

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

Focus 2004: *Treaties on the Protection of Civilians*



United Nations

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Focus 2004: Treaties on the Protection of Civilians



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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

12 March 2004

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the forthcoming General Debate of the 59th General Assembly which commences at United Nations Headquarters on 21 September 2004. The General Debate will provide a distinct opportunity for States 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 entitled *Focus 2004: Treaties on the Protection of Civilians* to be held from 21 to 24 September 2004.

Civilians have increasingly become the primary victims in violent conflicts. Consistent with the pledge made by Member States in the Millennium Declaration to “expand and strengthen the protection of civilians in complex emergencies”, the treaty event will highlight this tragic situation. As I have also stated in my 2003 report on the Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, “...since the Millennium Summit, the international community has had to deal with both new and old threats to international peace and security... Civilians inevitably bear the cost of the complex and intractable conflicts that have led to the death or forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of people and which can only be addressed by a more integrated collective approach to their deepening protection needs”.

Continuing the tradition established during the Millennium Summit, the Treaty Event will 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 rule of law in international relations and, in particular, treaties on the protection of civilians 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 be used to sign and ratify or accede to any other treaty deposited with me. In addition, I would also encourage you to become party to the range of treaties deposited with other depositaries, which are designed to protect civilians, particularly those pertaining to international humanitarian law.

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 in need of assistance in this respect to advise me of their needs.

I note in this regard that the Secretariat has collated the legal technical assistance programmes available within the United Nations system and placed this information on an easily accessible website. Additionally, the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs continues to offer training programmes, both at Headquarters and at the regional level, to familiarize government officials on the technical aspects of undertaking treaty actions.

In connection with this event, the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs has published *Focus 2004: Treaties on the Protection of Civilians*, which summarizes the objectives and key provisions of the selected treaties.

I would like to request that you inform me by 1 September 2004 of your intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the treaties deposited with me during Focus 2004 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Annan', with a stylized, cursive script.

Kofi A. Annan

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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REFERENC

19 March 2004

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 2004: Treaties on the Protection of Civilians***. This year's event will be held from 21 to 24 September 2004 at United Nations Headquarters during the General Debate of the 59th General Assembly. It will seek to highlight the network of treaties adopted by the international community with regard to the protection of civilians in conflict situations.

You may recall the successful treaty events that 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.

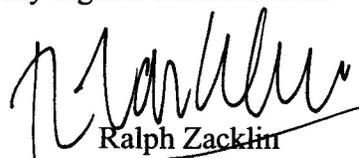
Full Powers should be submitted for verification to the Treaty Section well in advance of the intended date of the treaty action. Further information on Full Powers can be obtained from the *Treaty Handbook* and the *Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Treaties* (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 on the status of treaties deposited with the Secretary-General may be obtained from the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General status as at 31 December 2003* (ST/LEG/SER.E/22) or from the UNTC, which is updated daily. I also enclose with this letter a copy of the publication ***Focus 2004: Treaties on the Protection of Civilians***, which summarizes the objectives and key provisions of the twenty-four treaties to be highlighted during Focus 2004.

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>.) The Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs will conduct a Workshop at Headquarters on 26 and 27 May 2004 on treaty law and practice customized to meet the needs of government officials in relation to treaties on the protection of civilians.

Advice before **1 September 2004** 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 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.



Ralph Zacklin

Assistant Secretary-General
in charge of the Office of Legal Affairs

FOREWORD

As we reflect on the horror of the genocide in Rwanda ten years ago, we must also confront the current reality that innocent civilians around the world continue to be subjected to unconscionable acts of violence and suffering in situations of armed conflict every single day. Indeed, the past decade has witnessed an unprecedented level of violence directed towards civilians, reflecting a failure by States and non-state actors to respect and comply with international legal norms. The treaty event *Focus 2004: Treaties on the Protection of Civilians* provides an important opportunity for the international community – through the actions of individual Member States – to reinforce the legal framework that underpins the protection of civilians around the world. The need for such action could not be more pressing.

Today's armed conflicts are tragically characterized by the widespread displacement of civilians, grave human rights abuses, the use of sexual violence as a brutal weapon of war, the recruitment and use of child soldiers, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, severe restrictions on humanitarian access and attacks on humanitarian personnel – all of which are committed within a culture of impunity. These characteristics of modern armed conflict together constitute a harsh reality of desperate suffering by women, children and men caught up in conflicts in which they play no active role.

The Secretary-General alerted the international community to the gravity of the situation in 1998, when he identified the protection of civilians in situations of conflict as a “humanitarian imperative”.¹ In 1999 the Secretary-General presented a report to the Security Council that included recommendations on how the Council could improve the physical and legal protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict.² In 2000 the Millennium Declaration identified “protecting the vulnerable” as a priority, noting the need to “expand and strengthen the protection of civilians in complex emergencies, in conformity with international humanitarian law”. These developments provided an important foundation for subsequent work within the United Nations system on the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

Within the protection of civilians framework³, respect for the provisions and fundamental principles of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, together with the need to replace the culture of impunity with a culture of accountability, is recognized as critical to the protection of civilians. In his first report to the Security Council⁴ the Secretary-General emphasised the importance of Member States ratifying the major instruments, of taking steps to ensure their implementation and of implementing measures to heighten awareness and acceptance of fundamental international norms within society. Subsequent reports and briefings to the Security Council have restated the importance of compliance with international law.

¹ Secretary-General's report on the Situation in Africa of 13 April 1998 (S/1998/318 or A/52/871).

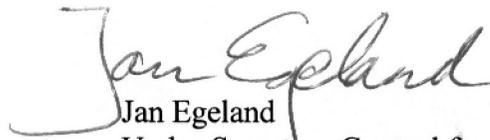
² S/1999/957

³ This framework includes three reports by the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/1999/957, S/2001/331 and S/2002/1300), two Security Council resolutions (S/RES/1265/1999 of 17 September 1999 and S/RES/1296/2000 of 19 April 2000), three Presidential statements (S/PRST/2002/6 of 15 March 2002, S/PRST/2002/41 of 20 December 2002 and S/PRST/2003/27 of 15 December 2003) and key policy tools, including the Aide Memoire and roadmap on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (available on ReliefWeb).

⁴ *ibid*

In this context I urge Member States to mark the occasion of *Focus 2004* by also taking action in respect of treaties under international humanitarian law for which the Secretary-General is not the depositary.⁵ The Government of Switzerland is the depositary State for these important treaties⁶ and the International Committee of the Red Cross, through its advisory service on international humanitarian law, can provide model texts of instruments of ratification, accession or succession.⁷

Member States of the United Nations have the ability to make a real difference to the lives of civilians who are trapped in situations of armed conflict by ensuring that the fundamental legal principles aimed at ensuring their protection are properly implemented on the ground. By reinforcing the legal framework that provides the foundation for the protection of civilians, participating in *Focus 2004* will help take the international community one step closer towards realising this important goal.



Jan Egeland

Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs
and Emergency Relief Coordinator

⁵ The four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (*Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field*; *Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea*; *Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War*; and the *Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*) and the two Additional Protocols of 1977 (*Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts*; *Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts*).

⁶ The depositary can be contacted at the following address: Swiss Federal Council, Berne, Switzerland.

⁷ The website for the International Committee for the Red Cross is www.icrc.org

Summaries and Status of the Core Group of Multilateral Treaties

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide *(New York, 9 December 1948)*

OBJECTIVES

Genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity in all periods of history. The Convention confirms that genocide is a crime under international law, whether committed in peacetime or during war. The objective of the Convention is to establish effective measures for the prevention and punishment of such crimes.

KEY PROVISIONS

In the Convention, genocide means any act committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. The Convention applies to the crimes of genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, direct and public incitement to commit genocide, attempt to commit genocide and complicity in genocide. Persons committing these crimes are subject to punishment, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.

Persons charged with genocide offences are to be tried by a tribunal of the State in the territory where the act was committed or by an international penal tribunal that has jurisdiction with respect to the Contracting Parties that have accepted its jurisdiction.

Contracting Parties are obliged to establish jurisdiction over the offences described and make the offences punishable by appropriate penalties. The offences referred to in the Convention are not considered to be political crimes for the purpose of extradition; they are deemed to be extraditable offences between Contracting Parties in accordance with domestic laws and treaties in force.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951, the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession (article XIII).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification by signatory States. The Convention is open to accession by any Member of the United Nations and any non-Member State to which an invitation to accede has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations (article XI).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A Contracting Party may denounce the Convention by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at least six months before the expiration of the current successive five year period (article XIV).

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

New York, 9 December 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII.
REGISTRATION: 12 January 1951, No. 1021.
STATUS: Signatories: 41. Parties: 135.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 78, p. 277.

<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		22 Mar 1956 a	Guatemala	22 Jun 1949	13 Jan 1950
Albania		12 May 1955 a	Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a	Haiti	11 Dec 1948	14 Oct 1950
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d	Honduras	22 Apr 1949	5 Mar 1952
Argentina		5 Jun 1956 a	Hungary		7 Jan 1952 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Iceland	14 May 1949	29 Aug 1949
Australia	11 Dec 1948	8 Jul 1949	India	29 Nov 1949	27 Aug 1959
Austria		19 Mar 1958 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 Dec 1949	14 Aug 1956
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Iraq		20 Jan 1959 a
Bahamas		5 Aug 1975 d	Ireland		22 Jun 1976 a
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a	Israel	17 Aug 1949	9 Mar 1950
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a	Italy		4 Jun 1952 a
Barbados		14 Jan 1980 a	Jamaica		23 Sep 1968 a
Belarus	16 Dec 1949	11 Aug 1954	Jordan		3 Apr 1950 a
Belgium	12 Dec 1949	5 Sep 1951	Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Belize		10 Mar 1998 a	Kuwait		7 Mar 1995 a
Bolivia	11 Dec 1948		Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		29 Dec 1992 d	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		8 Dec 1950 a
Brazil	11 Dec 1948	15 Apr 1952	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Bulgaria		21 Jul 1950 a	Lebanon	30 Dec 1949	17 Dec 1953
Burkina Faso		14 Sep 1965 a	Lesotho		29 Nov 1974 a
Burundi		6 Jan 1997 a	Liberia	11 Dec 1948	9 Jun 1950
Cambodia		14 Oct 1950 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Canada	28 Nov 1949	3 Sep 1952	Liechtenstein		24 Mar 1994 a
Chile	11 Dec 1948	3 Jun 1953	Lithuania		1 Feb 1996 a
China	20 Jul 1949	18 Apr 1983	Luxembourg		7 Oct 1981 a
Colombia	12 Aug 1949	27 Oct 1959	Malaysia		20 Dec 1994 a
Costa Rica		14 Oct 1950 a	Maldives		24 Apr 1984 a
Côte d'Ivoire		18 Dec 1995 a	Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Mexico	14 Dec 1948	22 Jul 1952
Cuba	28 Dec 1949	4 Mar 1953	Monaco		30 Mar 1950 a
Cyprus		29 Mar 1982 a	Mongolia		5 Jan 1967 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Morocco		24 Jan 1958 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		31 Jan 1989 a	Mozambique		18 Apr 1983 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		31 May 1962 d	Myanmar	30 Dec 1949	14 Mar 1956
Denmark	28 Sep 1949	15 Jun 1951	Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Dominican Republic	11 Dec 1948		Nepal		17 Jan 1969 a
Ecuador	11 Dec 1948	21 Dec 1949	Netherlands		20 Jun 1966 a
Egypt	12 Dec 1948	8 Feb 1952	New Zealand	25 Nov 1949	28 Dec 1978
El Salvador	27 Apr 1949	28 Sep 1950	Nicaragua		29 Jan 1952 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	Norway	11 Dec 1948	22 Jul 1949
Ethiopia	11 Dec 1948	1 Jul 1949	Pakistan	11 Dec 1948	12 Oct 1957
Fiji		11 Jan 1973 d	Panama	11 Dec 1948	11 Jan 1950
Finland		18 Dec 1959 a	Papua New Guinea		27 Jan 1982 a
France	11 Dec 1948	14 Oct 1950	Paraguay	11 Dec 1948	3 Oct 2001
Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a	Peru	11 Dec 1948	24 Feb 1960
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a	Philippines	11 Dec 1948	7 Jul 1950
Georgia		11 Oct 1993 a	Poland		14 Nov 1950 a
Germany		24 Nov 1954 a	Portugal		9 Feb 1999 a
Ghana		24 Dec 1958 a	Republic of Korea		14 Oct 1950 a
Greece	29 Dec 1949	8 Dec 1954	Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a
			Romania		2 Nov 1950 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>
Russian Federation . . .	16 Dec 1949	3 May 1954	Trinidad and Tobago .		13 Dec 2002 a
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a	Tunisia		29 Nov 1956 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a	Turkey		31 Jul 1950 a
Saudi Arabia		13 Jul 1950 a	Uganda		14 Nov 1995 a
Senegal		4 Aug 1983 a	Ukraine	16 Dec 1949	15 Nov 1954
Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . .		30 Jan 1970 a
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a	United Republic of Tanzania		5 Apr 1984 a
Singapore		18 Aug 1995 a	United States of Amer- ica	11 Dec 1948	25 Nov 1988
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d	Uruguay	11 Dec 1948	11 Jul 1967
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d	Uzbekistan		9 Sep 1999 a
South Africa		10 Dec 1998 a	Venezuela		12 Jul 1960 a
Spain		13 Sep 1968 a	Viet Nam		9 Jun 1981 a
Sri Lanka		12 Oct 1950 a	Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Sudan		13 Oct 2003 a	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Sweden	30 Dec 1949	27 May 1952			
Switzerland		7 Sep 2000 a			
Syrian Arab Republic .		25 Jun 1955 a			
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d			
Togo		24 May 1984 a			
Tonga		16 Feb 1972 a			

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination *(New York, 7 March 1966)*

OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

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

In order to monitor and review actions taken by States to fulfil their obligations, the Convention established the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), which was the first body created by the United Nations to monitor the implementation by States of a human rights treaty. Its mandate is to review the legal, judicial, administrative and other steps taken by individual States to fulfil their obligations to combat racial discrimination. The Convention establishes three procedures to facilitate CERD's review. The first is the requirement that all States parties to the Convention submit periodic reports to the Committee. The second procedure provides for State-to-State complaints and the third permits an individual or a group of persons, who claim to be victims of racial discrimination, to lodge a complaint against the State allegedly responsible. This may be done only if the State Party concerned has declared, under the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of CERD to receive such complaints.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969, i.e., on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession (article 19).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open (indefinitely) for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the Convention. It is subject to ratification and is open to accession by any State subject to the same conditions for signature (articles 17 and 18).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

A State Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in the Convention (article 14).

RESERVATIONS

At the time of ratification or accession, any State may make reservations that are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Any State making a reservation may at any time withdraw the reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (article 20).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A State Party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation takes effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General (article 21).

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION*New York, 7 March 1966*

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 January 1969, in accordance with article 19.
REGISTRATION: 12 March 1969, No. 9464.
STATUS: Signatories: 84. Parties: 169.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, p. 195.

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		6 Jul 1983 a	Ecuador		22 Sep 1966 a
Albania		11 May 1994 a	Egypt	28 Sep 1966	1 May 1967
Algeria	9 Dec 1966	14 Feb 1972	El Salvador		30 Nov 1979 a
Andorra	5 Aug 2002		Equatorial Guinea		8 Oct 2002 a
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d	Eritrea		31 Jul 2001 a
Argentina	13 Jul 1967	2 Oct 1968	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Ethiopia		23 Jun 1976 a
Australia	13 Oct 1966	30 Sep 1975	Fiji		11 Jan 1973 d
Austria	22 Jul 1969	9 May 1972	Finland	6 Oct 1966	14 Jul 1970
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	France		28 Jul 1971 a
Bahamas		5 Aug 1975 d	Gabon	20 Sep 1966	29 Feb 1980
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a	Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Bangladesh		11 Jun 1979 a	Georgia		2 Jun 1999 a
Barbados		8 Nov 1972 a	Germany	10 Feb 1967	16 May 1969
Belarus	7 Mar 1966	8 Apr 1969	Ghana	8 Sep 1966	8 Sep 1966
Belgium	17 Aug 1967	7 Aug 1975	Greece	7 Mar 1966	18 Jun 1970
Belize	6 Sep 2000	14 Nov 2001	Grenada	17 Dec 1981	
Benin	2 Feb 1967	30 Nov 2001	Guatemala	8 Sep 1967	18 Jan 1983
Bhutan	26 Mar 1973		Guinea	24 Mar 1966	14 Mar 1977
Bolivia	7 Jun 1966	22 Sep 1970	Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		16 Jul 1993 d	Guyana	11 Dec 1968	15 Feb 1977
Botswana		20 Feb 1974 a	Haiti	30 Oct 1972	19 Dec 1972
Brazil	7 Mar 1966	27 Mar 1968	Holy See	21 Nov 1966	1 May 1969
Bulgaria	1 Jun 1966	8 Aug 1966	Honduras		10 Oct 2002 a
Burkina Faso		18 Jul 1974 a	Hungary	15 Sep 1966	4 May 1967
Burundi	1 Feb 1967	27 Oct 1977	Iceland	14 Nov 1966	13 Mar 1967
Cambodia	12 Apr 1966	28 Nov 1983	India	2 Mar 1967	3 Dec 1968
Cameroon	12 Dec 1966	24 Jun 1971	Indonesia		25 Jun 1999 a
Canada	24 Aug 1966	14 Oct 1970	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 Mar 1967	29 Aug 1968
Cape Verde		3 Oct 1979 a	Iraq	18 Feb 1969	14 Jan 1970
Central African Republic	7 Mar 1966	16 Mar 1971	Ireland	21 Mar 1968	29 Dec 2000
Chad		17 Aug 1977 a	Israel	7 Mar 1966	3 Jan 1979
Chile	3 Oct 1966	20 Oct 1971	Italy	13 Mar 1968	5 Jan 1976
China		29 Dec 1981 a	Jamaica	14 Aug 1966	4 Jun 1971
Colombia	23 Mar 1967	2 Sep 1981	Japan		15 Dec 1995 a
Comoros	22 Sep 2000		Jordan		30 May 1974 a
Congo		11 Jul 1988 a	Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Costa Rica	14 Mar 1966	16 Jan 1967	Kenya		13 Sep 2001 a
Côte d'Ivoire		4 Jan 1973 a	Kuwait		15 Oct 1968 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Cuba	7 Jun 1966	15 Feb 1972	Lao People's Democratic Republic		22 Feb 1974 a
Cyprus	12 Dec 1966	21 Apr 1967	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Lebanon		12 Nov 1971 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		21 Apr 1976 a	Lesotho		4 Nov 1971 a
Denmark	21 Jun 1966	9 Dec 1971	Liberia		5 Nov 1976 a
Dominican Republic		25 May 1983 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		3 Jul 1968 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>
Liechtenstein.....		1 Mar 2000 a	Seychelles.....		7 Mar 1978 a
Lithuania.....	8 Jun 1998	10 Dec 1998	Sierra Leone.....	17 Nov 1966	2 Aug 1967
Luxembourg.....	12 Dec 1967	1 May 1978	Slovakia.....		28 May 1993 d
Madagascar.....	18 Dec 1967	7 Feb 1969	Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d
Malawi.....		11 Jun 1996 a	Solomon Islands.....		17 Mar 1982 d
Maldives.....		24 Apr 1984 a	Somalia.....	26 Jan 1967	26 Aug 1975
Mali.....		16 Jul 1974 a	South Africa.....	3 Oct 1994	10 Dec 1998
Malta.....	5 Sep 1968	27 May 1971	Spain.....		13 Sep 1968 a
Mauritania.....	21 Dec 1966	13 Dec 1988	Sri Lanka.....		18 Feb 1982 a
Mauritius.....		30 May 1972 a	Sudan.....		21 Mar 1977 a
Mexico.....	1 Nov 1966	20 Feb 1975	Suriname.....		15 Mar 1984 d
Monaco.....		27 Sep 1995 a	Swaziland.....		7 Apr 1969 a
Mongolia.....	3 May 1966	6 Aug 1969	Sweden.....	5 May 1966	6 Dec 1971
Morocco.....	18 Sep 1967	18 Dec 1970	Switzerland.....		29 Nov 1994 a
Mozambique.....		18 Apr 1983 a	Syrian Arab Republic.....		21 Apr 1969 a
Namibia.....		11 Nov 1982 a	Tajikistan.....		11 Jan 1995 a
Nauru.....	12 Nov 2001		Thailand.....		28 Jan 2003 a
Nepal.....		30 Jan 1971 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....		18 Jan 1994 d
Netherlands.....	24 Oct 1966	10 Dec 1971	Timor-Leste.....		16 Apr 2003 a
New Zealand.....	25 Oct 1966	22 Nov 1972	Togo.....		1 Sep 1972 a
Nicaragua.....		15 Feb 1978 a	Tonga.....		16 Feb 1972 a
Niger.....	14 Mar 1966	27 Apr 1967	Trinidad and Tobago.....	9 Jun 1967	4 Oct 1973
Nigeria.....		16 Oct 1967 a	Tunisia.....	12 Apr 1966	13 Jan 1967
Norway.....	21 Nov 1966	6 Aug 1970	Turkey.....	13 Oct 1972	16 Sep 2002
Oman.....		2 Jan 2003 a	Turkmenistan.....		29 Sep 1994 a
Pakistan.....	19 Sep 1966	21 Sep 1966	Uganda.....		21 Nov 1980 a
Panama.....	8 Dec 1966	16 Aug 1967	Ukraine.....	7 Mar 1966	7 Mar 1969
Papua New Guinea.....		27 Jan 1982 a	United Arab Emirates.....		20 Jun 1974 a
Paraguay.....	13 Sep 2000	18 Aug 2003	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	11 Oct 1966	7 Mar 1969
Peru.....	22 Jul 1966	29 Sep 1971	United Republic of Tanzania.....		27 Oct 1972 a
Philippines.....	7 Mar 1966	15 Sep 1967	United States of Amer- ica.....	28 Sep 1966	21 Oct 1994
Poland.....	7 Mar 1966	5 Dec 1968	Uruguay.....	21 Feb 1967	30 Aug 1968
Portugal.....		24 Aug 1982 a	Uzbekistan.....		28 Sep 1995 a
Qatar.....		22 Jul 1976 a	Venezuela.....	21 Apr 1967	10 Oct 1967
Republic of Korea.....	8 Aug 1978	5 Dec 1978	Viet Nam.....		9 Jun 1982 a
Republic of Moldova.....		26 Jan 1993 a	Yemen.....		18 Oct 1972 a
Romania.....		15 Sep 1970 a	Zambia.....	11 Oct 1968	4 Feb 1972
Russian Federation.....	7 Mar 1966	4 Feb 1969	Zimbabwe.....		13 May 1991 a
Rwanda.....		16 Apr 1975 a			
Saint Lucia.....		14 Feb 1990 d			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		9 Nov 1981 a			
San Marino.....	11 Dec 2001	12 Mar 2002			
Sao Tome and Principe.....	6 Sep 2000				
Saudi Arabia.....		23 Sep 1997 a			
Senegal.....	22 Jul 1968	19 Apr 1972			
Serbia and Montenegro.....		12 Mar 2001 d			

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(New York, 16 December 1966)

OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

The Committee works on the basis of many sources of information, including reports submitted by States Parties and information from United Nations specialized agencies including the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Covenant entered into force on 3 January 1976, i.e., three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession (article 27).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Covenant is open for signature (indefinitely), ratification and accession by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited to become a Party by the General Assembly of the United Nations (article 26).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Convention is silent on optional or mandatory declarations.

RESERVATIONS

The Covenant is silent on reservations

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

The Covenant is silent on denunciation and withdrawal.

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

New York, 16 December 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 January 1976, in accordance with article 27.
REGISTRATION: 3 January 1976, No. 14531.
STATUS: Signatories: 65. Parties: 148.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 3; depositary notification C.N.781.2001.TREATIES-6 of 5 October 2001 [Proposal of correction to the original of the Covenant (Chinese authentic text)] and C.N.7.2002.TREATIES-1 of 3 January 2002 [Rectification of the original of the Covenant (Chinese authentic text)].

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		24 Jan 1983 a	El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a	Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	12 Sep 1989	Eritrea		17 Apr 2001 a
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	8 Aug 1986	Ethiopia		11 Jun 1993 a
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a	Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975
Australia	18 Dec 1972	10 Dec 1975	France		4 Nov 1980 a
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978	Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a	Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a	Germany	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Belarus	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973	Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983	Greece		16 May 1985 a
Belize	6 Sep 2000		Grenada		6 Sep 1991 a
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	Guatemala		19 May 1988 a
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a	Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Guinea-Bissau		2 Jul 1992 a
Brazil		24 Jan 1992 a	Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970	Honduras	19 Dec 1966	17 Feb 1981
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a	Hungary	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Burundi		9 May 1990 a	Iceland	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	26 May 1992 a	India		10 Apr 1979 a
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Canada		19 May 1976 a	Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Cape Verde		6 Aug 1993 a	Ireland	1 Oct 1973	8 Dec 1989
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a	Israel	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1991
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Chile	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972	Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
China	27 Oct 1997	27 Mar 2001	Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a	Kazakhstan	2 Dec 2003	
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Côte d'Ivoire		26 Mar 1992 a	Kuwait		21 May 1996 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Cyprus	9 Jan 1967	2 Apr 1969	Lao People's Democratic Republic	7 Dec 2000	
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 Sep 1981 a	Lebanon		3 Nov 1972 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a	Lesotho		9 Sep 1992 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Liberia	18 Apr 1967	
Djibouti		5 Nov 2002 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 May 1970 a
Dominica		17 Jun 1993 a	Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a	Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a
Ecuador	29 Sep 1967	6 Mar 1969	Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	18 Aug 1983
Egypt	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982	Madagascar	14 Apr 1970	22 Sep 1971
			Malawi		22 Dec 1993 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>
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a	South Africa	3 Oct 1994	
Malta	22 Oct 1968	13 Sep 1990	Spain	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a	Sri Lanka		11 Jun 1980 a
Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a	Sudan		18 Mar 1986 a
Monaco	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997	Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974	Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979	Switzerland		18 Jun 1992 a
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a	Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Nepal		14 May 1991 a	Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978	Thailand		5 Sep 1999 a
New Zealand	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a	Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a
Niger		7 Mar 1986 a	Togo		24 May 1984 a
Nigeria		29 Jul 1993 a	Trinidad and Tobago		8 Dec 1978 a
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972	Tunisia	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977	Turkey	15 Aug 2000	23 Sep 2003
Paraguay		10 Jun 1992 a	Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Peru	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978	Uganda		21 Jan 1987 a
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	7 Jun 1974	Ukraine	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Poland	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
Portugal	7 Oct 1976	31 Jul 1978	United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
Republic of Korea		10 Apr 1990 a	United States of Amer- ica	5 Oct 1977	
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a	Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Romania	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Russian Federation	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973	Venezuela	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a	Viet Nam		24 Sep 1982 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a	Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
San Marino		18 Oct 1985 a	Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995		Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978			
Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d			
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a			
Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a			
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d			
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d			
Solomon Islands		17 Mar 1982 d			
Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a			

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights *(New York, 16 December 1966)*

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Covenant entered into force on 23 March 1976, i.e., three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession (article 49).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Covenant is open for signature (indefinitely), and ratification and accession by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to

the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited to become a party by the General Assembly of the United Nations (article 48).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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

State Parties may at any time declare that they recognize the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant (article 41).

RESERVATIONS

The Covenant is silent on reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

The Covenant is not subject to denunciation.

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

New York, 16 December 1966

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

REGISTRATION: 23 March 1976, No. 14668.

STATUS: Signatories: 67. Parties: 151.

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

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		24 Jan 1983 a	Djibouti		5 Nov 2002 a
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a	Dominica		17 Jun 1993 a
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	12 Sep 1989	Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a
Andorra	5 Aug 2002		Ecuador	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a	Egypt	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	8 Aug 1986	El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a
Australia	18 Dec 1972	13 Aug 1980	Eritrea		22 Jan 2002 a
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	Ethiopia		11 Jun 1993 a
Bangladesh		6 Sep 2000 a	Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a	France		4 Nov 1980 a
Belarus	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973	Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983	Gambia		22 Mar 1979 a
Belize		10 Jun 1996 a	Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	Germany	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a	Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Greece		5 May 1997 a
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000	Grenada		6 Sep 1991 a
Brazil		24 Jan 1992 a	Guatemala		5 May 1992 a
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970	Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a	Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Burundi		9 May 1990 a	Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	26 May 1992 a	Haiti		6 Feb 1991 a
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a	Honduras	19 Dec 1966	25 Aug 1997
Canada		19 May 1976 a	Hungary	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Cape Verde		6 Aug 1993 a	Iceland	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
Central African Repub- lic		8 May 1981 a	India		10 Apr 1979 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Chile	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972	Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
China	5 Oct 1998		Ireland	1 Oct 1973	8 Dec 1989
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Israel	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1991
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a	Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Côte d'Ivoire		26 Mar 1992 a	Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Cyprus	19 Dec 1966	2 Apr 1969	Kazakhstan	2 Dec 2003	
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 Sep 1981 a	Kuwait		21 May 1996 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a	Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic	7 Dec 2000	
			Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
			Lebanon		3 Nov 1972 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>
Lesotho		9 Sep 1992 a	Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Liberia	18 Apr 1967		Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		15 May 1970 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a	Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a
Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	18 Aug 1983	South Africa	3 Oct 1994	10 Dec 1998
Madagascar	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971	Spain	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977
Malawi		22 Dec 1993 a	Sri Lanka		11 Jun 1980 a
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a	Sudan		18 Mar 1986 a
Malta		13 Sep 1990 a	Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a	Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a	Switzerland		18 Jun 1992 a
Monaco	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997	Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974	Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a
Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979	Thailand		29 Oct 1996 a
Mozambique		21 Jul 1993 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a	Timor-Leste		18 Sep 2003 a
Nauru	12 Nov 2001		Togo		24 May 1984 a
Nepal		14 May 1991 a	Trinidad and Tobago		21 Dec 1978 a
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978	Tunisia	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
New Zealand	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978	Turkey	15 Aug 2000	23 Sep 2003
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a	Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Niger		7 Mar 1986 a	Uganda		21 Jun 1995 a
Nigeria		29 Jul 1993 a	Ukraine	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977	United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
Paraguay		10 Jun 1992 a	United States of Amer- ica	5 Oct 1977	8 Jun 1992
Peru	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978	Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	23 Oct 1986	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Poland	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977	Venezuela	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Portugal	7 Oct 1976	15 Jun 1978	Viet Nam		24 Sep 1982 a
Republic of Korea		10 Apr 1990 a	Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a	Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a
Romania	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Russian Federation	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973			
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a			
San Marino		18 Oct 1985 a			
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995				
Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978			
Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d			

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights *(New York, 16 December 1966)*

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Protocol entered into force on 23 March 1976, i.e., three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession (article 9).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Protocol is open for signature indefinitely by any State which has signed the Covenant and to ratification and accession by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant (article 8).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Protocol is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

RESERVATIONS

The Protocol is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Any State Party may denounce the Protocol at any time by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The denunciation shall take effect for the State Party concerned three months after the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General (article 12).

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

New York, 16 December 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 March 1976, in accordance with article 9.
REGISTRATION: 23 March 1976, No. 14668.
STATUS: Signatories: 31. Parties: 104.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 171.

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria		12 Sep 1989 a	Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Andorra	5 Aug 2002		Guyana		10 May 1993 a
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a	Honduras	19 Dec 1966	
Argentina		8 Aug 1986 a	Hungary		7 Sep 1988 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Iceland		22 Aug 1979 a
Australia		25 Sep 1991 a	Ireland		8 Dec 1989 a
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Dec 1987	Italy	30 Apr 1976	15 Sep 1978
Azerbaijan		27 Nov 2001 a	Jamaica	[19 Dec 1966]	3 Oct 1975]
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a	Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Belarus		30 Sep 1992 a	Latvia		22 Jun 1994 a
Belgium		17 May 1994 a	Lesotho		6 Sep 2000 a
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a	Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	1 Mar 1995	1 Mar 1995	Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a
Bulgaria		26 Mar 1992 a	Luxembourg		18 Aug 1983 a
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a	Madagascar	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a	Malawi		11 Jun 1996 a
Canada		19 May 1976 a	Mali		24 Oct 2001 a
Cape Verde		19 May 2000 a	Malta		13 Sep 1990 a
Central African Repub- lic		8 May 1981 a	Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Mexico		15 Mar 2002 a
Chile		27 May 1992 a	Mongolia		16 Apr 1991 a
China			Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Nauru	12 Nov 2001	
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a	Nepal		14 May 1991 a
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978
Côte d'Ivoire		5 Mar 1997 a	New Zealand		26 May 1989 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1995 a	Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a
Cyprus	19 Dec 1966	15 Apr 1992	Niger		7 Mar 1986 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a	Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Paraguay		10 Jan 1995 a
Djibouti		5 Nov 2002 a	Peru	11 Aug 1977	3 Oct 1980
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a	Philippines	19 Dec 1966	22 Aug 1989
Ecuador	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969	Poland		7 Nov 1991 a
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	6 Jun 1995	Portugal	1 Aug 1978	3 May 1983
Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a	Republic of Korea		10 Apr 1990 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	Romania		20 Jul 1993 a
Finland	11 Dec 1967	19 Aug 1975	Russian Federation		1 Oct 1991 a
France		17 Feb 1984 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
Gambia		9 Jun 1988 a	San Marino		18 Oct 1985 a
Georgia		3 May 1994 a	Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Germany		25 Aug 1993 a	Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978
Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Serbia and Montenegro	12 Mar 2001 d	6 Sep 2001
Greece		5 May 1997 a	Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Guatemala		28 Nov 2000 a	Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a
Guinea	19 Mar 1975	17 Jun 1993	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
			Slovenia		16 Jul 1993 a

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a	Turkey	3 Feb 2004	
South Africa		28 Aug 2002 a	Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Spain		25 Jan 1985 a	Uganda		14 Nov 1995 a
Sri Lanka		3 Oct 1997 a	Ukraine		25 Jul 1991 a
Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a	Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a	Venezuela	15 Nov 1976	10 May 1978
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	12 Dec 1994 d	12 Dec 1994	Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a
Togo		30 Mar 1988 a			
Trinidad and Tobago .		[14Nov 1980 a]			

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

(New York, 18 December 1979)

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

The Convention establishes a monitoring body – the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – which comprises 23 independent experts. The Committee is mandated to consider reports from States Parties and to make suggestions and general recommendations based on these reports. The Committee directs its suggestions to the United Nations system and its general recommendations to States Parties (article 17).

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981, i.e., on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession (article 27).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open for signature (indefinitely), by all States and to ratification and accession (article 25).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

States may, at the time of signature or ratification, declare that they do not consider themselves bound by Article 29.1, according to which disputes among States Parties relating to the interpret-

tation or application of the Convention which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration, upon request of one of them, and, failing an agreement about the organization of the arbitration, to the International Court of Justice (article 29).

RESERVATIONS

Reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted (article 28).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

The Convention is silent on denunciation and withdrawal.

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

New York, 18 December 1979

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 September 1981, in accordance with article 27 (1).
REGISTRATION: 3 September 1981, No. 20378.
STATUS: Signatories: 98. Parties: 176.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p. 13.

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan	14 Aug 1980	5 Mar 2003	Denmark	17 Jul 1980	21 Apr 1983
Albania		11 May 1994 a	Djibouti		2 Dec 1998 a
Algeria		22 May 1996 a	Dominica	15 Sep 1980	15 Sep 1980
Andorra		15 Jan 1997 a	Dominican Republic	17 Jul 1980	2 Sep 1982
Angola		17 Sep 1986 a	Ecuador	17 Jul 1980	9 Nov 1981
Antigua and Barbuda		1 Aug 1989 a	Egypt	16 Jul 1980	18 Sep 1981
Argentina	17 Jul 1980	15 Jul 1985	El Salvador	14 Nov 1980	19 Aug 1981
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a	Equatorial Guinea		23 Oct 1984 a
Australia	17 Jul 1980	28 Jul 1983	Eritrea		5 Sep 1995 a
Austria	17 Jul 1980	31 Mar 1982	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Azerbaijan		10 Jul 1995 a	Ethiopia	8 Jul 1980	10 Sep 1981
Bahamas		6 Oct 1993 a	Fiji		28 Aug 1995 a
Bahrain		18 Jun 2002 a	Finland	17 Jul 1980	4 Sep 1986
Bangladesh		6 Nov 1984 a	France	17 Jul 1980	14 Dec 1983
Barbados	24 Jul 1980	16 Oct 1980	Gabon	17 Jul 1980	21 Jan 1983
Belarus	17 Jul 1980	4 Feb 1981	Gambia	29 Jul 1980	16 Apr 1993
Belgium	17 Jul 1980	10 Jul 1985	Georgia		26 Oct 1994 a
Belize	7 Mar 1990	16 May 1990	Germany	17 Jul 1980	10 Jul 1985
Benin	11 Nov 1981	12 Mar 1992	Ghana	17 Jul 1980	2 Jan 1986
Bhutan	17 Jul 1980	31 Aug 1981	Greece	2 Mar 1982	7 Jun 1983
Bolivia	30 May 1980	8 Jun 1990	Grenada	17 Jul 1980	30 Aug 1990
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Guatemala	8 Jun 1981	12 Aug 1982
Botswana		13 Aug 1996 a	Guinea	17 Jul 1980	9 Aug 1982
Brazil	31 Mar 1981	1 Feb 1984	Guinea-Bissau	17 Jul 1980	23 Aug 1985
Bulgaria	17 Jul 1980	8 Feb 1982	Guyana	17 Jul 1980	17 Jul 1980
Burkina Faso		14 Oct 1987 a	Haiti	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981
Burundi	17 Jul 1980	8 Jan 1992	Honduras	11 Jun 1980	3 Mar 1983
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	15 Oct 1992 a	Hungary	6 Jun 1980	22 Dec 1980
Cameroon	6 Jun 1983	23 Aug 1994	Iceland	24 Jul 1980	18 Jun 1985
Canada	17 Jul 1980	10 Dec 1981	India	30 Jul 1980	9 Jul 1993
Cape Verde		5 Dec 1980 a	Indonesia	29 Jul 1980	13 Sep 1984
Central African Republic		21 Jun 1991 a	Iraq		13 Aug 1986 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Ireland		23 Dec 1985 a
Chile	17 Jul 1980	7 Dec 1989	Israel	17 Jul 1980	3 Oct 1991
China	17 Jul 1980	4 Nov 1980	Italy	17 Jul 1980	10 Jun 1985
Colombia	17 Jul 1980	19 Jan 1982	Jamaica	17 Jul 1980	19 Oct 1984
Comoros		31 Oct 1994 a	Japan	17 Jul 1980	25 Jun 1985
Congo	29 Jul 1980	26 Jul 1982	Jordan	3 Dec 1980	1 Jul 1992
Costa Rica	17 Jul 1980	4 Apr 1986	Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Côte d'Ivoire	17 Jul 1980	18 Dec 1995	Kenya		9 Mar 1984 a
Croatia		9 Sep 1992 d	Kiribati		17 Mar 2004 a
Cuba	6 Mar 1980	17 Jul 1980	Kuwait		2 Sep 1994 a
Cyprus		23 Jul 1985 a	Kyrgyzstan		10 Feb 1997 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Lao People's Democratic Republic	17 Jul 1980	14 Aug 1981
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		27 Feb 2001 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17 Jul 1980	17 Oct 1986	Lebanon		16 Apr 1997 a
			Lesotho	17 Jul 1980	22 Aug 1995
			Liberia		17 Jul 1984 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>
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a	Saudi Arabia	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Liechtenstein		22 Dec 1995 a	Senegal	29 Jul 1980	5 Feb 1985
Lithuania		18 Jan 1994 a	Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d
Luxembourg	17 Jul 1980	2 Feb 1989	Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Madagascar	17 Jul 1980	17 Mar 1989	Sierra Leone	21 Sep 1988	11 Nov 1988
Malawi		12 Mar 1987 a	Singapore		5 Oct 1995 a
Malaysia		5 Jul 1995 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Maldives		1 Jul 1993 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Mali	5 Feb 1985	10 Sep 1985	Solomon Islands		6 May 2002 a
Malta		8 Mar 1991 a	South Africa	29 Jan 1993	15 Dec 1995
Mauritania		10 May 2001 a	Spain	17 Jul 1980	5 Jan 1984
Mauritius		9 Jul 1984 a	Sri Lanka	17 Jul 1980	5 Oct 1981
Mexico	17 Jul 1980	23 Mar 1981	Suriname		1 Mar 1993 a
Mongolia	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981	Sweden	7 Mar 1980	2 Jul 1980
Morocco		21 Jun 1993 a	Switzerland	23 Jan 1987	27 Mar 1997
Mozambique		21 Apr 1997 a	Syrian Arab Republic		28 Mar 2003 a
Myanmar		22 Jul 1997 a	Tajikistan		26 Oct 1993 a
Namibia		23 Nov 1992 a	Thailand		9 Aug 1985 a
Nepal	5 Feb 1991	22 Apr 1991	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d
Netherlands	17 Jul 1980	23 Jul 1991	Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a
New Zealand	17 Jul 1980	10 Jan 1985	Togo		26 Sep 1983 a
Nicaragua	17 Jul 1980	27 Oct 1981	Trinidad and Tobago	27 Jun 1985	12 Jan 1990
Niger		8 Oct 1999 a	Tunisia	24 Jul 1980	20 Sep 1985
Nigeria	23 Apr 1984	13 Jun 1985	Turkey		20 Dec 1985 a
Norway	17 Jul 1980	21 May 1981	Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Pakistan		12 Mar 1996 a	Tuvalu		6 Oct 1999 a
Panama	26 Jun 1980	29 Oct 1981	Tuvalu	30 Jul 1980	22 Jul 1985
Papua New Guinea		12 Jan 1995 a	Ukraine	17 Jul 1980	12 Mar 1981
Paraguay		6 Apr 1987 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 Jul 1981	7 Apr 1986
Peru	23 Jul 1981	13 Sep 1982	United Republic of Tanzania	17 Jul 1980	20 Aug 1985
Philippines	15 Jul 1980	5 Aug 1981	United States of America	17 Jul 1980	9 Oct 1981
Poland	29 May 1980	30 Jul 1980	Uruguay	30 Mar 1981	19 Jul 1995 a
Portugal	24 Apr 1980	30 Jul 1980	Uzbekistan		8 Sep 1995 a
Republic of Korea	25 May 1983	27 Dec 1984	Vanuatu		2 May 1983
Republic of Moldova		1 Jul 1994 a	Venezuela	17 Jul 1980	17 Feb 1982
Romania	4 Sep 1980	7 Jan 1982	Viet Nam	29 Jul 1980	30 May 1984 a
Russian Federation	17 Jul 1980	23 Jan 1981	Yemen		21 Jun 1985
Rwanda	1 May 1980	2 Mar 1981	Zambia	17 Jul 1980	13 May 1991 a
Saint Kitts and Nevis		25 Apr 1985 a	Zimbabwe		
Saint Lucia		8 Oct 1982 a			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4 Aug 1981 a			
Samoa		25 Sep 1992 a			
San Marino	26 Sep 2003	10 Dec 2003			
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995	3 Jun 2003			

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (New York, 6 October 1999)

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 December 2000, i.e., three months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession (article 16).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Optional Protocol is open for signature (indefinitely), by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and to ratification and accession by any State that has ratified or acceded to the Convention (article 15).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

At the time of signature, ratification or accession a State may declare that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women provided for in Articles 8 and 9 (article 10).

RESERVATIONS

Reservations are not permitted (article 17).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Denunciation of the Optional Protocol is possible at any time and it takes effect six months after the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General (article 19).

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

New York, 6 October 1999

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 December 2000, in accordance with article 16 (1) (see paragraph 16 of Resolution A/RES/54/4).
REGISTRATION: 22 December 2000, No. 20378.
STATUS: Signatories: 75. Parties: 60.
TEXT: A/RES/54/4.

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Albania		23 Jun 2003 a	Liechtenstein	10 Dec 1999	24 Oct 2001
Andorra	9 Jul 2001	14 Oct 2002	Lithuania	8 Sep 2000	
Argentina	28 Feb 2000		Luxembourg	10 Dec 1999	1 Jul 2003
Austria	10 Dec 1999	6 Sep 2000	Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	
Azerbaijan	6 Jun 2000	1 Jun 2001	Malawi	7 Sep 2000	
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Mali		5 Dec 2000 a
Belarus	29 Apr 2002	3 Feb 2004	Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	
Belgium	10 Dec 1999		Mexico	10 Dec 1999	15 Mar 2002
Belize		9 Dec 2002 a	Mongolia	7 Sep 2000	28 Mar 2002
Benin	25 May 2000		Namibia	19 May 2000	26 May 2000
Bolivia	10 Dec 1999	27 Sep 2000	Nepal	18 Dec 2001	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	7 Sep 2000	4 Sep 2002	Netherlands	10 Dec 1999	22 May 2002
Brazil	13 Mar 2001	28 Jun 2002	New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Bulgaria	6 Jun 2000		Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	
Burkina Faso	16 Nov 2001		Norway	10 Dec 1999	5 Mar 2002
Burundi	13 Nov 2001		Panama	9 Jun 2000	9 May 2001
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001		Paraguay	28 Dec 1999	14 May 2001
Canada		18 Oct 2002 a	Peru	22 Dec 2000	9 Apr 2001
Chile	10 Dec 1999		Philippines	21 Mar 2000	12 Nov 2003
Colombia	10 Dec 1999		Poland		22 Dec 2003 a
Costa Rica	10 Dec 1999	20 Sep 2001	Portugal	16 Feb 2000	26 Apr 2002
Croatia	5 Jun 2000	7 Mar 2001	Romania	6 Sep 2000	25 Aug 2003
Cuba	17 Mar 2000		Russian Federation	8 May 2001	
Cyprus	8 Feb 2001	26 Apr 2002	Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Czech Republic	10 Dec 1999	26 Feb 2001	Senegal	10 Dec 1999	26 May 2000
Denmark	10 Dec 1999	31 May 2000	Serbia and Montenegro		31 Jul 2003 a
Dominican Republic	14 Mar 2000	10 Aug 2001	Seychelles	22 Jul 2002	
Ecuador	10 Dec 1999	5 Feb 2002	Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	
El Salvador	4 Apr 2001		Slovakia	5 Jun 2000	17 Nov 2000
Finland	10 Dec 1999	29 Dec 2000	Slovenia	10 Dec 1999	
France	10 Dec 1999	9 Jun 2000	Solomon Islands		6 May 2002 a
Georgia		1 Aug 2002 a	Spain	14 Mar 2000	6 Jul 2001
Germany	10 Dec 1999	15 Jan 2002	Sri Lanka		15 Oct 2002 a
Ghana	24 Feb 2000		Sweden	10 Dec 1999	24 Apr 2003
Greece	10 Dec 1999	24 Jan 2002	Tajikistan	7 Sep 2000	
Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	Thailand	14 Jun 2000	14 Jun 2000
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	3 Apr 2000	17 Oct 2003
Hungary		22 Dec 2000 a	Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a
Iceland	10 Dec 1999	6 Mar 2001	Turkey	8 Sep 2000	29 Oct 2002
Indonesia	28 Feb 2000		Ukraine	7 Sep 2000	26 Sep 2003
Ireland	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Uruguay	9 May 2000	26 Jul 2001
Italy	10 Dec 1999	22 Sep 2000	Venezuela	17 Mar 2000	13 May 2002
Kazakhstan	6 Sep 2000	24 Aug 2001			
Kyrgyzstan		22 Jul 2002 a			
Lesotho	6 Sep 2000				

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

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

In order to monitor and review actions taken by States Parties to fulfil their obligations, the Committee against Torture has four procedures at its disposal. The first is the obligation for all

States Parties to submit periodic reports to the Committee for examination, which results in the adoption of recommendations by the Committee to the State Party in question. A particular feature of the Convention is that if the Committee receives reliable information indicating that torture is being systematically practised in the territory of a State Party, the Committee may decide to initiate a confidential inquiry into the situation. Such inquiry would be carried out in cooperation with the State Party concerned and would include country visits. The Committee can also consider complaints from individuals who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party to the Convention. This may be done only if the State party concerned has declared that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and examine such complaints. Finally, a procedure of State-to-State complaints is provided for by the Convention, but has so far never been resorted to.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, i.e., on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession (article 27).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open for signature indefinitely by all States. It is subject to ratification by signatory States and open to accession by all States (articles 25 and 26).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

A State Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (article 21).

A State Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention (article 22).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. Each State Party may, at the time of signature or ratification of the Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture provided for in article 20. Any State party having made such a reservation may, at any time, withdraw it by notification to the Secretary-General (article 28).

Each State Party may, at the time of signature or ratification of the Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does consider itself bound by article 30(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 30(2)).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A State Party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General (article 31).

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

New York, 10 December 1984

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 June 1987, in accordance with article 27 (1).
REGISTRATION: 26 June 1987, No. 24841.
STATUS: Signatories: 74. Parties: 134.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, p. 85.

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	4 Feb 1985	1 Apr 1987	El Salvador.....		17 Jun 1996 a
Albania.....		11 May 1994 a	Equatorial Guinea....		8 Oct 2002 a
Algeria.....	26 Nov 1985	12 Sep 1989	Estonia.....		21 Oct 1991 a
Andorra.....	5 Aug 2002		Ethiopia.....		14 Mar 1994 a
Antigua and Barbuda..		19 Jul 1993 a	Finland.....	4 Feb 1985	30 Aug 1989
Argentina.....	4 Feb 1985	24 Sep 1986	France.....	4 Feb 1985	18 Feb 1986
Armenia.....		13 Sep 1993 a	Gabon.....	21 Jan 1986	8 Sep 2000
Australia.....	10 Dec 1985	8 Aug 1989	Gambia.....	23 Oct 1985	
Austria.....	14 Mar 1985	29 Jul 1987	Georgia.....		26 Oct 1994 a
Azerbaijan.....		16 Aug 1996 a	Germany.....	13 Oct 1986	1 Oct 1990
Bahrain.....		6 Mar 1998 a	Ghana.....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Bangladesh.....		5 Oct 1998 a	Greece.....	4 Feb 1985	6 Oct 1988
Belarus.....	19 Dec 1985	13 Mar 1987	Guatemala.....		5 Jan 1990 a
Belgium.....	4 Feb 1985	25 Jun 1999	Guinea.....	30 May 1986	10 Oct 1989
Belize.....		17 Mar 1986 a	Guinea-Bissau.....	12 Sep 2000	
Benin.....		12 Mar 1992 a	Guyana.....	25 Jan 1988	19 May 1988
Bolivia.....	4 Feb 1985	12 Apr 1999	Holy See.....		26 Jun 2002 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Honduras.....		5 Dec 1996 a
Botswana.....	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000	Hungary.....	28 Nov 1986	15 Apr 1987
Brazil.....	23 Sep 1985	28 Sep 1989	Iceland.....	4 Feb 1985	23 Oct 1996
Bulgaria.....	10 Jun 1986	16 Dec 1986	India.....	14 Oct 1997	
Burkina Faso.....		4 Jan 1999 a	Indonesia.....	23 Oct 1985	28 Oct 1998
Burundi.....		18 Feb 1993 a	Ireland.....	28 Sep 1992	11 Apr 2002
Cambodia.....		15 Oct 1992 a	Israel.....	22 Oct 1986	3 Oct 1991
Cameroon.....		19 Dec 1986 a	Italy.....	4 Feb 1985	12 Jan 1989
Canada.....	23 Aug 1985	24 Jun 1987	Japan.....		29 Jun 1999 a
Cape Verde.....		4 Jun 1992 a	Jordan.....		13 Nov 1991 a
Chad.....		9 Jun 1995 a	Kazakhstan.....		26 Aug 1998 a
Chile.....	23 Sep 1987	30 Sep 1988	Kenya.....		21 Feb 1997 a
China.....	12 Dec 1986	4 Oct 1988	Kuwait.....		8 Mar 1996 a
Colombia.....	10 Apr 1985	8 Dec 1987	Kyrgyzstan.....		5 Sep 1997 a
Comoros.....	22 Sep 2000		Latvia.....		14 Apr 1992 a
Congo.....		30 Jul 2003 a	Lebanon.....		5 Oct 2000 a
Costa Rica.....	4 Feb 1985	11 Nov 1993	Lesotho.....		12 Nov 2001 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....		18 Dec 1995 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		16 May 1989 a
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1992 d	Liechtenstein.....	27 Jun 1985	2 Nov 1990
Cuba.....	27 Jan 1986	17 May 1995	Lithuania.....		1 Feb 1996 a
Cyprus.....	9 Oct 1985	18 Jul 1991	Luxembourg.....	22 Feb 1985	29 Sep 1987
Czech Republic.....		22 Feb 1993 d	Madagascar.....	1 Oct 2001	
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		18 Mar 1996 a	Malawi.....		11 Jun 1996 a
Denmark.....	4 Feb 1985	27 May 1987	Mali.....		26 Feb 1999 a
Djibouti.....		5 Nov 2002 a	Malta.....		13 Sep 1990 a
Dominican Republic...	4 Feb 1985		Mauritius.....		9 Dec 1992 a
Ecuador.....	4 Feb 1985		Mexico.....	18 Mar 1985	23 Jan 1986
Egypt.....		30 Mar 1988	Monaco.....		6 Dec 1991 a
		25 Jun 1986 a	Mongolia.....		24 Jan 2002 a
			Morocco.....	8 Jan 1986	21 Jun 1993

<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>
Mozambique		14 Sep 1999 a	Slovenia		16 Jul 1993 a
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a	Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a
Nauru	12 Nov 2001		South Africa	29 Jan 1993	10 Dec 1998
Nepal		14 May 1991 a	Spain	4 Feb 1985	21 Oct 1987
Netherlands	4 Feb 1985	21 Dec 1988	Sri Lanka		3 Jan 1994 a
New Zealand	14 Jan 1986	10 Dec 1989	Sudan	4 Jun 1986	
Nicaragua	15 Apr 1985		Sweden	4 Feb 1985	8 Jan 1986
Niger		5 Oct 1998 a	Switzerland	4 Feb 1985	2 Dec 1986
Nigeria	28 Jul 1988	28 Jun 2001	Tajikistan		11 Jan 1995 a
Norway	4 Feb 1985	9 Jul 1986	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		12 Dec 1994 d
Panama	22 Feb 1985	24 Aug 1987	Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a
Paraguay	23 Oct 1989	12 Mar 1990	Togo	25 Mar 1987	18 Nov 1987
Peru	29 May 1985	7 Jul 1988	Tunisia	26 Aug 1987	23 Sep 1988
Philippines		18 Jun 1986 a	Turkey	25 Jan 1988	2 Aug 1988
Poland	13 Jan 1986	26 Jul 1989	Turkmenistan		25 Jun 1999 a
Portugal	4 Feb 1985	9 Feb 1989	Uganda		3 Nov 1986 a
Qatar		11 Jan 2000 a	Ukraine	27 Feb 1986	24 Feb 1987
Republic of Korea ..		9 Jan 1995 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	15 Mar 1985	8 Dec 1988
Republic of Moldova ..		28 Nov 1995 a	United States of Amer- ica	18 Apr 1988	21 Oct 1994
Romania		18 Dec 1990 a	Uruguay	4 Feb 1985	24 Oct 1986
Russian Federation ..	10 Dec 1985	3 Mar 1987	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		1 Aug 2001 a	Venezuela	15 Feb 1985	29 Jul 1991
San Marino	18 Sep 2002		Yemen		5 Nov 1991 a
Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000		Zambia		7 Oct 1998 a
Saudi Arabia		23 Sep 1997 a			
Senegal	4 Feb 1985	21 Aug 1986			
Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d			
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a			
Sierra Leone	18 Mar 1985	25 Apr 2001			
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d			

Convention on the Rights of the Child *(New York, 20 November 1989)*

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The key provisions focus on:

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

Article 43 of the Convention establishes the Committee on the Rights of the Child, a monitoring body of ten experts whose purpose is to examine the progress made by States Parties in implementing the Convention.

States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights: (a) within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned; and (b) thereafter every five years (article 44).

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990, i.e., the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession (article 49).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open for signature indefinitely by all States and to ratification and accession (articles 46, 47 and 48).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

RESERVATIONS

Any State may, at the time of ratification or accession, make reservations to articles of the Convention that are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Any State making a reservation may at any time withdraw the reservation by communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General (article 51).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A State Party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General (article 52).

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

New York, 20 November 1989

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49 (1).
REGISTRATION: 2 September 1990, No. 27531.
STATUS: Signatories: 140. Parties: 192.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, p. 3; depositary notifications C.N.147.1993.TREATIES-5 of 15 May 1993 [amendments to article 43 (2)]; and C.N.322.1995.TREATIES-7 of 7 November 1995 [amendment to article 43 (2)].

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

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Jordan	29 Aug 1990	24 May 1991	Rwanda	26 Jan 1990	24 Jan 1991
Kazakhstan	16 Feb 1994	12 Aug 1994	Saint Kitts and Nevis	26 Jan 1990	24 Jul 1990
Kenya	26 Jan 1990	30 Jul 1990	Saint Lucia	30 Sep 1990	16 Jun 1993
Kiribati		11 Dec 1995 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20 Sep 1993	26 Oct 1993
Kuwait	7 Jun 1990	21 Oct 1991	Samoa	30 Sep 1990	29 Nov 1994
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a	San Marino		25 Nov 1991 a
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		8 May 1991 a	Sao Tome and Principe		14 May 1991 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a	Saudi Arabia		26 Jan 1996 a
Lebanon	26 Jan 1990	14 May 1991	Senegal	26 Jan 1990	31 Jul 1990
Lesotho	21 Aug 1990	10 Mar 1992	Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d
Liberia	26 Apr 1990	4 Jun 1993	Seychelles		7 Sep 1990 a
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		15 Apr 1993 a	Sierra Leone	13 Feb 1990	18 Jun 1990
Liechtenstein	30 Sep 1990	22 Dec 1995	Singapore		5 Oct 1995 a
Lithuania		31 Jan 1992 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Luxembourg	21 Mar 1990	7 Mar 1994	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Madagascar	19 Apr 1990	19 Mar 1991	Solomon Islands		10 Apr 1995 a
Malawi		2 Jan 1991 a	Somalia	9 May 2002	
Malaysia		17 Feb 1995 a	South Africa	29 Jan 1993	16 Jun 1995
Maldives	21 Aug 1990	11 Feb 1991	Spain	26 Jan 1990	6 Dec 1990
Mali	26 Jan 1990	20 Sep 1990	Sri Lanka	26 Jan 1990	12 Jul 1991
Malta	26 Jan 1990	30 Sep 1990	Sudan	24 Jul 1990	3 Aug 1990
Marshall Islands	14 Apr 1993	4 Oct 1993	Suriname	26 Jan 1990	1 Mar 1993
Mauritania	26 Jan 1990	16 May 1991	Swaziland	22 Aug 1990	7 Sep 1995
Mauritius		26 Jul 1990 a	Sweden	26 Jan 1990	29 Jun 1990
Mexico	26 Jan 1990	21 Sep 1990	Switzerland	1 May 1991	24 Feb 1997
Micronesia (Federated States of)		5 May 1993 a	Syrian Arab Republic	18 Sep 1990	15 Jul 1993
Monaco		21 Jun 1993 a	Tajikistan		26 Oct 1993 a
Mongolia	26 Jan 1990	5 Jul 1990	Thailand		27 Mar 1992 a
Morocco	26 Jan 1990	21 Jun 1993	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		2 Dec 1993 d
Mozambique	30 Sep 1990	26 Apr 1994	Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a
Myanmar		15 Jul 1991 a	Togo	26 Jan 1990	1 Aug 1990
Namibia	26 Sep 1990	30 Sep 1990	Tonga		6 Nov 1995 a
Nauru		27 Jul 1994 a	Trinidad and Tobago	30 Sep 1990	5 Dec 1991
Nepal	26 Jan 1990	14 Sep 1990	Tunisia	26 Feb 1990	30 Jan 1992
Netherlands	26 Jan 1990	6 Feb 1995 A	Turkey	14 Sep 1990	4 Apr 1995
New Zealand	1 Oct 1990	6 Apr 1993	Turkmenistan		20 Sep 1993 a
Nicaragua	6 Feb 1990	5 Oct 1990	Tuvalu		22 Sep 1995 a
Niger	26 Jan 1990	30 Sep 1990	Uganda	17 Aug 1990	17 Aug 1990
Nigeria	26 Jan 1990	19 Apr 1991	Ukraine	21 Feb 1990	28 Aug 1991
Niue		20 Dec 1995 a	United Arab Emirates		3 Jan 1997 a
Norway	26 Jan 1990	8 Jan 1991	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 Apr 1990	16 Dec 1991
Oman		9 Dec 1996 a	United Republic of Tanzania	1 Jun 1990	10 Jun 1991
Pakistan	20 Sep 1990	12 Nov 1990	United States of Amer- ica	16 Feb 1995	
Palau		4 Aug 1995 a	Uruguay	26 Jan 1990	20 Nov 1990
Panama	26 Jan 1990	12 Dec 1990	Uzbekistan		29 Jun 1994 a
Papua New Guinea	30 Sep 1990	2 Mar 1993	Vanuatu	30 Sep 1990	7 Jul 1993
Paraguay	4 Apr 1990	25 Sep 1990	Venezuela	26 Jan 1990	13 Sep 1990
Peru	26 Jan 1990	4 Sep 1990	Viet Nam	26 Jan 1990	28 Feb 1990
Philippines	26 Jan 1990	21 Aug 1990	Yemen	13 Feb 1990	1 May 1991
Poland	26 Jan 1990	7 Jun 1991	Zambia	30 Sep 1990	6 Dec 1991
Portugal	26 Jan 1990	21 Sep 1990	Zimbabwe	8 Mar 1990	11 Sep 1990
Qatar	8 Dec 1992	3 Apr 1995			
Republic of Korea	25 Sep 1990	20 Nov 1991			
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a			
Romania	26 Jan 1990	28 Sep 1990			
Russian Federation	26 Jan 1990	16 Aug 1990			

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

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.

DENUNCIATION/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: 115. Parties: 70.
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>
Afghanistan.....		24 Sep 2003 a	Guinea-Bissau	8 Sep 2000	
Andorra.....	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001	Haiti.....	15 Aug 2002	
Argentina.....	15 Jun 2000	10 Sep 2002	Holy See.....	10 Oct 2000	24 Oct 2001
Armenia.....	24 Sep 2003		Honduras.....		14 Aug 2002 a
Australia.....	21 Oct 2002		Hungary.....	11 Mar 2002	
Austria.....	6 Sep 2000	1 Feb 2002	Iceland.....	7 Sep 2000	1 Oct 2001
Azerbaijan.....	8 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2002	Indonesia.....	24 Sep 2001	
Bangladesh.....	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Ireland.....	7 Sep 2000	18 Nov 2002
Belgium.....	6 Sep 2000	6 May 2002	Israel.....	14 Nov 2001	
Belize.....	6 Sep 2000	1 Dec 2003	Italy.....	6 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Benin.....	22 Feb 2001		Jamaica.....	8 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....	7 Sep 2000	10 Oct 2003	Japan.....	10 May 2002	
Botswana.....	24 Sep 2003		Jordan.....	6 Sep 2000	
Brazil.....	6 Sep 2000	27 Jan 2004	Kazakhstan.....	6 Sep 2000	10 Apr 2003
Bulgaria.....	8 Jun 2001	12 Feb 2002	Kenya.....	8 Sep 2000	28 Jan 2002
Burkina Faso.....	16 Nov 2001		Kyrgyzstan.....		13 Aug 2003 a
Burundi.....	13 Nov 2001		Latvia.....	1 Feb 2002	
Cambodia.....	27 Jun 2000		Lebanon.....	11 Feb 2002	
Cameroon.....	5 Oct 2001		Lesotho.....	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2003
Canada.....	5 Jun 2000	7 Jul 2000	Liechtenstein.....	8 Sep 2000	
Cape Verde.....		10 May 2002 a	Lithuania.....	13 Feb 2002	20 Feb 2003
Chad.....	3 May 2002	28 Aug 2002	Luxembourg.....	8 Sep 2000	
Chile.....	15 Nov 2001	31 Jul 2003	Madagascar.....	7 Sep 2000	
China.....	15 Mar 2001		Malawi.....	7 Sep 2000	
Colombia.....	6 Sep 2000		Maldives.....	10 May 2002	
Costa Rica.....	7 Sep 2000	24 Jan 2003	Mali.....	8 Sep 2000	16 May 2002
Croatia.....	8 May 2002	1 Nov 2002	Malta.....	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Cuba.....	13 Oct 2000		Mauritius.....	11 Nov 2001	
Czech Republic.....	6 Sep 2000	30 Nov 2001	Mexico.....	7 Sep 2000	15 Mar 2002
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	8 Sep 2000	11 Nov 2001	Micronesia (Federated States of).....	8 May 2002	
Denmark.....	7 Sep 2000	27 Aug 2002	Monaco.....	26 Jun 2000	13 Nov 2001
Dominica.....		20 Sep 2002 a	Mongolia.....	12 Nov 2001	
Dominican Republic..	9 May 2002		Morocco.....	8 Sep 2000	22 May 2002
Ecuador.....	6 Sep 2000		Namibia.....	8 Sep 2000	16 Apr 2002
El Salvador.....	18 Sep 2000	18 Apr 2002	Nauru.....	8 Sep 2000	
Estonia.....	24 Sep 2003		Nepal.....	8 Sep 2000	
Finland.....	7 Sep 2000	10 Apr 2002	Netherlands.....	7 Sep 2000	
France.....	6 Sep 2000	5 Feb 2003	New Zealand.....	7 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001
Gabon.....	8 Sep 2000		Nigeria.....	8 Sep 2000	
Gambia.....	21 Dec 2000		Norway.....	13 Jun 2000	23 Sep 2003
Germany.....	6 Sep 2000		Pakistan.....	26 Sep 2001	
Ghana.....	24 Sep 2003		Panama.....	31 Oct 2000	8 Aug 2001
Greece.....	7 Sep 2000	22 Oct 2003	Paraguay.....	13 Sep 2000	27 Sep 2002
Guatemala.....	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	Peru.....	1 Nov 2000	8 May 2002
			Philippines.....	8 Sep 2000	26 Aug 2003

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Poland	13 Feb 2002		Switzerland	7 Sep 2000	26 Jun 2002
Portugal	6 Sep 2000	19 Aug 2003	Syrian Arab Republic		17 Oct 2003 a
Qatar		25 Jul 2002 a	Tajikistan		5 Aug 2002 a
Republic of Korea . . .	6 Sep 2000		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	17 Jul 2001	12 Jan 2004
Republic of Moldova . .	8 Feb 2002		Togo	15 Nov 2001	
Romania	6 Sep 2000	10 Nov 2001	Tunisia	22 Apr 2002	2 Jan 2003
Russian Federation . .	15 Feb 2001		Turkey	8 Sep 2000	
Rwanda		23 Apr 2002 a	Uganda		6 May 2002 a
San Marino	5 Jun 2000		Ukraine	7 Sep 2000	
Senegal	8 Sep 2000	3 Mar 2004	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	7 Sep 2000	24 Jun 2003
Serbia and Montenegro	8 Oct 2001	31 Jan 2003	United States of Amer- ica	5 Jul 2000	23 Dec 2002
Seychelles	23 Jan 2001		Uruguay	7 Sep 2000	9 Sep 2003
Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	15 May 2002	Venezuela	7 Sep 2000	23 Sep 2003
Singapore	7 Sep 2000		Viet Nam	8 Sep 2000	20 Dec 2001
Slovakia	30 Nov 2001				
Slovenia	8 Sep 2000				
South Africa	8 Feb 2002				
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			

**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

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.

DENUNCIATION/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: 108. Parties: 71.
TEXT: Doc. A/54/RES/263; C.N.1032.2000.TREATIES-72 of 14 November 2000 [rectification of the 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	Germany	6 Sep 2000	
Andorra	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001	Ghana	24 Sep 2003	
Antigua and Barbuda	18 Dec 2001	30 Apr 2002	Greece	7 Sep 2000	
Argentina	1 Apr 2002	25 Sep 2003	Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Armenia	24 Sep 2003		Guinea-Bissau	8 Sep 2000	
Australia	18 Dec 2001		Haiti	15 Aug 2002	
Austria	6 Sep 2000		Holy See	10 Oct 2000	24 Oct 2001
Azerbaijan	8 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2002	Honduras		8 May 2002 a
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Hungary	11 Mar 2002	
Belarus		23 Jan 2002 a	Iceland	7 Sep 2000	9 Jul 2001
Belgium	6 Sep 2000		Indonesia	24 Sep 2001	
Belize	6 Sep 2000	1 Dec 2003	Ireland	7 Sep 2000	
Benin	22 Feb 2001		Israel	14 Nov 2001	
Bolivia	10 Nov 2001	3 Jun 2003	Italy	6 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000	4 Sep 2002	Jamaica	8 Sep 2000	
Botswana		24 Sep 2003 a	Japan	10 May 2002	
Brazil	6 Sep 2000	27 Jan 2004	Jordan	6 Sep 2000	24 Aug 2001
Bulgaria	8 Jun 2001	12 Feb 2002	Kazakhstan	6 Sep 2000	
Burkina Faso	16 Nov 2001		Kenya	8 Sep 2000	12 Feb 2003 a
Cambodia	27 Jun 2000	30 May 2002	Kyrgyzstan		
Cameroon	5 Oct 2001		Latvia	1 Feb 2002	
Canada	10 Nov 2001	10 May 2002 a	Lebanon	10 Oct 2001	
Cape Verde		28 Aug 2002	Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2003
Chad	8 May 2002	6 Feb 2003	Liechtenstein	8 Sep 2000	
Chile	28 Jun 2000	3 Dec 2002	Luxembourg	8 Sep 2000	
China	6 Sep 2000	11 Nov 2003	Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	
Colombia	6 Sep 2000	9 Apr 2002	Malawi	7 Sep 2000	
Costa Rica	7 Sep 2000	13 May 2002	Maldives	10 May 2002	10 May 2002
Croatia	8 May 2002	25 Sep 2001	Mali		16 May 2002 a
Cuba	13 Oct 2000		Malta	7 Sep 2000	
Cyprus	8 Feb 2001		Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		11 Nov 2001 a	Mexico	7 Sep 2000	15 Mar 2002
Denmark	7 Sep 2000	24 Jul 2003	Micronesia (Federated States of)	8 May 2002	
Dominica		20 Sep 2002 a	Monaco	26 Jun 2000	
Ecuador	6 Sep 2000	30 Jan 2004	Mongolia	12 Nov 2001	27 Jun 2003
Egypt		12 Jul 2002 a	Morocco	8 Sep 2000	2 Oct 2001
El Salvador	13 Sep 2002		Mozambique		6 Mar 2003 a
Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a	Namibia	8 Sep 2000	16 Apr 2002
Estonia	24 Sep 2003		Nauru	8 Sep 2000	
Finland	7 Sep 2000		Nepal	8 Sep 2000	
France	6 Sep 2000	5 Feb 2003	Netherlands	7 Sep 2000	
Gabon	8 Sep 2000		New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	
Gambia	21 Dec 2000		Niger	27 Mar 2002	
			Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Norway	13 Jun 2000	2 Oct 2001	Switzerland	7 Sep 2000	
Pakistan	26 Sep 2001		Syrian Arab Republic		15 May 2003 a
Panama	31 Oct 2000	9 Feb 2001	Tajikistan		5 Aug 2002 a
Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	18 Aug 2003	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	17 Jul 2001	17 Oct 2003
Peru	1 Nov 2000	8 May 2002	Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a
Philippines	8 Sep 2000	28 May 2002	Togo	15 Nov 2001	
Poland	13 Feb 2002		Tunisia	22 Apr 2002	13 Sep 2002
Portugal	6 Sep 2000	16 May 2003	Turkey	8 Sep 2000	19 Aug 2002
Qatar		14 Dec 2001 a	Uganda		30 Nov 2001 a
Republic of Korea	6 Sep 2000		Ukraine	7 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2003
Republic of Moldova	8 Feb 2002		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Sep 2000	
Romania	6 Sep 2000	18 Oct 2001	United Republic of Tanzania		24 Apr 2003 a
Rwanda		14 Mar 2002 a	United States of Amer- ica	5 Jul 2000	23 Dec 2002
San Marino	5 Jun 2000		Uruguay	7 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2003
Senegal	8 Sep 2000	5 Nov 2003	Venezuela	7 Sep 2000	8 May 2002
Serbia and Montenegro	8 Oct 2001	10 Oct 2002	Viet Nam	8 Sep 2000	20 Dec 2001
Seychelles	23 Jan 2001				
Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	17 Sep 2001			
Slovakia	30 Nov 2001				
Slovenia	8 Sep 2000				
South Africa		30 Jun 2003 a			
Spain	6 Sep 2000	18 Dec 2001			
Sri Lanka	8 May 2002				
Suriname	10 May 2002				
Sweden	8 Sep 2000				

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

(New York, 18 December 1990)

OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

The Convention establishes standards to which States Parties must adhere with respect to migrant workers. It incorporates six international human rights treaties that are today in force. It also provides for the establishment of a monitoring mechanism in the form of an international body of independent experts (article 72). This independent body will periodically review the implementation of the Convention by States Parties to the Convention (article 74).

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 1 July 2003, i.e., on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (article 87).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open for signature (indefinitely) and to ratification and accession (article 86).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

A State Party to the Convention may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (article 76).

A State Party to the Convention may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim that their individual rights as established by the Convention have been violated by that State Party (article 77).

States may declare, at the time of signature or ratification, that they do not consider themselves bound by Article 92.1, according to which disputes among States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration, upon request of one of them, and, failing an agreement about the organization of the arbitration, to the International Court of Justice (article 92).

RESERVATIONS

A State ratifying or acceding to the Convention may not exclude the application of any part of it, or exclude any particular category of migrant workers from its application (article 88). Reservations not compatible with the object and the purpose of the Convention are not permitted (article 91).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

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

Denunciation does not have the effect of releasing the State Party from its obligations under the Convention with regard to any act or omission which occurs prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective, nor does it prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter which is already under consideration by the Committee prior to the date on which the denunciation becomes effective (article 89).

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

New York, 18 December 1990

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 2003, in accordance with article 87 (1).
REGISTRATION: 1 July 2003, No. 39481.
STATUS: Signatories: 17. Parties: 25.
TEXT: Doc. A/RES/45/158.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Azerbaijan.....		11 Jan 1999 a	Guinea-Bissau.....	12 Sep 2000	29 Sep 2003 a
Bangladesh.....	7 Oct 1998		Kyrgyzstan.....		5 Jun 2003 a
Belize.....		14 Nov 2001 a	Mali.....	22 May 1991	8 Mar 1999
Bolivia.....		16 Oct 2000 a	Mexico.....	15 Aug 1991	21 Jun 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		13 Dec 1996 a	Morocco.....	13 Sep 2000	
Burkina Faso.....	16 Nov 2001	26 Nov 2003	Paraguay.....	13 Sep 2000	5 Jul 1995
Cape Verde.....		16 Sep 1997 a	Philippines.....	15 Nov 1993	
Chile.....	24 Sep 1993		Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	9 Jun 1999 a
Colombia.....		24 May 1995 a	Senegal.....		15 Dec 1994 a
Comoros.....	22 Sep 2000		Seychelles.....		
Ecuador.....		5 Feb 2002 a	Sierra Leone.....	15 Sep 2000	11 Mar 1996 a
Egypt.....		19 Feb 1993 a	Sri Lanka.....		8 Jan 2002
El Salvador.....	13 Sep 2002	14 Mar 2003	Tajikistan.....	7 Sep 2000	30 Jan 2004 a
Ghana.....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Timor-Leste.....		
Guatemala.....	7 Sep 2000	14 Mar 2003	Togo.....	15 Nov 2001	
Guinea.....		7 Sep 2000 a	Turkey.....	13 Jan 1999	14 Nov 1995 a
			Uganda.....		15 Feb 2001 a
			Uruguay.....		

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Geneva, 28 July 1951)

OBJECTIVES

The Convention relating to the Status of Refugees is the key legal document in defining who is a refugee, the rights of refugees and the legal obligations of States in respect of refugees. It revised and consolidated previous international agreements relating to the status of refugees and extended the scope of and the protection accorded by, such instruments. It recognized the social and humanitarian nature of the problem of refugees and sought to prevent this problem from becoming a source of tension between States through international cooperation.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention defines the term “refugee”. It also excludes the application of the provisions of the Convention to various persons under specified conditions.

Contracting States are obliged to apply the provisions of the Convention to refugees without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin. Furthermore, Contracting States must accord to refugees in their territory treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to their nationals with respect to religious freedom and freedom as regards the religious education of children. Contracting States are required to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to aliens generally, except where the Convention provides more favourable provisions.

With regard to exceptional measures which may be taken against the person, property or interests of nationals of a foreign State, Contracting States are prohibited from taking such measures against a refugee who is formally a national of that State solely on account of such nationality.

The Convention allows Contracting States to take provisional measures, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, which are considered necessary for national security with regard to refugees.

The Convention addresses personal status issues; the acquisition of movable and immovable property and leases and other contracts relating to movable and immovable property; the protection of artistic rights and industrial property; rights of association; access to courts, including legal assistance; employment rights; public assistance; housing; public education; and labour legislation and social security issues with respect to refugees.

The Convention addresses freedom of movement and the issuance of identity papers and travel documents to refugees. Contracting States are prohibited from imposing penalties on refugees on account of their illegal entry or presence, when they have arrived directly from a territory where their lives or freedom were threatened in the sense of article 1 (i.e. well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion), provided that they present themselves to the authorities without delay and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence. The Convention prohibits the expulsion or return of refugees (*refoulement*), except for national security or public order grounds. Refugees subject to expulsion under the domestic law of a Contracting State are entitled to due process of law. Contracting States are required to facilitate the assimilation and naturalization of refugees.

The Convention obliges States Parties to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In this regard, States Parties are required to provide the Office of the High Commissioner with requested information and statistical data concerning the conditions of refugees, the implementation of the Convention, and laws, regulations and decrees relating to

refugees. States Parties are required to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the laws and regulations that they may adopt to ensure the application of the Convention.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 22 April 1954, on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession (article 43).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification by signatory States and is open to accession by Member States of the United Nations, by any other State invited to attend the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons, or to which an invitation to accede will have been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations (article 39).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Contracting States are required to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the laws and regulations which they may adopt to ensure the application of the Convention (article 36).

Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that the Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the State concerned. At any time thereafter any such extension shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned, whichever is later (article 40).

RESERVATIONS

At the time of ratification or accession, any State may make reservations to articles of the Convention other than to articles 1, 3, 4, 16 (1), 33 and 36 to 46 inclusive. Any State making a reservation may at any time withdraw the reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (article 42).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Any Contracting State may denounce the Convention at anytime by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation takes effect for the Contracting State concerned one year from the date on which the notification is received by the Secretary-General (article 44).

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES

Geneva, 28 July 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 April 1954, in accordance with article 43.
REGISTRATION: 22 April 1954, No. 2545.
STATUS: Signatories: 19. Parties: 142.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 137.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons, held at Geneva from 2 to 25 July 1951. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 429 (V), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1950.

<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		18 Aug 1992 a	Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Algeria		21 Feb 1963 d	Finland		10 Oct 1968 a
Angola		23 Jun 1981 a	France	11 Sep 1952	23 Jun 1954
Antigua and Barbuda		7 Sep 1995 a	Gabon		27 Apr 1964 a
Argentina		15 Nov 1961 a	Gambia		7 Sep 1966 d
Armenia		6 Jul 1993 a	Georgia		9 Aug 1999 a
Australia		22 Jan 1954 a	Germany	19 Nov 1951	1 Dec 1953
Austria	28 Jul 1951	1 Nov 1954	Ghana		18 Mar 1963 a
Azerbaijan		12 Feb 1993 a	Greece	10 Apr 1952	5 Apr 1960
Bahamas		15 Sep 1993 a	Guatemala		22 Sep 1983 a
Belarus		23 Aug 2001 a	Guinea		28 Dec 1965 d
Belgium	28 Jul 1951	22 Jul 1953	Guinea-Bissau		11 Feb 1976 a
Belize		27 Jun 1990 a	Haiti		25 Sep 1984 a
Benin		4 Apr 1962 d	Holy See	21 May 1952	15 Mar 1956
Bolivia		9 Feb 1982 a	Honduras		23 Mar 1992 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Hungary		14 Mar 1989 a
Botswana		6 Jan 1969 a	Iceland		30 Nov 1955 a
Brazil	15 Jul 1952	16 Nov 1960	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		28 Jul 1976 a
Bulgaria		12 May 1993 a	Ireland		29 Nov 1956 a
Burkina Faso		18 Jun 1980 a	Israel	1 Aug 1951	1 Oct 1954
Burundi		19 Jul 1963 a	Italy	23 Jul 1952	15 Nov 1954
Cambodia		15 Oct 1992 a	Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d
Cameroon		23 Oct 1961 d	Japan		3 Oct 1981 a
Canada		4 Jun 1969 a	Kazakhstan		15 Jan 1999 a
Central African Repub- lic		4 Sep 1962 d	Kenya		16 May 1966 a
Chad		19 Aug 1981 a	Kyrgyzstan		8 Oct 1996 a
Chile		28 Jan 1972 a	Latvia		31 Jul 1997 a
China		24 Sep 1982 a	Lesotho		14 May 1981 a
Colombia	28 Jul 1951	10 Oct 1961	Liberia		15 Oct 1964 a
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d	Liechtenstein	28 Jul 1951	8 Mar 1957
Costa Rica		28 Mar 1978 a	Lithuania		28 Apr 1997 a
Côte d'Ivoire		8 Dec 1961 d	Luxembourg	28 Jul 1951	23 Jul 1953
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Madagascar		18 Dec 1967 a
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d	Malawi		10 Dec 1987 a
Czech Republic		11 May 1993 d	Mali		2 Feb 1973 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo		19 Jul 1965 a	Malta		17 Jun 1971 a
Denmark	28 Jul 1951	4 Dec 1952	Mauritania		5 May 1987 a
Djibouti		9 Aug 1977 d	Mexico		7 Jun 2000 a
Dominica		17 Feb 1994 a	Monaco		18 May 1954 a
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a	Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
Ecuador		17 Aug 1955 a	Mozambique		16 Dec 1983 a
Egypt		22 May 1981 a	Namibia		17 Feb 1995 a
El Salvador		28 Apr 1983 a	Netherlands	28 Jul 1951	3 May 1956
Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 1986 a	New Zealand		30 Jun 1960 a
Estonia		10 Apr 1997 a	Nicaragua		28 Mar 1980 a
Ethiopia		10 Nov 1969 a	Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
			Nigeria		23 Oct 1967 a
			Norway	28 Jul 1951	23 Mar 1953

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>
Panama		2 Aug 1978 a	Suriname		29 Nov 1978 d
Papua New Guinea ...		17 Jul 1986 a	Swaziland		14 Feb 2000 a
Paraguay		1 Apr 1970 a	Sweden	28 Jul 1951	26 Oct 1954
Peru		21 Dec 1964 a	Switzerland	28 Jul 1951	21 Jan 1955
Philippines		22 Jul 1981 a	Tajikistan		7 Dec 1993 a
Poland		27 Sep 1991 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
Portugal		22 Dec 1960 a	Timor-Leste		7 May 2003 a
Republic of Korea ...		3 Dec 1992 a	Togo		27 Feb 1962 d
Republic of Moldova .		31 Jan 2002 a	Trinidad and Tobago .		10 Nov 2000 a
Romania		7 Aug 1991 a	Tunisia		24 Oct 1957 d
Russian Federation ...		2 Feb 1993 a	Turkey	24 Aug 1951	30 Mar 1962
Rwanda		3 Jan 1980 a	Turkmenistan		2 Mar 1998 a
Saint Kitts and Nevis .		1 Feb 2002 a	Tuvalu		7 Mar 1986 d
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		3 Nov 1993 a	Uganda		27 Sep 1976 a
Samoa		21 Sep 1988 a	Ukraine		10 Jun 2002 a
Sao Tome and Principe		1 Feb 1978 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	28 Jul 1951	11 Mar 1954
Senegal		2 May 1963 d	United Republic of Tanzania		12 May 1964 a
Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d	Uruguay		22 Sep 1970 a
Seychelles		23 Apr 1980 a	Yemen		18 Jan 1980 a
Sierra Leone		22 May 1981 a	Zambia		24 Sep 1969 d
Slovakia		4 Feb 1993 d	Zimbabwe		25 Aug 1981 a
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d			
Solomon Islands		28 Feb 1995 a			
Somalia		10 Oct 1978 a			
South Africa		12 Jan 1996 a			
Spain		14 Aug 1978 a			
Sudan		22 Feb 1974 a			

Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons *(New York, 28 September 1954)*

OBJECTIVES

The Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons is the primary international instrument adopted to date which regulates and improves the legal status of stateless persons. The Convention establishes the legal framework for the standard treatment of stateless persons. It was adopted to cover, *inter alia*, those stateless persons who are not refugees and who are not, therefore, covered by the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. The Convention contains provisions regarding the rights and obligations of stateless persons pertaining to their legal status in the country of residence. The Convention further addresses a variety of matters which have an important effect on day-to-day life, such as gainful employment, public education, public relief, labour legislation and social security. By ensuring that such basic rights and needs are met, the Convention aims to provide the individual with stability and to improve the quality of life of the stateless person.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention standardizes terminology and concepts, and in doing so creates a common basis for the status of stateless persons. Such concepts include “stateless person”, a definition that was internationally agreed upon for the purpose of the Convention.

Contracting States are obliged to apply the provisions of the Convention to stateless persons without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin. Furthermore, Contracting States must accord to stateless persons in their territory treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to their nationals with respect to freedom to practice religion and freedom regarding the religious education of children. Contracting States are also required to accord to stateless persons the same treatment that is accorded to aliens generally, except where the Convention provides more favourable provisions.

The Convention allows for Contracting States to take temporary measures, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, which are considered necessary for national security with regard to stateless persons.

The Convention addresses personal status issues; the acquisition of movable and immovable property, leases and other contracts relating to movable and immovable property; the protection of artistic rights and industrial property; rights of association; access to courts, including legal assistance; employment rights; public assistance; housing; public education; labour legislation; and social security issues with respect to stateless persons.

The Convention further addresses freedom of movement, and the issuance of identity papers and travel documents to stateless persons. The Convention contains specific provisions against the expulsion of stateless persons, except on grounds of national security or public order. Stateless persons subject to expulsion under the domestic law of a Contracting State are entitled to due process of law. Contracting States are also required to facilitate the assimilation and naturalization of stateless persons.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 6 June 1960, the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession (article 39).

HOW TO BECOME PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification by signatory States and is open for accession by any Member State of the United Nations, any other State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons, and any State to which an invitation to accede may be addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations (article 35).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Contracting States must communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the laws and regulations that they may adopt to ensure the application of the Convention (article 33).

Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that the Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the State concerned. At any time thereafter any such extension shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned, whichever is later (article 36).

RESERVATIONS

Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, make reservations to articles of the Convention other than to articles 1,3, 4, 16 (1) and 33 to 42 inclusive. Any State making a reservation may at any time withdraw the reservation by communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General (article 38).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Any Contracting State may denounce the Convention at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General. Such denunciation shall take effect for the Contracting State concerned one year from the date upon which the notification is received by the Secretary-General (article 40).

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF STATELESS PERSONS

New York, 28 September 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1960, in accordance with article 39.
REGISTRATION: 6 June 1960, No. 5158.
STATUS: Signatories: 22. Parties: 55.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, p.117.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons, held at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 13 to 23 September 1954. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 526A (XVII) of 26 April 1954 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. For the Final Act, recommendation and resolution adopted by the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, p. 117.

<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		23 Jun 2003 a	Latvia		5 Nov 1999 a
Algeria		15 Jul 1964 a	Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d	Liberia		11 Sep 1964 a
Argentina		1 Jun 1972 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Armenia		18 May 1994 a	Liechtenstein	28 Sep 1954	
Australia		13 Dec 1973 a	Lithuania		7 Feb 2000 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Luxembourg	28 Oct 1955	27 Jun 1960
Barbados		6 Mar 1972 d	Madagascar		[20Feb 1962 a]
Belgium	28 Sep 1954	27 May 1960	Mexico		7 Jun 2000 a
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a	Netherlands	28 Sep 1954	12 Apr 1962
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Norway	28 Sep 1954	19 Nov 1956
Botswana		25 Feb 1969 d	Philippines	22 Jun 1955	
Brazil	28 Sep 1954	13 Aug 1996	Republic of Korea		22 Aug 1962 a
Chad		12 Aug 1999 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Apr 1999 d
Colombia	30 Dec 1954		Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d
Costa Rica	28 Sep 1954	2 Nov 1977	Slovakia		3 Apr 2000 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Denmark	28 Sep 1954	17 Jan 1956	Spain		12 May 1997 a
Ecuador	28 Sep 1954	2 Oct 1970	Swaziland		16 Nov 1999 a
El Salvador	28 Sep 1954		Sweden	28 Sep 1954	2 Apr 1965
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d	Switzerland	28 Sep 1954	3 Jul 1972
Finland		10 Oct 1968 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
France	12 Jan 1955	8 Mar 1960	Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Germany	28 Sep 1954	26 Oct 1976	Tunisia		29 Jul 1969 a
Greece		4 Nov 1975 a	Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Guatemala	28 Sep 1954	28 Nov 2000	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28 Sep 1954	16 Apr 1959
Guinea		21 Mar 1962 a	Zambia		1 Nov 1974 d
Holy See	28 Sep 1954		Zimbabwe		1 Dec 1998 d
Honduras	28 Sep 1954				
Hungary		21 Nov 2001 a			
Ireland		17 Dec 1962 a			
Israel	1 Oct 1954	23 Dec 1958			
Italy	20 Oct 1954	3 Dec 1962			
Kiribati		29 Nov 1983 d			

Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness *(New York, 30 August 1961)*

OBJECTIVES

The 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness is the primary international legal instrument adopted to date to resolve cases of statelessness through the granting of citizenship when an individual has a particular link to a State. The Convention provides for acquisition of nationality by persons who would otherwise be stateless and who have an appropriate link with the State through factors of birth or ancestry. The issues of retention of nationality once acquired and of transfer of territory are also addressed. The Convention offers solutions to nationality problems which might arise between States.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention requires Contracting States to grant nationality to persons born in their territory who would otherwise be stateless. The Convention contains provisions that address the issue of foundlings discovered in the territory of a Contracting State and births on ships and in aircrafts. The Convention requires Contracting States to grant nationality to persons who were not born in their territory, and who would otherwise be stateless, when the nationality of one of the parents at the time of the person's birth was of that State.

The Convention addresses the issue of loss of nationality under domestic law as a consequence of any change in the personal status of a person such as marriage, termination of marriage, legitimation, recognition or adoption. Such loss of nationality is conditional upon possession or acquisition of another nationality. A similar provision applies to the loss of nationality by a person's spouse or children as a consequence of that person losing or being deprived of that nationality.

The Convention addresses renunciation of nationality under domestic law and the right of a Contracting State to deprive persons of their nationality in certain circumstances. Loss or deprivation of nationality may occur only in accordance with the law and accompanied by full procedural guarantees, such as the right to a fair hearing by a court or other independent body. A Contracting State may not deprive a person of his or her nationality if such deprivation would render the person stateless. Moreover, a Contracting State may not deprive any person or group of persons of their nationality on racial, ethnic, religious or political grounds.

The Convention covers situations involving the transfer of territory between Contracting States. Treaties between Contracting States concerning the transfer of territory must ensure that statelessness does not occur as a result of the transfer. Contracting States are urged to include such a provision in treaties concluded with States that are not party to the Convention. In the absence of such provisions, a Contracting State to which territory is transferred or that otherwise acquires territory is obliged to confer its nationality on those persons who would otherwise become stateless as a result of the transfer or acquisition.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 13 December 1975, two years after the date of the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession (article 18).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification by signatory States, and is open for accession by Member States of the United Nations, any State invited to attend the United Nations Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness, and any State to which an invitation to accede may be addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations (article 16).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Convention applies to all non-self-governing territories, trust, colonial and other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any Contracting State is responsible. The Contracting State concerned shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 15, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, make a declaration of the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which the Convention shall apply *ipso facto* as a result of such signature, ratification or accession (article 15).

RESERVATIONS

At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may make a reservation in respect of articles 11, 14, or 15. No other reservations to the Convention are permitted (article 17).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Any Contracting State may denounce the Convention at any time by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect for the Contracting State concerned one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General. When the Convention has become applicable to a non-metropolitan territory of a Contracting State, that State may at any time thereafter, with the consent of the territory concerned, give notice to the Secretary-General denouncing the Convention separately in respect of that territory. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of the receipt of such notice by the Secretary-General (article 19).

CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS

New York, 30 August 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 December 1975, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 13 December 1975, No. 14458.
STATUS: Signatories: 5. Parties: 27.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 989, p. 175.

Note: The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness, convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to General Assembly resolution 896 (IX) of 4 December 1954. The Conference met at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva from 24 arch to 18 April 1959 and reconvened at the Headquarters of the United Nations at New York from 15 to 28 August 1961.

<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		9 Jul 2003 a	Israel	30 Aug 1961	
Armenia		18 May 1994 a	Kiribati		29 Nov 1983 d
Australia		13 Dec 1973 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Austria		22 Sep 1972 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Netherlands	30 Aug 1961	13 May 1985
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a	Niger		17 Jun 1985 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		13 Dec 1996 a	Norway		11 Aug 1971 a
Canada		17 Jul 1978 a	Slovakia		3 Apr 2000 a
Chad		12 Aug 1999 a	Swaziland		16 Nov 1999 a
Costa Rica		2 Nov 1977 a	Sweden		19 Feb 1969 a
Czech Republic		19 Dec 2001 a	Tunisia		12 May 2000 a
Denmark		11 Jul 1977 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	30 Aug 1961	29 Mar 1966
Dominican Republic ..	5 Dec 1961		Uruguay		21 Sep 2001 a
France	31 May 1962				
Germany		31 Aug 1977 a			
Guatemala		19 Jul 2001 a			
Ireland		18 Jan 1973 a			

Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees *(New York, 31 January 1967)*

OBJECTIVES

The Protocol expands the reach of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Convention, which is the key legal document in defining who is a refugee, the rights of refugees and the legal obligations of States in respect of refugees, covers only those persons who became refugees as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951. The Protocol removed the geographical and temporal restrictions from the Convention.

KEY PROVISIONS

States Parties to the Protocol undertake to apply articles 2 to 34 inclusive of the Convention to refugees as defined in the Protocol. The Protocol redefines the term “refugee” by removing the limitation of events occurring prior to January 1951. States Parties are required to apply the provisions of the Protocol without any geographic limitation, although existing declarations made by States already Parties to the Convention in accordance with article 1 B (1) (a) of the Convention apply also under the Protocol.

The Protocol requires States Parties to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In this regard, States Parties are required to provide the Office of the High Commissioner with requested information and statistical data concerning the conditions of refugees, the implementation of the Protocol, and laws, regulations and decrees relating to refugees. States Parties are also required to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the laws and regulations that they may adopt to ensure the application of the Protocol.

The Protocol contains provisions addressing the situation of a federal or non-unitary State. At the request of any other State Party to the Protocol, a federal State Party is required to transmit through the Secretary-General a statement of the law and practice of the federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of the Convention to be applied in accordance with article I, paragraph 1, of the Protocol. The statement must indicate the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Protocol entered into force on 4 October 1967, on the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of accession (article VIII).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Protocol is open for accession by all States Parties to the Convention and by any other State Member of the United Nations or member of any of the specialized agencies or any State to which an invitation to accede may have been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations (article V).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Declarations made under article 40, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention (Territorial Application) by a State Party that accedes to the Protocol are deemed to apply in respect of the Protocol, unless upon accession a notification to the contrary is addressed by the State Party concerned to the Secretary-General. The provisions of article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3, and of article

44, paragraph 3, of the Convention shall be deemed to apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Protocol (article VII).

RESERVATIONS

At the time of accession, any State may make reservations in respect of article IV (Settlement of Disputes) and in respect of the application in accordance with article I of any provisions of the Convention other than those contained in its articles 1, 3, 4, 16 (1), and 33 thereof, provided that in the case of a State Party to the Convention, reservations made under article VII shall not extend to refugees in respect of whom the Convention applies. Reservations made by States Parties to the Convention in accordance with article 42 thereof (Reservations) are applicable in relation to their obligations under the Protocol. Any State making a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of article VII of the Protocol may withdraw the reservation by a communication to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Any State Party may denounce the Protocol at anytime by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General. Such denunciation shall take effect for the State Party concerned one year from the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES

New York, 31 January 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 October 1967, in accordance with article VIII.
REGISTRATION: 4 October 1967, No. 8791.
STATUS: Parties: 141.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 606, p. 267.

Note: On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the High Commissioner submitted the draft of the above-mentioned Protocol to the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, in the addendum to his report concerning measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1186 (XLI) of 18 November 1966, took note with approval of the draft Protocol and transmitted the said addendum to the General Assembly. The General Assembly, in resolution 2198 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, took note of the Protocol and requested the Secretary-General "to transmit the text of the Protocol to the States mentioned in article V thereof, with a view to enabling them to accede to the Protocol."

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Albania	18 Aug 1992 a	Estonia	10 Apr 1997 a
Algeria	8 Nov 1967 a	Ethiopia	10 Nov 1969 a
Angola	23 Jun 1981 a	Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d
Antigua and Barbuda	7 Sep 1995 a	Finland	10 Oct 1968 a
Argentina	6 Dec 1967 a	France	3 Feb 1971 a
Armenia	6 Jul 1993 a	Gabon	28 Aug 1973 a
Australia	13 Dec 1973 a	Gambia	29 Sep 1967 a
Austria	5 Sep 1973 a	Georgia	9 Aug 1999 a
Azerbaijan	12 Feb 1993 a	Germany	5 Nov 1969 a
Bahamas	15 Sep 1993 a	Ghana	30 Oct 1968 a
Belarus	23 Aug 2001 a	Greece	7 Aug 1968 a
Belgium	8 Apr 1969 a	Guatemala	22 Sep 1983 a
Belize	27 Jun 1990 a	Guinea	16 May 1968 a
Benin	6 Jul 1970 a	Guinea-Bissau	11 Feb 1976 a
Bolivia	9 Feb 1982 a	Haiti	25 Sep 1984 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 Sep 1993 d	Holy See	8 Jun 1967 a
Botswana	6 Jan 1969 a	Honduras	23 Mar 1992 a
Brazil	7 Apr 1972 a	Hungary	14 Mar 1989 a
Bulgaria	12 May 1993 a	Iceland	26 Apr 1968 a
Burkina Faso	18 Jun 1980 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	28 Jul 1976 a
Burundi	15 Mar 1971 a	Ireland	6 Nov 1968 a
Cambodia	15 Oct 1992 a	Israel	14 Jun 1968 a
Cameroon	19 Sep 1967 a	Italy	26 Jan 1972 a
Canada	4 Jun 1969 a	Jamaica	30 Oct 1980 a
Cape Verde	9 Jul 1987 a	Japan	1 Jan 1982 a
Central African Republic	30 Aug 1967 a	Kazakhstan	15 Jan 1999 a
Chad	19 Aug 1981 a	Kenya	13 Nov 1981 a
Chile	27 Apr 1972 a	Kyrgyzstan	8 Oct 1996 a
China	24 Sep 1982 a	Latvia	31 Jul 1997 a
Colombia	4 Mar 1980 a	Lesotho	14 May 1981 a
Congo	10 Jul 1970 a	Liberia	27 Feb 1980 a
Costa Rica	28 Mar 1978 a	Liechtenstein	20 May 1968 a
Côte d'Ivoire	16 Feb 1970 a	Lithuania	28 Apr 1997 a
Croatia	12 Oct 1992 d	Luxembourg	22 Apr 1971 a
Cyprus	9 Jul 1968 a	Malawi	10 Dec 1987 a
Czech Republic	11 May 1993 d	Mali	2 Feb 1973 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13 Jan 1975 a	Malta	15 Sep 1971 a
Denmark	29 Jan 1968 a	Mauritania	5 May 1987 a
Djibouti	9 Aug 1977 d	Mexico	7 Jun 2000 a
Dominica	17 Feb 1994 a	Morocco	20 Apr 1971 a
Dominican Republic	4 Jan 1978 a	Mozambique	1 May 1989 a
Ecuador	6 Mar 1969 a	Netherlands	29 Nov 1968 a
Egypt	22 May 1981 a	New Zealand	6 Aug 1973 a
El Salvador	28 Apr 1983 a	Nicaragua	28 Mar 1980 a
Equatorial Guinea	7 Feb 1986 a	Niger	2 Feb 1970 a

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Nigeria	2 May 1968 a	Suriname	29 Nov 1978 d
Norway	28 Nov 1967 a	Swaziland	28 Jan 1969 a
Panama	2 Aug 1978 a	Sweden	4 Oct 1967 a
Papua New Guinea	17 Jul 1986 a	Switzerland	20 May 1968 a
Paraguay	1 Apr 1970 a	Tajikistan	7 Dec 1993 a
Peru	15 Sep 1983 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	18 Jan 1994 d
Philippines	22 Jul 1981 a	Timor-Leste	7 May 2003 a
Poland	27 Sep 1991 a	Togo	1 Dec 1969 a
Portugal	13 Jul 1976 a	Trinidad and Tobago	10 Nov 2000 a
Republic of Korea	3 Dec 1992 a	Tunisia	16 Oct 1968 a
Republic of Moldova	31 Jan 2002 a	Turkey	31 Jul 1968 a
Romania	7 Aug 1991 a	Turkmenistan	2 Mar 1998 a
Russian Federation	2 Feb 1993 a	Tuvalu	7 Mar 1986 d
Rwanda	3 Jan 1980 a	Uganda	27 Sep 1976 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Nov 2003 a	Ukraine	4 Apr 2002 a
Samoa	29 Nov 1994 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 Sep 1968 a
Sao Tome and Principe	1 Feb 1978 a	United Republic of Tanzania	4 Sep 1968 a
Senegal	3 Oct 1967 a	United States of America	1 Nov 1968 a
Serbia and Montenegro	12 Mar 2001 d	Uruguay	22 Sep 1970 a
Seychelles	23 Apr 1980 a	Venezuela	19 Sep 1986 a
Sierra Leone	22 May 1981 a	Yemen	18 Jan 1980 a
Slovakia	4 Feb 1993 d	Zambia	24 Sep 1969 a
Slovenia	6 Jul 1992 d	Zimbabwe	25 Aug 1981 a
Solomon Islands	12 Apr 1995 a		
Somalia	10 Oct 1978 a		
South Africa	12 Jan 1996 a		
Spain	14 Aug 1978 a		
Sudan	23 May 1974 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)*

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

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.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

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: 22. Parties: 77.

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	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Albania		6 Nov 1958 a	Lesotho	24 Sep 2003	
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a	Liberia	21 Mar 1950	
Argentina		15 Nov 1957 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		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
Benin	25 Sep 2003		Mauritania		6 Jun 1986 a
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a	Mauritius	24 Sep 2003	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Mexico		21 Feb 1956 a
Brazil	5 Oct 1951	12 Sep 1958	Micronesia (Federated States of)	23 Sep 2003	
Bulgaria		18 Jan 1955 a	Morocco		17 Aug 1973 a
Burkina Faso		27 Aug 1962 a	Myanmar	14 Mar 1956	
Cameroon		19 Feb 1982 a	Nepal		10 Dec 2002 a
Central African Repub- lic		29 Sep 1981 a	Niger		10 Jun 1977 a
Congo		25 Aug 1977 a	Nigeria	25 Sep 2003	
Côte d'Ivoire		2 Nov 1999 a	Norway		23 Jan 1952 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Pakistan	21 Mar 1950	11 Jul 1952
Cuba		4 Sep 1952 a	Philippines	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952
Cyprus		5 Oct 1983 a	Poland		2 Jun 1952 a
Czech Republic		30 Dec 1993 d	Portugal		30 Sep 1992 a
Denmark	12 Feb 1951		Republic of Korea		13 Feb 1962 a
Djibouti		21 Mar 1979 a	Romania		15 Feb 1955 a
Ecuador	24 Mar 1950	3 Apr 1979	Russian Federation		11 Aug 1954 a
Egypt		12 Jun 1959 a	Rwanda		26 Sep 2003 a
Ethiopia		10 Sep 1981 a	Senegal		19 Jul 1979 a
Finland	27 Feb 1953	8 Jun 1972	Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d
France		19 Nov 1960 a	Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Ghana	24 Sep 2003		Sierra Leone	26 Sep 2003	
Guinea		26 Apr 1962 a	Singapore		26 Oct 1966 a
Haiti		26 Aug 1953 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Honduras	13 Apr 1954	15 Jun 1993	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Hungary		29 Sep 1955 a	South Africa	16 Oct 1950	10 Oct 1951
India	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953	Spain		18 Jun 1962 a
Indonesia	25 Sep 2003		Sri Lanka		15 Apr 1958 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jul 1953		Syrian Arab Republic		12 Jun 1959 a
Iraq		22 Sep 1955 a	Tajikistan		19 Oct 2001 a
Israel		28 Dec 1950 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
Italy		18 Jan 1980 a	Togo		14 Mar 1990 a
Japan		1 May 1958 a	Ukraine		15 Nov 1954 a
Jordan		13 Apr 1976 a	Uzbekistan		27 Feb 2004 a
Kuwait		20 Nov 1968 a	Venezuela		18 Dec 1968 a
Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a	Yemen		6 Apr 1989 a
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		14 Apr 1978 a	Zimbabwe		15 Nov 1995 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

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.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

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: 22. Parties: 36.
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	Mauritius	24 Sep 2003	
Belgium		22 Jun 1965 a	Mexico		21 Feb 1956 a
Benin	25 Sep 2003		Micronesia (Federated States of)	23 Sep 2003	
Brazil	5 Oct 1951	12 Sep 1958	Myanmar	14 Mar 1956	
Bulgaria		18 Jan 1955 a	Niger		10 Jun 1977 a
Cuba		4 Sep 1952 a	Nigeria	25 Sep 2003	
Czech Republic		30 Dec 1993 d	Norway		23 Jan 1952 a
Denmark	12 Feb 1951		Pakistan	21 Mar 1950	
Ecuador	24 Mar 1950		Philippines	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952
Egypt		12 Jun 1959 a	Poland		2 Jun 1952 a
Finland	27 Feb 1953		Republic of Korea		13 Feb 1962 a
Ghana	24 Sep 2003		Romania		15 Feb 1955 a
Guinea		26 Apr 1962 a	Russian Federation		11 Aug 1954 a
Haiti		26 Aug 1953 a	Rwanda		26 Sep 2003 a
Honduras	13 Apr 1954		Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d
India	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953	Sierra Leone	26 Sep 2003	
Indonesia	25 Sep 2003		Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jul 1953		South Africa	16 Oct 1950	10 Oct 1951
Israel		28 Dec 1950 a	Spain		18 Jun 1962 a
Japan		1 May 1958 a	Sri Lanka		7 Aug 1958 a
Kuwait		20 Nov 1968 a	Syrian Arab Republic		12 Jun 1959 a
Lesotho	24 Sep 2003		Togo		14 Mar 1990 a
Liberia	21 Mar 1950		Ukraine		15 Nov 1954 a
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		3 Dec 1956 a	Uzbekistan		27 Feb 2004 a
			Venezuela		18 Dec 1968 a

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Rome, 17 July 1998)

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Once a State ratifies or accedes to the Statute, it thereby accepts the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court may exercise its jurisdiction over a specific case when either the State in whose territory the crime was committed or the State of nationality of the accused is a party to the Statute. A State which is not a party to the Statute may also accept the jurisdiction of the Court on a case-by-case basis.

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

The Statute also provides for due process and fair trial guarantees for the accused, consistent with generally acceptable international human rights standards.

The Statute also makes provision for the participation of victims in the proceedings and for reparations to them. The Statute contains elaborate provisions on international cooperation and judicial assistance.

The Court will be based at The Hague in the Netherlands.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Statute entered into force on 1 July 2002, i.e., on the first day of the month after the 60th day following the date of deposit of the 60th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (article 126).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Statute is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. It is open to accession by all States (article 125).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Court shall have the authority to make requests to States Parties for cooperation. The requests shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel or any other appropriate channel as may be designated by each State Party upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. Requests for cooperation and any documents supporting the request shall either be or be accompanied by a translation into an official language of the requested State or one of the working languages of the Court, in accordance with the choice made by that State upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 87).

A sentence of imprisonment shall be served in a State designated by the Court from a list of States which have indicated to the Court their willingness to accept sentenced persons. At the time of declaring its willingness to accept sentenced persons, a State may attach conditions to its acceptance as agreed by the Court and in accordance with Part 10 of the Statute (article 103).

On becoming a party to the Statute, a State may declare that for a period of seven years after entry into force of the Statute for the State concerned, it does not accept the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to the category of crimes referred to in article 8 (war crimes) when a crime is alleged to have been committed by its national or on its territory. Such declaration under this provision may be withdrawn at any time (article 124).

RESERVATIONS

No reservations may be made to the Statute (article 120).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A State Party may withdraw from the Statute by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The withdrawal shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification, unless the notification specifies a later date (article 127).

ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Rome, 17 July 1998

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 2002, in accordance with article 126.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 2002, No. 38544.
STATUS: Signatories: 139. Parties: 92.
TEXT: Doc. A/CONF.183/9 of 17 July 1998; depositary notifications C.N.577.1998.TREATIES-8 of 10 November 1998 and CN.604.1999.TREATIES-18 of 12 July 1999 [procès-verbaux of rectification of the original of the Statute (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.1075.1999.TREATIES-28 of 30 November 1999 [procès-verbal of rectification of the original text of the Statute (French and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.266.2000.TREATIES-8 of 8 May 2000 [procès-verbal of rectification of the original text of the Statute (French and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.17.2001.TREATIES-1 of 17 January 2001 [procès-verbal of rectification of the Statute (authentic French, Russian and Spanish texts)]; C.N.765.2001.TREATIES-18 of 20 September 2001 (Proposals for corrections to the original text of the Statute (Spanish authentic text)] and C.N.1439.2001.TREATIES-28 of 16 January 2002 (Procès-verbal).

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Afghanistan.....		10 Feb 2003 a	Costa Rica.....	7 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2001
Albania.....	18 Jul 1998	31 Jan 2003	Côte d'Ivoire.....	30 Nov 1998	
Algeria.....	28 Dec 2000		Croatia.....	12 Oct 1998	21 May 2001
Andorra.....	18 Jul 1998	30 Apr 2001	Cyprus.....	15 Oct 1998	7 Mar 2002
Angola.....	7 Oct 1998		Czech Republic.....	13 Apr 1999	
Antigua and Barbuda.....	23 Oct 1998	18 Jun 2001	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	8 Sep 2000	11 Apr 2002
Argentina.....	8 Jan 1999	8 Feb 2001	Denmark.....	25 Sep 1998	21 Jun 2001
Armenia.....	1 Oct 1999		Djibouti.....	7 Oct 1998	5 Nov 2002
Australia.....	9 Dec 1998	1 Jul 2002	Dominica.....		12 Feb 2001 a
Austria.....	7 Oct 1998	28 Dec 2000	Dominican Republic.....	8 Sep 2000	
Bahamas.....	29 Dec 2000		Ecuador.....	7 Oct 1998	5 Feb 2002
Bahrain.....	11 Dec 2000		Egypt.....	26 Dec 2000	
Bangladesh.....	16 Sep 1999		Eritrea.....	7 Oct 1998	
Barbados.....	8 Sep 2000	10 Dec 2002	Estonia.....	27 Dec 1999	30 Jan 2002
Belgium.....	10 Sep 1998	28 Jun 2000	Fiji.....	29 Nov 1999	29 Nov 1999
Belize.....	5 Apr 2000	5 Apr 2000	Finland.....	7 Oct 1998	29 Dec 2000
Benin.....	24 Sep 1999	22 Jan 2002	France.....	18 Jul 1998	9 Jun 2000
Bolivia.....	17 Jul 1998	27 Jun 2002	Gabon.....	22 Dec 1998	20 Sep 2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	17 Jul 2000	11 Apr 2002	Gambia.....	4 Dec 1998	28 Jun 2002
Botswana.....	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000	Georgia.....	18 Jul 1998	5 Sep 2003
Brazil.....	7 Feb 2000	20 Jun 2002	Germany.....	10 Dec 1998	11 Dec 2000
Bulgaria.....	11 Feb 1999	11 Apr 2002	Ghana.....	18 Jul 1998	20 Dec 1999
Burkina Faso.....	30 Nov 1998		Greece.....	18 Jul 1998	15 May 2002
Burundi.....	13 Jan 1999		Guinea.....	7 Sep 2000	14 Jul 2003
Cambodia.....	23 Oct 2000	11 Apr 2002	Guinea-Bissau.....	12 Sep 2000	
Cameroon.....	17 Jul 1998		Guyana.....	28 Dec 2000	
Canada.....	18 Dec 1998	7 Jul 2000	Haiti.....	26 Feb 1999	
Cape Verde.....	28 Dec 2000		Honduras.....	7 Oct 1998	1 Jul 2002
Central African Republic.....	7 Dec 1999	3 Oct 2001	Hungary.....	15 Jan 1999	30 Nov 2001
Chad.....	20 Oct 1999		Iceland.....	26 Aug 1998	25 May 2000
Chile.....	11 Sep 1998		Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	31 Dec 2000	
Colombia.....	10 Dec 1998	5 Aug 2002	Ireland.....	7 Oct 1998	11 Apr 2002
Comoros.....	22 Sep 2000		Israel.....	31 Dec 2000	
Congo.....	17 Jul 1998		Italy.....	18 Jul 1998	26 Jul 1999

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Jamaica	8 Sep 2000		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		3 Dec 2002 a
Jordan	7 Oct 1998	11 Apr 2002	Samoa	17 Jul 1998	16 Sep 2002
Kenya	11 Aug 1999		San Marino	18 Jul 1998	13 May 1999
Kuwait	8 Sep 2000		Sao Tome and Principe	28 Dec 2000	
Kyrgyzstan	8 Dec 1998		Senegal	18 Jul 1998	2 Feb 1999
Latvia	22 Apr 1999	28 Jun 2002	Serbia and Montenegro	19 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
Lesotho	30 Nov 1998	6 Sep 2000	Seychelles	28 Dec 2000	
Liberia	17 Jul 1998		Sierra Leone	17 Oct 1998	15 Sep 2000
Liechtenstein	18 Jul 1998	2 Oct 2001	Slovakia	23 Dec 1998	11 Apr 2002
Lithuania	10 Dec 1998	12 May 2003	Slovenia	7 Oct 1998	31 Dec 2001
Luxembourg	13 Oct 1998	8 Sep 2000	Solomon Islands	3 Dec 1998	
Madagascar	18 Jul 1998		South Africa	17 Jul 1998	27 Nov 2000
Malawi	2 Mar 1999	19 Sep 2002	Spain	18 Jul 1998	24 Oct 2000
Mali	17 Jul 1998	16 Aug 2000	Sudan	8 Sep 2000	
Malta	17 Jul 1998	29 Nov 2002	Sweden	7 Oct 1998	28 Jun 2001
Marshall Islands	6 Sep 2000	7 Dec 2000	Switzerland	18 Jul 1998	12 Oct 2001
Mauritius	11 Nov 1998	5 Mar 2002	Syrian Arab Republic	29 Nov 2000	
Mexico	7 Sep 2000		Tajikistan	30 Nov 1998	5 May 2000
Monaco	18 Jul 1998		Thailand	2 Oct 2000	
Mongolia	29 Dec 2000	11 Apr 2002	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	7 Oct 1998	6 Mar 2002
Morocco	8 Sep 2000		Timor-Leste		6 Sep 2002 a
Mozambique	28 Dec 2000		Trinidad and Tobago	23 Mar 1999	6 Apr 1999
Namibia	27 Oct 1998	25 Jun 2002	Uganda	17 Mar 1999	14 Jun 2002
Nauru	13 Dec 2000	12 Nov 2001	Ukraine	20 Jan 2000	
Netherlands	18 Jul 1998	17 Jul 2001 A	United Arab Emirates	27 Nov 2000	
New Zealand	7 Oct 1998	7 Sep 2000	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Nov 1998	4 Oct 2001
Niger	17 Jul 1998	11 Apr 2002	United Republic of Tanzania	29 Dec 2000	20 Aug 2002
Nigeria	1 Jun 2000	27 Sep 2001	United States of Amer- ica	31 Dec 2000	
Norway	28 Aug 1998	16 Feb 2000	Uruguay	19 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2002
Oman	20 Dec 2000		Uzbekistan	29 Dec 2000	
Panama	18 Jul 1998	21 Mar 2002	Venezuela	14 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2000
Paraguay	7 Oct 1998	14 May 2001	Yemen	28 Dec 2000	
Peru	7 Dec 2000	10 Nov 2001	Zambia	17 Jul 1998	13 Nov 2002
Philippines	28 Dec 2000		Zimbabwe	17 Jul 1998	
Poland	9 Apr 1999	12 Nov 2001			
Portugal	7 Oct 1998	5 Feb 2002			
Republic of Korea	8 Mar 2000	13 Nov 2002			
Republic of Moldova	8 Sep 2000				
Romania	7 Jul 1999	11 Apr 2002			
Russian Federation	13 Sep 2000				
Saint Lucia	27 Aug 1999				

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 entered into force on 29 September 2003, i.e., on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 38).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

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/WITHDRAWAL

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 September 2003, in accordance with article 38.
REGISTRATION: 29 September 2003, No. 39574.
STATUS: Signatories: 147. Parties: 65.
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	24 Sep 2003	Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000	7 Feb 2003
Albania	12 Dec 2000	21 Aug 2002	Estonia	14 Dec 2000	10 Feb 2003
Algeria	12 Dec 2000	7 Oct 2002	Ethiopia	14 Dec 2000	
Andorra	11 Nov 2001		European Community	12 Dec 2000	
Angola	13 Dec 2000		Finland	12 Dec 2000	10 Feb 2004
Antigua and Barbuda	26 Sep 2001	24 Jul 2002	France	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002
Argentina	12 Dec 2000	19 Nov 2002	Gambia	14 Dec 2000	5 May 2003
Armenia	15 Nov 2001	1 Jul 2003	Georgia	13 Dec 2000	
Australia	13 Dec 2000		Germany	12 Dec 2000	
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Greece	13 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	30 Oct 2003	Guatemala	12 Dec 2000	25 Sep 2003
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000	25 Jun 2003	Honduras	14 Dec 2000	2 Dec 2003
Belgium	12 Dec 2000		Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Belize		26 Sep 2003 a	Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Benin	13 Dec 2000		India	12 Dec 2002	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	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	29 Jan 2004	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	29 Sep 2003
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	2 Oct 2003
Chile	13 Dec 2000		Lao People's Democratic Republic		26 Sep 2003 a
China	12 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003	Latvia	13 Dec 2000	7 Dec 2001
Colombia	12 Dec 2000		Lebanon	18 Dec 2001	
Comoros		25 Sep 2003 a	Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	
Cook Islands		4 Mar 2004 a	Liechtenstein	12 Dec 2000	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	24 Jul 2003	Lithuania	13 Dec 2000	9 May 2002
Côte d'Ivoire	15 Dec 2000		Luxembourg	13 Dec 2000	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000	24 Jan 2003	Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Cuba	13 Dec 2000		Malawi	13 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000	22 Apr 2003	Malaysia	26 Sep 2002	
Czech Republic	12 Dec 2000		Mali	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002
Denmark	12 Dec 2000	30 Sep 2003	Malta	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003
Dominican Republic	13 Dec 2000		Mauritius	12 Dec 2000	21 Apr 2003
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	17 Sep 2002	Mexico	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2003
Egypt	13 Dec 2000	5 Mar 2004			
El Salvador	14 Dec 2000	18 Mar 2004			

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>
Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001	Slovenia	12 Dec 2000	
Morocco	13 Dec 2000	19 Sep 2002	South Africa	14 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2004
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	23 Sep 2003	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	19 Jun 2003
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	4 Dec 2002	United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	
Romania	14 Dec 2000		United States of Amer- ica	13 Dec 2000	
Russian Federation . .	12 Dec 2000		Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	
Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	26 Sep 2003	Uzbekistan	13 Dec 2000	9 Dec 2003
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	27 Oct 2003			
Serbia and Montenegro	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001			
Seychelles	12 Dec 2000	22 Apr 2003			
Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001				
Singapore	13 Dec 2000				
Slovakia	14 Dec 2000	3 Dec 2003			

**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 entered into force on 25 December 2003, *i.e.*, on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 17).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

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/WITHDRAWAL

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 December 2003, in accordance with article 17 which reads as follows: "1. 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. 2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date this Protocol enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later."

REGISTRATION: 25 December 2003, No. 39574.
STATUS: Signatories: 117. Parties: 50.
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		Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000	
Algeria	6 Jun 2001	21 Aug 2002	Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	17 Sep 2002
Argentina	12 Dec 2000	9 Mar 2004	Egypt	1 May 2002	5 Mar 2004
Armenia	15 Nov 2001	19 Nov 2002	El Salvador	15 Aug 2002	18 Mar 2004
Australia	11 Dec 2002	1 Jul 2003	Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000	7 Feb 2003
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Estonia	20 Sep 2002	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	30 Oct 2003	European Community	12 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Finland	12 Dec 2000	
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		France	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002
Belarus	14 Dec 2000	25 Jun 2003	Gambia	14 Dec 2000	5 May 2003
Belgium	12 Dec 2000		Georgia	13 Dec 2000	
Belize		26 Sep 2003 a	Germany	12 Dec 2000	
Benin	13 Dec 2000		Greece	13 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Botswana	10 Apr 2002	29 Aug 2002	Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000	29 Jan 2004	Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	India	12 Dec 2002	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000	15 May 2002	Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001		Israel	14 Nov 2001	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Canada	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002	Jamaica	13 Feb 2002	29 Sep 2003
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000		Japan	9 Dec 2002	
Chile	8 Aug 2002		Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	2 Oct 2003
Colombia	12 Dec 2000		Lao People's Democratic Republic		26 Sep 2003 a
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Latvia	10 Dec 2002	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	9 Sep 2003	Lebanon	9 Dec 2002	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000	24 Jan 2003	Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000	6 Aug 2003	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	
Czech Republic	10 Dec 2002		Liechtenstein	14 Mar 2001	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000	30 Sep 2003	Lithuania	25 Apr 2002	23 Jun 2003

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>
Luxembourg	13 Dec 2000		Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	
Madagascar	14 Dec 2000		Slovakia	15 Nov 2001	
Mali	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002	Slovenia	15 Nov 2001	
Malta	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003	South Africa	14 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2004
Mauritius		24 Sep 2003 a	Spain	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002
Mexico	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2003	Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000	
Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001	Swaziland	8 Jan 2001	
Mozambique	15 Dec 2000		Sweden	12 Dec 2000	
Namibia	13 Dec 2000	16 Aug 2002	Switzerland	2 Apr 2002	
Nauru	12 Nov 2001		Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
Netherlands	12 Dec 2000		Tajikistan		8 Jul 2002 a
New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	19 Jul 2002	Thailand	18 Dec 2001	
Niger	21 Aug 2001		The Former Yugoslav		
Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2001	Republic of Mace-		
Norway	13 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003	donia	12 Dec 2000	
Panama	13 Dec 2000		Togo	12 Dec 2000	
Paraguay	12 Dec 2000		Trinidad and Tobago .	26 Sep 2001	
Peru	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002	Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	14 Jul 2003
Philippines	14 Dec 2000	28 May 2002	Turkey	13 Dec 2000	25 Mar 2003
Poland	4 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2003	Uganda	12 Dec 2000	
Portugal	12 Dec 2000		Ukraine	15 Nov 2001	
Republic of Korea . . .	13 Dec 2000		United Kingdom of		
Republic of Moldova .	14 Dec 2000		Great Britain and		
Romania	14 Dec 2000	4 Dec 2002	Northern Ireland .	14 Dec 2000	
Russian Federation . .	12 Dec 2000		United Republic of		
Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	26 Sep 2003	Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	
Saint Vincent and the			United States of Amer-		
Grenadines	20 Nov 2002		ica	13 Dec 2000	
San Marino	14 Dec 2000		Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	
Saudi Arabia	10 Dec 2002		Uzbekistan	28 Jun 2001	
Senegal	13 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2003	Venezuela	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
Serbia and Montenegro	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001			
Seychelles	22 Jul 2002				

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 entered into force on 28 January 2004, *i.e.*, on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 22).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

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/WITHDRAWAL

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 January 2004, in accordance with article 22 which reads as follows: "1. 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. 2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date this Protocol enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later."

REGISTRATION: 28 January 2004, No. 39574.
STATUS: Signatories: 112. Parties: 44.
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	Estonia	20 Sep 2002	
Algeria	6 Jun 2001	9 Mar 2004	European Community	12 Dec 2000	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000	19 Nov 2002	Finland	12 Dec 2000	
Armenia	15 Nov 2001	1 Jul 2003	France	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002
Australia	21 Dec 2001		Gambia	14 Dec 2000	5 May 2003
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Georgia	13 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	30 Oct 2003	Germany	12 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Greece	13 Dec 2000	
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000	25 Jun 2003	Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Belgium	12 Dec 2000		Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Benin	17 May 2002		Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		India	12 Dec 2002	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Botswana	10 Apr 2002	29 Aug 2002	Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000	29 Jan 2004	Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	Jamaica	13 Feb 2002	29 Sep 2003
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000	15 May 2002	Japan	9 Dec 2002	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	2 Oct 2003
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001		Lao People's Democratic Republic		26 Sep 2003 a
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		Latvia	10 Dec 2002	23 Apr 2003
Canada	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002	Lebanon	26 Sep 2002	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000		Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	
Chile	8 Aug 2002		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Liechtenstein	14 Mar 2001	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	7 Aug 2003	Lithuania	25 Apr 2002	12 May 2003
Croatia	12 Dec 2000	24 Jan 2003	Luxembourg	12 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000	6 Aug 2003	Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Czech Republic	10 Dec 2002		Mali	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002
Denmark	12 Dec 2000		Malta	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003
Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000		Mauritius		24 Sep 2003 a
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	17 Sep 2002	Mexico	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2003
El Salvador	15 Aug 2002	18 Mar 2004	Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000		Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	

Multilateral Treaty Framework : An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Namibia	13 Dec 2000	16 Aug 2002	Swaziland	8 Jan 2001	
Nauru	12 Nov 2001		Sweden	12 Dec 2000	
Netherlands	12 Dec 2000		Switzerland	2 Apr 2002	
New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	19 Jul 2002	Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	27 Sep 2001	Tajikistan		8 Jul 2002 a
Norway	13 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003	Thailand	18 Dec 2001	
Panama	13 Dec 2000		The Former Yugoslav		
Peru	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002	Republic of Mace-		
Philippines	14 Dec 2000	28 May 2002	donia	12 Dec 2000	
Poland	4 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2003	Togo	12 Dec 2000	
Portugal	12 Dec 2000		Trinidad and Tobago .	26 Sep 2001	
Republic of Korea . . .	13 Dec 2000		Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	14 Jul 2003
Republic of Moldova .	14 Dec 2000		Turkey	13 Dec 2000	25 Mar 2003
Romania	14 Dec 2000	4 Dec 2002	Uganda	12 Dec 2000	
Russian Federation . .	12 Dec 2000		Ukraine	15 Nov 2001	
Rwanda	14 Dec 2000		United Kingdom of		
Saint Vincent and the			Great Britain and		
Grenadines	20 Nov 2002		Northern Ireland .	14 Dec 2000	
San Marino	14 Dec 2000		United Republic of		
Saudi Arabia	10 Dec 2002		Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	
Senegal	13 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2003	United States of Amer-		
Serbia and Montenegro	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001	ica	13 Dec 2000	
Seychelles	22 Jul 2002		Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	
Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001		Uzbekistan	28 Jun 2001	
Slovakia	15 Nov 2001		Venezuela	14 Dec 2000	
Slovenia	15 Nov 2001				
South Africa	14 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2004			
Spain	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002			
Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000				

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

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/WITHDRAWAL

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 which reads as follows: "1. 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. 2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date this Protocol enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later."

STATUS: Signatories: 52. Parties: 14.

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); C.N.1321.2003.TREATIES-10 of 21 November 2003 (Algeria: Proposed correction to the authentic Arabic text of the Protocol and C.N.105.2004.TREATIES-2 of 12 February 2004 (Correction to the Arabic 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 Jamahiriya	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		Mauritius		24 Sep 2003 a
Brazil	11 Jul 2001		Mexico	31 Dec 2001	10 Apr 2003
Bulgaria	15 Feb 2002	6 Aug 2002	Monaco	24 Jun 2002	
Burkina Faso	17 Oct 2001	15 May 2002	Nauru	12 Nov 2001	
Canada	20 Mar 2002		Nigeria	13 Nov 2001	
China	9 Dec 2002		Norway	10 May 2002	23 Sep 2003
Costa Rica	12 Nov 2001	9 Sep 2003	Panama	5 Oct 2001	
Cyprus	14 Aug 2002	6 Aug 2003	Peru		23 Sep 2003 a
Denmark	27 Aug 2002		Poland	12 Dec 2002	
Dominican Republic	15 Nov 2001		Portugal	3 Sep 2002	
Ecuador	12 Oct 2001		Republic of Korea	4 Oct 2001	
El Salvador	15 Aug 2002	18 Mar 2004	Senegal	17 Jan 2002	
Estonia	20 Sep 2002		Seychelles	22 Jul 2002	
European Community	16 Jan 2002		Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	
Finland	23 Jan 2002		Slovakia	26 Aug 2002	
Germany	3 Sep 2002		Slovenia	15 Nov 2001	
Greece	10 Oct 2002		South Africa	14 Oct 2002	20 Feb 2004
Iceland	15 Nov 2001		Sweden	10 Jan 2002	
India	12 Dec 2002		Tunisia	10 Jul 2002	
Italy	14 Nov 2001		Turkey	28 Jun 2002	
Jamaica	13 Nov 2001	29 Sep 2003	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6 May 2002	
Japan	9 Dec 2002				
Lao People's Democratic Republic		26 Sep 2003 a			
Lebanon	26 Sep 2002				
Lesotho		24 Sep 2003 a			

Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

(New York, 9 December 1994)

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel is to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel by requiring States Parties to take all necessary measures to protect United Nations and associated personnel to establish criminal offences punishable by appropriate penalties, and to cooperate in the prevention of such crimes and in providing assistance to one another in connection with criminal proceedings.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention obliges States Parties to take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel. The Convention provides for the prompt release and return of captured or detained United Nations and associated personnel. States Parties are required to cooperate with the United Nations and other States Parties in the implementation of the Convention, in particular in any case where the host State is unable to take the required measures.

The Convention requires State Parties to establish as criminal offences: (a) the murder, kidnapping or any other attack upon the person or liberty of any United Nations or associated personnel; (b) a violent attack upon the official premises, the private accommodation or the means of transportation of any United Nations or associated personnel likely to endanger his or her person or liberty; (c) a threat to commit any such attack with the objective of compelling a physical or juridical person to do or refrain from doing any act; (d) an attempt to commit any such attack; and (e) an act constituting participation as an accomplice in any such attack, or in an attempt to commit such attack, or in organizing or ordering others to commit such attack. States Parties are required to make the above crimes punishable by appropriate penalties.

Each State Party is also required to establish jurisdiction over offences committed in its territory or onboard a ship or aircraft registered in that State, or when the alleged offender is a national of that State. A State Party may establish jurisdiction over such crimes in other cases as well.

The Convention requires Parties either to prosecute or extradite offenders. A State that chooses not to extradite an alleged offender, shall promptly submit the case for prosecution to its competent authorities. Offences set forth in the Convention are deemed to be extraditable offences in any existing extradition treaty between States Parties. States Parties additionally undertake to include such crimes as extraditable offences in future extradition treaties concluded between them. The Convention itself may also be used as the legal basis for extradition in certain cases.

In addition, the Convention provides for the widest measure of mutual legal assistance between the States Parties in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of crimes set out in the Convention. Under the Convention, an alleged offender is to be accorded fair treatment, a fair trial and full protection of his or her rights at all stages of the investigations or proceedings.

States Parties are obliged to cooperate in the prevention of the crimes set out in the Convention, particularly by taking all practical measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those crimes within or outside their territories, and by exchanging information and coordinating the taking of administrative and other measures to prevent the commission of those crimes.

The Convention shall in no way affect the applicability of international humanitarian law and of universally recognized standards of human rights as contained in international instruments in connection with United Nations operations and United Nations and associated personnel. Similarly, nothing in the Convention shall be construed so as to derogate from the right to act in self-defence.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 15 January 1999, i.e., thirty days after twenty-two instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession had been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (article 27).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. The Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by any State. The Convention is open to accession by any State (articles 25 and 26).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Any State Party which has established jurisdiction as mentioned in article 10, paragraph 2, shall notify the Secretary-General. If such State Party subsequently rescinds that jurisdiction, it shall notify the Secretary-General (article 10).

Whenever a crime set out in article 9 is committed, any State Party which has information concerning the victim and circumstances of the crime shall endeavour to transmit such information, under the conditions provided for in its national law, fully and promptly to the Secretary-General and the State or States concerned (article 12).

Measures taken to ensure prosecution or extradition shall be notified, in conformity with national law and without delay, to the Secretary-General (article 13).

The State Party where an alleged offender is prosecuted shall communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General (article 18).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. States may declare, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, that they are not bound by article 22(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 request for arbitration, to the International Court of Justice (article 22). A reservation made in accordance with article 22 may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General.

WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION

Any State Party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General. Such denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which the notification is received by the Secretary-General (article 28)

CONVENTION ON THE SAFETY OF UNITED NATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PERSONNEL

New York, 9 December 1994

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 January 1999, in accordance with article 27 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force thirty days after twenty-two instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession have been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."

REGISTRATION: 15 January 1999, No. 35457.

STATUS: Signatories: 43. Parties: 71.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2051, p. 363

Note: The Convention was adopted by resolution 49/59 of the General Assembly dated 9 December 1994. The Convention was open for signature on 15 December 1994 and will remain open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York until 31 December 1995.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>
Albania		30 Mar 2001 a	Lao People's Democratic Republic		22 Aug 2002 a
Argentina	15 Dec 1994	6 Jan 1997	Lebanon		25 Sep 2003 a
Australia	22 Dec 1995	4 Dec 2000	Lesotho		6 Sep 2000 a
Austria		6 Sep 2000 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		22 Sep 2000 a
Azerbaijan		3 Aug 2000 a	Liechtenstein	16 Oct 1995	11 Dec 2000
Bangladesh	21 Dec 1994	22 Sep 1999	Lithuania		8 Sep 2000 a
Belarus	23 Oct 1995	29 Nov 2000	Luxembourg	31 May 1995	30 Jul 2001
Belgium	21 Dec 1995	19 Feb 2002	Malta	16 Mar 1995	
Bolivia	17 Aug 1995		Monaco		5 Mar 1999 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		11 Aug 2003 a	Mongolia		25 Feb 2004 a
Botswana		1 Mar 2000 a	Nauru		12 Nov 2001 a
Brazil	3 Feb 1995	6 Sep 2000	Nepal		8 Sep 2000 a
Brunei Darussalam		20 Mar 2002 a	Netherlands	22 Dec 1995	7 Feb 2002 A
Bulgaria		4 Jun 1998 a	New Zealand	15 Dec 1994	16 Dec 1998
Canada	15 Dec 1994	3 Apr 2002	Norway	15 Dec 1994	3 Jul 1995
Chile		27 Aug 1997 a	Pakistan	8 Mar 1995	
Costa Rica		17 Oct 2000 a	Panama	15 Dec 1994	4 Apr 1996
Côte d'Ivoire		13 Mar 2002 a	Philippines	27 Feb 1995	17 Jun 1997
Croatia		27 Mar 2000 a	Poland	17 Mar 1995	22 May 2000
Cyprus		1 Jul 2003 a	Portugal	15 Dec 1994	14 Oct 1998
Czech Republic	27 Dec 1995	13 Jun 1997	Republic of Korea		8 Dec 1997 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Oct 2003 a	Romania	27 Sep 1995	29 Dec 1997
Denmark	15 Dec 1994	11 Apr 1995	Russian Federation	26 Sep 1995	25 Jun 2001
Ecuador		28 Dec 2000 a	Samoa	16 Jan 1995	
Fiji	25 Oct 1995	1 Apr 1999	Senegal	21 Feb 1995	9 Jun 1999
Finland	15 Dec 1994	5 Jan 2001	Serbia and Montenegro		31 Jul 2003 a
France	12 Jan 1995	9 Jun 2000	Sierra Leone	13 Feb 1995	
Germany	1 Feb 1995	22 Apr 1997	Singapore		26 Mar 1996 a
Greece		3 Aug 2000 a	Slovakia	28 Dec 1995	26 Jun 1996
Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a	Slovenia		21 Jan 2004 a
Haiti	19 Dec 1994		Spain	19 Dec 1994	13 Jan 1998
Honduras	17 May 1995		Sri Lanka		23 Sep 2003 a
Hungary		13 Jul 1999 a	Sweden	15 Dec 1994	25 Jun 1996
Iceland		10 May 2001 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		6 Mar 2002 a
Ireland		28 Mar 2002 a	Togo	22 Dec 1995	
Italy	16 Dec 1994	5 Apr 1999	Tunisia	22 Feb 1995	12 Sep 2000
Jamaica		8 Sep 2000 a	Turkmenistan		29 Sep 1998 a
Japan	6 Jun 1995	6 Jun 1995 A	Ukraine	15 Dec 1994	17 Aug 1995

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	19 Dec 1995	6 May 1998
United States of Amer- ica	19 Dec 1994	
Uruguay	17 Nov 1995	3 Sep 1999
Uzbekistan.....		3 Jul 1996 a

LIST OF MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

United Nations Multilateral Treaties

CHAPTER 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
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
2. 2b). Second revised text of Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Rome, 8 December 1965
2. 3. Annex III - International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 21 June 1948
2. 4). Annex IV - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Paris, 7 February 1949
2. 5). Annex V - International Monetary Fund (IMF) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 11 April 1949
2. 6). Annex VI - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 19 April 1949
2. 7). Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 17 July 1948
2. 7a). Revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 26 May 1950
2. 7b). Second revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 27 May 1957
2. 7c). Third revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Minneapolis, 17 July 1958
2. 8). Annex VIII - Universal Postal Union (UPU) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 25 May 1949
2. 9). Annex IX - International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 6 October 1950
2. 10). Annex X - International Refugee Organization (IRO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 29 March 1949
2. 11). Annex XI - World Meteorological Organization (WMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Paris, 17 April 1951
2. 12). Annex XII - International Maritime Organization (IMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and

Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. London, 16 January 1959

2. 12a). Revised text of Annex XII - International Maritime Organization (IMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. London, 16 May 1968
2. 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 1946
3. Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute. New York, 28 October 1996
4. Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Geneva, 21 May 2003

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). Regulation No. 9. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of three-wheeled vehicles with regard to noise. 1 March 1969
16. 10). Regulation No. 10. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression. 1 April 1969
16. 11). Regulation No. 11. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components. 1 June 1969
16. 12). Regulation No. 12. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact. 1 July 1969
16. 13). Regulation No. 13. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking. 1 June 1970
16. 13H). Regulation No. 13-H. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking. 11 May 1998
16. 14). Regulation No. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages. 1 April 1970
16. 15). Regulation No. 15. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine or with a compression-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine - method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines - method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles. 1 August 1970
16. 16). Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Safety-belts and restraint systems for occupants of power-driven vehicles II. Vehicles equipped with safety-belts. 1 December 1970
16. 17). Regulation No. 17. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the seats, their anchorages and any head restraints. 1 December 1970

16. 18). Regulation No. 18. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 March 1971
16. 19). Regulation No. 19. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps. 1 March 1971
16. 20). Regulation No. 20. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H4 lamps). 1 May 1971
16. 21). Regulation No. 21. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings. 1 December 1971
16. 22). Regulation No. 22. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds. 1 June 1972
16. 23). Regulation No. 23. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 December 1971
16. 24). Regulation No. 24. Uniform provisions concerning: I. The approval of compression with regard to the emission of visible pollutants II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engine. 15 September 1972
16. 25). Regulation No. 25. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats. 1 March 1972
16. 26). Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections. 1 July 1972
16. 27). Regulation No. 27. Uniform provisions for the approval of advance-warning triangles. 15 September 1972
16. 28). Regulation No. 28. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals. 15 January 1973
16. 29). Regulation No. 29. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle. 15 June 1974
16. 30). Regulation No. 30. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers. 1 April 1975
16. 31). Regulation No. 31. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HSB unit) motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 1 May 1975
16. 32). Regulation No. 32. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision. 1 July 1975
16. 33). Regulation No. 33. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision. 1 July 1975
16. 34). Regulation No. 34. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks. 1 July 1975
16. 35). Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls. 10 November 1975
16. 36). Regulation No. 36. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction. 1 March 1976
16. 37). 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. 1 February 1978
16. 38). Regulation No. 38. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 August 1978
16. 39). Regulation No. 39. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation. 20 November 1978
16. 40). Regulation No. 40. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine. 1 September 1979
16. 41). Regulation No. 41. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise. 1 June 1980
16. 42). Regulation No. 42. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc). 1 June 1980
16. 43). Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials. 15 February 1981
16. 44). Regulation No. 44. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system"). 1 February 1981
16. 45). Regulation No. 45. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners, and of power-driven

- vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners. 1 July 1981
16. 46). Regulation No. 46. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors. 1 September 1981
 16. 47). Regulation No. 47. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine. 1 November 1981
 16. 48). Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 January 1982
 16. 49). Regulation No. 49. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and 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). Regulation No. 51. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions. 15 July 1982
 16. 52). Regulation No. 52. Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles. 1 November 1982
 16. 53). Regulation No. 53. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of L3 category vehicles (motor cycles) with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 February 1983
 16. 54). Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers. 1 March 1983
 16. 55). Regulation No. 55. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles. 1 March 1983
 16. 56). Regulation No. 56. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983
 16. 57). Regulation No. 57. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983
 16. 58). Regulation No. 58. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP). 1 July 1983
 16. 59). Regulation No. 59. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems. 1 October 1983
 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. July 1984
 16. 61). Regulation No. 61. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel. 15 July 1984
 16. 62). Regulation No. 62. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with handlebars with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 September 1984
 16. 63). Regulation No. 63. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise. 15 August 1985
 16. 64). Regulation No. 64. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres. 1 October 1985
 16. 65). Regulation No. 65. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for motor vehicles. 15 June 1986
 16. 66). Regulation No. 66. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure. 1 December 1986
 16. 67). Regulation No. 67. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system. 1 June 1987
 16. 68). Regulation No. 68. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed. 1 May 1987
 16. 69). Regulation No. 69. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers. 15 May 1987
 16. 70). Regulation No. 70. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles. 15 May 1987
 16. 71). Regulation No. 71. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the

- driver's field of vision. 1 August 1987
16. 72). Regulation No. 72. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS1 lamps). 15 February 1988
 16. 73). Regulation No. 73. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection. 1 January 1988
 16. 74). Regulation No. 74. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 15 June 1988
 16. 75). Regulation No. 75. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds. 1 April 1988
 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). Regulation No. 79. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment. 1 December 1988
 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). Regulation No. 90. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies and drum-brake linings for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 November 1992
 16. 91). Regulation No. 91. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers. 15 October 1993
 16. 92). Regulation No. 92. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motor cycles. 1 November 1993
 16. 93). Regulation No. 93. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Front underrun protective devices (FUPD's); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an FUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP). 27 February 1994
 16. 94). Regulation No. 94. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision. 1 October 1995
 16. 95). Regulation No. 95. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision. 6 July 1995
 16. 96). Regulation No. 96. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine. 15 December 1995

16. 97). Regulation No. 97. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm systems (AS). 1 January 1996
16. 98). Regulation No. 98. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources. 15 April 1996
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
16. 114). Regulation No. 114. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. An airbag module for a replacement airbag system; II. A replacement steering wheel equipped with an airbag module of an approved type; III. A replacement airbag system other than that installed in a steering wheel. Geneva, 1 February 2003
16. 115). Regulation No. 115. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of LPG in their propulsion systems; II. Specific CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of CNG in their propulsion systems. 30 October 2003
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, 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
31. 1). Rule No. 1. "Uniform provisions for periodical technical inspections of wheeled vehicles with regard to the protection of the environment". 4 December 2001
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
34. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network. Bangkok, 18 November 2003

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
4. Agreement on International Railways in the Arab Mashreq. Beirut, 14 April 2003

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, 26 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
14. United Nations Convention against Corruption. New York, 31 October 2003

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, 20 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
2. d). Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War 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 V) Geneva, 28 November 2003
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
4. b). Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. Kiev, 21 May 2003
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
13. a). Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers. Kiev, 21 May 2003
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
16. Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and to the 1992 Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. Kiev, 21 May 2003

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

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