

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

*Focus 2003: Treaties Against Transnational
Organized Crime and Terrorism*



United Nations

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

**Focus 2003: Treaties Against Transnational Organized Crime
and Terrorism**



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Table of Contents

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

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

Foreword.....ix

Summaries and Status as of 24 March 2003 of the Core Group of Multilateral Treaties

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. New York, 15 November 2000..... | 3 |
| 2. 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..... | 8 |
| 3. 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 |
| 4. 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..... | 16 |
| 5. Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Vienna, 21 February 1971 | 19 |
| 6. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954. New York, 8 August 1975..... | 24 |
| 7. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Vienna, 20 December 1988..... | 29 |
| 8. 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..... | 34 |
| 9. 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..... | 37 |
| 10. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. New York, 15 December 1997..... | 39 |
| 11. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. New York, 9 December 1999..... | 43 |
| 12. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. New York, 25 May 2000..... | 47 |

13. 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.....51

14. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected
Persons, including Diplomatic Agents. New York, 14 December 1973.....55

15. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages. New York, 17 December 1979.....59

List of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General63

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



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

2 April 2003

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the forthcoming General Debate of the 58th General Assembly, scheduled to commence at United Nations Headquarters on 23 September 2003. The General Debate will provide a distinct opportunity for attending Heads of State and Government to demonstrate their continuing commitment to the central role of the rule of law in international relations by participating in the annual treaty event of the United Nations, which will be held in parallel. This year, consistent with the sentiments reflected in General Assembly resolution 57/173, the treaty event will highlight the persistent problems of transnational organized crime and terrorism, with a view to further encouraging international cooperation in combating these evils. It will be entitled *Focus 2003: Treaties Against Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism*.

It is with great satisfaction that I recall the success of previous treaty events organized by the United Nations, beginning with the *Millennium Summit. Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation*. This was followed by *Focus 2001: Rights of Women and Children* and, as a response to the terrorist attacks on the United States, by a treaty event in November 2001: *Multilateral Treaties Against Terrorism*. Last year's event, *Focus 2002: Sustainable Development*, was held in parallel with the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Focus 2003: Treaties Against Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism will also be held in a specially designated location in the Secretariat building, with facilities to accommodate the media.

I wish to extend this invitation to you to make use of this occasion to reaffirm your State's commitment to the fight against transnational organized crime and terrorism, by signing and ratifying or acceding to those treaties deposited with me to which your country is not party already. Of course, this opportunity could also be used to sign and ratify or accede to any other treaty deposited with me.

In connection with this event, the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs will be publishing *Focus 2003: Treaties Against Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism*, summarizing the objectives and key provisions of the selected treaties.

In addition to undertaking actions to participate in the international treaty framework, countries may also need to take adequate measures to implement the relevant treaty obligations within their domestic jurisdictions. I wish to underline the call made in my Millennium Report, and repeated subsequently, to those States which need assistance in this respect to advise me of their needs.

In this connection, I note that the Secretariat has made a compilation of the legal technical assistance programmes available within the United Nations system, which is available on the Internet. In addition, the *Treaty Handbook*, a practical guide to the depositary practice of the Secretary-General and the registration practice of the Secretariat, has been made available in all official United Nations languages, including on the Internet. Furthermore, the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs has commenced a training programme, both at Headquarters and at the regional level, to familiarize government officials on the technical aspects of undertaking treaty actions.

I would like to request that you inform me by 1 September 2003 of your intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the treaties deposited with me during Focus 2003 so that the necessary arrangements can be made by the Secretariat. I am also attaching a list of all multilateral treaties deposited with me to enable a more comprehensive review of your country's participation in these multilateral treaties.

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



Kofi Annan

United Nations  Nations Unies

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REFERENCE

2 April 2003

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's letter of invitation addressed to Heads of State and Government to participate in this year's annual treaty event, ***Focus 2003: Treaties Against Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism***. This year's event will be held from 23 to 26 September 2003 at United Nations Headquarters during the General Debate of the 58th General Assembly. It will seek to highlight the network of treaties adopted by the international community with regard to transnational organized crime and terrorism.

You may recall the successful treaty events which have been held annually since the Millennium Summit. Consistent with this tradition, the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs will organize another high profile ceremony this year.

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 designated 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 name and 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.

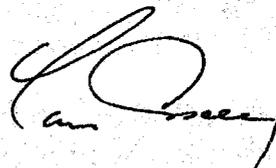
Full Powers should be submitted for verification to the Treaty Section well in advance of the intended date of the treaty action. Further information on Full Powers can be obtained from the *Treaty Handbook* and the *Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Treaties* (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 could be obtained on the status of treaties deposited with the Secretary-General from the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2002* (ST/LEG/SER.E/21) or from the UNTC, which is updated daily. I also enclose with this letter a copy of the publication *Focus 2003: Treaties Against Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism*, which summarizes the objectives and key provisions of the fifteen treaties to be highlighted during Focus 2003.

The Secretary-General in his letter requested advice on the nature of any assistance that may be required by a State in order to undertake treaty actions or to give internal effect to the relevant treaty obligations. In this connection, I draw your attention to the web site containing information on legal technical assistance available within the United Nations system. (See <http://www.un.org/law/technical/technical.htm>.) Also, on 28 and 29 May 2003, the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs will conduct a Workshop at Headquarters on treaty law and practice customized to meet the needs of government officials in relation to treaties against organized crime and terrorism.

Advice before **1 September 2003** on your Government's intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General would assist us in making the necessary arrangements, including for appropriate media coverage. It is requested that appointments be made by contacting the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs at tel: (212) 963-5047; fax: (212) 963-3693; or e-mail: treaty@un.org.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



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

FOREWORD

With the signature of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo in December 2000, the international community demonstrated the political will to answer a global challenge with a global response. If crime crosses borders, so must law enforcement. If the rule of law is undermined, those who defend it cannot limit themselves to purely national means.

Arrayed against the constructive forces of society are the forces of what the Secretary-General has termed "uncivil society." They are terrorists, criminals, arms smugglers, traffickers in people and others who undo the good works of civil society. They take advantage of the open borders, free markets and technological advances that bring so many benefits to the world's people. They thrive in countries with weak institutions. And they show no scruple about resorting to intimidation or violence. Their ruthlessness is the antithesis of what society regards as civil. They are powerful, representing economic interests worth billions of dollars. Yet, they are not invincible.

The Millennium Declaration of September 2002 reaffirmed the principle underlying our efforts: *"Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice."*

At the Millennium Summit, world leaders proclaimed freedom – from fear and from want – as one of the essential values in the twenty-first century. Yet the right to live in dignity is still denied to millions of people around the world. It is denied to the child who is working in a sweatshop; to the father who must pay a bribe to get medical care for his family; to the woman who is forced to a life of prostitution.

Trafficking of persons, particularly in women and children, represents a form of new slavery. The fate of these most vulnerable people is an affront to human dignity and a challenge to every people in every state.

Firearms are among the more lucrative of illicit commodities. They can be obtained in large quantities at artificially low costs, as military forces dispose of surplus or obsolete weaponry. They can also be sold to fuel conflict or provide firepower to criminals. Trafficking in firearms is a source of considerable wealth for criminal groups and a cause of suffering to millions of people. National security is often affected.

Criminal groups have wasted no time in embracing today's global economy and the sophisticated technology that goes with it. Until recently, our efforts to combat them have remained very fragmented. The signing of the Convention in Palermo in December 2000 was a watershed event in the reinforcement of our fight against organized crime.

I urge all States to ratify the Convention and its three Protocols at the earliest possible date and to bring these instruments into force as a matter of urgency.

In view of global developments in the past few years, the Convention will not deliver the results we expect, if we were not also to address other related serious forms of crime, namely international terrorism.

While the debate on international terrorism has received a renewed momentum, terrorist crimes have been a concern to the international community for many years. Already in the 1920s and 1930s, the League of Nations addressed the problem. Since then the United Nations has adopted a number of Conventions related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism. The Security Council in its resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001 called upon Member States to *"become parties as soon as possible to the relevant international conventions and protocols"* and to *"increase cooperation and fully implement the relevant international conventions and protocols"*. I wish to renew this call and urge all States to ratify and implement them as a matter of utmost urgency.

Antonio Maria Costa
Executive Director
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Summaries and Status of the Core Group of Multilateral Treaties

The Core Group of Multilateral Treaties consists of the following treaties:

- 1. *Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons* (CWC)
- 2. *Convention on the Prohibition of Biological Weapons* (BWC)
- 3. *Convention on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* (CPNW)
- 4. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, Use and Threatening of Weapons of Mass Destruction* (CWC, BWC, CPNW)
- 5. *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, Use and Threatening of Weapons of Mass Destruction* (CWC, BWC, CPNW)

The Core Group of Multilateral Treaties is currently working on the following:

- 1. *Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons* (CWC)
- 2. *Convention on the Prohibition of Biological Weapons* (BWC)
- 3. *Convention on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* (CPNW)

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 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the Convention) aims at promoting international cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime. As the first comprehensive multilateral legal instrument in the fight against organized crime, the Convention, together with its three 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 an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption and obstruction of justice) to combat activities in which organized criminal groups are commonly engaged. Under the Convention, States parties 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 crime, 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 that would prevent or suppress 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 authorities. It should be noted that bank secrecy cannot 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 the Convention, assistance is to be channeled through central authorities to regulate the process. One of its innovative elements is that the Convention allows for electronic transmission of requests for quicker processing.

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, with appropriate legal safeguards, 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 (article 38).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION

The Convention is closed for signature. The Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. 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 (article 36).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

States parties 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 parties 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 at the time of their signature or of the deposit of their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Convention (article 5(3)).

States that make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall inform the depositary whether they will take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition with other States parties to this Convention at the time of the deposit of their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 16(5)).

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. This designation of authority shall be notified to the depositary at the time each State deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 18(13)).

Likewise, each State party shall notify the depositary of the language or languages acceptable for purposes of mutual legal assistance (article 18(14)).

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention. Such organizations must also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence (article 36).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. Pursuant to article 35(3), 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 (article 35(3)).

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 (article 40).

A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a party to the Convention when all of its member States have denounced it (article 40(2)).

Denunciation of the Convention also entails the denunciation of the Protocols (article 40(3)).

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

New York, 15 November 2000

NOT YET IN FORCE : (see article 38). This Convention will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member states of such organization.

STATUS : Signatories: 147. Parties: 33.
TEXT : Doc. A/55/383.

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

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Afghanistan | 14 Dec 2000 | | Estonia | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Albania | 12 Dec 2000 | 21 Aug 2002 | Ethiopia | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Algeria | 12 Dec 2000 | 7 Oct 2002 | European Community | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Andorra | 11 Nov 2001 | | Finland | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Angola | 13 Dec 2000 | | France | 12 Dec 2000 | 29 Oct 2002 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 26 Sep 2001 | 24 Jul 2002 | Gambia | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Argentina | 12 Dec 2000 | 19 Nov 2002 | Georgia | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Armenia | 15 Nov 2001 | | Germany | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Australia | 13 Dec 2000 | | Greece | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Austria | 12 Dec 2000 | | Guatemala | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Azerbaijan | 12 Dec 2000 | | Guinea-Bissau | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Bahamas | 9 Apr 2001 | | Haiti | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Barbados | 26 Sep 2001 | | Honduras | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Belarus | 14 Dec 2000 | | Hungary | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Belgium | 12 Dec 2000 | | Iceland | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Benin | 13 Dec 2000 | | India | 12 Dec 2002 | |
| Bolivia | 12 Dec 2000 | | Indonesia | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovi- na | 12 Dec 2000 | 24 Apr 2002 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Botswana | 10 Apr 2002 | 29 Aug 2002 | Ireland | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Brazil | 12 Dec 2000 | | Israel | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Bulgaria | 13 Dec 2000 | 5 Dec 2001 | Italy | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Burkina Faso | 15 Dec 2000 | 15 May 2002 | Jamaica | 26 Sep 2001 | |
| Burundi | 14 Dec 2000 | | Japan | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Cambodia | 11 Nov 2001 | | Jordan | 26 Nov 2002 | |
| Cameroon | 13 Dec 2000 | | Kazakhstan | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Canada | 14 Dec 2000 | 13 May 2002 | Kuwait | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Cape Verde | 13 Dec 2000 | | Kyrgyzstan | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Chile | 13 Dec 2000 | | Latvia | 13 Dec 2000 | 7 Dec 2001 |
| China | 12 Dec 2000 | | Lebanon | 18 Dec 2001 | |
| Colombia | 12 Dec 2000 | | Lesotho | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Congo | 14 Dec 2000 | | Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya | 13 Nov 2001 | |
| Costa Rica | 16 Mar 2001 | | Liechtenstein | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 15 Dec 2000 | | Lithuania | 13 Dec 2000 | 9 May 2002 |
| Croatia | 12 Dec 2000 | 24 Jan 2003 | Luxembourg | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Cuba | 13 Dec 2000 | | Madagascar | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Cyprus | 12 Dec 2000 | | Malawi | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Czech Republic | 12 Dec 2000 | | Malaysia | 26 Sep 2002 | |
| Denmark | 12 Dec 2000 | | Mali | 15 Dec 2000 | 12 Apr 2002 |
| Dominican Republic | 13 Dec 2000 | | Malta | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Ecuador | 13 Dec 2000 | 17 Sep 2002 | Mauritius | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Egypt | 13 Dec 2000 | | Mexico | 13 Dec 2000 | 4 Mar 2003 |
| El Salvador | 14 Dec 2000 | | Monaco | 13 Dec 2000 | 5 Jun 2001 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 14 Dec 2000 | 7 Feb 2003 | | | |

| <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> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|--|------------------|---|
| Morocco | 13 Dec 2000 | 19 Sep 2002 | South Africa | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Mozambique | 15 Dec 2000 | | Spain | 13 Dec 2000 | 1 Mar 2002 |
| Namibia | 13 Dec 2000 | 16 Aug 2002 | Sri Lanka | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Nauru | 12 Nov 2001 | | Sudan | 15 Dec 2000 | |
| Nepal | 12 Dec 2002 | | Swaziland | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Netherlands | 12 Dec 2000 | | Sweden | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| New Zealand | 14 Dec 2000 | 19 Jul 2002 | Switzerland | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Nicaragua | 14 Dec 2000 | 9 Sep 2002 | Syrian Arab Republic | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Niger | 21 Aug 2001 | | Tajikistan | 12 Dec 2000 | 8 Jul 2002 |
| Nigeria | 13 Dec 2000 | 28 Jun 2001 | Thailand | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Norway | 13 Dec 2000 | | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Pakistan | 14 Dec 2000 | | Togo | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Panama | 13 Dec 2000 | | Trinidad and Tobago | 26 Sep 2001 | |
| Paraguay | 12 Dec 2000 | | Tunisia | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Peru | 14 Dec 2000 | 23 Jan 2002 | Turkey | 13 Dec 2000 | 25 Mar 2003 |
| Philippines | 14 Dec 2000 | 28 May 2002 | Uganda | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Poland | 12 Dec 2000 | 12 Nov 2001 | Ukraine | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Portugal | 12 Dec 2000 | | United Arab Emirates | 9 Dec 2002 | |
| Republic of Korea | 13 Dec 2000 | | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Republic of Moldova | 14 Dec 2000 | | United Republic of Tanzania | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Romania | 14 Dec 2000 | 4 Dec 2002 | United States of Amer- ica | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Russian Federation | 12 Dec 2000 | | Uruguay | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Rwanda | 14 Dec 2000 | | Uzbekistan | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 20 Nov 2001 | | Venezuela | 14 Dec 2000 | 13 May 2002 |
| Saint Lucia | 26 Sep 2001 | | Viet Nam | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 24 Jul 2002 | | Yemen | 15 Dec 2000 | |
| San Marino | 14 Dec 2000 | | Zimbabwe | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Saudi Arabia | 12 Dec 2000 | | | | |
| Senegal | 13 Dec 2000 | | | | |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 12 Dec 2000 | 6 Sep 2001 | | | |
| Seychelles | 12 Dec 2000 | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | 27 Nov 2001 | | | | |
| Singapore | 13 Dec 2000 | | | | |
| Slovakia | 14 Dec 2000 | | | | |
| Slovenia | 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

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the Protocol) establishes the first common international definition of "trafficking in persons". It is intended to prevent and combat such crime and facilitate international cooperation against it. The Protocol also highlights the problems 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 Convention), the Protocol is expected to standardize terminology, laws and practices of countries in this area of the law.

KEY PROVISIONS

While the Convention 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 above 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 counseling, housing, education, medical and psychological assistance and an opportunity for victims to obtain legal status allowing them to remain in the country of the receiving State party, either temporarily or permanently.

Law enforcement agencies of countries which ratify the Protocol would be required to 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 (article 17).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE PROTOCOL

The Protocol is closed for signature. The Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. 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 to the Protocol. 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 (article 16 of the Protocol and article 37 of the Convention).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Protocol. Such organizations must also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence (article 16).

RESERVATIONS

The Protocol is silent with regard to reservations. Pursuant to article 15(3) 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 (article 15(3)).

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 (article 19(1)).

A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a party to the Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it (article 19(2)).

Denunciation of the Convention also entails the denunciation of the Protocol (article 40(3) of the Convention).

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). This Protocol 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 Convention. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

STATUS : Signatories: 117. Parties: 24.
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 | 21 Aug 2002 | Finland | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Algeria | 6 Jun 2001 | | France | 12 Dec 2000 | 29 Oct 2002 |
| Argentina | 12 Dec 2000 | 19 Nov 2002 | Gambia | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Armenia | 15 Nov 2001 | | Georgia | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Australia | 11 Dec 2002 | | Germany | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Austria | 12 Dec 2000 | | Greece | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Azerbaijan | 12 Dec 2000 | | Guinea-Bissau | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Bahamas | 9 Apr 2001 | | Haiti | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Barbados | 26 Sep 2001 | | Hungary | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Belarus | 14 Dec 2000 | | Iceland | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Belgium | 12 Dec 2000 | | India | 12 Dec 2002 | |
| Benin | 13 Dec 2000 | | Indonesia | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Bolivia | 12 Dec 2000 | | Ireland | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 12 Dec 2000 | 24 Apr 2002 | Israel | 14 Nov 2001 | |
| Botswana | 10 Apr 2002 | 29 Aug 2002 | Italy | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Brazil | 12 Dec 2000 | | Jamaica | 13 Feb 2002 | |
| Bulgaria | 13 Dec 2000 | 5 Dec 2001 | Japan | 9 Dec 2002 | |
| Burkina Faso | 15 Dec 2000 | 15 May 2002 | Kyrgyzstan | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Burundi | 14 Dec 2000 | | Latvia | 10 Dec 2002 | |
| Cambodia | 11 Nov 2001 | | Lebanon | 9 Dec 2002 | |
| Cameroon | 13 Dec 2000 | | Lesotho | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Canada | 14 Dec 2000 | 13 May 2002 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 13 Nov 2001 | |
| Cape Verde | 13 Dec 2000 | | Liechtenstein | 14 Mar 2001 | |
| Chile | 8 Aug 2002 | | Lithuania | 25 Apr 2002 | |
| Colombia | 12 Dec 2000 | | Luxembourg | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Congo | 14 Dec 2000 | | Madagascar | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Costa Rica | 16 Mar 2001 | | Mali | 15 Dec 2000 | 12 Apr 2002 |
| Croatia | 12 Dec 2000 | 24 Jan 2003 | Malta | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Cyprus | 12 Dec 2000 | | Mexico | 13 Dec 2000 | 4 Mar 2003 |
| Czech Republic | 10 Dec 2002 | | Monaco | 13 Dec 2000 | 5 Jun 2001 |
| Denmark | 12 Dec 2000 | | Mozambique | 15 Dec 2000 | |
| Dominican Republic | 15 Dec 2000 | | Namibia | 13 Dec 2000 | 16 Aug 2002 |
| Ecuador | 13 Dec 2000 | 17 Sep 2002 | Nauru | 12 Nov 2001 | |
| Egypt | 1 May 2002 | | Netherlands | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| El Salvador | 15 Aug 2002 | | New Zealand | 14 Dec 2000 | 19 Jul 2002 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 14 Dec 2000 | 7 Feb 2003 | Niger | 21 Aug 2001 | |
| Estonia | 20 Sep 2002 | | Nigeria | 13 Dec 2000 | 28 Jun 2001 |
| European Community | 12 Dec 2000 | | Norway | 13 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> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|--|------------------|---|
| Panama | 13 Dec 2000 | | Switzerland | 2 Apr 2002 | |
| Paraguay | 12 Dec 2000 | | Syrian Arab Republic | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Peru | 14 Dec 2000 | 23 Jan 2002 | Tajikistan | | 8 Jul 2002 a |
| Philippines | 14 Dec 2000 | 28 May 2002 | Thailand | 18 Dec 2001 | |
| Poland | 4 Oct 2001 | | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Portugal | 12 Dec 2000 | | Togo | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Republic of Korea | 13 Dec 2000 | | Trinidad and Tobago | 26 Sep 2001 | |
| Republic of Moldova | 14 Dec 2000 | 4 Dec 2002 | Tunisia | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Romania | 14 Dec 2000 | | Turkey | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Russian Federation | 12 Dec 2000 | | Uganda | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Rwanda | 14 Dec 2000 | | Ukraine | 15 Nov 2001 | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 20 Nov 2002 | | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| San Marino | 14 Dec 2000 | | United Republic of Tanzania | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Saudi Arabia | 10 Dec 2002 | | United States of Amer- ica | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Senegal | 13 Dec 2000 | 6 Sep 2001 | Uruguay | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 12 Dec 2000 | | Uzbekistan | 28 Jun 2001 | |
| Seychelles | 22 Jul 2002 | | Venezuela | 14 Dec 2000 | 13 May 2002 |
| Sierra Leone | 27 Nov 2001 | | | | |
| Slovakia | 15 Nov 2001 | | | | |
| Slovenia | 15 Nov 2001 | | | | |
| South Africa | 14 Dec 2000 | | | | |
| Spain | 13 Dec 2000 | 1 Mar 2002 | | | |
| Sri Lanka | 13 Dec 2000 | | | | |
| Swaziland | 8 Jan 2001 | | | | |
| Sweden | 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

The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the Protocol) aims at preventing and combating smuggling, promoting cooperation among States parties and protecting the rights of smuggled migrants. As in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 (the Convention), and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Protocol on Trafficking in Persons), 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 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.

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 Convention. 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 (article 22).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE PROTOCOL

The Protocol is closed for signature. The Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. 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 Convention (article 21 of the Protocol and article 37 of the Convention).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Protocol. Such organizations must also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence (article 21).

RESERVATIONS

The Protocol is silent with regard to reservations. Pursuant to article 20(3) 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 (article 20(3)).

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 (article 24(1)).

A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a party to the Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it (article 24(2)).

Denunciation of the Convention also entails the denunciation of the Protocol (article 40(3) of the Convention).

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). This Protocol will 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 Convention. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member states of such organization.

STATUS : Signatories: 112. Parties: 22.
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 | 21 Aug 2002 | Greece | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Algeria | 6 Jun 2001 | | Guinea-Bissau | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Argentina | 12 Dec 2000 | 19 Nov 2002 | Haiti | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Armenia | 15 Nov 2001 | | Hungary | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Australia | 21 Dec 2001 | | Iceland | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Austria | 12 Dec 2000 | | India | 12 Dec 2002 | |
| Azerbaijan | 12 Dec 2000 | | Indonesia | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Bahamas | 9 Apr 2001 | | Ireland | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Barbados | 26 Sep 2001 | | Italy | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Belarus | 14 Dec 2000 | | Jamaica | 13 Feb 2002 | |
| Belgium | 12 Dec 2000 | | Japan | 9 Dec 2002 | |
| Benin | 17 May 2002 | | Kyrgyzstan | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Bolivia | 12 Dec 2000 | | Latvia | 10 Dec 2002 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovi- na | 12 Dec 2000 | 24 Apr 2002 | Lebanon | 26 Sep 2002 | |
| Botswana | 10 Apr 2002 | 29 Aug 2002 | Lesotho | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Brazil | 12 Dec 2000 | | Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya | 13 Nov 2001 | |
| Bulgaria | 13 Dec 2000 | 5 Dec 2001 | Liechtenstein | 14 Mar 2001 | |
| Burkina Faso | 15 Dec 2000 | 15 May 2002 | Lithuania | 25 Apr 2002 | |
| Burundi | 14 Dec 2000 | | Luxembourg | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Cambodia | 11 Nov 2001 | | Madagascar | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Cameroon | 13 Dec 2000 | | Mali | 15 Dec 2000 | 12 Apr 2002 |
| Canada | 14 Dec 2000 | 13 May 2002 | Malta | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Cape Verde | 13 Dec 2000 | | Mexico | 13 Dec 2000 | 4 Mar 2003 |
| Chile | 8 Aug 2002 | | Monaco | 13 Dec 2000 | 5 Jun 2001 |
| Congo | 14 Dec 2000 | | Mozambique | 15 Dec 2000 | |
| Costa Rica | 16 Mar 2001 | | Namibia | 13 Dec 2000 | 16 Aug 2002 |
| Croatia | 12 Dec 2000 | 24 Jan 2003 | Nauru | 12 Nov 2001 | |
| Cyprus | 12 Dec 2000 | | Netherlands | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Czech Republic | 10 Dec 2002 | | New Zealand | 14 Dec 2000 | 19 Jul 2002 |
| Denmark | 12 Dec 2000 | | Nigeria | 13 Dec 2000 | 27 Sep 2001 |
| Dominican Republic | 15 Dec 2000 | | Norway | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Ecuador | 13 Dec 2000 | 17 Sep 2002 | Panama | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| El Salvador | 15 Aug 2002 | | Peru | 14 Dec 2000 | 23 Jan 2002 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 14 Dec 2000 | | Philippines | 14 Dec 2000 | 28 May 2002 |
| Estonia | 20 Sep 2002 | | Poland | 4 Oct 2001 | |
| European Community | 12 Dec 2000 | | Portugal | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Finland | 12 Dec 2000 | | Republic of Korea | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| France | 12 Dec 2000 | 29 Oct 2002 | Republic of Moldova | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Gambia | 14 Dec 2000 | | Romania | 14 Dec 2000 | 4 Dec 2002 |
| Georgia | 13 Dec 2000 | | Russian Federation | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Germany | 12 Dec 2000 | | Rwanda | 14 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> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---|--|------------------|---|
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 20 Nov 2002 | | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| San Marino | 14 Dec 2000 | | Togo | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Saudi Arabia | 10 Dec 2002 | | Trinidad and Tobago | 26 Sep 2001 | |
| Senegal | 13 Dec 2000 | | Tunisia | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 12 Dec 2000 | 6 Sep 2001 | Turkey | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Seychelles | 22 Jul 2002 | | Uganda | 12 Dec 2000 | |
| Sierra Leone | 27 Nov 2001 | | Ukraine | 15 Nov 2001 | |
| Slovakia | 15 Nov 2001 | | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Slovenia | 15 Nov 2001 | | United Republic of Tanzania | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| South Africa | 14 Dec 2000 | | United States of America | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Spain | 13 Dec 2000 | 1 Mar 2002 | Uruguay | 13 Dec 2000 | |
| Sri Lanka | 13 Dec 2000 | | Uzbekistan | 28 Jun 2001 | |
| Swaziland | 8 Jan 2001 | | Venezuela | 14 Dec 2000 | |
| Sweden | 12 Dec 2000 | | | | |
| Switzerland | 2 Apr 2002 | | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 13 Dec 2000 | | | | |
| Tajikistan | | 8 Jul 2002 a | | | |
| Thailand | 18 Dec 2001 | | | | |

**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

The 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 (the Protocol) supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 (the Convention). 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

While the Convention 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.

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 Protocol undertake to adopt and implement the strongest possible legislation to investigate and prosecute the offences stemming from the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in 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 licences for the import and export of firearms; and 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.

The conference of States parties, which is established by the Convention, will have similar functions under the Protocol.

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. 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 organizations (article 18).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE PROTOCOL

The Protocol is closed for signature. The Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. 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 Convention (article 17 of the Protocol and article 37 of the Convention).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Protocol. Such organizations must also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence (article 17).

RESERVATIONS

The Protocol is silent with regard to reservations. Pursuant to article 16(3), States may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 16(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 (article 16(3)).

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 (article 20(1)).

A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a party to the Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it (article 20(2)).

Denunciation of the Convention also entails the denunciation of the Protocol (article 40(3) of the Convention).

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). This Protocol 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 Convention. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

STATUS : Signatories: 52. Parties: 3.
TEXT : Doc. A/55/383/Add.2; depositary notification C.N.959.2002.TREATIES-24 of 6 September 2002 (Correction to the English text of the original of the Protocol).

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> |
|--------------------|------------------|---|--|------------------|---|
| Argentina | 7 Oct 2002 | | Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya | 13 Nov 2001 | |
| Australia | 21 Dec 2001 | | Lithuania | 12 Dec 2002 | |
| Austria | 12 Nov 2001 | | Luxembourg | 11 Dec 2002 | |
| Barbados | 26 Sep 2001 | | Madagascar | 13 Nov 2001 | |
| Belgium | 11 Jun 2002 | | Mali | 11 Jul 2001 | 3 May 2002 |
| Benin | 17 May 2002 | | Mexico | 31 Dec 2001 | |
| Brazil | 11 Jul 2001 | | Monaco | 24 Jun 2002 | |
| Bulgaria | 15 Feb 2002 | 6 Aug 2002 | Nauru | 12 Nov 2001 | |
| Burkina Faso | 17 Oct 2001 | 15 May 2002 | Nigeria | 13 Nov 2001 | |
| Canada | 20 Mar 2002 | | Norway | 10 May 2002 | |
| China | 9 Dec 2002 | | Panama | 5 Oct 2001 | |
| Costa Rica | 12 Nov 2001 | | Poland | 12 Dec 2002 | |
| Cyprus | 14 Aug 2002 | | Portugal | 3 Sep 2002 | |
| Denmark | 27 Aug 2002 | | Republic of Korea | 4 Oct 2001 | |
| Dominican Republic | 15 Nov 2001 | | Senegal | 17 Jan 2002 | |
| Ecuador | 12 Oct 2001 | | Seychelles | 22 Jul 2002 | |
| El Salvador | 15 Aug 2002 | | Sierra Leone | 27 Nov 2001 | |
| Estonia | 20 Sep 2002 | | Slovakia | 26 Aug 2002 | |
| European Community | 16 Jan 2002 | | Slovenia | 15 Nov 2001 | |
| Finland | 23 Jan 2002 | | South Africa | 14 Oct 2002 | |
| Germany | 3 Sep 2002 | | Sweden | 10 Jan 2002 | |
| Greece | 10 Oct 2002 | | Tunisia | 10 Jul 2002 | |
| Iceland | 15 Nov 2001 | | Turkey | 28 Jun 2002 | |
| India | 12 Dec 2002 | | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 6 May 2002 | |
| Italy | 14 Nov 2001 | | | | |
| Jamaica | 13 Nov 2001 | | | | |
| Japan | 9 Dec 2002 | | | | |
| Lebanon | 26 Sep 2002 | | | | |

Convention on Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 21 February 1971)

OBJECTIVES

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (the Convention), establishes an international control system for psychotropic substances, similar to that provided for by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, regarding narcotic drugs. It responded to the diversification and expansion of the spectrum of drugs of abuse and introduced controls over a number of synthetic drugs according to their abuse potential and their therapeutic value. The Convention puts under different levels of international control over a hundred psychotropic substances.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention classifies psychotropic substances in four schedules. In determining whether a substance may require international control and the addition of that substance in one of the schedules, the World Health Organization (WHO) makes an assessment of the substance taking into account the extent or likelihood of abuse, the degree of seriousness of the public health and social problem, and the degree of usefulness of the substance in medical therapy. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, taking into account the above assessment and bearing in mind the economic, social, legal, administrative and other factors, may add the substance to one of the schedules. The Convention also sets up the procedure for changes in scope of control and for amendment of the schedules. Updated schedules of psychotropic substances under control can be obtained from the secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

The parties to the Convention are required to provide an annual report and other relevant information regarding the implementation of the Convention in their territories. The parties are also required to submit on a yearly basis to the International Narcotics Control Board, *inter alia*, the quantities of psychotropic substances manufactured, exported and imported in the past year.

The manufacture, trade and distribution of specified psychotropic substances are subject to a licensing system or similar control measure. The Convention also mandates record keeping by manufacturers and the like as well as medical prescriptions for specified psychotropic substances. Moreover, retail packages must include cautions and warnings, as necessary, for the safety of the user. Special provisions apply to international trade.

States parties are obliged to make punishable under their criminal law a certain number of offences contrary to the provisions of the Convention, and to provide for the seizure and confiscation of drugs, substances and related equipment. Moreover, such offences may be deemed to be extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between the parties. Parties may also include such offences in any future extradition treaties concluded between them.

The Convention additionally allows parties to provide offenders who are abusers of psychotropic substances with measures of treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration either as an alternative to conviction and punishment or in addition to conviction and punishment. Furthermore, the Convention obliges States parties to give special attention to and take all practical measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved in the abuse of drugs.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 16 August 1976.

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION

The Convention is closed for signature. It is open for ratification and accession to any Member of the United Nations, to any non-Member State which is a member of a specialized agency of the United Nations or the International Atomic Energy Agency, or to a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and also to any other State which the Economic and Social Council may invite to become a party.

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Convention applies to all non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any party is responsible, except where the previous consent of such a territory is required by the Constitution of the party or of the territory concerned, or required by custom. In such case, the party shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the territory within the shortest period possible, and when that consent is obtained, the party shall notify the Secretary-General. The Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General. In those cases where the previous consent of the non-metropolitan territory is not required, the party concerned shall, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which the Convention applies (article 27).

Any party may notify the Secretary-General that, for the purposes of the Convention, one of its territories is divided into two or more regions, or that two or more of its regions are consolidated into a single region. Two or more parties may notify the Secretary-General that, as the result of the establishment of a customs union between them, those parties constitute a region for the purposes of the Convention. Any such notification shall take effect on 1 January of the year following the year in which the notification was made (article 28).

RESERVATIONS

No reservations are permitted other than those made in accordance with article 32. Any State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession make reservations in respect of the following provisions of the Convention:

- (a) Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2;
- (b) Article 27; and
- (c) Article 31.

A State on whose territory there are plants growing wild, which contain psychotropic substances from among those in schedule I and which are traditionally used by certain small, clearly determined groups in magical or religious rites, may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, make reservations concerning these plants, in respect of the provisions of article 7, except for the provisions relating to international trade.

A State which desires to become a party but wishes to be authorized to make reservations other than those made in accordance with article 32, paragraphs 2 and 4, may inform the Secretary-General of such intention. Unless, by the end of twelve months after the date of the Secretary-General's communication of the reservation concerned, this reservation has been objected to by one

third of the States that have signed without reservation of ratification, ratified or acceded to this Convention before the end of that period, it shall be deemed to be permitted, it being understood, however, that States which have objected to the reservation need not assume towards the reserving State any legal obligation under this Convention which is affected by the reservation.

A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing to the Secretary-General withdraw all or part of its reservations.

DENUNCIATION

Any party may, on its own behalf or on behalf of a territory for which it has international responsibility and which has withdrawn its consent, denounce this Convention by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July of any year, shall take effect on the first day of January of the succeeding year, and if received after the first day of July it shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year.

CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Vienna, 21 February 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 16 August 1976, in accordance with article 26 (1).
REGISTRATION: 16 August 1976, No. 14956.
STATUS: Signatories: 34. Parties: 174.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, p. 175 (including procès-verbal of rectification of the English and Russian authentic texts).

Note: The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, held at Vienna from 11 January to 21 February 1971. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 1474 (XLVIII) of 24 March 1970 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Afghanistan | | 21 May 1985 a | Dominica | | 24 Sep 1993 a |
| Albania | | 24 Jan 2003 a | Dominican Republic | | 19 Nov 1975 a |
| Algeria | | 14 Jul 1978 a | Ecuador | | 7 Sep 1973 a |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 5 Apr 1993 a | Egypt | 21 Feb 1971 | 14 Jun 1972 |
| Argentina | 21 Feb 1971 | 16 Feb 1978 | El Salvador | | 11 Jun 1998 a |
| Armenia | | 13 Sep 1993 a | Eritrea | | 30 Jan 2002 a |
| Australia | 23 Dec 1971 | 19 May 1982 | Estonia | | 5 Jul 1996 a |
| Austria | | 23 Jun 1997 a | Ethiopia | | 23 Jun 1980 a |
| Azerbaijan | | 11 Jan 1999 a | Fiji | | 25 Mar 1993 a |
| Bahamas | | 31 Aug 1987 a | Finland | 15 Oct 1971 | 20 Nov 1972 |
| Bahrain | | 7 Feb 1990 a | France | 17 Dec 1971 | 28 Jan 1975 |
| Bangladesh | | 11 Oct 1990 a | Gabon | | 14 Oct 1981 a |
| Barbados | | 28 Jan 1975 a | Gambia | | 23 Apr 1996 a |
| Belarus | 30 Dec 1971 | 15 Dec 1978 | Georgia | | 8 Jan 1998 a |
| Belgium | | 25 Oct 1995 a | Germany | 23 Dec 1971 | 2 Dec 1977 |
| Belize | | 18 Dec 2001 a | Ghana | 21 Feb 1971 | 10 Apr 1990 |
| Benin | | 6 Nov 1973 a | Greece | 21 Feb 1971 | 10 Feb 1977 |
| Bolivia | | 20 Mar 1985 a | Grenada | | 25 Apr 1980 a |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 1 Sep 1993 d | Guatemala | | 13 Aug 1979 a |
| Botswana | | 27 Dec 1984 a | Guinea | | 27 Dec 1990 a |
| Brazil | 21 Feb 1971 | 14 Feb 1973 | Guinea-Bissau | | 27 Oct 1995 a |
| Brunei Darussalam | | 24 Nov 1987 a | Guyana | 21 Feb 1971 | 4 May 1977 |
| Bulgaria | | 18 May 1972 a | Holy See | 21 Feb 1971 | 7 Jan 1976 |
| Burkina Faso | | 20 Jan 1987 a | Hungary | 30 Dec 1971 | 19 Jul 1979 |
| Burundi | | 18 Feb 1993 a | Iceland | | 18 Dec 1974 a |
| Cameroon | | 5 Jun 1981 a | India | | 23 Apr 1975 a |
| Canada | | 10 Sep 1988 a | Indonesia | | 19 Dec 1996 a |
| Cape Verde | | 24 May 1990 a | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 21 Feb 1971 | 9 Aug 2000 |
| Central African Republic | | 15 Oct 2001 a | Iraq | | 17 May 1976 a |
| Chad | | 9 Jun 1995 a | Ireland | | 7 Aug 1992 a |
| Chile | 21 Feb 1971 | 18 May 1972 | Israel | | 10 Jun 1993 a |
| China | | 23 Aug 1985 a | Italy | | 27 Nov 1981 a |
| Colombia | | 12 May 1981 a | Jamaica | | 6 Oct 1989 a |
| Comoros | | 1 Mar 2000 a | Japan | 21 Dec 1971 | 31 Aug 1990 |
| Costa Rica | 2 Sep 1971 | 16 Feb 1977 | Jordan | | 8 Aug 1975 a |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 11 Apr 1984 a | Kazakhstan | | 29 Apr 1997 a |
| Croatia | | 26 Jul 1993 d | Kenya | | 18 Oct 2000 a |
| Cuba | | 26 Apr 1976 a | Kuwait | | 13 Jul 1979 a |
| Cyprus | | 26 Nov 1973 a | Kyrgyzstan | | 7 Oct 1994 a |
| Czech Republic | | 30 Dec 1993 d | Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 22 Sep 1997 a |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | 12 Oct 1977 a | Latvia | | 16 Jul 1993 a |
| Denmark | 21 Feb 1971 | 18 Apr 1975 | Lebanon | 21 Feb 1971 | 15 Dec 1994 |
| Djibouti | | 22 Feb 2001 a | Lesotho | | 23 Apr 1975 a |
| | | | Liberia | 21 Feb 1971 | |

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i> |
|---|------------------|--|---|------------------|--|
| Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya | | 24 Apr 1979 a | Sao Tome and Principe | | 20 Jun 1996 a |
| Liechtenstein | | 24 Nov 1999 a | Saudi Arabia | | 29 Jan 1975 a |
| Lithuania | | 28 Feb 1994 a | Senegal | | 10 Jun 1977 a |
| Luxembourg | | 7 Feb 1991 a | Serbia and Montenegro | | 12 Mar 2001 d |
| Madagascar | | 20 Jun 1974 a | Seychelles | | 27 Feb 1992 a |
| Malawi | | 9 Apr 1980 a | Sierra Leone | | 6 Jun 1994 a |
| Malaysia | | 22 Jul 1986 a | Singapore | | 17 Sep 1990 a |
| Maldives | | 7 Sep 2000 a | Slovakia | | 28 May 1993 d |
| Mali | | 31 Oct 1995 a | Slovenia | | 6 Jul 1992 d |
| Malta | | 22 Feb 1990 a | Somalia | | 2 Sep 1986 a |
| Marshall Islands | | 9 Aug 1991 a | South Africa | | 27 Jan 1972 a |
| Mauritania | | 24 Oct 1989 a | Spain | | 20 Jul 1973 a |
| Mauritius | | 8 May 1973 a | Sri Lanka | | 15 Mar 1993 a |
| Mexico | | 20 Feb 1975 a | Sudan | | 26 Jul 1993 a |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | | 29 Apr 1991 a | Suriname | | 29 Mar 1990 a |
| Monaco | 21 Feb 1971 | 6 Jul 1977 | Swaziland | | 3 Oct 1995 a |
| Mongolia | | 15 Dec 1999 a | Sweden | 21 Feb 1971 | 5 Dec 1972 |
| Morocco | | 11 Feb 1980 a | Switzerland | | 22 Apr 1996 a |
| Mozambique | | 8 Jun 1998 a | Syrian Arab Republic | | 8 Mar 1976 a |
| Myanmar | | 21 Sep 1995 a | Tajikistan | | 26 Mar 1997 a |
| Namibia | | 31 Mar 1998 a | Thailand | | 21 Nov 1975 a |
| Netherlands | | 8 Sep 1993 a | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia | | 13 Oct 1993 a |
| New Zealand | 13 Sep 1971 | 7 Jun 1990 | Togo | 21 Feb 1971 | 18 May 1976 |
| Nicaragua | | 24 Oct 1973 a | Tonga | | 24 Oct 1975 a |
| Niger | | 10 Nov 1992 a | Trinidad and Tobago | 21 Feb 1971 | 14 Mar 1979 |
| Nigeria | | 23 Jun 1981 a | Tunisia | | 23 Jul 1979 a |
| Norway | | 18 Jul 1975 a | Turkey | 21 Feb 1971 | 1 Apr 1981 |
| Oman | | 3 Jul 1997 a | Turkmenistan | | 21 Feb 1996 a |
| Pakistan | | 9 Jun 1977 a | Uganda | | 15 Apr 1988 a |
| Palau | | 19 Aug 1998 a | Ukraine | 30 Dec 1971 | 20 Nov 1978 |
| Panama | | 18 Feb 1972 a | United Arab Emirates | | 17 Feb 1988 a |
| Papua New Guinea | | 20 Nov 1981 a | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. | 21 Feb 1971 | 24 Mar 1986 |
| Paraguay | 28 Jul 1971 | 3 Feb 1972 | United Republic of Tanzania | | 7 Dec 2000 a |
| Peru | | 28 Jan 1980 a | United States of Amer- ica | 21 Feb 1971 | 16 Apr 1980 |
| Philippines | | 7 Jun 1974 a | Uruguay | | 16 Mar 1976 a |
| Poland | 30 Dec 1971 | 3 Jan 1975 | Uzbekistan | | 12 Jul 1995 a |
| Portugal | | 20 Apr 1979 a | Venezuela | 21 Feb 1971 | 23 May 1972 |
| Qatar | | 18 Dec 1986 a | Viet Nam | | 4 Nov 1997 a |
| Republic of Korea | | 12 Jan 1978 a | Yemen | | 25 Mar 1996 a |
| Republic of Moldova | | 15 Feb 1995 a | Zambia | | 28 May 1993 a |
| Romania | | 21 Jan 1993 a | Zimbabwe | | 30 Jul 1993 a |
| Russian Federation | 30 Dec 1971 | 3 Nov 1978 | | | |
| Rwanda | 21 Feb 1971 | 15 Jul 1981 | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | 9 May 1994 a | | | |
| Saint Lucia | | 16 Jan 2003 a | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | 3 Dec 2001 a | | | |
| San Marino | | 10 Oct 2000 a | | | |

**Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by
the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic
Drugs, 1961
(New York, 8 August 1975)**

OBJECTIVES

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (the Convention), consolidates international agreements concluded on this issue since 1912. The Convention aims to ensure access to narcotic drugs for scientific and medical use and to combat drug abuse by coordinated international action. First, it limits the possession, use, trade in, distribution, import, export, manufacture and production of drugs exclusively to medical and scientific purposes. Second, it combats drug trafficking through international cooperation to deter and discourage drug traffickers. The Convention places over a hundred narcotic drugs under different levels of international control.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention classifies narcotic drugs in four schedules, according to their risk of abuse and production of ill effects. According to the classification, the substances are subject to different measures of control by the States parties. The Convention also sets up the procedure for changes in scope of control and for amendment of the schedules. Updated schedules of narcotic drugs under control can be obtained from the secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

The parties to the Convention are required to provide the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council with an annual report and other relevant information. The parties are also required to submit on a yearly basis to the International Narcotics Control Board an estimate of, *inter alia*, the quantities of narcotic drugs to be consumed in the following year for medical and scientific purposes and to be used for the manufacturing of drugs, as well as statistical returns on the production, utilization and consumption of narcotic drugs in the past year.

The manufacture, trade and distribution of narcotic drugs are subject to controls and to a licensing system. Special provisions apply to international trade and to the cultivation of opium poppy, coca and cannabis.

States parties are obliged to make punishable under their criminal law a certain number of offences contrary to the provisions of the Convention, and to provide for the seizure and confiscation of drugs, substances and related equipment. Moreover, such offences are deemed to be extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between the parties. Parties are also obliged to include such offences in any future extradition treaties concluded between them.

The Convention additionally allows parties to provide offenders who are abusers of drugs with measures of treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration either as an alternative to conviction and punishment or in addition to conviction and punishment. Furthermore, the Convention obliges States parties to give special attention to and take all practical measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved in the abuse of drugs.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 8 August 1975.

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION

The Convention is closed for signature. It is open for ratification and accession to any Member of the United Nations, to any non-Member State which is a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice or member of a specialized agency of the United Nations, and also to any other State which the Economic and Social Council may invite to become a party.

A State which becomes party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, after the entry into force of the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, shall, failing an expression of a different intention, be considered as a party to the Single Convention as amended, and as a party to the unamended Single Convention in relation to any party to that Convention not bound by the Protocol (article 19 of the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Drugs, 1961).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Convention shall apply to all non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any party is responsible, except where the previous consent of such a territory is required by the Constitution of the party or of the territory concerned, or required by custom. In such case, the party shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the territory within the shortest period possible, and when that consent is obtained the party shall notify the Secretary-General. The Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General. In those cases where the previous consent of the non-metropolitan territory is not required, the party concerned shall, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which the Convention applies (article 42).

Any party may notify the Secretary-General that, for the purposes of articles 19, 20, 21 and 31 of the Convention, one of its territories is divided into two or more territories, or that two or more of its territories are consolidated into a single territory. Two or more parties may notify the Secretary-General that, as the result of the establishment of a customs union between them, those parties constitute a single territory for the purposes of articles 19, 20, 21 and 31 of the Convention. Any such notification shall take effect on 1 January of the year following the year in which the notification was made (article 43).

RESERVATIONS

Any State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession make reservations in respect of the following provisions of the Convention: article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; article 31, paragraph 1 (b) and article 48.

Any State may, at the time of signature or ratification of or accession to the Protocol, make a reservation in respect of any amendment contained therein other than the amendments to article 2, paragraphs 6 and 7; article 9, paragraphs 1, 4 and 5; article 10, paragraphs 1 and 4; article 11; article 14 bis; article 16; article 22; article 35; article 36; paragraph 1 (b); article 38; and article 38 bis.

A party may also at the time of signature, ratification or accession reserve the right to permit temporarily in any one of its territories: (a) the quasi-medical use of opium; (b) opium smoking; (c) coca leaf chewing; (d) the use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes; and (e) the production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (a) to (d) for the purposes mentioned therein. These transitional reservations are subject to

time and other restrictions defined in article 49, paragraph 2, of the Convention, and the parties making such reservations shall comply with the obligations set in article 49, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

A State that wishes to be authorized to make reservations other than those listed above may inform the Secretary-General of such intention. Unless by the end of twelve months after the date of the Secretary-General's communication of the reservation concerned, this reservation has been objected to by one third of the States that have ratified or acceded to this Convention before the end of that period, it shall be deemed to be permitted, it being understood, however, that States which have objected to the reservation need not assume towards the reserving State any legal obligation under this Convention which is affected by the reservation.

A State that has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing withdraw all or part of its reservations.

DENUNCIATION

Any Party may, on its own behalf or on behalf of a territory for which it has international responsibility, denounce the Convention by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July in any year, shall take effect on the first day of January in the succeeding year, and, if received after the first day of July, shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year.

SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL
AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

New York, 8 August 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 August 1975, in accordance with article 18 of the Protocol of 25 March 1972.
REGISTRATION: 8 August 1975, No. 14152.
STATUS: Parties: 174.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, p. 105.

Note: The text of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 was established by the Secretary-General in accordance with article 22 of the Protocol.

| Participant | Participation in the Convention by virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol | | Participant | Participation in the Convention by virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol | |
|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d) | | | Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d) |
| Albania | | 14 Aug 2001 a | Czech Republic | | |
| Algeria | 26 Feb 2003 | | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 15 Jul 1976 | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 5 Apr 1993 | | Denmark | 18 Apr 1975 | |
| Argentina | 16 Nov 1973 | | Djibouti | 22 Feb 2001 | |
| Armenia | | 13 Sep 1993 a | Dominica | 24 Sep 1993 | |
| Australia | 22 Nov 1972 | | Dominican Republic | 21 Sep 1993 | |
| Austria | 1 Feb 1978 | | Ecuador | 25 Jul 1973 | |
| Azerbaijan | 11 Jan 1999 | | Egypt | 14 Jan 1974 | |
| Bahamas | 23 Nov 1976 | | El Salvador | 26 Feb 1998 | |
| Bahrain | | 7 Feb 1990 a | Eritrea | 30 Jan 2002 | |
| Bangladesh | 9 May 1980 | | Estonia | | 5 Jul 1996 a |
| Barbados | 21 Jun 1976 | | Ethiopia | 11 Oct 1994 | |
| Belarus | 13 Sep 2001 | | Fiji | 21 Nov 1973 | |
| Belgium | 13 Jun 1984 | | Finland | 12 Jan 1973 | |
| Belize | | 18 Dec 2001 a | France | 4 Sep 1975 | |
| Benin | 6 Nov 1973 | | Gabon | | 14 Oct 1981 a |
| Bolivia | | 23 Sep 1976 a | Gambia | 23 Apr 1996 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 1 Sep 1993 d | Georgia | | 27 Mar 2000 a |
| Botswana | 27 Dec 1984 | | Germany | 20 Feb 1975 | |
| Brazil | 16 May 1973 | | Ghana | | 10 Apr 1990 a |
| Brunei Darussalam | 25 Nov 1987 | | Greece | 12 Jul 1985 | |
| Bulgaria | 18 Jul 1996 | | Grenada | | 19 Aug 1998 a |
| Burkina Faso | | 2 Jun 1992 a | Guatemala | 9 Dec 1975 | |
| Burundi | | 18 Feb 1993 a | Guinea | | 27 Dec 1990 a |
| Cameroon | 30 May 1974 | | Guinea-Bissau | 27 Oct 1995 | |
| Canada | 5 Aug 1976 | | Guyana | 15 Jul 2002 | |
| Cape Verde | | 24 May 1990 a | Haiti | 29 Jan 1973 | |
| Central African Republic | | 15 Oct 2001 a | Holy See | 7 Jan 1976 | |
| Chile | 19 Dec 1975 | | Honduras | 8 Aug 1979 | |
| China | | 23 Aug 1985 a | Hungary | 12 Nov 1987 | |
| Colombia | 3 Mar 1975 | | Iceland | 18 Dec 1974 | |
| Comoros | | 1 Mar 2000 a | India | 14 Dec 1978 | |
| Costa Rica | 14 Feb 1973 | | Indonesia | 3 Sep 1976 | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 28 Feb 1973 | | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 18 Dec 2001 | |
| Croatia | 26 Jul 1993 | | Iraq | 25 Sep 1978 | |
| Cuba | 14 Dec 1989 | | Ireland | 16 Dec 1980 | |
| Cyprus | 30 Nov 1973 | | Israel | 1 Feb 1974 | |

| Participant | Participation in the Convention by virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol | | Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d) | Participant | Participation in the Convention by virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol | | Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d) |
|----------------------------------|--|------|---|--|--|------|---|
| | Participant | Date | | | Participant | Date | |
| Italy | 14 Apr | 1975 | | Rwanda | | | 15 Jul 1981 a |
| Jamaica | 6 Oct | 1989 | | Saint Kitts and Nevis | 9 May | 1994 | |
| Japan | 27 Sep | 1973 | | Saint Lucia | 5 Jul | 1991 | |
| Jordan | 28 Feb | 1973 | | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 3 Dec | 2001 | |
| Kazakhstan | 29 Apr | 1997 | | San Marino | 10 Oct | 2000 | |
| Kenya | 9 Feb | 1973 | | Sao Tome and Principe | 20 Jun | 1996 | |
| Kuwait | 7 Nov | 1973 | | Saudi Arabia | | | 7 Nov 1997 a |
| Kyrgyzstan | 7 Oct | 1994 | | Senegal | 25 Mar | 1974 | |
| Latvia | 16 Jul | 1993 | | Serbia and Montenegro | | | 12 Mar 2001 d |
| Lebanon | 5 Mar | 1997 | | Seychelles | 27 Feb | 1992 | |
| Lesotho | 4 Nov | 1974 | | Sierra Leone | | | 6 Jun 1994 a |
| Liberia | | | 13 Apr 1987 | Singapore | 9 Jul | 1975 | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 27 Sep | 1978 | | Slovakia | | | 28 May 1993 d |
| Liechtenstein | 24 Nov | 1999 | | Slovenia | | | 6 Jul 1992 d |
| Lithuania | 28 Feb | 1994 | | Solomon Islands | 17 Mar | 1982 | |
| Luxembourg | 13 Oct | 1976 | | Somalia | 9 Jun | 1988 | |
| Madagascar | 20 Jun | 1974 | | South Africa | 16 Dec | 1975 | |
| Malawi | 4 Oct | 1973 | | Spain | 4 Jan | 1977 | |
| Malaysia | 20 Apr | 1978 | | Sri Lanka | 29 Jun | 1981 | |
| Maldives | | | 7 Sep 2000 a | Sudan | 5 Jul | 1994 | |
| Mali | 31 Oct | 1995 | | Suriname | 29 Mar | 1990 | |
| Malta | | | 22 Feb 1990 a | Swaziland | | | 18 Oct 1995 a |
| Marshall Islands | 9 Aug | 1991 | | Sweden | 5 Dec | 1972 | |
| Mauritania | | | 24 Oct 1989 a | Switzerland | 22 Apr | 1996 | |
| Mauritius | 12 Dec | 1994 | | Syrian Arab Republic | 1 Feb | 1974 | |
| Mexico | 27 Apr | 1977 | | Tajikistan | | | 26 Mar 1997 a |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 29 May | 1991 | | Thailand | 9 Jan | 1975 | |
| Monaco | 30 Dec | 1975 | | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 13 Oct | 1993 | |
| Mongolia | 6 May | 1991 | | Togo | 10 Nov | 1976 | |
| Morocco | 19 Mar | 2002 | | Tonga | 5 Sep | 1973 | |
| Mozambique | 8 Jun | 1998 | | Trinidad and Tobago | 23 Jul | 1979 | |
| Namibia | | | 31 Mar 1998 a | Tunisia | 29 Jun | 1976 | |
| Nepal | | | 29 Jun 1987 a | Turkey | 20 Jul | 2001 | |
| Netherlands | 29 May | 1987 | | Turkmenistan | 21 Feb | 1996 | |
| New Zealand | 7 Jun | 1990 | | Uganda | 15 Apr | 1988 | |
| Niger | 28 Dec | 1973 | | Ukraine | 27 Sep | 2001 | |
| Nigeria | | | 24 Jun 1981 a | United Arab Emirates | | | 17 Feb 1988 a |
| Norway | 12 Nov | 1973 | | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 20 Jun | 1978 | |
| Oman | 24 Jul | 1987 | | United Republic of Tanzania | | | 25 Mar 1999 a |
| Pakistan | 2 Jul | 1999 | | United States of America | 1 Nov | 1972 | |
| Palau | | | 19 Aug 1998 a | Uruguay | 31 Oct | 1975 | |
| Panama | 19 Oct | 1972 | | Uzbekistan | | | 24 Aug 1995 a |
| Papua New Guinea | 28 Oct | 1980 | | Venezuela | 4 Dec | 1985 | |
| Paraguay | 20 Jun | 1973 | | Viet Nam | | | 4 Nov 1997 a |
| Peru | 12 Sep | 1977 | | Yemen | | | 25 Mar 1996 a |
| Philippines | 7 Jun | 1974 | | Zambia | 13 May | 1998 | |
| Poland | 9 Jun | 1993 | | Zimbabwe | | | 30 Jul 1993 a |
| Portugal | 20 Apr | 1979 | | | | | |
| Qatar | | | 3 Oct 1986 a | | | | |
| Republic of Korea | 25 Jan | 1973 | | | | | |
| Republic of Moldova | 15 Feb | 1995 | | | | | |
| Romania | 14 Jan | 1974 | | | | | |
| Russian Federation | 3 Jun | 1996 | | | | | |

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 20 December 1988)

OBJECTIVES

The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (the Convention) provides comprehensive measures against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances placed under international control by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, including provisions against money laundering and the diversion of precursor chemicals. It provides for international cooperation through, for example, extradition of drug traffickers, mutual legal assistance, controlled deliveries and transfer of proceeds from drug trafficking.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention obliges States parties to establish as criminal offences the production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering, distribution, sale, etc., of the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances placed under international control by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; the cultivation of certain plants for the purpose of the production of narcotic drugs; the possession or purchase of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance for any of the above activities; the manufacture, transport and distribution of equipment, materials or substances, knowing that they are to be used in or for the illicit cultivation, production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (precursors), and the organization, management or financing of the above offences.

In addition, under the Convention, States should criminalize the conversion or transfer of property derived from any of the above offences for the purpose of concealing the illicit origin of the property or of assisting any person involved in the commission of such offences to evade prosecution (money laundering). They are also held to criminalize the concealment or disguise of the nature, source, location, movements or ownership of property.

The acquisition of certain property, possession of specified equipment and materials, inciting or inducing others, participation in, conspiracy to commit and attempts to commit such offences as well as aiding or abetting, and possession, purchase or cultivation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for personal consumption are also proscribed.

States are obliged to make offences contrary to the provisions of the Convention liable to sanctions which take into account their grave nature, such as imprisonment or other forms of deprivation of liberty, pecuniary sanctions and confiscation. The Convention allows the parties to provide, in addition to conviction or punishment for an offence, that the offender shall undergo measures such as treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation or social reintegration.

The parties are required to establish jurisdiction over drug-related offences committed in their territory or on board vessels flying their flags or on aircrafts registered under their law at the time the offence is committed. They may also establish jurisdiction in the other cases provided for by article 4 of the Convention.

The Convention demands the parties to adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of proceeds derived from the offences defined in the Convention, property the value of which corresponds to that of such proceeds, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, materials

and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the offences as defined. Parties shall also adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable competent authorities to identify, trace, and freeze or seize proceeds, property, instrumentalities or any other thing as defined for the purpose of eventual confiscation, and shall empower courts or other competent authorities to order that bank, financial or commercial records be made available or be seized.

Offences contrary to the provisions of the Convention are deemed to be extraditable offences in any existing extradition treaty and parties undertake to include them in future extradition treaties concluded between them.

The Convention provides for the widest measure of mutual legal assistance between the parties in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings of offences established in accordance with the Convention. Legal assistance may be requested for any of the purposes listed in article 7 of the Convention under the requirements set forth in the same article.

The Convention establishes two tables of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. The Convention also provides for amendments to the tables.

The provisions of the Convention do not derogate from any rights enjoyed or obligations undertaken by the parties to the Convention under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 11 November 1990.

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION

The Convention is closed for signature. The Convention is open to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States, and to acts of formal confirmation by signatory regional economic integration organizations. The Convention is open for accession by any State and by regional economic integration organizations.

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Regional economic integration organizations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention (article 27, paragraph 2, and article 28, paragraph 2).

Each State, at the time of signature or ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or regional economic integration organization at the time of signature or deposit of an act of formal confirmation or accession, may declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 32 relating to mechanisms for the settlement of disputes (article 32, paragraph 4).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION

A party may denounce this Convention at any time by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General. Such denunciation shall take effect for the Party concerned one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General (article 30).

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Vienna, 20 December 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 November 1990, in accordance with article 29 (1).
REGISTRATION: 11 November 1990, No. 27627.
STATUS: Signatories: 87. Parties: 167.
TEXT: Document of the United Nations Economic and Social Council E/CONF.82/15, Corr.1 and Corr.2 (English only); and depositary notification C.N.31.1990.TREATIES-1 of 9 April 1990 (procès-verbal of rectification of original French and Spanish texts).

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 1988/8 of 25 May 1988 of the Economic and Social Council acting on the basis of the General Assembly resolutions 39/141 of 14 December 1984 and 42/111 of 7 December 1987. The Convention was open for signature at the United Nations Office at Vienna, from 20 December 1988 to 28 February 1989, and thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations at New York, until 20 December 1989. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and certain resolutions which are annexed to the Final Act. The text of the Final Act was published in document E/CONF.82/14.

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Succession (d)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Succession (d)</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Afghanistan | 20 Dec 1988 | 14 Feb 1992 | Costa Rica | 25 Apr 1989 | 8 Feb 1991 |
| Albania | | 27 Jun 2001 a | Côte d'Ivoire | 20 Dec 1988 | 25 Nov 1991 |
| Algeria | 20 Dec 1988 | 9 May 1995 | Croatia | | 26 Jul 1993 d |
| Andorra | | 23 Jul 1999 a | Cuba | 7 Apr 1989 | 12 Jun 1996 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 5 Apr 1993 a | Cyprus | 20 Dec 1988 | 25 May 1990 |
| Argentina | 20 Dec 1988 | 28 Jun 1993 | Czech Republic | | 30 Dec 1993 d |
| Armenia | | 13 Sep 1993 a | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 20 Dec 1988 | |
| Australia | 14 Feb 1989 | 16 Nov 1992 | Denmark | 20 Dec 1988 | 19 Dec 1991 |
| Austria | 25 Sep 1989 | 11 Jul 1997 | Djibouti | | 22 Feb 2001 a |
| Azerbaijan | | 22 Sep 1993 a | Dominica | | 30 Jun 1993 a |
| Bahamas | 20 Dec 1988 | 30 Jan 1989 | Dominican Republic | | 21 Sep 1993 a |
| Bahrain | 28 Sep 1989 | 7 Feb 1990 | Ecuador | 21 Jun 1989 | 23 Mar 1990 |
| Bangladesh | 14 Apr 1989 | 11 Oct 1990 | Egypt | 20 Dec 1988 | 15 Mar 1991 |
| Barbados | | 15 Oct 1992 a | El Salvador | | 21 May 1993 a |
| Belarus | 27 Feb 1989 | 15 Oct 1990 | Eritrea | | 30 Jan 2002 a |
| Belgium | 22 May 1989 | 25 Oct 1995 | Estonia | | 12 Jul 2000 a |
| Belize | | 24 Jul 1996 a | Ethiopia | | 11 Oct 1994 a |
| Benin | | 23 May 1997 a | European Community | 8 Jun 1989 | 31 Dec 1990 c |
| Bhutan | | 27 Aug 1990 a | Fiji | | 25 Mar 1993 a |
| Bolivia | 20 Dec 1988 | 20 Aug 1990 | Finland | 8 Feb 1989 | 15 Feb 1994 A |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 1 Sep 1993 d | France | 13 Feb 1989 | 31 Dec 1990 AA |
| Botswana | | 13 Aug 1996 a | Gabon | 20 Dec 1989 | |
| Brazil | 20 Dec 1988 | 17 Jul 1991 | Gambia | | 23 Apr 1996 a |
| Brunei Darussalam | 26 Oct 1989 | 12 Nov 1993 | Georgia | | 8 Jan 1998 a |
| Bulgaria | 19 May 1989 | 24 Sep 1992 | Germany | 19 Jan 1989 | 30 Nov 1993 |
| Burkina Faso | | 2 Jun 1992 a | Ghana | 20 Dec 1988 | 10 Apr 1990 |
| Burundi | | 18 Feb 1993 a | Greece | 23 Feb 1989 | 28 Jan 1992 |
| Cameroon | 27 Feb 1989 | 28 Oct 1991 | Grenada | | 10 Dec 1990 a |
| Canada | 20 Dec 1988 | 5 Jul 1990 | Guatemala | 20 Dec 1988 | 28 Feb 1991 |
| Cape Verde | | 8 May 1995 a | Guinea | | 27 Dec 1990 a |
| Central African Republic | | 15 Oct 2001 a | Guinea-Bissau | | 27 Oct 1995 a |
| Chad | | 9 Jun 1995 a | Guyana | | 19 Mar 1993 a |
| Chile | 20 Dec 1988 | 13 Mar 1990 | Haiti | | 18 Sep 1995 a |
| China | 20 Dec 1988 | 25 Oct 1989 | Holy See | 20 Dec 1988 | |
| Colombia | 20 Dec 1988 | 10 Jun 1994 | Honduras | 20 Dec 1988 | 11 Dec 1991 |
| Comoros | | 1 Mar 2000 a | Hungary | 22 Aug 1989 | 15 Nov 1996 |
| | | | Iceland | | 2 Sep 1997 a |

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Succession (d)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Succession (d)</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------|--|--|------------------|--|
| India | | 27 Mar 1990 a | Rwanda | | 13 May 2002 a |
| Indonesia | 27 Mar 1989 | 23 Feb 1999 | Saint Kitts and Nevis | | 19 Apr 1995 a |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 20 Dec 1988 | 7 Dec 1992 | Saint Lucia | | 21 Aug 1995 a |
| Iraq | | 22 Jul 1998 a | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | 17 May 1994 a |
| Ireland | 14 Dec 1989 | 3 Sep 1996 | San Marino | | 10 Oct 2000 a |
| Israel | 20 Dec 1988 | 20 Mar 2002 | Sao Tome and Principe | | 20 Jun 1996 a |
| Italy | 20 Dec 1988 | 31 Dec 1990 AA | Saudi Arabia | | 9 Jan 1992 a |
| Jamaica | 2 Oct 1989 | 29 Dec 1995 | Senegal | 20 Dec 1988 | 27 Nov 1989 |
| Japan | 19 Dec 1989 | 12 Jun 1992 | Serbia and Montenegro | | 12 Mar 2001 d |
| Jordan | 20 Dec 1988 | 16 Apr 1990 | Seychelles | | 27 Feb 1992 a |
| Kazakhstan | | 29 Apr 1997 a | Sierra Leone | 9 Jun 1989 | 6 Jun 1994 a |
| Kenya | | 19 Oct 1992 a | Singapore | | 23 Oct 1997 a |
| Kuwait | 2 Oct 1989 | 3 Nov 2000 | Slovakia | | 28 May 1993 d |
| Kyrgyzstan | | 7 Oct 1994 a | Slovenia | | 6 Jul 1992 d |
| Latvia | | 24 Feb 1994 a | South Africa | | 14 Dec 1998 a |
| Lebanon | | 11 Mar 1996 a | Spain | 20 Dec 1988 | 13 Aug 1990 |
| Lesotho | | 28 Mar 1995 a | Sri Lanka | | 6 Jun 1991 a |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | 22 Jul 1996 a | Sudan | 30 Jan 1989 | 19 Nov 1993 |
| Lithuania | | 8 Jun 1998 a | Suriname | 20 Dec 1988 | 28 Oct 1992 |
| Luxembourg | 26 Sep 1989 | 29 Apr 1992 | Swaziland | | 3 Oct 1995 a |
| Madagascar | | 12 Mar 1991 a | Sweden | 20 Dec 1988 | 22 Jul 1991 |
| Malawi | | 12 Oct 1995 a | Switzerland | 16 Nov 1989 | |
| Malaysia | 20 Dec 1988 | 11 May 1993 | Syrian Arab Republic | | 3 Sep 1991 a |
| Maldives | 5 Dec 1989 | 7 Sep 2000 | Tajikistan | | 6 May 1996 a |
| Mali | | 31 Oct 1995 a | Thailand | | 3 May 2002 a |
| Malta | | 28 Feb 1996 a | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | |
| Mauritania | 20 Dec 1988 | 1 Jul 1993 | Togo | 3 Aug 1989 | 13 Oct 1993 a |
| Mauritius | 20 Dec 1988 | 6 Mar 2001 | Tonga | | 1 Aug 1990 |
| Mexico | 16 Feb 1989 | 11 Apr 1990 | Trinidad and Tobago | 7 Dec 1989 | 29 Apr 1996 a |
| Monaco | 24 Feb 1989 | 23 Apr 1991 | Tunisia | 19 Dec 1989 | 17 Feb 1995 |
| Morocco | 28 Dec 1988 | 28 Oct 1992 | Turkey | 20 Dec 1988 | 20 Sep 1990 |
| Mozambique | | 8 Jun 1998 a | Turkmenistan | | 2 Apr 1996 |
| Myanmar | | 11 Jun 1991 a | Uganda | | 21 Feb 1996 a |
| Nepal | | 24 Jul 1991 a | Ukraine | 16 Mar 1989 | 20 Aug 1990 a |
| Netherlands | 18 Jan 1989 | 8 Sep 1993 A | United Arab Emirates | | 28 Aug 1991 |
| New Zealand | 18 Dec 1989 | 16 Dec 1998 | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 20 Dec 1988 | 12 Apr 1990 a |
| Nicaragua | 20 Dec 1988 | 4 May 1990 | United Republic of Tanzania | 20 Dec 1988 | 28 Jun 1991 |
| Niger | | 10 Nov 1992 a | United States of America | 20 Dec 1988 | 17 Apr 1996 |
| Nigeria | 1 Mar 1989 | 1 Nov 1989 | Uruguay | 19 Dec 1989 | 20 Feb 1990 |
| Norway | 20 Dec 1988 | 14 Nov 1994 | Uzbekistan | | 10 Mar 1995 |
| Oman | | 15 Mar 1991 a | Venezuela | 20 Dec 1988 | 24 Aug 1995 a |
| Pakistan | 20 Dec 1989 | 25 Oct 1991 | Viet Nam | | 16 Jul 1991 |
| Panama | 20 Dec 1988 | 13 Jan 1994 | Yemen | 20 Dec 1988 | 4 Nov 1997 a |
| Paraguay | 20 Dec 1988 | 23 Aug 1990 | Zambia | 9 Feb 1989 | 25 Mar 1996 |
| Peru | 20 Dec 1988 | 16 Jan 1992 | Zimbabwe | | 28 May 1993 |
| Philippines | 20 Dec 1988 | 7 Jun 1996 | | | 30 Jul 1993 a |
| Poland | 6 Mar 1989 | 26 May 1994 | | | |
| Portugal | 13 Dec 1989 | 3 Dec 1991 | | | |
| Qatar | | 4 May 1990 a | | | |
| Republic of Korea | | 28 Dec 1998 a | | | |
| Republic of Moldova | | 15 Feb 1995 a | | | |
| Romania | | 21 Jan 1993 a | | | |
| Russian Federation | 19 Jan 1989 | 17 Dec 1990 | | | |

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

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

States parties agree to punish any person who procures, entices or leads away another person for purposes of prostitution, even with the consent of that person; exploits the prostitution of another person, even with the consent of that person; or keeps or supports a brothel. Attempts to commit any of the above offences as well as intentional participation in any of the above offences, to the extent permitted by domestic law, are also proscribed by the Convention. The Convention requires that these offences be classified as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty, which has been or may be concluded between any of the parties to the Convention.

The Convention requires States parties to take measures to prevent prostitution, and provide rehabilitation and social reintegration of its victims. States parties are also required to supervise employment agencies in order to prevent persons seeking employment, in particular women and children, from being exposed to the danger of prostitution. States parties also undertake to establish systems of coordination and exchange of information among States parties, and to adopt or maintain regulations in connection with immigration and emigration to monitor trafficking in persons of either sex for the purpose of prostitution.

The provisions of the Convention shall supersede in the relations between the parties thereto the provisions of the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949; International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949; 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, 12 November 1947; and 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, 12 November 1947. Each one of the above agreements shall be deemed to be terminated when all the parties thereto have become parties to the present Convention.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 25 July 1951, on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession (article 24).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION

The Convention is open for signature, indefinitely, by any Member of the United Nations and any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council and is subject to ratification. It is also open to accession (article 23).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The parties to the Convention shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations such laws and regulations as have already been promulgated in their States, and thereafter annually such laws and regulations as may be promulgated, relating to the subjects of the Convention, as well as measures taken by them concerning the application of the Convention (article 21).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations.

WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION

After the expiration of five years from the entry into force of the Convention, any party to it may denounce it by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect one year from the date upon which the notification is received by the Secretary-General (article 25).

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

Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 July 1951, in accordance with article 24.
REGISTRATION: 25 July 1951, No. 1342.
STATUS: Signatories: 14. Parties: 75.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 271.

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

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------|--|---|------------------|--|
| Afghanistan | | 21 May 1985 a | Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 14 Apr 1978 a |
| Albania | | 6 Nov 1958 a | Latvia | | 14 Apr 1992 a |
| Algeria | | 31 Oct 1963 a | Liberia | 21 Mar 1950 | |
| Argentina | | 15 Nov 1957 a | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | 3 Dec 1956 a |
| Azerbaijan | | 16 Aug 1996 a | Luxembourg | 9 Oct 1950 | 5 Oct 1983 |
| Bangladesh | | 11 Jan 1985 a | Madagascar | 1 Oct 2001 | |
| Belarus | | 24 Aug 1956 a | Malawi | | 13 Oct 1965 a |
| Belgium | | 22 Jun 1965 a | Mali | | 23 Dec 1964 a |
| Bolivia | | 6 Oct 1983 a | Mauritania | | 6 Jun 1986 a |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 1 Sep 1993 d | Mexico | | 21 Feb 1956 a |
| Brazil | 5 Oct 1951 | 12 Sep 1958 | Morocco | | 17 Aug 1973 a |
| Bulgaria | | 18 Jan 1955 a | Myanmar | 14 Mar 1956 | |
| Burkina Faso | | 27 Aug 1962 a | Nepal | | 10 Dec 2002 a |
| Cameroon | | 19 Feb 1982 a | Niger | | 10 Jun 1977 a |
| Central African Republic | | 29 Sep 1981 a | Norway | | 23 Jan 1952 a |
| Congo | | 25 Aug 1977 a | Pakistan | 21 Mar 1950 | 11 Jul 1952 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 2 Nov 1999 a | Philippines | 20 Dec 1950 | 19 Sep 1952 |
| Croatia | | 12 Oct 1992 d | Poland | | 2 Jun 1952 a |
| Cuba | | 4 Sep 1952 a | Portugal | | 30 Sep 1992 a |
| Cyprus | | 5 Oct 1983 a | Republic of Korea | | 13 Feb 1962 a |
| Czech Republic | | 30 Dec 1993 d | Romania | | 15 Feb 1955 a |
| Denmark | 12 Feb 1951 | | Russian Federation | | 11 Aug 1954 a |
| Djibouti | | 21 Mar 1979 a | Senegal | | 19 Jul 1979 a |
| Ecuador | 24 Mar 1950 | 3 Apr 1979 | Serbia and Montenegro | | 12 Mar 2001 d |
| Egypt | | 12 Jun 1959 a | Seychelles | | 5 May 1992 a |
| Ethiopia | | 10 Sep 1981 a | Singapore | | 26 Oct 1966 a |
| Finland | 27 Feb 1953 | 8 Jun 1972 | Slovakia | | 28 May 1993 d |
| France | | 19 Nov 1960 a | Slovenia | | 6 Jul 1992 d |
| Guinea | | 26 Apr 1962 a | South Africa | 16 Oct 1950 | 10 Oct 1951 |
| Haiti | | 26 Aug 1953 a | Spain | | 18 Jun 1962 a |
| Honduras | 13 Apr 1954 | 15 Jun 1993 | Sri Lanka | | 15 Apr 1958 a |
| Hungary | | 29 Sep 1955 a | Syrian Arab Republic | | 12 Jun 1959 a |
| India | 9 May 1950 | 9 Jan 1953 | Tajikistan | | 19 Oct 2001 a |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 16 Jul 1953 | | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | 18 Jan 1994 d |
| Iraq | | 22 Sep 1955 a | Togo | | 14 Mar 1990 a |
| Israel | | 28 Dec 1950 a | Ukraine | | 15 Nov 1954 a |
| Italy | | 18 Jan 1980 a | Venezuela | | 18 Dec 1968 a |
| Japan | | 1 May 1958 a | Yemen | | 6 Apr 1989 a |
| Jordan | | 13 Apr 1976 a | Zimbabwe | | 15 Nov 1995 a |
| Kuwait | | 20 Nov 1968 a | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | | 5 Sep 1997 a | | | |

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

OBJECTIVES AND KEY PROVISIONS

The Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others consists of only two paragraphs. The first paragraph, which contains the objective of the Protocol, ensures that the Convention does not prevent States parties from adopting stricter conditions than those provided for in the Convention, in order to enforce its provisions. The second paragraph stipulates that articles 23 to 26 of the Convention shall apply to the Protocol. These articles deal with signature, ratification, accession, entry into force of the Convention, denunciation and the scope of the depositary responsibilities.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Protocol entered into force on 25 July 1951, on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession (second paragraph of the Protocol and article 24 of the Convention).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE PROTOCOL

The Protocol is open for signature, indefinitely, by any Member of the United Nations and any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council and is subject to ratification. It is also open to accession (second paragraph of the Protocol and article 23 of the Convention).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Protocol is silent with regard to optional or mandatory declarations.

RESERVATIONS

The Protocol is silent with regard to reservations.

WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION

After the expiration of five years from the entry into force of the Protocol, any party to it may denounce it by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect one year from the date upon which the notification is received by the Secretary-General (second paragraph of the Protocol and article 25 of the Convention).

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

Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE : 25 July 1951, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION : 25 July 1951, No. 1342.
STATUS : Signatories: 14. Parties: 34.
TEXT : United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 316.

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

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings

(New York, 15 December 1997)

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Convention is to enhance international cooperation among States in devising and adopting effective and practical measures for the prevention of the acts of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators.

KEY PROVISIONS

Any person commits an offence within the meaning of the Convention if that person unlawfully and intentionally delivers, places, discharges or detonates an explosive or other lethal device in, into or against a place of public use, a State or government facility, a public transportation system or an infrastructure facility, with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or extensive destruction likely to result or actually resulting in major economic loss. Any person also commits such an offence if that person attempts to commit an offence as set forth above or participates as an accomplice in an offence, organizes or directs others to commit an offence or in any other way contributes to the commission of such an offence by a group of persons acting with a common purpose. The Convention does not apply where an act of this nature does not involve any international elements as defined by the Convention.

States parties are required to establish jurisdiction over and make punishable, under their domestic laws, the offences described, to extradite or submit for prosecution persons accused of committing or aiding in the commission of the offences, and to assist each other in connection with criminal proceedings under the Convention. The offences referred to in the Convention are deemed to be extraditable offences between States parties under existing extradition treaties and under the Convention itself.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 23 May 2001, the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 22).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. The Convention is open to accession by any State (article 21).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS ET NOTIFICATIONS

Pursuant to article 6(2), a State party may establish additional jurisdiction over offences under the Convention when the offence is committed under certain circumstances. Upon

ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Convention, each State party shall notify the Secretary-General of the jurisdiction it has established in accordance with article 6(2) (article 6(3)).

The State party where an alleged offender is prosecuted shall, in accordance with its domestic law or applicable procedures, communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General (article 16).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. Pursuant to article 20(2), States may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 20(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 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 (article 20).

WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION

Any State party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which the notification is received by the Secretary-General (article 23).

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORIST BOMBINGS

New York, 15 December 1997

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 May 2001, in accordance with article 22 (1).
REGISTRATION: 23 May 2001, No. 37517.
STATUS: Signatories: 58. Parties: 88.
TEXT: Doc. A/RES/52/164; depositary notification C.N.801.2001.TREATIES-9 of 12 October 2001 [proposal for corrections to the original of the Convention (authentic Chinese text)] and C.N.16.2002.TREATIES-1 of 10 January 2002 [rectification of the original text of the Convention (Chinese authentic text)]; C.N.310.2002.TREATIES-14 of 4 April 2002 [proposal of a correction to the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)] and C.N.416.2002.TREATIES-16 of 3 May 2002 [rectification of the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)].

Note: The Convention was adopted by resolution A/RES/52/164 of the General Assembly on 15 December 1997. In accordance with its article 21(1), the Convention will be open for signature by all States on 12 January 1998 until 31 December 1999 at United Nations Headquarters.

| <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 | | 22 Jan 2002 a | Israel | 29 Jan 1999 | 10 Feb 2003 |
| Algeria | 17 Dec 1998 | 8 Nov 2001 | Italy | 4 Mar 1998 | |
| Argentina | 2 Sep 1998 | | Japan | 17 Apr 1998 | 16 Nov 2001 A |
| Australia | | 9 Aug 2002 a | Kazakhstan | | 6 Nov 2002 a |
| Austria | 9 Feb 1998 | 6 Sep 2000 | Kenya | | 16 Nov 2001 a |
| Azerbaijan | | 2 Apr 2001 a | Kyrgyzstan | | 1 May 2001 a |
| Barbados | | 18 Sep 2002 a | Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 22 Aug 2002 a |
| Belarus | 20 Sep 1999 | 1 Oct 2001 | Latvia | | 25 Nov 2002 a |
| Belgium | 12 Jan 1998 | | Lesotho | | 12 Nov 2001 a |
| Belize | | 14 Nov 2001 a | Liberia | | 5 Mar 2003 a |
| Bolivia | | 22 Jan 2002 a | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | 22 Sep 2000 a |
| Botswana | | 8 Sep 2000 a | Liechtenstein | | 26 Nov 2002 a |
| Brazil | 12 Mar 1999 | 23 Aug 2002 | Lithuania | 8 Jun 1998 | |
| Brunei Darussalam | | 14 Mar 2002 a | Luxembourg | 6 Feb 1998 | |
| Bulgaria | | 12 Feb 2002 a | Madagascar | 1 Oct 1999 | |
| Burundi | 4 Mar 1998 | | Maldives | | 7 Sep 2000 a |
| Canada | 12 Jan 1998 | 3 Apr 2002 | Mali | | 28 Mar 2002 a |
| Cape Verde | | 10 May 2002 a | Malta | | 11 Nov 2001 a |
| Chile | | 10 Nov 2001 a | Marshall Islands | | 27 Jan 2003 a |
| China | | 13 Nov 2001 a | Mauritius | | 24 Jan 2003 a |
| Comoros | 1 Oct 1998 | | Mexico | | 20 Jan 2003 a |
| Costa Rica | 16 Jan 1998 | 20 Sep 2001 | Micronesia (Federated States of) | | 23 Sep 2002 a |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 25 Sep 1998 | 13 Mar 2002 | Monaco | 25 Nov 1998 | 6 Sep 2001 |
| Cuba | | 15 Nov 2001 a | Mongolia | | 7 Sep 2000 a |
| Cyprus | 26 Mar 1998 | 24 Jan 2001 | Mozambique | | 14 Jan 2003 a |
| Czech Republic | 29 Jul 1998 | 6 Sep 2000 | Myanmar | | 12 Nov 2001 a |
| Denmark | 23 Dec 1999 | 31 Aug 2001 | Nepal | 24 Sep 1999 | |
| Egypt | 14 Dec 1999 | | Netherlands | 12 Mar 1998 | 7 Feb 2002 A |
| Equatorial Guinea | | 7 Feb 2003 a | New Zealand | | 4 Nov 2002 a |
| Estonia | 27 Dec 1999 | 10 Apr 2002 | Nicaragua | | 17 Jan 2003 a |
| Finland | 23 Jan 1998 | 28 May 2002 A | Norway | 31 Jul 1998 | 20 Sep 1999 |
| France | 12 Jan 1998 | 19 Aug 1999 | Pakistan | | 13 Aug 2002 a |
| Germany | 26 Jan 1998 | | Palau | | 14 Nov 2001 a |
| Ghana | | 6 Sep 2002 a | Panama | 3 Sep 1998 | 5 Mar 1999 |
| Greece | 2 Feb 1998 | | Peru | | 10 Nov 2001 a |
| Grenada | | 13 Dec 2001 a | Philippines | 23 Sep 1998 | |
| Guatemala | | 12 Feb 2002 a | Poland | 14 Jun 1999 | |
| Guinea | | 7 Sep 2000 a | Portugal | 30 Dec 1999 | 10 Nov 2001 |
| Hungary | 21 Dec 1999 | 13 Nov 2001 | Republic of Korea | 3 Dec 1999 | |
| Iceland | 28 Sep 1998 | 15 Apr 2002 | | | |
| India | 17 Sep 1999 | 22 Sep 1999 | | | |
| Ireland | 29 May 1998 | | | | |

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> |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|---|
| Republic of Moldova . | | 10 Oct 2002 a | Turkey | 20 May 1999 | 30 May 2002 |
| Romania | 30 Apr 1998 | | Turkmenistan | 18 Feb 1999 | 25 Jun 1999 |
| Russian Federation ... | 12 Jan 1998 | 8 May 2001 | Uganda | 11 Jun 1999 | |
| Rwanda | | 13 May 2002 a | Ukraine | | 26 Mar 2002 a |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis . | | 16 Nov 2001 a | United Kingdom of | | |
| San Marino | | 12 Mar 2002 a | Great Britain and | | |
| Slovakia | 28 Jul 1998 | 8 Dec 2000 | Northern Ireland .. | 12 Jan 1998 | 7 Mar 2001 |
| Slovenia | 30 Oct 1998 | | United Republic of | | |
| South Africa | 21 Dec 1999 | | Tanzania | | 22 Jan 2003 a |
| Spain | 1 May 1998 | 30 Apr 1999 | United States of Amer- | | |
| Sri Lanka | 12 Jan 1998 | 23 Mar 1999 | ica | 12 Jan 1998 | 26 Jun 2002 |
| Sudan | 7 Oct 1999 | 8 Sep 2000 | Uruguay | 23 Nov 1998 | 10 Nov 2001 |
| Sweden | 12 Feb 1998 | 6 Sep 2001 | Uzbekistan | 23 Feb 1998 | 30 Nov 1998 |
| Tajikistan | | 29 Jul 2002 a | Venezuela | 23 Sep 1998 | |
| The Former Yugoslav | | | Yemen | | 23 Apr 2001 a |
| Republic of Mace- | | | | | |
| donia | 16 Dec 1998 | | | | |
| Togo | 21 Aug 1998 | 10 Mar 2003 | | | |
| Tonga | | 9 Dec 2002 a | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago . | | 2 Apr 2001 a | | | |

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism *(New York, 9 December 1999)*

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Convention is to enhance international cooperation among States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, as well as for its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.

KEY PROVISIONS

Any person commits an offence within the meaning of the Convention if that person by any means, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and wilfully, provides or collects funds with the intention that they should be used or with the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, to carry out any of the offences described in the treaties listed in the annex to the Convention, or an act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to any person not actively involved in armed conflict in order to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act. Any person also commits such an offence if that person attempts to commit an offence as set forth above or participates as an accomplice in an offence, organizes or directs others to commit an offence or contributes to the commission of such an offence by a group of persons acting with a common purpose. For an act to constitute an offence, it is not necessary that funds were actually used to carry out an offence as described above. The provision or collection of funds in this manner is an offence whether or not the funds are actually used to carry out the proscribed acts. The Convention does not apply where an act of this nature does not involve any international elements as defined by the Convention.

The Convention requires each State party to take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic legal principles, for the detection and freezing, seizure or forfeiture of any funds used or allocated for the purposes of committing the offences described. The offences referred to in the Convention are deemed to be extraditable offences and States parties have obligations to establish their jurisdiction over the offences described, make the offences punishable by appropriate penalties, take alleged offenders into custody, prosecute or extradite alleged offenders, cooperate in preventive measures and countermeasures, and exchange information and evidence needed in related criminal proceedings. The offences referred to in the Convention are deemed to be extraditable offences between States parties under existing extradition treaties and under the Convention itself.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 10 April 2002, the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 26).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. The Convention is open to accession by any State (article 25).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, a State party which is not a party to a treaty listed in the annex to the Convention may declare that, in the application of the Convention to the State party, the treaty shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to. Such declaration ceases to have effect as soon as the treaty enters into force for the State party, which shall notify the depositary of this fact (article 2(2)(a)).

When a State party ceases to be a party to a treaty listed in the annex to the Convention, it may make a declaration referred to in article 2(2)(a), with respect to that treaty (article 2(2)(b)).

Pursuant to article 7(2), a State party may establish additional jurisdiction over offences under the Convention when the offence is committed under certain circumstances. Upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Convention, each State party shall notify the Secretary-General of the jurisdiction it has established in accordance with article 7(2) (article 7(3)).

The State party where an alleged offender is prosecuted shall, in accordance with its domestic law or applicable procedures, communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General (article 19).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. Pursuant to article 24(2), States may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 24(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 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 (article 24).

WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION

Any State party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary-General (article 27).

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING OF
TERRORISM

New York, 9 December 1999

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 April 2002, in accordance with article 26 (1).
REGISTRATION: 10 April 2002, No. 38349.
STATUS: Signatories: 132. Parties: 76.
TEXT: Resolution A/RES/54/109; depositary notifications C.N.327.2000.TREATIES-12 of 30 May 2000 (rectification of the original text of the Convention); and C.N.3.2002.TREATIES-1 of 2 January 2002 [proposal for corrections to the original text of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)] and C.N.86.2002.TREATIES-4 of 1 February 2002 [Rectification of the original of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.312.2002.TREATIES-14 of 4 April 2002 [proposal of a correction to the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)] and C.N.420.2002.TREATIES-20 of 3 May 2002 [rectification of the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)].

Note: The Convention was adopted by Resolution 54/109 of 9 December 1999 at the fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 25 (1), the Convention will be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters from 10 January 2000 to 31 December 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> |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Albania | 18 Dec 2001 | 10 Apr 2002 | Cuba | 19 Oct 2001 | 15 Nov 2001 |
| Algeria | 18 Jan 2000 | 8 Nov 2001 | Cyprus | 1 Mar 2001 | 30 Nov 2001 |
| Andorra | 11 Nov 2001 | | Czech Republic | 6 Sep 2000 | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 11 Mar 2002 a | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 12 Nov 2001 | |
| Argentina | 28 Mar 2001 | | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 11 Nov 2001 | |
| Armenia | 15 Nov 2001 | | Denmark | 25 Sep 2001 | 27 Aug 2002 |
| Australia | 15 Oct 2001 | 26 Sep 2002 | Djibouti | 15 Nov 2001 | |
| Austria | 24 Sep 2001 | 15 Apr 2002 | Dominican Republic | 15 Nov 2001 | |
| Azerbaijan | 4 Oct 2001 | 26 Oct 2001 | Ecuador | 6 Sep 2000 | |
| Bahamas | 2 Oct 2001 | | Egypt | 6 Sep 2000 | |
| Bahrain | 14 Nov 2001 | | Equatorial Guinea | | 7 Feb 2003 a |
| Barbados | 13 Nov 2001 | 18 Sep 2002 | Estonia | 6 Sep 2000 | 22 May 2002 |
| Belarus | 12 Nov 2001 | | Finland | 10 Jan 2000 | 28 Jun 2002 A |
| Belgium | 27 Sep 2001 | | France | 10 Jan 2000 | 7 Jan 2002 |
| Belize | 14 Nov 2001 | | Gabon | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Benin | 16 Nov 2001 | | Georgia | 23 Jun 2000 | 27 Sep 2002 |
| Bhutan | 14 Nov 2001 | | Germany | 20 Jul 2000 | |
| Bolivia | 10 Nov 2001 | 7 Jan 2002 | Ghana | 12 Nov 2001 | 6 Sep 2002 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 11 Nov 2001 | | Greece | 8 Mar 2000 | |
| Botswana | 8 Sep 2000 | 8 Sep 2000 | Grenada | | 13 Dec 2001 a |
| Brazil | 10 Nov 2001 | | Guatemala | 23 Oct 2001 | 12 Feb 2002 |
| Brunei Darussalam | | 4 Dec 2002 a | Guinea | 16 Nov 2001 | |
| Bulgaria | 19 Mar 2001 | 15 Apr 2002 | Guinea-Bissau | 14 Nov 2001 | |
| Burundi | 13 Nov 2001 | | Honduras | 11 Nov 2001 | 25 Mar 2003 |
| Cambodia | 11 Nov 2001 | | Hungary | 30 Nov 2001 | 14 Oct 2002 |
| Canada | 10 Feb 2000 | 19 Feb 2002 | Iceland | 1 Oct 2001 | 15 Apr 2002 |
| Cape Verde | 13 Nov 2001 | 10 May 2002 | India | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Central African Republic | 19 Dec 2001 | | Indonesia | 24 Sep 2001 | |
| Chile | 2 May 2001 | 10 Nov 2001 | Ireland | 15 Oct 2001 | |
| China | 13 Nov 2001 | | Israel | 11 Jul 2000 | 10 Feb 2003 |
| Colombia | 30 Oct 2001 | | Italy | 13 Jan 2000 | |
| Comoros | 14 Jan 2000 | | Jamaica | 10 Nov 2001 | |
| Congo | 14 Nov 2001 | | Japan | 30 Oct 2001 | 11 Jun 2002 A |
| Cook Islands | 24 Dec 2001 | | Jordan | 24 Sep 2001 | |
| Costa Rica | 14 Jun 2000 | 24 Jan 2003 | Kazakhstan | | 24 Feb 2003 a |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 13 Mar 2002 a | Kenya | 4 Dec 2001 | |
| Croatia | 11 Nov 2001 | | Latvia | 18 Dec 2001 | 14 Nov 2002 |

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> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|--|------------------|---|
| Lesotho | 6 Sep 2000 | 12 Nov 2001 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 3 Dec 2001 | 28 Mar 2002 |
| Liberia | | 5 Mar 2003 a | Samoa | 13 Nov 2001 | 27 Sep 2002 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya | 13 Nov 2001 | 9 Jul 2002 | San Marino | 26 Sep 2000 | 12 Mar 2002 |
| Liechtenstein | 2 Oct 2001 | | Saudi Arabia | 29 Nov 2001 | |
| Lithuania | | 20 Feb 2003 a | Serbia and Montenegro | 12 Nov 2001 | 10 Oct 2002 |
| Luxembourg | 20 Sep 2001 | | Seychelles | 15 Nov 2001 | |
| Madagascar | 1 Oct 2001 | | Sierra Leone | 27 Nov 2001 | |
| Mali | 11 Nov 2001 | 28 Mar 2002 | Singapore | 18 Dec 2001 | 30 Dec 2002 |
| Malta | 10 Jan 2000 | 11 Nov 2001 | Slovakia | 26 Jan 2001 | 13 Sep 2002 |
| Marshall Islands | | 27 Jan 2003 a | Slovenia | 10 Nov 2001 | |
| Mauritius | 11 Nov 2001 | | Somalia | 19 Dec 2001 | |
| Mexico | 7 Sep 2000 | 20 Jan 2003 | South Africa | 10 Nov 2001 | |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 12 Nov 2001 | 23 Sep 2002 | Spain | 8 Jan 2001 | 9 Apr 2002 |
| Monaco | 10 Nov 2001 | 10 Nov 2001 | Sri Lanka | 10 Jan 2000 | 8 Sep 2000 |
| Mongolia | 12 Nov 2001 | | Sudan | 29 Feb 2000 | |
| Morocco | 12 Oct 2001 | 19 Sep 2002 | Sweden | 15 Oct 2001 | 6 Jun 2002 |
| Mozambique | 11 Nov 2001 | 14 Jan 2003 | Switzerland | 13 Jun 2001 | |
| Myanmar | 12 Nov 2001 | | Tajikistan | 6 Nov 2001 | |
| Namibia | 10 Nov 2001 | | Thailand | 18 Dec 2001 | |
| Nauru | 12 Nov 2001 | | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia | 31 Jan 2000 | |
| Netherlands | 10 Jan 2000 | 7 Feb 2002 A | Togo | 15 Nov 2001 | 10 Mar 2003 |
| New Zealand | 7 Sep 2000 | 4 Nov 2002 | Tonga | | 9 Dec 2002 a |
| Nicaragua | 17 Oct 2001 | 14 Nov 2002 | Tunisia | 2 Nov 2001 | |
| Nigeria | 1 Jun 2000 | | Turkey | 27 Sep 2001 | 28 Jun 2002 |
| Norway | 1 Oct 2001 | 15 Jul 2002 | Uganda | 13 Nov 2001 | |
| Palau | | 14 Nov 2001 a | Ukraine | 8 Jun 2000 | 6 Dec 2002 |
| Panama | 12 Nov 2001 | | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 10 Jan 2000 | 7 Mar 2001 |
| Paraguay | 12 Oct 2001 | | United Republic of Tanzania | | 22 Jan 2003 a |
| Peru | 14 Sep 2000 | 10 Nov 2001 | United States of Amer- ica | 10 Jan 2000 | 26 Jun 2002 |
| Philippines | 16 Nov 2001 | | Uruguay | 25 Oct 2001 | |
| Poland | 4 Oct 2001 | | Uzbekistan | 13 Dec 2000 | 9 Jul 2001 |
| Portugal | 16 Feb 2000 | 18 Oct 2002 | Venezuela | 16 Nov 2001 | |
| Republic of Korea | 9 Oct 2001 | | Viet Nam | | 25 Sep 2002 a |
| Republic of Moldova | 16 Nov 2001 | 10 Oct 2002 | | | |
| Romania | 26 Sep 2000 | 9 Jan 2003 | | | |
| Russian Federation | 3 Apr 2000 | 27 Nov 2002 | | | |
| Rwanda | 4 Dec 2001 | 13 May 2002 | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 12 Nov 2001 | 16 Nov 2001 | | | |

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 increase the protection of children from involvement in armed conflict by raising the age of possible recruitment of persons into the armed forces and their participation in hostilities.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Optional Protocol 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 prohibits the compulsory recruitment of persons under the age of 18 into the armed forces, and also obliges States to raise the minimum age for voluntary recruitment of persons into the armed forces above the age set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It further requires States to establish safeguards relative to the voluntary recruitment of individuals under the age of 18. The Protocol also proscribes the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 years by armed groups that are distinct from the armed forces of a State. 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 (article 10).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

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 (article 9).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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 (article 3(2)).

RESERVATIONS

The Optional Protocol is silent on reservations.

WITHDRAWAL

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 (article 11).

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: 111. Parties: 51.
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.

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Andorra | 7 Sep 2000 | 30 Apr 2001 | Iceland | 7 Sep 2000 | 1 Oct 2001 |
| Argentina | 15 Jun 2000 | 10 Sep 2002 | Indonesia | 24 Sep 2001 | |
| Australia | 21 Oct 2002 | | Ireland | 7 Sep 2000 | 18 Nov 2002 |
| Austria | 6 Sep 2000 | 1 Feb 2002 | Israel | 14 Nov 2001 | |
| Azerbaijan | 8 Sep 2000 | 3 Jul 2002 | Italy | 6 Sep 2000 | 9 May 2002 |
| Bangladesh | 6 Sep 2000 | 6 Sep 2000 | Jamaica | 8 Sep 2000 | 9 May 2002 |
| Belgium | 6 Sep 2000 | 6 May 2002 | Japan | 10 May 2002 | |
| Belize | 6 Sep 2000 | | Jordan | 6 Sep 2000 | |
| Benin | 22 Feb 2001 | | Kazakhstan | 6 Sep 2000 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 7 Sep 2000 | | Kenya | 8 Sep 2000 | 28 Jan 2002 |
| Brazil | 6 Sep 2000 | | Latvia | 1 Feb 2002 | |
| Bulgaria | 8 Jun 2001 | 12 Feb 2002 | Lebanon | 11 Feb 2002 | |
| Burkina Faso | 16 Nov 2001 | | Lesotho | 6 Sep 2000 | |
| Burundi | 13 Nov 2001 | | Liechtenstein | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Cambodia | 27 Jun 2000 | | Lithuania | 13 Feb 2002 | 20 Feb 2003 |
| Cameroon | 5 Oct 2001 | | Luxembourg | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Canada | 5 Jun 2000 | 7 Jul 2000 | Madagascar | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Cape Verde | | 10 May 2002 a | Malawi | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Chad | 3 May 2002 | | Maldives | 10 May 2002 | |
| Chile | 15 Nov 2001 | | Mali | 8 Sep 2000 | 16 May 2002 |
| China | 15 Mar 2001 | | Malta | 7 Sep 2000 | 9 May 2002 |
| Colombia | 6 Sep 2000 | | Mauritius | 11 Nov 2001 | |
| Costa Rica | 7 Sep 2000 | 24 Jan 2003 | Mexico | 7 Sep 2000 | 15 Mar 2002 |
| Croatia | 8 May 2002 | 13 May 2002 | Micronesia (Federated States of) | 8 May 2002 | |
| Cuba | 13 Oct 2000 | | Monaco | 26 Jun 2000 | 13 Nov 2001 |
| Czech Republic | 6 Sep 2000 | 30 Nov 2001 | Mongolia | 12 Nov 2001 | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 8 Sep 2000 | 11 Nov 2001 | Morocco | 8 Sep 2000 | 22 May 2002 |
| Denmark | 7 Sep 2000 | 27 Aug 2002 | Namibia | 8 Sep 2000 | 16 Apr 2002 |
| Dominica | | 20 Sep 2002 a | Nauru | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Dominican Republic | 9 May 2002 | | Nepal | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Ecuador | 6 Sep 2000 | | Netherlands | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| El Salvador | 18 Sep 2000 | 18 Apr 2002 | New Zealand | 7 Sep 2000 | 12 Nov 2001 |
| Finland | 7 Sep 2000 | 10 Apr 2002 | Nigeria | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| France | 6 Sep 2000 | 5 Feb 2003 | Norway | 13 Jun 2000 | |
| Gabon | 8 Sep 2000 | | Pakistan | 26 Sep 2001 | |
| Gambia | 21 Dec 2000 | | Panama | 31 Oct 2000 | 8 Aug 2001 |
| Germany | 6 Sep 2000 | | Paraguay | 13 Sep 2000 | 27 Sep 2002 |
| Greece | 7 Sep 2000 | | Peru | 1 Nov 2000 | 8 May 2002 |
| Guatemala | 7 Sep 2000 | 9 May 2002 | Philippines | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 8 Sep 2000 | | Poland | 13 Feb 2002 | |
| Haiti | 15 Aug 2002 | | Portugal | 6 Sep 2000 | |
| Holy See | 10 Oct 2000 | 24 Oct 2001 | Qatar | | 25 Jul 2002 a |
| Honduras | | 14 Aug 2002 a | Republic of Korea | 6 Sep 2000 | |
| Hungary | 11 Mar 2002 | | Republic of Moldova | 8 Feb 2002 | |
| | | | Romania | 6 Sep 2000 | 10 Nov 2001 |

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|---|------------------|--|
| Russian Federation... | 15 Feb 2001 | | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia | 17 Jul 2001 | |
| Rwanda | | 23 Apr 2002 a | Togo | 15 Nov 2001 | |
| San Marino | 5 Jun 2000 | | Tunisia | 22 Apr 2002 | 2 Jan 2003 |
| Senegal | 8 Sep 2000 | | Turkey | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 8 Oct 2001 | 31 Jan 2003 | Uganda | | 6 May 2002 a |
| Seychelles | 23 Jan 2001 | | Ukraine | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Sierra Leone | 8 Sep 2000 | 15 May 2002 | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Singapore | 7 Sep 2000 | | United States of Amer- ica | 5 Jul 2000 | 23 Dec 2002 |
| Slovakia | 30 Nov 2001 | | Uruguay | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Slovenia | 8 Sep 2000 | | Venezuela | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| South Africa | 8 Feb 2002 | | Viet Nam | 8 Sep 2000 | 20 Dec 2001 |
| Spain | 6 Sep 2000 | 8 Mar 2002 | | | |
| Sri Lanka | 21 Aug 2000 | 8 Sep 2000 | | | |
| Sudan | 9 May 2002 | | | | |
| Suriname | 10 May 2002 | | | | |
| Sweden | 8 Jun 2000 | 20 Feb 2003 | | | |
| Switzerland | 7 Sep 2000 | 26 Jun 2002 | | | |
| Tajikistan | | 5 Aug 2002 a | | | |

**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 extending the obligations of the States parties to guarantee the protection of the child from the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Optional Protocol obliges States parties to prohibit the “sale of children”, “child prostitution”, and “child pornography”, as defined in the Optional Protocol. It further obliges States parties to ensure that the above offences are covered under their respective criminal codes, and that such offences are punishable by appropriate penalties. Attempted offences are also proscribed. States parties must establish jurisdiction over the above offences in specified circumstances. Extradition and mutual assistance are also provided for in this context.

The Optional Protocol also obliges States parties to adopt appropriate measures to protect the rights and interest of child victims at all stages of the criminal justice process; to take various preventive measures, including the dissemination of information, education and training on the matter; and to provide all appropriate assistance to victims. Lastly, the Optional Protocol provides a framework for increased international cooperation in these areas, in particular for the prosecution of offenders.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Optional Protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 (article 14).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

The Optional Protocol is open for signature, indefinitely, by any State that is a party to the Convention or has signed it, and for ratification and accession (article 13).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Optional Protocol is silent on optional or mandatory declarations.

RESERVATIONS

The Optional Protocol is silent on reservations.

WITHDRAWAL

Denunciation of the Optional 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 (article 15).

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: 105. Parties: 49.
TEXT : Doc. A/54/RES/263; C.N.1032.2000.TREATIES-72 of 14 November 2000 [rectification of the original of the Protocol (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.1008.2002.TREATIES-42 of 17 September 2002 (proposal of corrections to the original chinese text) and C.N.1312.2002.TREATIES-49 of 16 December 2002 [rectification of the original of the Protocol (Chinese authentic text)].

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

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | | 19 Sep 2002 a | Guinea-Bissau | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Andorra | 7 Sep 2000 | 30 Apr 2001 | Haiti | 15 Aug 2002 | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 18 Dec 2001 | 30 Apr 2002 | Holy See | 10 Oct 2000 | 24 Oct 2001 |
| Argentina | 1 Apr 2002 | | Honduras | | 8 May 2002 a |
| Australia | 18 Dec 2001 | | Hungary | 11 Mar 2002 | |
| Austria | 6 Sep 2000 | | Iceland | 7 Sep 2000 | 9 Jul 2001 |
| Azerbaijan | 8 Sep 2000 | 3 Jul 2002 | Indonesia | 24 Sep 2001 | |
| Bangladesh | 6 Sep 2000 | 6 Sep 2000 | Ireland | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Belarus | | 23 Jan 2002 a | Israel | 14 Nov 2001 | |
| Belgium | 6 Sep 2000 | | Italy | 6 Sep 2000 | 9 May 2002 |
| Belize | 6 Sep 2000 | | Jamaica | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Benin | 22 Feb 2001 | | Japan | 10 May 2002 | |
| Bolivia | 10 Nov 2001 | | Jordan | 6 Sep 2000 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 7 Sep 2000 | 4 Sep 2002 | Kazakhstan | 6 Sep 2000 | 24 Aug 2001 |
| Brazil | 6 Sep 2000 | | Kenya | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Bulgaria | 8 Jun 2001 | 12 Feb 2002 | Kyrgyzstan | | 12 Feb 2003 a |
| Burkina Faso | 16 Nov 2001 | | Latvia | 1 Feb 2002 | |
| Cambodia | 27 Jun 2000 | 30 May 2002 | Lebanon | 10 Oct 2001 | |
| Cameroon | 5 Oct 2001 | | Lesotho | 6 Sep 2000 | |
| Canada | 10 Nov 2001 | | Liechtenstein | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Cape Verde | | 10 May 2002 a | Luxembourg | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Chad | 8 May 2002 | | Madagascar | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Chile | 28 Jun 2000 | 6 Feb 2003 | Malawi | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| China | 6 Sep 2000 | 3 Dec 2002 | Maldives | 10 May 2002 | 10 May 2002 |
| Colombia | 6 Sep 2000 | | Mali | | 16 May 2002 a |
| Costa Rica | 7 Sep 2000 | 9 Apr 2002 | Malta | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Croatia | 8 May 2002 | 13 May 2002 | Mauritius | 11 Nov 2001 | |
| Cuba | 13 Oct 2000 | 25 Sep 2001 | Mexico | 7 Sep 2000 | 15 Mar 2002 |
| Cyprus | 8 Feb 2001 | | Micronesia (Federated States of) | 8 May 2002 | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | 11 Nov 2001 a | Monaco | 26 Jun 2000 | |
| Denmark | 7 Sep 2000 | | Mongolia | 12 Nov 2001 | |
| Dominica | | 20 Sep 2002 a | Morocco | 8 Sep 2000 | 2 Oct 2001 |
| Ecuador | 6 Sep 2000 | | Mozambique | | 6 Mar 2003 a |
| Egypt | | 12 Jul 2002 a | Namibia | 8 Sep 2000 | 16 Apr 2002 |
| El Salvador | 13 Sep 2002 | | Nauru | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Equatorial Guinea | | 7 Feb 2003 a | Nepal | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Finland | 7 Sep 2000 | | Netherlands | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| France | 6 Sep 2000 | 5 Feb 2003 | New Zealand | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Gabon | 8 Sep 2000 | | Niger | 27 Mar 2002 | |
| Gambia | 21 Dec 2000 | | Nigeria | 8 Sep 2000 | |
| Germany | 6 Sep 2000 | | Norway | 13 Jun 2000 | 2 Oct 2001 |
| Greece | 7 Sep 2000 | | Pakistan | 26 Sep 2001 | |
| Guatemala | 7 Sep 2000 | 9 May 2002 | Panama | 31 Oct 2000 | 9 Feb 2001 |
| | | | Paraguay | 13 Sep 2000 | |

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--|--|------------------|--|
| Peru | 1 Nov 2000 | 8 May 2002 | Switzerland | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Philippines | 8 Sep 2000 | | Tajikistan | | 5 Aug 2002 a |
| Poland | 13 Feb 2002 | | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- | | |
| Portugal | 6 Sep 2000 | 14 Dec 2001 a | domia | 17 Jul 2001 | |
| Qatar | | | Togo | 15 Nov 2001 | |
| Republic of Korea | 6 Sep 2000 | | Tunisia | 22 Apr 2002 | 13 Sep 2002 |
| Republic of Moldova | 8 Feb 2002 | | Turkey | 8 Sep 2000 | 19 Aug 2002 |
| Romania | 6 Sep 2000 | 18 Oct 2001 | Uganda | | 30 Nov 2001 a |
| Rwanda | | 14 Mar 2002 a | Ukraine | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| San Marino | 5 Jun 2000 | | United Kingdom of | | |
| Senegal | 8 Sep 2000 | | Great Britain and | | |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 8 Oct 2001 | 10 Oct 2002 | Northern Ireland | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Seychelles | 23 Jan 2001 | | United States of Amer- | | |
| Sierra Leone | 8 Sep 2000 | 17 Sep 2001 | ica | 5 Jul 2000 | 23 Dec 2002 |
| Slovakia | 30 Nov 2001 | | Uruguay | 7 Sep 2000 | |
| Slovenia | 8 Sep 2000 | | Venezuela | 7 Sep 2000 | 8 May 2002 |
| Spain | 6 Sep 2000 | 18 Dec 2001 | Viet Nam | 8 Sep 2000 | 20 Dec 2001 |
| Sri Lanka | 8 May 2002 | | | | |
| Suriname | 10 May 2002 | | | | |
| Sweden | 8 Sep 2000 | | | | |

**Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes
against Internationally Protected Persons, including
Diplomatic Agents
(New York, 14 December 1973)**

OBJECTIVES

Crimes against diplomatic agents and other internationally protected persons create a serious threat to the maintenance of normal international relations which are necessary for cooperation among States. The objective of the Convention is to establish effective measures for the prevention and punishment of such crimes.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention applies to the crimes of direct involvement or complicity in the murder, kidnapping, or attack, whether actual, attempted or threatened, on the person, official premises, private accommodation or means of transport of diplomatic agents and other "internationally protected persons". Internationally protected persons are defined as Heads of State or Government, Ministers for Foreign Affairs, State officials and representatives of international organizations entitled to special protection in a foreign State, and their families.

States parties are obliged to establish jurisdiction over the offences described; make the offences punishable by appropriate penalties; take alleged offenders into custody; prosecute or extradite alleged offenders; cooperate in preventive measures; and exchange information and evidence needed in related criminal proceedings. The offences referred to in the Convention are deemed to be extraditable offences between States parties under existing extradition treaties, and under the Convention itself.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 20 February 1977, the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession (article 17)

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification by signatory States (article 15). The Convention is open to accession by any State (article 16).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The State party where an alleged offender is prosecuted shall communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (article 11).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. States may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 13, paragraph 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 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 (article 13).

WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION

Any State party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect six months following the date on which the notification is received by the Secretary-General (article 18).

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST
INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS

New York, 14 December 1973

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 February 1977, in accordance with article 17 (1).
REGISTRATION: 20 February 1977, No. 15410.
STATUS: Signatories: 25. Parties: 129.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1035, p. 167.

Note: The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 14 December 1973 until 31 December 1974.

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i> |
|--|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Albania | | 22 Jan 2002 a | Guatemala | 12 Dec 1974 | 18 Jan 1983 |
| Algeria | | 7 Nov 2000 a | Haiti | | 25 Aug 1980 a |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 19 Jul 1993 a | Honduras | | 29 Jan 2003 a |
| Argentina | | 18 Mar 1982 a | Hungary | 6 Nov 1974 | 26 Mar 1975 |
| Armenia | | 18 May 1994 a | Iceland | 10 May 1974 | 2 Aug 1977 |
| Australia | 30 Dec 1974 | 20 Jun 1977 | India | | 11 Apr 1978 a |
| Austria | | 3 Aug 1977 a | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | 12 Jul 1978 a |
| Azerbaijan | | 2 Apr 2001 a | Iraq | | 28 Feb 1978 a |
| Bahamas | | 22 Jul 1986 a | Israel | | 31 Jul 1980 a |
| Barbados | | 26 Oct 1979 a | Italy | 30 Dec 1974 | 30 Aug 1985 |
| Belarus | 11 Jun 1974 | 5 Feb 1976 | Jamaica | | 21 Sep 1978 a |
| Belize | | 14 Nov 2001 a | Japan | | 8 Jun 1987 a |
| Bhutan | | 16 Jan 1989 a | Jordan | | 18 Dec 1984 a |
| Bolivia | | 22 Jan 2002 a | Kazakhstan | | 21 Feb 1996 a |
| Bosnia and Herzegovi- na | | 1 Sep 1993 d | Kenya | | 16 Nov 2001 a |
| Botswana | | 25 Oct 2000 a | Kuwait | | 1 Mar 1989 a |
| Brazil | | 7 Jun 1999 a | Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic | | 22 Aug 2002 a |
| Brunei Darussalam | | 13 Nov 1997 a | Latvia | | 14 Apr 1992 a |
| Bulgaria | 27 Jun 1974 | 18 Jul 1974 | Lebanon | | 3 Jun 1997 a |
| Burundi | | 17 Dec 1980 a | Liberia | | 30 Sep 1975 a |
| Cameroon | | 8 Jun 1992 a | Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya | | 25 Sep 2000 a |
| Canada | 26 Jun 1974 | 4 Aug 1976 | Liechtenstein | | 28 Nov 1994 a |
| Cape Verde | | 10 Sep 2002 a | Lithuania | | 23 Oct 2002 a |
| Chile | | 21 Jan 1977 a | Malawi | | 14 Mar 1977 a |
| China | | 5 Aug 1987 a | Maldives | | 21 Aug 1990 a |
| Colombia | | 16 Jan 1996 a | Mali | | 12 Apr 2002 a |
| Costa Rica | | 2 Nov 1977 a | Malta | | 11 Nov 2001 a |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 13 Mar 2002 a | Marshall Islands | | 27 Jan 2003 a |
| Croatia | | 12 Oct 1992 d | Mauritania | | 9 Feb 1998 a |
| Cuba | | 10 Jun 1998 a | Mexico | | 22 Apr 1980 a |
| Cyprus | | 24 Dec 1975 a | Monaco | | 27 Nov 2002 a |
| Czech Republic | | 22 Feb 1993 d | Mongolia | 23 Aug 1974 | 8 Aug 1975 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | 1 Dec 1982 a | Morocco | | 9 Jan 2002 a |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | 25 Jul 1977 a | Mozambique | | 14 Jan 2003 a |
| Denmark | 10 May 1974 | 1 Jul 1975 | Nepal | | 9 Mar 1990 a |
| Dominican Republic | | 8 Jul 1977 a | Netherlands | | 6 Dec 1988 a |
| Ecuador | 27 Aug 1974 | 12 Mar 1975 | New Zealand | | 12 Nov 1985 a |
| Egypt | | 25 Jun 1986 a | Nicaragua | 29 Oct 1974 | 10 Mar 1975 |
| El Salvador | | 8 Aug 1980 a | Niger | | 17 Jun 1985 a |
| Equatorial Guinea | | 7 Feb 2003 a | Norway | 10 May 1974 | 28 Apr 1980 |
| Estonia | | 21 Oct 1991 a | Oman | | 22 Mar 1988 a |
| Finland | 10 May 1974 | 31 Oct 1978 | Pakistan | | 29 Mar 1976 a |
| Gabon | | 14 Oct 1981 a | Palau | | 14 Nov 2001 a |
| Germany | 15 Aug 1974 | 25 Jan 1977 | Panama | | 17 Jun 1980 a |
| Ghana | | 25 Apr 1975 a | Paraguay | 25 Oct 1974 | 24 Nov 1975 |
| Greece | | 3 Jul 1984 a | Peru | | 25 Apr 1978 a |
| Grenada | | 13 Dec 2001 a | Philippines | | 26 Nov 1976 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> |
|--|------------------|--|---|------------------|--|
| Poland..... | 7 Jun 1974 | 14 Dec 1982 | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia..... | | 12 Mar 1998 d |
| Portugal..... | | 11 Sep 1995 a | Togo..... | | 30 Dec 1980 a |
| Qatar..... | | 3 Mar 1997 a | Tonga..... | | 9 Dec 2002 a |
| Republic of Korea.... | | 25 May 1983 a | Trinidad and Tobago.. | | 15 Jun 1979 a |
| Republic of Moldova.. | 27 Dec 1974 | 8 Sep 1997 a | Tunisia..... | 15 May 1974 | 21 Jan 1977 |
| Romania..... | | 15 Aug 1978 | Turkey..... | | 11 Jun 1981 a |
| Russian Federation.... | 7 Jun 1974 | 15 Jan 1976 | Turkmenistan..... | | 25 Jun 1999 a |
| Rwanda..... | 15 Oct 1974 | 29 Nov 1977 | Ukraine..... | 18 Jun 1974 | 20 Jan 1976 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines..... | | 12 Sep 2000 a | United Arab Emirates.. | | 25 Feb 2003 a |
| Serbia and Montenegro | | 12 Mar 2001 d | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland... | 13 Dec 1974 | 2 May 1979 |
| Seychelles..... | | 29 May 1980 a | United States of Amer- ica..... | 28 Dec 1973 | 26 Oct 1976 |
| Slovakia..... | | 28 May 1993 d | Uruguay..... | | 13 Jun 1978 a |
| Slovenia..... | | 6 Jul 1992 d | Uzbekistan..... | | 19 Jan 1998 a |
| Spain..... | | 8 Aug 1985 a | Viet Nam..... | | 2 May 2002 a |
| Sri Lanka..... | | 27 Feb 1991 a | Yemen..... | | 9 Feb 1987 a |
| Sudan..... | | 10 Oct 1994 a | | | |
| Sweden..... | 10 May 1974 | 1 Jul 1975 | | | |
| Switzerland..... | | 5 Mar 1985 a | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic.. | | 25 Apr 1988 a | | | |
| Tajikistan..... | | 19 Oct 2001 a | | | |

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages *(New York, 17 December 1979)*

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Convention is to develop international cooperation between States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of taking hostages as manifestations of international terrorism.

KEY PROVISIONS

The act of hostage-taking for the purposes of the Convention refers to any person who seizes or detains and threatens to kill, to injure or to continue to detain a hostage in order to compel a State, an international intergovernmental organization, a natural or juridical person, or a group of persons, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the hostage. Any person also commits such an offence if that person attempts to commit an offence as set forth above or participates as an accomplice of anyone who commits or attempts to commit an act of hostage-taking.

Each State party is required to make this offence punishable by appropriate penalties. Where hostages are held in the territory of a State party, the State party is obliged to take all measures it considers appropriate to ease the situation of the hostages and secure their release. After the release of the hostages, the State party is also required to facilitate the departure of the hostages. State parties are additionally obliged to cooperate with each other in the prevention of acts of hostage-taking.

Each State party is obligated to take such actions as may be necessary to establish jurisdiction over the offence of hostage-taking as set forth above. States parties are also required to take alleged offenders into custody, prosecute or extradite alleged offenders, cooperate in preventive measures, and exchange information and evidence needed in related criminal proceedings. The offences referred to in the Convention are deemed to be extraditable offences between States parties under existing extradition treaties, and under the Convention itself.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 3 June 1983, the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession (article 18).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification by signatory States. The Convention is open to accession by any State (article 17).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The State party where an alleged offender is prosecuted shall communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (article 7).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. States may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 16(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 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 (article 16).

WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION

Any State party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which the notification is received by the Secretary-General (article 19).

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES

New York, 17 December 1979

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 June 1983, in accordance with article 18(1).
REGISTRATION: 3 June 1983, No. 21931.
STATUS: Signatories: 39. Parties: 120.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1316, p. 205; and depositary notifications C.N.209.1987.TREATIES-6 of 8 October 1987 and C.N.324.1987.TREATIES-9 of 1 February 1988 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original Russian text).

Note: The Convention was adopted by resolution 34/146 of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 17 December 1979. It was opened for signature from 18 December 1979 to 31 December 1980.

| <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i> | <i>Participant</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Albania | | 22 Jan 2002 a | Grenada | | 10 Dec 1990 a |
| Algeria | | 18 Dec 1996 a | Guatemala | 30 Apr 1980 | 11 Mar 1983 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 6 Aug 1986 a | Haiti | 21 Apr 1980 | 17 May 1989 |
| Argentina | | 18 Sep 1991 a | Honduras | 11 Jun 1980 | 1 Jun 1981 |
| Australia | | 21 May 1990 a | Hungary | | 2 Sep 1987 a |
| Austria | 3 Oct 1980 | 22 Aug 1986 | Iceland | | 6 Jul 1981 a |
| Azerbaijan | | 29 Feb 2000 a | India | | 7 Sep 1994 a |
| Bahamas | | 4 Jun 1981 a | Iraq | 14 Oct 1980 | |
| Barbados | | 9 Mar 1981 a | Israel | 19 Nov 1980 | |
| Belarus | | 1 Jul 1987 a | Italy | 18 Apr 1980 | 20 Mar 1986 |
| Belgium | 3 Jan 1980 | 16 Apr 1999 | Jamaica | 27 Feb 1980 | |
| Belize | | 14 Nov 2001 a | Japan | 22 Dec 1980 | 8 Jun 1987 |
| Bhutan | | 31 Aug 1981 a | Jordan | | 19 Feb 1986 a |
| Bolivia | 25 Mar 1980 | 7 Jan 2002 | Kazakhstan | | 21 Feb 1996 a |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 1 Sep 1993 d | Kenya | | 8 Dec 1981 a |
| Botswana | | 8 Sep 2000 a | Kuwait | | 6 Feb 1989 a |
| Brazil | | 8 Mar 2000 a | Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 22 Aug 2002 a |
| Brunei Darussalam | | 18 Oct 1988 a | Latvia | | 14 Nov 2002 a |
| Bulgaria | | 10 Mar 1988 a | Lebanon | | 4 Dec 1997 a |
| Cameroon | | 9 Mar 1988 a | Lesotho | 17 Apr 1980 | 5 Nov 1980 |
| Canada | 18 Feb 1980 | 4 Dec 1985 | Liberia | 30 Jan 1980 | 5 Mar 2003 |
| Cape Verde | | 10 Sep 2002 a | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | 25 Sep 2000 a |
| Chile | 3 Jan 1980 | 12 Nov 1981 | Liechtenstein | | 28 Nov 1994 a |
| China | | 26 Jan 1993 a | Lithuania | | 2 Feb 2001 a |
| Costa Rica | | 24 Jan 2003 a | Luxembourg | 18 Dec 1979 | 29 Apr 1991 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 22 Aug 1989 a | Malawi | | 17 Mar 1986 a |
| Cuba | | 15 Nov 2001 a | Mali | | 8 Feb 1990 a |
| Cyprus | | 13 Sep 1991 a | Malta | | 11 Nov 2001 a |
| Czech Republic | | 22 Feb 1993 d | Marshall Islands | | 27 Jan 2003 a |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | 12 Nov 2001 a | Mauritania | | 13 Mar 1998 a |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2 Jul 1980 | | Mauritius | 18 Jun 1980 | 17 Oct 1980 |
| Denmark | | 11 Aug 1987 a | Mexico | | 28 Apr 1987 a |
| Dominica | | 9 Sep 1986 a | Monaco | | 16 Oct 2001 a |
| Dominican Republic | 12 Aug 1980 | | Mongolia | | 9 Jun 1992 a |
| Ecuador | | 2 May 1988 a | Mozambique | | 14 Jan 2003 a |
| Egypt | 18 Dec 1980 | 2 Oct 1981 | Nepal | | 9 Mar 1990 a |
| El Salvador | 10 Jun 1980 | 12 Feb 1981 | Netherlands | 18 Dec 1980 | 6 Dec 1988 |
| Equatorial Guinea | | 7 Feb 2003 a | New Zealand | 24 Dec 1980 | 12 Nov 1985 |
| Estonia | | 8 Mar 2002 a | Norway | 18 Dec 1980 | 2 Jul 1981 |
| Finland | 29 Oct 1980 | 14 Apr 1983 | Oman | | 22 Jul 1988 a |
| France | | 9 Jun 2000 a | Pakistan | | 8 Sep 2000 a |
| Gabon | 29 Feb 1980 | | Palau | | 14 Nov 2001 a |
| Germany | 18 Dec 1979 | 15 Dec 1980 | Panama | 24 Jan 1980 | 19 Aug 1982 |
| Ghana | | 10 Nov 1987 a | Peru | | 6 Jul 2001 a |
| Greece | 18 Mar 1980 | 18 Jun 1987 | Philippines | 2 May 1980 | 14 Oct 1980 |
| | | | Poland | | 25 May 2000 a |

| <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> |
|--|------------------|--|--|------------------|--|
| Portugal..... | 16 Jun 1980 | 6 Jul 1984 | Togo..... | 8 Jul 1980 | 25 Jul 1986 |
| Republic of Korea... | | 4 May 1983 a | Tonga..... | | 9 Dec 2002 a |
| Republic of Moldova... | | 10 Oct 2002 a | Trinidad and Tobago.. | | 1 Apr 1981 a |
| Romania..... | | 17 May 1990 a | Tunisia..... | | 18 Jun 1997 a |
| Russian Federation... | | 11 Jun 1987 a | Turkey..... | | 15 Aug 1989 a |
| Rwanda..... | | 13 May 2002 a | Turkmenistan..... | | 25 Jun 1999 a |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis.. | | 17 Jan 1991 a | Uganda..... | 10 Nov 1980 | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines..... | | 12 Sep 2000 a | Ukraine..... | | 19 Jun 1987 a |
| Saudi Arabia..... | | 8 Jan 1991 a | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.. | 18 Dec 1979 | 22 Dec 1982 |
| Senegal..... | 2 Jun 1980 | 10 Mar 1987 | United Republic of Tanzania..... | | 22 Jan 2003 a |
| Serbia and Montenegro | | 12 Mar 2001 d | United States of Amer- ica..... | 21 Dec 1979 | 7 Dec 1984 |
| Slovakia..... | | 28 May 1993 d | Uruguay..... | | 4 Mar 2003 a |
| Slovenia..... | | 6 Jul 1992 d | Uzbekistan..... | | 19 Jan 1998 a |
| Spain..... | | 26 Mar 1984 a | Venezuela..... | | 13 Dec 1988 a |
| Sri Lanka..... | | 8 Sep 2000 a | Yemen..... | | 14 Jul 2000 a |
| Sudan..... | | 19 Jun 1990 a | | | |
| Suriname..... | 30 Jul 1980 | 5 Nov 1981 | | | |
| Sweden..... | 25 Feb 1980 | 15 Jan 1981 | | | |
| Switzerland..... | 18 Jul 1980 | 5 Mar 1985 | | | |
| Tajikistan..... | | 6 May 2002 a | | | |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia..... | | 12 Mar 1998 d | | | |

List of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General

PART I

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

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

CHAPTER II. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

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

CHAPTER III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS, ETC.

1. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. New York, 13 February 1946
2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. New York, 21 November 1947
2. 1). Annex I - International Labour Organisation (ILO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. San Francisco, 10 July 1948
2. 2). Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 29 November 1948
2. 2a). Revised text of Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Rome, 20 November 1959
Second revised text of Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Rome, 8 December 1965
2. 3). Annex III - International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 21 June 1948
2. 4). Annex IV - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Paris, 7 February 1949
2. 5). Annex V - International Monetary Fund (IMF) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 11 April 1949
2. 6). Annex VI - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 19 April 1949
2. 7). Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 17 July 1948
2. 7a). Revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 26 May 1950
2. 7b). Second revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 27 May 1957. 7c). Third revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Minneapolis, 17 July 1958
2. 8). Annex VIII - Universal Postal Union (UPU) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 25 May 1949
2. 9). Annex IX - International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - to the Convention on the Privileges and

- Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 6 October 1950
2. 10). Annex X - International Refugee Organization (IRO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 29 March 1949
 2. 11). Annex XI - World Meteorological Organization (WMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Paris, 17 April 1951
 2. 12). Annex XII - International Maritime Organization (IMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. London, 16 January 1959
 2. 12a). Revised text of Annex XII - International Maritime Organization (IMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. London, 16 May 1968
 2. 12b). Second Revised text of Annex XII - International Maritime Organization (IMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. London, 22 November 2001
 2. 13). Annex XIII - International Finance Corporation (IFC) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 2 April 1959
 2. 14). Annex XIV - International Development Association (IDA) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 13 February 1962
 2. 15). Annex XV - World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 4 October 1977
 2. 16). Annex XVI - International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Rome, 16 December 1977
 2. 17). Annex XVII - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Vienna, 3 July 1987
 3. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Vienna, 18 April 1961
 4. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Vienna, 18 April 1961
 5. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Vienna, 18 April 1961
 6. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Vienna, 24 April 1963
 7. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Vienna, 24 April 1963
 8. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Vienna, 24 April 1963
 9. Convention on special missions. New York, 8 December 1969
 10. Optional Protocol to the Convention on Special Missions concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. New York, 8 December 1969
 11. Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character. Vienna, 14 March 1975
 12. Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts. Vienna, 8 April 1983

CHAPTER IV. 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. New York, 22 December 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.
9. b). Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 18 December 2002
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

CHAPTER V. 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

CHAPTER VI. 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 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

CHAPTER VII. TRAFFIC IN PERSONS

1. Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947, 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, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949
8. International Agreement for the suppression of the "White Slave Traffic". Paris, 18 May 1904
9. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949
10. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. Paris, 4 May 1910
11. a). Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950
11. b). Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950

CHAPTER VIII. 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. New York, 4 May 1949
6. Agreement for the Repression of Obscene Publications. Paris, 4 May 1910

CHAPTER IX. HEALTH

1. Constitution of the World Health Organization. New York, 22 July 1946
1. a). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 28 May 1959

1. b). Amendment to article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 20 May 1965
1. c). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 23 May 1967
1. d). Amendments to articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 22 May 1973
1. e). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 17 May 1976
1. f). Amendment to article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 18 May 1978
1. g). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 12 May 1986
1. h). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 16 May 1998
2. Protocol concerning the Office international d'hygiène publique. New York, 22 July 19463. Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute. New York, 28 October 1996

CHAPTER X. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. a). General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Geneva, 30 October 1947
1. b). Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization. Havana, 24 March 1948
1. c). Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Geneva, 14 September 1948
1. d). Memorandum of understanding relative to application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Annecy, 13 August 1949
2. Agreement establishing the African Development Bank. Khartoum, 4 August 1963
2. a). Amendments to the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank. Abidjan, 17 May 1979
2. b). Agreement establishing the African Development Bank done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963, as amended by resolution 05-79 adopted by the Board of Governors on 17 May 1979. Lusaka, 7 May 1982
3. Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States. New York, 8 July 1965
4. Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank. Manila, 4 December 1965
5. Articles of Association for the establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa. Accra, 4 May 1967
6. Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank. Kingston, 18 October 1969
7. Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. New York, 14 June 1974
7. a). Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. Vienna, 11 April 1980
7. b). Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980. New York, 14 June 1974
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
11. a). Amendments to the Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre. Kuala Lumpur, 16 July 1998
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, 17 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

CHAPTER XI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Customs Matters

1. Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road. Geneva, 16 June 1949
2. Additional Protocol to the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road. Geneva, 16 June 1949
3. Additional Protocol to the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road, relating to the International Transport of goods by container under the T.I.R. Carnet Régime. Geneva, 11 March 1950
4. Additional Protocol amending certain provisions of the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road. Geneva, 28 November 1952
5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material. Geneva, 7 November 1952
6. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring. New York, 4 June 1954
7. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material. New York, 4 June 1954
8. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles. New York, 4 June 1954
9. Customs Convention on Containers. Geneva, 18 May 1956
10. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles. Geneva, 18 May 1956
11. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats. Geneva, 18 May 1956
12. Customs Convention concerning spare parts used for repairing EUROP wagons. Geneva, 15 January 1958
13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). Geneva, 15 January 1959
14. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport. Geneva, 9 December 1960
15. Customs Convention on Containers, 1972. Geneva, 2 December 1972
16. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). Geneva, 14 November 1975
17. International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods. Geneva, 21 October 1982
18. Convention on Customs Treatment of Pool Containers used in International Transport. Geneva, 21 January 1994

B. Road Traffic

1. Convention on Road Traffic. Geneva, 19 September 1949
2. Protocol concerning countries or territories at present occupied. Geneva, 19 September 1949
3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals. Geneva, 19 September 1949
4. European Agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention on road traffic and the 1949 Protocol on road signs and signals. Geneva, 16 September 1950
5. European Agreement on the application of article 3 of annex 7 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic Concerning the Dimensions and Weights of Vehicles Permitted to Travel on Certain Roads of the Contracting Parties. Geneva, 16 September 1950
6. European Agreement on the application of article 23 of the 1949 Convention on road traffic, concerning the dimensions and weights of vehicles permitted to travel on certain roads of the Contracting Parties. Geneva, 16 September 1950
7. Declaration on the construction of main international traffic arteries. Geneva, 16 September 1950
8. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road transport (a) Additional Protocol (b) Protocol of Signature. Geneva, 17 March 1954
8. c). Protocol relating to the adoption of Annex C.1 to the Set of Rules annexed to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road transport. Geneva, 1 July 1954
9. Agreement on Signs for Road Works, amending the European Agreement of 16 September 1950 supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals. Geneva, 16 December 1955
10. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic. Geneva, 18 May 1956
11. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR). Geneva, 19 May 1956
11. a). Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR). Geneva, 5 July 1978

12. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Goods Transport. Geneva, 14 December 1956
 13. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport. Geneva, 14 December 1956
 14. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). Geneva, 30 September 1957
 14. a). Protocol amending article 14 (3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). New York, 21 August 1975
 14. b). Protocol amending article 1 (a), article 14 (1) and article 14 (3) (b) 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**
16. 1). Regulation No. 1. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and/or a driving beam and equipped with filament lamps of category R2 and/or HS1.8 August 1960
 16. 2). Regulation No. 2. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric lamps for headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 8 August 1960
 16. 3). Regulation No. 3. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 November 1963
 16. 4). Regulation No. 4. Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers. 15 April 1964
 16. 5). Regulation No. 5. Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 30 September 1967
 16. 6). Regulation No. 6. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers. 15 October 1967
 16. 7). Regulation No. 7. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers. 15 October 1967
 16. 8). Regulation No. 8. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H1, H2, H3, HB3, HB4, H7, H8, H9, HIR1, HIR2 and/or H11). 15 November 1967
 16. 9). Amendments to Regulation No. 9. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of three-wheeled vehicles with regard to noise. 8 March 1999
 16. 10). Regulation No. 10. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression. 1 April 1969
 16. 11). Regulation No. 11. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components. 1 June 1969
 16. 12). Regulation No. 12. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact. 1 July 1969
 16. 13). Regulation No. 13. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking. 1 June 1970
 16. 13H). Regulation No. 13-H. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking. 11 May 1998
 16. 14). Amendment to Regulation No. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages. 4 February 1999
 16. 15). Regulation No. 15. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine or with a compression-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine - method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines - method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles. 1 August 1970
 16. 16). Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Safety-belts and restraint systems

- for occupants of power-driven vehicles II. Vehicles equipped with safety-belts. 1 December 1970
16. 17). Regulation No. 17. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the seats, their anchorages and any head restraints. 1 December 1970
 16. 18). Regulation No. 18. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 March 1971
 16. 19). Amendments to Regulation No. 19. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps. 6 February 1999
 16. 20). Regulation No. 20. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H4 lamps). 1 May 1971
 16. 21). Regulation No. 21. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings. 1 December 1971
 16. 22). Regulation No. 22. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds. 1 June 1972
 16. 23). Regulation No. 23. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 December 1971
 16. 24). Regulation No. 24. Uniform provisions concerning: I. The approval of compression with regard to the emission of visible pollutants II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engine. 15 September 1972
 16. 25). Regulation No. 25. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats. 1 March 1972
 16. 26). Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections. 1 July 1972
 16. 27). Regulation No. 27. Uniform provisions for the approval of advance-warning triangles. 15 September 1972
 16. 28). Regulation No. 28. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals. 15 January 1973
 16. 29). Regulation No. 29. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle. 15 June 1974
 16. 30). Modifications Regulation No. 30. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers. 14 August 2002
 16. 31). Regulation No. 31. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HSB unit) motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 1 May 1975
 16. 32). Regulation No. 32. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision. 1 July 1975
 16. 33). Amendments to Regulation No. 33. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision. 17 November 1999
 16. 34). Regulation No. 34. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks. 1 July 1975
 16. 35). Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls. 10 November 1975
 16. 36). Regulation No. 36. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction. 1 March 1976
 16. 37). Amendments to Regulation No. 37. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers. 13 January 2000
 16. 38). Regulation No. 38. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 August 1978
 16. 39). Regulation No. 39. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation. 20 November 1978
 16. 40). Regulation No. 40. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine. 1 September 1979
 16. 41). Regulation No. 41. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise. 1 June 1980
 16. 42). Regulation No. 42. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc). 1 June 1980
 16. 43). Modifications to Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and

glazing materials. Geneva, 23 June 2000

16. 44). Regulation No. 44. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system"). 1 February 1981
16. 45). Regulation No. 45. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners, and of power-driven vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners. 1 July 1981
16. 46). Regulation No. 46. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors. 1 September 1981
16. 47). Regulation No. 47. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine. 1 November 1981
16. 48). Amendments to Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 18 November 1999
16. 49). Regulation No. 49. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and Natural Gas (NG) engines as well as positive-ignition (P.I.) engines fuelled with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and vehicles equipped with C.I. and NG engines and P.I. engines fuelled with LPG, with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine. 15 April 1982
16. 50). Regulation No. 50. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such. 1 June 1982
16. 51). Amendments to Regulation No. 51. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions. 17 November 1999
16. 52). Regulation No. 52. Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles. 1 November 1982
16. 53). Regulation No. 53. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of L3 category vehicles (motor cycles) with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 February 1983
16. 54). Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers. 1 March 1983
16. 55). Regulation No. 55. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles. 1 March 1983
16. 56). Regulation No. 56. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983
16. 57). Regulation No. 57. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983
16. 58). Regulation No. 58. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP). 1 July 1983
16. 59). Regulation No. 59. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems. 1 October 1983
16. 60). Regulation No. 60. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators. 1 July 1984
16. 61). Regulation No. 61. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel. 15 July 1984
16. 62). Regulation No. 62. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with handlebars with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 September 1984
16. 63). Regulation No. 63. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise. 15 August 1985
16. 64). Regulation No. 64. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres. 1 October 1985
16. 65). Regulation No. 65. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for motor vehicles. 15 June 1986
16. 66). Regulation No. 66. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure. 1 December 1986
16. 67). Amendments to Regulation No. 67. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system. Geneva, 13 November 1999
16. 68). Regulation No. 68. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed. 1 May 1987
16. 69). Amendments to Regulation No. 69. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for

- slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers. 7 February 1999
16. 70). Regulation No. 70. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles. 15 May 1987
 16. 71). Regulation No. 71. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision. 1 August 1987
 16. 72). Regulation No. 72. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS1 lamps). 15 February 1988
 16. 73). Regulation No. 73. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection. 1 January 1988
 16. 74). Regulation No. 74. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 15 June 1988
 16. 75). Amendments to Regulation No. 75. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds. 7 February 1999
 16. 76). Regulation No. 76. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds emitting a driving beam and a passing beam. 1 July 1988
 16. 77). Regulation No. 77. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles. 30 September 1988
 16. 78). Regulation No. 78. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking. 15 October 1988
 16. 79). Amendments to Regulation No. 79. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment. 7 February 1999
 16. 80). Regulation No. 80. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages. 23 February 1989
 16. 81). Regulation No. 81. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car, with regard to the mounting of rear-view mirrors on handlebars. 1 March 1989
 16. 82). Regulation No. 82. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2). 17 March 1989
 16. 83). Regulation No. 83. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements. 5 November 1989
 16. 84). Regulation No. 84. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption. 15 July 1990
 16. 85). Regulation No. 85. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to the measurement of the net power. 15 September 1990
 16. 86). Regulation No. 86. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 August 1990
 16. 87). Regulation No. 87. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles. 1 November 1990
 16. 88). Regulation No. 88. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles. 10 April 1991
 16. 89). Regulation No. 89. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Vehicles with regard to limitation of their maximum speed; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type; III. Speed limitation devices (SLD). 1 October 1992
 16. 90). Amendments to Regulation No. 90. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 13 November 1999
 16. 91). Regulation No. 91. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers. 15 October 1993
 16. 92). Amendments to Regulation No. 92. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motor cycles. 7 February 1999
 16. 93). Regulation No. 93. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Front underrun protective devices (FUPD's); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an FUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP). 27 February 1994
 16. 94). Regulation No. 94. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision. 1 October 1995
 16. 95). Regulation No. 95. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of

- the occupants in the event of a lateral collision. 6 July 1995
16. 96). Regulation No. 96. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine. 15 December 1995
 16. 97). Regulation No. 97. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm systems (AS). 1 January 1996
 16. 98). Regulation No. 98. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources. 15 April 1996
 16. 99). Regulation No. 99. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge light sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles. 15 April 1996
 16. 100). Regulation No. 100. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of battery electric vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the construction and functional safety. 23 August 1996
 16. 101). Regulation No. 101. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories M1 and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range. 1 January 1997
 16. 102). Regulation No. 102. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. A close-coupling device (CCD) II. Vehicles with regard to the fitting of an approved type of CCD. 13 December 1996
 16. 103). Regulation No. 103. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement catalytic converters for power-driven vehicles. 23 February 1997
 16. 104). Regulation No. 104. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers. 15 January 1998
 16. 105). Regulation No. 105. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles intended for the carriage of dangerous goods with regard to their specific constructional features. 7 May 1998
 16. 106). Regulation No. 106. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers. 7 May 1998
 16. 107). Regulation No. 107. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-deck large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction. Geneva, 18 June 1998
 16. 108). Regulation No. 108. Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers. Geneva, 23 June 1998
 16. 109). Regulation No. 109. Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers. Geneva, 23 June 1998
 16. 110). Regulation No. 110. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific components of motor vehicles using compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of specific components of an approved type for the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system. Geneva, 28 December 2000
 16. 111). Regulation No. 111. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tank vehicles of categories N and O with regard to rollover stability. Geneva, 28 December 2000
 16. 112). Regulation No. 112. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps. Geneva, 21 September 2001
 16. 113). Regulation No. 113. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps. Geneva, 21 September 2001
 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 the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN). Geneva, 5 July 1978
2. Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by inland waterway (CVN). Geneva, 6 February 1976
2. A). Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN). Geneva, 5 July 1978
3. United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978. Hamburg, 31 March 1978
4. International Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages, 1993. Geneva, 6 May 1993
5. European Agreement on Main Inland Waterways of International Importance (AGN). Geneva, 19 January 1996
6. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN). Geneva, 25 May 2000

E. Multimodal Transport

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

CHAPTER XII. 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

CHAPTER XIII. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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

CHAPTER XIV. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS

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

CHAPTER XV. DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

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

CHAPTER XVI. 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

CHAPTER XVII. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

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

CHAPTER XVIII. 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. 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
13. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court. New York, 9 September 2002

CHAPTER XIX. COMMODITIES

1. International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956. Geneva, 17 October 1955 and New York, 15 November 1955
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. 14 April 1973
5. b). International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended with modifications by the International Coffee Council in Resolution No. 264 of 14 April 1973. 14 April 1973
5. c). Protocol for the continuation in force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended. London, 26 September 1974
5. d). International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended by the Protocol of 26 September 1974. 26 September 1975
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 International 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. Geneva, 30 September 1975
10. b). International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Geneva, 30 September 1975
10. c). Second extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended. Geneva, 18 June 1976
10. d). International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Geneva, 18 June 1976
10. e). Third extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as further extended. Geneva, 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). Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1976. London, 25 September 1981
15. b). International Coffee Agreement, 1976, as extended. London, 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. Geneva, 21 May 1982
19. Agreement establishing the International Tropical Timber Bureau. Geneva, 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, 3 July 1989
25. b). International Coffee Agreement, 1983. London, 16 September 1982
25. c). Second Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1983, as modified. London, 28 September 1990
25. d). International Coffee Agreement, 1983. London, 16 September 1982
25. e). Third Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1983, as modified. London, 27 September 1991
25. f). International Coffee Agreement, 1983. London, 1 October 1992
25. g). Fourth Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1983, as modified. London, 1 October 1993
25. h). International Coffee Agreement, 1983. London, 1 October 1993
26. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983. Geneva, 18 November 1983
27. International Sugar Agreement, 1984. Geneva, 5 July 1984
28. a). International Wheat Agreement, 1986: (a) Wheat Trade Convention, 1986. London, 14 March 1986
28. b). International Wheat Agreement, 1986: (b) Food Aid Convention, 1986. London, 13 March 1986
29. Terms of Reference of the International Nickel Study Group. Geneva, 2 May 1986
30. International Agreement on olive oil and table olives, 1986. Geneva, 1 July 1986
30. a). Protocol of 1993 extending the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986. Geneva, 10 March 1993
30. b). International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986, as amended and extended, 1993. Geneva, 1 July 1986
31. International Cocoa Agreement, 1986. Geneva, 25 July 1986
32. International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987. Geneva, 20 March 1987
33. International Sugar Agreement, 1987. London, 11 September 1987
34. Terms of Reference of the International Tin Study Group. New York, 7 April 1989
35. Terms of Reference of the International Copper Study Group. Geneva, 24 February 1989
36. International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1989. Geneva, 3 November 1989
37. International Sugar Agreement, 1992. Geneva, 20 March 1992
38. International Cocoa Agreement, 1993. Geneva, 16 July 1993
39. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994. Geneva, 26 January 1994
40. International Coffee Agreement, 1994. 30 March 1994
40. a). International Coffee Agreement, 1994, as extended until 30 September 2001, with modifications, by Resolution No. 384 adopted by the International Coffee Council in London on 21 July 1999. London, 30 March 1994
41. a). Grains Trade Convention, 1995. London, 7 December 1994
41. b). Food Aid Convention, 1995. London, 5 December 1994
41. c). Food Aid Convention, 1999. London, 13 April 1999
42. International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1994. Geneva, 17 February 1995
43. International Coffee Agreement 2001. London, 28 September 2000
44. International Cocoa Agreement, 2001. Geneva, 2 March 2001

45. Agreement establishing the Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group, 2001. Geneva, 13 March 2001

CHAPTER XX. MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

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

CHAPTER XXI. 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

CHAPTER XXII. 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

CHAPTER XXIII. 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

CHAPTER XXIV. 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

CHAPTER XXV. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. Convention relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. Brussels, 21 May 1974
2. Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Bangkok, 27 March 1976
2. a). Amendment to article 11, paragraph 2 (a), of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Bangkok, 13 November 1981
2. b). Amendments to articles 3 (5) and 9 (8) of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Colombo, 29 November 1991
2. c). Amendments to the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. New Delhi, 23 October 2002
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

CHAPTER XXVI. DISARMAMENT

1. Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques. New York, 10 December 1976
2. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II and III). Geneva, 10 October 1980
 2. a). Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons). Vienna, 13 October 1995
 2. b). Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996) annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects. Geneva, 3 May 1996
 2. c). Amendment 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 (with Protocols I, II and III). Geneva, 21 December 2001
3. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. Geneva, 3 September 1992
4. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. New York, 10 September 1996
5. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. Oslo, 18 September 1997

CHAPTER XXVII. ENVIRONMENT

1. Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. Geneva, 13 November 1979
 1. a). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP). Geneva, 28 September 1984
 1. b). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent. Helsinki, 8 July 1985
 1. c). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution concerning the control of emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes. Sofia, 31 October 1988
 1. d). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes. Geneva, 18 November 1991
 1. e). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions. Oslo, 14 June 1994
 1. f). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Heavy Metals. Aarhus, 24 June 1998
 1. g). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Aarhus, 24 June 1998
 1. h). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone. Gothenburg (Sweden), 30 November 1999
2. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Vienna, 22 March 1985
 2. a). Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Montreal, 16 September 1987
 2. b). Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. London, 29 June 1990
 2. c). Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Copenhagen, 25 November 1992
 2. d). Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties. Montreal, 17 September 1997
 2. e). Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Beijing, 3 December 1999
3. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Basel, 22 March 1989
 3. a). Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Geneva, 22 September 1995
 3. b). Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Basel, 10 December 1999

4. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. Espoo, Finland, 25 February 1991
4. a). Amendment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. Sofia, 27 February 2001
5. Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. Helsinki, 17 March 1992
5. a). Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. London, 17 June 1999
6. Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. Helsinki, 17 March 1992
7. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. New York, 9 May 1992
7. a). Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Kyoto, 11 December 1997
8. Convention on biological diversity. Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992
8. a). Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Montreal, 29 January 2000
9. Agreement on the conservation of small cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas. New York, 17 March 1992
10. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa. Paris, 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

CHAPTER XXVIII. 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

CHAPTER XXIX. MISCELLANEOUS

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

Part II

League of Nations multilateral treaties

1. International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace. Geneva, 23 September 1936
2. Special Protocol concerning Statelessness. The Hague, 12 April 1930
3. Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness. The Hague, 12 April 1930
4. Convention on Certain Questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws. The Hague, 12 April 1930
5. Protocol relating to Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality. The Hague, 12 April 1930
6. Protocol on Arbitration Clauses. Geneva, 24 September 1923
7. Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards. Geneva, 26 September 1927
8. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. Geneva, 7 June 1930
9. Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in connection with Cheques. Geneva, 19 March 1931
10. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. Geneva, 7 June 1930
11. Convention providing a Uniform Law for Cheques. Geneva, 19 March 1931
12. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. Geneva, 7 June 1930
13. Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques. Geneva, 19 March 1931
14. a). International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency. Geneva, 20 April 1929

14. b). Protocol to the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency. Geneva, 20 April 1929. .
15. Optional Protocol regarding the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency. Geneva, 20 April 1929
16. Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit. Barcelona, 20 April 1921
17. Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern. Barcelona, 20 April 1921
18. Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern. Barcelona, 20 April 1921
19. Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-coast. Barcelona, 20 April 1921
20. Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports. Geneva, 9 December 1923
21. Convention on the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles. Geneva, 30 March 1931
22. International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities. Geneva, 3 November 1923
23. International Convention for the Campaign against Contagious Diseases of Animals. Geneva, 20 February 1935
24. International Convention concerning the Transit of Animals, Meat and Other Products of Animal Origin. Geneva, 20 February 1935.
25. International Convention concerning the Export and Import of Animal Products (other than Meat, Meat Preparations, Fresh Animal Products, Milk and Milk Products). Geneva, 20 February 1935
26. Convention establishing an International Relief Union. Geneva, 12 July 1927
27. Convention on the International Régime of Railways. Geneva, 9 December 1923
28. Convention regarding the Measurement of Vessels employed in Inland Navigation. Paris, 27 November 1925
29. General Act of Arbitration (Pacific Settlement of International Disputes). Geneva, 26 September 1928
30. Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals. Geneva, 30 March 1931
31. Agreement concerning Maritime Signals. Lisbon, 23 October 1930
32. Convention relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands. Geneva, 20 October 1921
33. Agreement concerning Manned Lightships not on their Stations. Lisbon, 23 October 1930