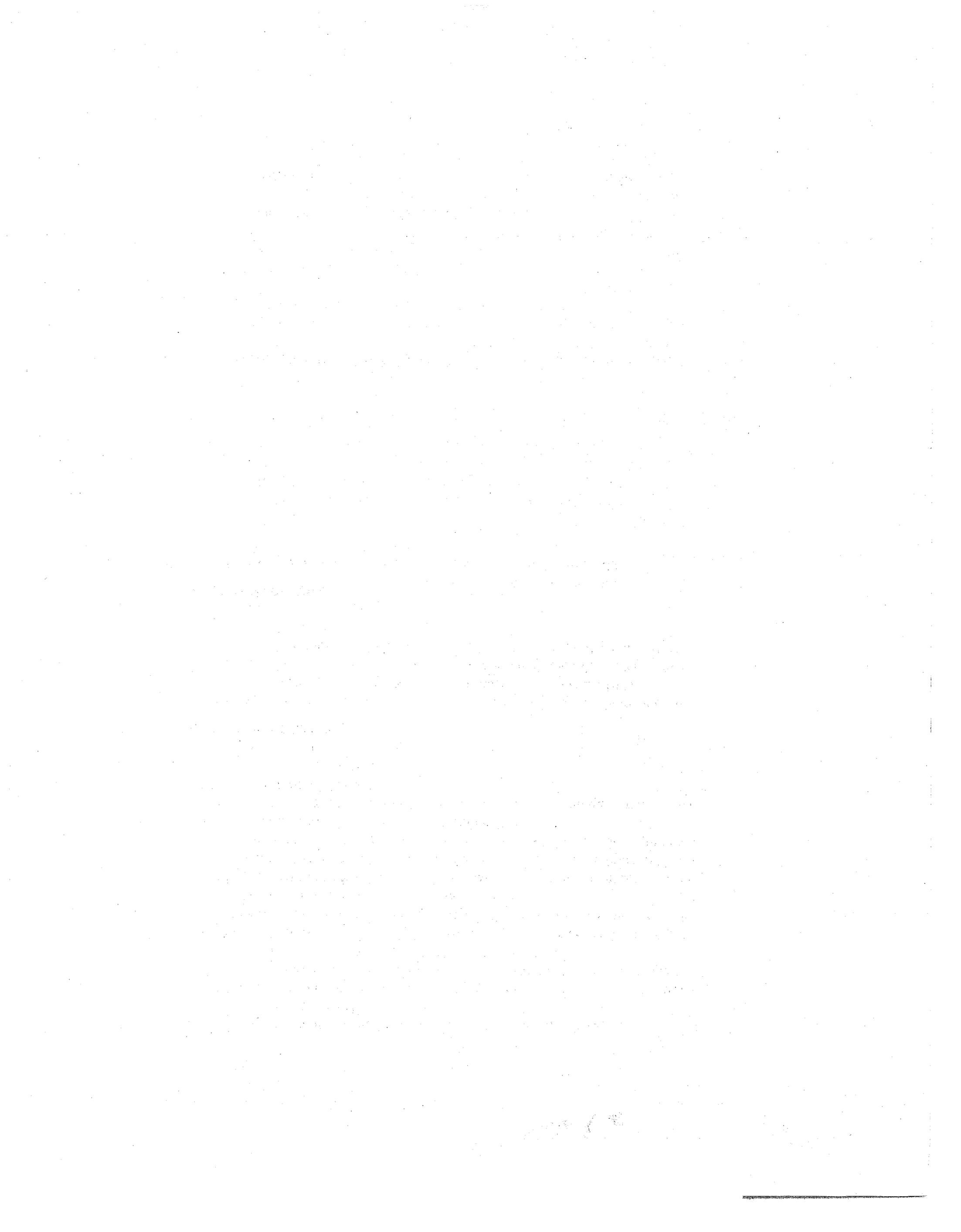
2. b). Amendments to articles 3 (5) and 9 (8) of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Colombo, 29 November 1991
3. Agreement establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development. Kuala Lumpur, 12 August 1977
3. a). Amendments to the Agreement establishing the Asia-Pacific 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. 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. Paris, 13 January 1993
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



Africa. Paris, 14 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

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

1. Agreement on Succession Issues. Vienna, 29 June 2001