

# Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation



**Focus 2005: Responding to Global Challenges**



United Nations



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**Focus 2005: Responding to Global Challenges**



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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

14 March 2005

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the forthcoming High-Level Plenary meeting of the 60<sup>th</sup> General Assembly commencing at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 14 September 2005. The High-Level Plenary meeting 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. This year, consistent with the focus of the report of the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, the treaty event will highlight treaties reflecting a broad range of interconnected concerns: ranging from terrorism to organized crime and corruption, from human rights to those addressing environmental and disarmament issues. The treaty event, entitled *Focus 2005: Responding to Global Challenges*, will be held from 14 to 16 September 2005.

This year marks the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. In addition, in September, Member States will review progress made in the implementation of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals. I hope that the international community will use this opportunity to take further action to make the world safer and more equitable and the United Nations a more effective organization, including strengthening the multilateral framework of treaties of which I am the depositary.

Ours is an age of unprecedented interconnectedness. The destinies of peoples around the world and the threats they face are interwoven; and, as the High-Level Panel noted, “[w]e all share responsibility for each other’s security”. Consistent with the focus of the report, the treaties chosen for Focus 2005 reflect that “the central challenge for the twenty-first century is to fashion a new and broader understanding, bringing together all these strands, of what collective security means – and of all the responsibilities, commitments, strategies and institutions that come with it if a collective security system is to be effective,

efficient and equitable". The treaties also reflect the international community's efforts over sixty years to build a multilateral framework of agreed rules not only to govern inter-state relations but also to strengthen the legal environment in which individuals live and businesses operate.

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, to the treaties featured in Focus 2005, by signing and ratifying or acceding to those treaties of which I am the depositary 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 of which I am the depositary.

In connection with this event, the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs will be publishing a document entitled *Focus 2005: Responding to Global Challenges*, summarizing the objectives and key provisions of the highlighted treaties.

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

I would like to request that you inform me by 1 September 2005 of your intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the treaties of which I am the depositary during Focus 2005 so that the necessary arrangements can be made by the Secretariat. I am also attaching a list of all multilateral treaties of which I am the depositary 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 small dash below it.

Kofi A. Annan

United Nations  Nations Unies

HEADQUARTERS • SIEGE NEW YORK, NY 10017

TEL.: 1 (212) 963.1234 • FAX: 1 (212) 963.4879

REFERENCE:

29 March 2005

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 2005: Responding to Global Challenges*. This year's event will be held from 14 to 16 September 2005 at United Nations Headquarters in New York during the High-Level Plenary meeting of the sixtieth General Assembly. Consistent with the themes of the report of the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, the treaty event will highlight the treaties deposited with the Secretary-General reflecting a broad array of interconnected concerns: ranging from terrorism to organized crime and corruption, from human rights to those addressing environmental and disarmament issues.

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

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.

Secretary-General's requirements for a valid instrument of Full Powers include:

- **Title of the treaty** must be identified;
- **Full name and title of the person** duly authorized to sign the treaty concerned (in the case of signature) or the relevant instrument (in the case of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession) must be specified;

- **Date and place of signature;** and
- **Signed** by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs.

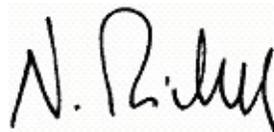
Full Powers should be submitted for verification to the Treaty Section well in advance of the intended date of the treaty action. Further information on Full Powers can be obtained from the *Treaty Handbook* and the *Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Treaties* (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 2004* (ST/LEG/SER.E/23) or from the UNTC, which is updated daily.

The Secretary-General in his letter requested advice on the nature of any assistance that may be required by a State in order to undertake treaty actions or to give internal effect to the relevant treaty obligations. In this connection, I draw your attention to the web site containing information on legal technical assistance available within the United Nations system (see <http://www.un.org/law/technical/technical.htm>). Also, during May 2005, the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs will conduct a Workshop at Headquarters on treaty law and practice customized to meet the needs of government officials in relation to treaties against terrorism and organized crime.

Advice before **1 September 2005** on your Government’s intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General would assist us in making the necessary arrangements, including for appropriate media coverage. It is requested that appointments be made by contacting the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs at telephone: (212) 963-5047; fax: (212) 963-3693; or e-mail: [treaty@un.org](mailto:treaty@un.org).

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Nicolas Michel  
Under-Secretary-General  
for Legal Affairs  
The Legal Counsel

## FOREWORD

In September 2005, world leaders will come together at a Summit at United Nations Headquarters in New York to review progress in implementing the Millennium Declaration. Before them will be an agenda for far-reaching decisions on development, security and human rights, and for reform of the United Nations.

Progress in all these areas depends, crucially, on the strength of our collective efforts to consolidate and advance the rule of law -- in each country, and in international affairs. That is why I have invited world leaders attending the Summit between 14 and 16 September to participate in a special treaty event to be held in parallel with it. At the event, I encourage them to sign, ratify or accede to those multilateral treaties deposited with me with regard to which their States have not already undertaken such treaty actions.

This booklet summarizes the objectives and key provisions of the 32 treaties that will be the subject of particular attention during the treaty event. They address a range of global challenges -- human rights, refugees, penal matters, terrorism, organized crime and corruption, the environment, the law of the sea, disarmament, health and the law of treaties. Wider participation in these treaties would help advance development, security and human rights.

I particularly urge all States to become party to all treaties relating to the protection of civilians, who are the prime casualties when the global standards incorporated in these treaties are ignored. I also encourage them to sign, ratify and accede to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which I called for in my report, and which has since been adopted by the General Assembly.

The treaties highlighted in this booklet are a selection of the over 500 multilateral treaties of which I am depositary - an impressive normative framework that is one of the most important achievements of the United Nations. States, individuals, organizations and business entities undertake untold numbers of day-to-day activities on the basis of these norms. However, in crucial areas, we suffer from selective or incomplete implementation - and sometimes, no implementation at all. Hence, in calling on all States to signal their commitment to the rule of law by participating in this important treaty event, I equally urge them to demonstrate that commitment with concrete action to implement the obligations they have undertaken. I also encourage States to act on the proposals in my report to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist States to fulfill their obligations.

In 2005, let us remember that one of the founding purposes of the United Nations was to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained. As we reinvigorate the United Nations, let us renew our commitment to that goal - and let us act on it.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Annan', with a horizontal line striking through the middle of the letters.

Kofi A. Annan

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

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

### **OBJECTIVES**

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

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

Of all the basic human rights standards, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (the Covenant) 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 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 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 (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 with regard to declarations and notifications.

***RESERVATIONS***

The Covenant is silent with regard to reservations.

***DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL***

The Covenant is silent with regard to 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: 66. Parties: 151.  
**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	Ecuador	29 Sep 1967	6 Mar 1969
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a	Egypt	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	12 Sep 1989	El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a	Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	8 Aug 1986	Eritrea		17 Apr 2001 a
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Australia	18 Dec 1972	10 Dec 1975	Ethiopia		11 Jun 1993 a
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978	Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	France		4 Nov 1980 a
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a	Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a	Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Belarus	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973	Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983	Germany	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Belize	6 Sep 2000		Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	Greece		16 May 1985 a
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a	Grenada		6 Sep 1991 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Guatemala		19 May 1988 a
Brazil		24 Jan 1992 a	Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970	Guinea-Bissau		2 Jul 1992 a
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a	Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Burundi		9 May 1990 a	Honduras	19 Dec 1966	17 Feb 1981
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	26 May 1992 a	Hungary	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a	Iceland	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
Canada		19 May 1976 a	India		10 Apr 1979 a
Cape Verde		6 Aug 1993 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a	Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Ireland	1 Oct 1973	8 Dec 1989
Chile	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972	Israel	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1991
China	27 Oct 1997	27 Mar 2001	Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a	Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Côte d'Ivoire		26 Mar 1992 a	Kazakhstan	2 Dec 2003	
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Cyprus	9 Jan 1967	2 Apr 1969	Kuwait		21 May 1996 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 Sep 1981 a	Lao People's Democratic Republic	7 Dec 2000	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Lebanon		3 Nov 1972 a
Djibouti		5 Nov 2002 a	Lesotho		9 Sep 1992 a
Dominica		17 Jun 1993 a	Liberia	18 Apr 1967	22 Sep 2004
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 May 1970 a
			Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	18 Aug 1983	Solomon Islands		17 Mar 1982 d
Madagascar	14 Apr 1970	22 Sep 1971	Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a
Malawi		22 Dec 1993 a	South Africa	3 Oct 1994	
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a	Spain	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977
Malta	22 Oct 1968	13 Sep 1990	Sri Lanka		11 Jun 1980 a
Mauritania		17 Nov 2004 a	Sudan		18 Mar 1986 a
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a	Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a	Swaziland		26 Mar 2004 a
Monaco	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997	Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974	Switzerland		18 Jun 1992 a
Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979	Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a	Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a
Nepal		14 May 1991 a	Thailand		5 Sep 1999 a
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
New Zealand	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978	Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a	Togo		24 May 1984 a
Niger		7 Mar 1986 a	Trinidad and Tobago		8 Dec 1978 a
Nigeria		29 Jul 1993 a	Tunisia	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972	Turkey	15 Aug 2000	23 Sep 2003
Pakistan	3 Nov 2004		Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977	Uganda		21 Jan 1987 a
Paraguay		10 Jun 1992 a	Ukraine	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Peru	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	7 Jun 1974	United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
Poland	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977	United States of Amer- ica	5 Oct 1977	
Portugal	7 Oct 1976	31 Jul 1978	Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Republic of Korea		10 Apr 1990 a	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Romania	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974	Viet Nam		24 Sep 1982 a
Russian Federation	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973	Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a	Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 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			
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a			
Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a			
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d			

## **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 (the Covenant) 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 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 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 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 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 (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 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).

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 Party claims that another Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant (article 41).

***RESERVATIONS***

The Covenant is silent with regard to 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: 154.

**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	22 Sep 2004	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
Mauritania		17 Nov 2004 a	Swaziland		26 Mar 2004 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 (Bolivarian Republic of)	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 (the Protocol) provides Parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (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 Covenant by their Governments.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

Under the 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, 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 Parties to assist them in the implementation of the Committee's Views.

The Committee's case law under the 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 (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 Party may denounce the Protocol at any time by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The denunciation shall take effect for the Party concerned three months after the date on which the notification 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: 33. 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 .....	19 Mar 1975	17 Jun 1993
Andorra .....	5 Aug 2002		Guinea-Bissau .....	12 Sep 2000	
Angola .....		10 Jan 1992 a	Guyana .....		10 May 1993 a
Argentina .....		8 Aug 1986 a	Honduras .....	19 Dec 1966	
Armenia .....		23 Jun 1993 a	Hungary .....		7 Sep 1988 a
Australia .....		25 Sep 1991 a	Iceland .....		22 Aug 1979 a
Austria .....	10 Dec 1973	10 Dec 1987	Ireland .....		8 Dec 1989 a
Azerbaijan .....		27 Nov 2001 a	Italy .....	30 Apr 1976	15 Sep 1978
Barbados .....		5 Jan 1973 a	Jamaica .....	[19Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975]
Belarus .....		30 Sep 1992 a	Kyrgyzstan .....		7 Oct 1994 a
Belgium .....		17 May 1994 a	Latvia .....		22 Jun 1994 a
Benin .....		12 Mar 1992 a	Lesotho .....		6 Sep 2000 a
Bolivia .....		12 Aug 1982 a	Liberia .....	22 Sep 2004	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na .....	1 Mar 1995	1 Mar 1995	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya .....		16 May 1989 a
Bulgaria .....		26 Mar 1992 a	Liechtenstein .....		10 Dec 1998 a
Burkina Faso .....		4 Jan 1999 a	Lithuania .....		20 Nov 1991 a
Cambodia .....	27 Sep 2004		Luxembourg .....		18 Aug 1983 a
Cameroon .....		27 Jun 1984 a	Madagascar .....	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971
Canada .....		19 May 1976 a	Malawi .....		11 Jun 1996 a
Cape Verde .....		19 May 2000 a	Mali .....		24 Oct 2001 a
Central African Repub- lic .....		8 May 1981 a	Malta .....		13 Sep 1990 a
Chad .....		9 Jun 1995 a	Mauritius .....		12 Dec 1973 a
Chile .....		27 May 1992 a	Mexico .....		15 Mar 2002 a
China .....			Mongolia .....		16 Apr 1991 a
Colombia .....	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Namibia .....		28 Nov 1994 a
Congo .....		5 Oct 1983 a	Nauru .....	12 Nov 2001	
Costa Rica .....	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Nepal .....		14 May 1991 a
Côte d'Ivoire .....		5 Mar 1997 a	Netherlands .....	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978
Croatia .....		12 Oct 1995 a	New Zealand .....		26 May 1989 a
Cyprus .....	19 Dec 1966	15 Apr 1992	Nicaragua .....		12 Mar 1980 a
Czech Republic .....		22 Feb 1993 d	Niger .....		7 Mar 1986 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo .....		1 Nov 1976 a	Norway .....	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972
Denmark .....	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Panama .....	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977
Djibouti .....		5 Nov 2002 a	Paraguay .....		10 Jan 1995 a
Dominican Republic .....		4 Jan 1978 a	Peru .....	11 Aug 1977	3 Oct 1980
Ecuador .....	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969	Philippines .....	19 Dec 1966	22 Aug 1989
El Salvador .....	21 Sep 1967	6 Jun 1995	Poland .....		7 Nov 1991 a
Equatorial Guinea .....		25 Sep 1987 a	Portugal .....	1 Aug 1978	3 May 1983
Estonia .....		21 Oct 1991 a	Republic of Korea .....		10 Apr 1990 a
Finland .....	11 Dec 1967	19 Aug 1975	Romania .....		20 Jul 1993 a
France .....		17 Feb 1984 a	Russian Federation .....		1 Oct 1991 a
Gambia .....		9 Jun 1988 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .....		9 Nov 1981 a
Georgia .....		3 May 1994 a	San Marino .....		18 Oct 1985 a
Germany .....		25 Aug 1993 a	Sao Tome and Principe .....	6 Sep 2000	
Ghana .....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Senegal .....	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978
Greece .....		5 May 1997 a	Serbia and Montenegro .....	12 Mar 2001 d	6 Sep 2001
Guatemala .....		28 Nov 2000 a	Seychelles .....		5 May 1992 a
			Sierra Leone .....		23 Aug 1996 a

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

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<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Slovakia .....		28 May 1993 d	Trinidad and Tobago .		[14Nov 1980 a]
Slovenia .....		16 Jul 1993 a	Turkey .....	3 Feb 2004	
Somalia .....		24 Jan 1990 a	Turkmenistan .....		1 May 1997 a
South Africa .....		28 Aug 2002 a	Uganda .....		14 Nov 1995 a
Spain .....		25 Jan 1985 a	Ukraine .....		25 Jul 1991 a
Sri Lanka .....		3 Oct 1997 a	Uruguay .....	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Suriname .....		28 Dec 1976 a	Uzbekistan .....		28 Sep 1995 a
Sweden .....	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) .....	15 Nov 1976	10 May 1978
Tajikistan .....		4 Jan 1999 a	Zambia .....		10 Apr 1984 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia .....	12 Dec 1994 d	12 Dec 1994			
Togo .....		30 Mar 1988 a			

## **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 on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (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 Parties that have accepted its jurisdiction.

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 Parties in accordance with domestic laws and treaties in force.

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

The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951 (article XIII).

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

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification by Signatories. 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 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: 136.  
**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	Germany		24 Nov 1954 a
Albania		12 May 1955 a	Ghana		24 Dec 1958 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a	Greece	29 Dec 1949	8 Dec 1954
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d	Guatemala	22 Jun 1949	13 Jan 1950
Argentina		5 Jun 1956 a	Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Haiti	11 Dec 1948	14 Oct 1950
Australia	11 Dec 1948	8 Jul 1949	Honduras	22 Apr 1949	5 Mar 1952
Austria		19 Mar 1958 a	Hungary		7 Jan 1952 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Iceland	14 May 1949	29 Aug 1949
Bahamas		5 Aug 1975 d	India	29 Nov 1949	27 Aug 1959
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 Dec 1949	14 Aug 1956
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a	Iraq		20 Jan 1959 a
Barbados		14 Jan 1980 a	Ireland		22 Jun 1976 a
Belarus	16 Dec 1949	11 Aug 1954	Israel	17 Aug 1949	9 Mar 1950
Belgium	12 Dec 1949	5 Sep 1951	Italy		4 Jun 1952 a
Belize		10 Mar 1998 a	Jamaica		23 Sep 1968 a
Bolivia	11 Dec 1948		Jordan		3 Apr 1950 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		29 Dec 1992 d	Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Brazil	11 Dec 1948	15 Apr 1952	Kuwait		7 Mar 1995 a
Bulgaria		21 Jul 1950 a	Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Burkina Faso		14 Sep 1965 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		8 Dec 1950 a
Burundi		6 Jan 1997 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Cambodia		14 Oct 1950 a	Lebanon	30 Dec 1949	17 Dec 1953
Canada	28 Nov 1949	3 Sep 1952	Lesotho		29 Nov 1974 a
Chile	11 Dec 1948	3 Jun 1953	Liberia	11 Dec 1948	9 Jun 1950
China	20 Jul 1949	18 Apr 1983	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Colombia	12 Aug 1949	27 Oct 1959	Liechtenstein		24 Mar 1994 a
Comoros		27 Sep 2004 a	Lithuania		1 Feb 1996 a
Costa Rica		14 Oct 1950 a	Luxembourg		7 Oct 1981 a
Côte d'Ivoire		18 Dec 1995 a	Malaysia		20 Dec 1994 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Maldives		24 Apr 1984 a
Cuba	28 Dec 1949	4 Mar 1953	Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Cyprus		29 Mar 1982 a	Mexico	14 Dec 1948	22 Jul 1952
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Monaco		30 Mar 1950 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		31 Jan 1989 a	Mongolia		5 Jan 1967 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		31 May 1962 d	Morocco		24 Jan 1958 a
Denmark	28 Sep 1949	15 Jun 1951	Mozambique		18 Apr 1983 a
Dominican Republic	11 Dec 1948		Myanmar	30 Dec 1949	14 Mar 1956
Ecuador	11 Dec 1948	21 Dec 1949	Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Egypt	12 Dec 1948	8 Feb 1952	Nepal		17 Jan 1969 a
El Salvador	27 Apr 1949	28 Sep 1950	Netherlands		20 Jun 1966 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	New Zealand	25 Nov 1949	28 Dec 1978
Ethiopia	11 Dec 1948	1 Jul 1949	Nicaragua		29 Jan 1952 a
Fiji		11 Jan 1973 d	Norway	11 Dec 1948	22 Jul 1949
Finland		18 Dec 1959 a	Pakistan	11 Dec 1948	12 Oct 1957
France	11 Dec 1948	14 Oct 1950	Panama	11 Dec 1948	11 Jan 1950
Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a	Papua New Guinea		27 Jan 1982 a
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a	Paraguay	11 Dec 1948	3 Oct 2001
Georgia		11 Oct 1993 a	Peru	11 Dec 1948	24 Feb 1960

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

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<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>
Philippines . . . . .	11 Dec 1948	7 Jul 1950	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia . . . . .		18 Jan 1994 d
Poland . . . . .		14 Nov 1950 a	Togo . . . . .		24 May 1984 a
Portugal . . . . .		9 Feb 1999 a	Tonga . . . . .		16 Feb 1972 a
Republic of Korea . . .		14 Oct 1950 a	Trinidad and Tobago .		13 Dec 2002 a
Republic of Moldova . .		26 Jan 1993 a	Tunisia . . . . .		29 Nov 1956 a
Romania . . . . .		2 Nov 1950 a	Turkey . . . . .		31 Jul 1950 a
Russian Federation . . .	16 Dec 1949	3 May 1954	Uganda . . . . .		14 Nov 1995 a
Rwanda . . . . .		16 Apr 1975 a	Ukraine . . . . .	16 Dec 1949	15 Nov 1954
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines . . . . .		9 Nov 1981 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . .		30 Jan 1970 a
Saudi Arabia . . . . .		13 Jul 1950 a	United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .		5 Apr 1984 a
Senegal . . . . .		4 Aug 1983 a	United States of Amer- ica . . . . .	11 Dec 1948	25 Nov 1988
Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 a	Uruguay . . . . .	11 Dec 1948	11 Jul 1967
Seychelles . . . . .		5 May 1992 a	Uzbekistan . . . . .		9 Sep 1999 a
Singapore . . . . .		18 Aug 1995 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) . . . . .		12 Jul 1960 a
Slovakia . . . . .		28 May 1993 d	Viet Nam . . . . .		9 Jun 1981 a
Slovenia . . . . .		6 Jul 1992 d	Yemen . . . . .		9 Feb 1987 a
South Africa . . . . .		10 Dec 1998 a	Zimbabwe . . . . .		13 May 1991 a
Spain . . . . .		13 Sep 1968 a			
Sri Lanka . . . . .		12 Oct 1950 a			
Sudan . . . . .		13 Oct 2003 a			
Sweden . . . . .	30 Dec 1949	27 May 1952			
Switzerland . . . . .		7 Sep 2000 a			
Syrian Arab Republic .		25 Jun 1955 a			

## **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 against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (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 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 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."

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.

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 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, 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 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 Parties to fulfil their obligations, the Committee against Torture has four procedures at its disposal. The first is the obligation for all Parties to submit periodic reports to the Committee for examination, which results in the adoption of recommendations by the Committee to the 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 Party, the Committee may decide to initiate a confidential inquiry into the situation. Such inquiry would be carried out in cooperation with the 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 Party to the Convention. This may be done only if the 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 thus far never been resorted to.

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

The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987 (article 27).

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

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

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

A 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 Party claims that another Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (article 21).

A 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 Party of the provisions of the Convention (article 22).

#### ***RESERVATIONS***

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. Each 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 Party having made such a reservation may, at any time, withdraw it by notification to the Secretary-General (article 28).

Each 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 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 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).

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

**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: 139.  
**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	Liberia		22 Sep 2004 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Cuba	27 Jan 1986	17 May 1995	Liechtenstein	27 Jun 1985	2 Nov 1990
Cyprus	9 Oct 1985	18 Jul 1991	Lithuania		1 Feb 1996 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Luxembourg	22 Feb 1985	29 Sep 1987
Democratic Republic of the Congo		18 Mar 1996 a	Madagascar	1 Oct 2001	
Denmark	4 Feb 1985	27 May 1987	Malawi		11 Jun 1996 a
Djibouti		5 Nov 2002 a	Maldives		20 Apr 2004 a
Dominican Republic	4 Feb 1985		Mali		26 Feb 1999 a
Ecuador	4 Feb 1985	30 Mar 1988	Malta		13 Sep 1990 a
Egypt		25 Jun 1986 a	Mauritania		17 Nov 2004 a
			Mauritius		9 Dec 1992 a
			Mexico	18 Mar 1985	23 Jan 1986

<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>
Monaco . . . . .		6 Dec 1991 a	Slovenia . . . . .		16 Jul 1993 a
Mongolia . . . . .		24 Jan 2002 a	Somalia . . . . .		24 Jan 1990 a
Morocco . . . . .	8 Jan 1986	21 Jun 1993	South Africa . . . . .	29 Jan 1993	10 Dec 1998
Mozambique . . . . .		14 Sep 1999 a	Spain . . . . .	4 Feb 1985	21 Oct 1987
Namibia . . . . .		28 Nov 1994 a	Sri Lanka . . . . .		3 Jan 1994 a
Nauru . . . . .	12 Nov 2001		Sudan . . . . .	4 Jun 1986	
Nepal . . . . .		14 May 1991 a	Swaziland . . . . .		26 Mar 2004 a
Netherlands . . . . .	4 Feb 1985	21 Dec 1988	Sweden . . . . .	4 Feb 1985	8 Jan 1986
New Zealand . . . . .	14 Jan 1986	10 Dec 1989	Switzerland . . . . .	4 Feb 1985	2 Dec 1986
Nicaragua . . . . .	15 Apr 1985		Syrian Arab Republic . . . . .		19 Aug 2004 a
Niger . . . . .		5 Oct 1998 a	Tajikistan . . . . .		11 Jan 1995 a
Nigeria . . . . .	28 Jul 1988	28 Jun 2001	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia . . . . .		12 Dec 1994 d
Norway . . . . .	4 Feb 1985	9 Jul 1986	Timor-Leste . . . . .		16 Apr 2003 a
Panama . . . . .	22 Feb 1985	24 Aug 1987	Togo . . . . .	25 Mar 1987	18 Nov 1987
Paraguay . . . . .	23 Oct 1989	12 Mar 1990	Tunisia . . . . .	26 Aug 1987	23 Sep 1988
Peru . . . . .	29 May 1985	7 Jul 1988	Turkey . . . . .	25 Jan 1988	2 Aug 1988
Philippines . . . . .		18 Jun 1986 a	Turkmenistan . . . . .		25 Jun 1999 a
Poland . . . . .	13 Jan 1986	26 Jul 1989	Uganda . . . . .		3 Nov 1986 a
Portugal . . . . .	4 Feb 1985	9 Feb 1989	Ukraine . . . . .	27 Feb 1986	24 Feb 1987
Qatar . . . . .		11 Jan 2000 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	15 Mar 1985	8 Dec 1988
Republic of Korea . . . . .		9 Jan 1995 a	United States of Amer- ica . . . . .	18 Apr 1988	21 Oct 1994
Republic of Moldova . . . . .		28 Nov 1995 a	Uruguay . . . . .	4 Feb 1985	24 Oct 1986
Romania . . . . .		18 Dec 1990 a	Uzbekistan . . . . .		28 Sep 1995 a
Russian Federation . . . . .	10 Dec 1985	3 Mar 1987	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) . . . . .	15 Feb 1985	29 Jul 1991
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines . . . . .		1 Aug 2001 a	Yemen . . . . .		5 Nov 1991 a
San Marino . . . . .	18 Sep 2002		Zambia . . . . .		7 Oct 1998 a
Sao Tome and Principe . . . . .	6 Sep 2000				
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			

## **Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment** *(New York, 18 December 2002)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Protocol) establishes an international monitoring mechanism that will enable the effective implementation of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Convention). Its objective is to enhance the worldwide protection of persons deprived of liberty from torture and other cruel and degrading treatment or punishment.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

The system established by the Protocol emphasizes the prevention of violations of the Convention. This preventive approach consists in regular monitoring of places where persons may be deprived of their liberty through visits conducted by expert bodies. A dual system is provided for under the Protocol: 1) the creation of an international expert body (the Subcommittee on Prevention) and 2) the establishment of national preventive mechanisms by Parties. The international and national bodies will work in a complementary way: both will have a mandate to conduct regular visits to places where persons may be deprived of their liberty, described as places of detention, and make recommendations to competent authorities.

Parties undertake to receive the Subcommittee on Prevention on their territory and grant it, as well as the national bodies, access to places of detention as well as provide all relevant information to such bodies in response to requests.

The term “place of detention” is broadly defined by the Protocol. Therefore, visits by the national and international expert bodies will not be limited to prisons and police stations, but may also include pre-trial detention facilities; centers for juveniles; places of administrative detention; detention centres for migrants and asylum seekers; as well as medical and psychiatric institutions.

The Protocol contains provisions on the Subcommittee on Prevention’s membership, terms and nominations, funding, as well as its mandate. The Secretary-General is charged with providing staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Subcommittee on Prevention.

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

The Protocol has not yet entered into force. It shall enter into force 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 28).

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

The Protocol is open for signature indefinitely by any State that is a Signatory or Party to the Convention, and is subject to ratification by any State that has ratified or acceded to the Convention. The Protocol shall be open to accession by any State that has ratified or acceded to the Convention (article 27).

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

Upon ratification or accession, Parties may make a declaration postponing the implementation of their obligations under either part III (concerning the mandate of the Subcommittee on Prevention) or part IV (concerning the national preventive mechanisms) of the Protocol. This postponement shall be valid for a maximum of three years but may be extended by the Committee against Torture for an additional two years after consultation with the Subcommittee on Prevention (article 24).

### ***RESERVATIONS***

Reservations to the Protocol are not permitted (article 30).

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

Denunciation of the Protocol is possible at any time by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General, and it shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General (article 33 (1)).

Denunciation does not have the effect of releasing the Party from its obligations under the Protocol in regard to any act or situation that may occur prior to the date on which the denunciation becomes effective, or to the actions that the Subcommittee on Prevention has decided or may decide to take with respect to the Party concerned, nor shall denunciation prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter already under consideration by the Subcommittee prior to the date on which the denunciation becomes effective (article 33 (2)).

**Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment**

*New York, 18 December 2002*

**NOT YET IN FORCE :** see article 28 which reads as follows: "1. The present Protocol shall enter into force 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. 2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the present Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession."

**STATUS :** Signatories: 33. Parties: 6.  
**TEXT :** GA Resolution A/RES/57/199 of 9 January 2003.

*Note :* The above Protocol was adopted on 18 December 2002 at the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations by resolution A/RES/57/199. In accordance with article 27 (1), the Protocol was opened for signature on 4 February 2003, the first possible date, by any State that has signed the Convention. In accordance with operative paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution A/RES/57/199, the Protocol is available for signature, ratification and accession at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Albania .....		1 Oct 2003 a	Madagascar .....	24 Sep 2003	
Argentina .....	30 Apr 2003	15 Nov 2004	Mali .....	19 Jan 2004	
Austria .....	25 Sep 2003		Malta .....	24 Sep 2003	24 Sep 2003
Benin .....	24 Feb 2005		Mexico .....	23 Sep 2003	
Brazil .....	13 Oct 2003		New Zealand .....	23 Sep 2003	
Costa Rica .....	4 Feb 2003		Norway .....	24 Sep 2003	
Croatia .....	23 Sep 2003		Paraguay .....	22 Sep 2004	
Cyprus .....	26 Jul 2004		Poland .....	5 Apr 2004	
Czech Republic .....	13 Sep 2004		Romania .....	24 Sep 2003	
Denmark .....	26 Jun 2003	25 Jun 2004	Senegal .....	4 Feb 2003	
Estonia .....	21 Sep 2004		Serbia and Montenegro	25 Sep 2003	
Finland .....	23 Sep 2003		Sierra Leone .....	26 Sep 2003	
Gabon .....	15 Dec 2004		Sweden .....	26 Jun 2003	
Guatemala .....	25 Sep 2003		Switzerland .....	25 Jun 2004	
Honduras .....	8 Dec 2004		United Kingdom of		
Iceland .....	24 Sep 2003		Great Britain and		
Italy .....	20 Aug 2003		Northern Ireland ..	26 Jun 2003	10 Dec 2003
Liberia .....		22 Sep 2004 a	Uruguay .....	12 Jan 2004	
Luxembourg .....	13 Jan 2005				

## **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 the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (the 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 may 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 Parties must adhere with respect to migrant workers. It incorporates six international human rights treaties that are today in force. It also provides for the establishment of a monitoring mechanism in the form of an international body of independent experts. This independent body will periodically review the implementation of the Convention by Parties to the Convention.

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

The Convention entered into force on 1 July 2003 (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 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 Party claims that another Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (article 76).

A 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 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 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 five years after it has entered into force for the Party 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 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: 25. Parties: 27.  
**TEXT :** Doc. A/RES/45/158.

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Argentina .....	10 Aug 2004		Lesotho .....	24 Sep 2004	
Azerbaijan .....		11 Jan 1999 a	Liberia .....	22 Sep 2004	
Bangladesh .....	7 Oct 1998		Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya .....		18 Jun 2004 a
Belize .....		14 Nov 2001 a	Mali .....		5 Jun 2003 a
Bolivia .....		16 Oct 2000 a	Mexico .....	22 May 1991	8 Mar 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na .....		13 Dec 1996 a	Morocco .....	15 Aug 1991	21 Jun 1993
Burkina Faso .....	16 Nov 2001	26 Nov 2003	Paraguay .....	13 Sep 2000	
Cambodia .....	27 Sep 2004		Peru .....	22 Sep 2004	
Cape Verde .....		16 Sep 1997 a	Philippines .....	15 Nov 1993	5 Jul 1995
Chile .....	24 Sep 1993		Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Colombia .....		24 May 1995 a	Senegal .....		9 Jun 1999 a
Comoros .....	22 Sep 2000		Serbia and Montenegro	11 Nov 2004	
Ecuador .....		5 Feb 2002 a	Seychelles .....		15 Dec 1994 a
Egypt .....		19 Feb 1993 a	Sierra Leone .....	15 Sep 2000	
El Salvador .....	13 Sep 2002	14 Mar 2003	Sri Lanka .....		11 Mar 1996 a
Gabon .....	15 Dec 2004		Tajikistan .....	7 Sep 2000	8 Jan 2002
Ghana .....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Timor-Leste .....		30 Jan 2004 a
Guatemala .....	7 Sep 2000	14 Mar 2003	Togo .....	15 Nov 2001	
Guinea .....		7 Sep 2000 a	Turkey .....	13 Jan 1999	27 Sep 2004
Guinea-Bissau .....	12 Sep 2000		Uganda .....		14 Nov 1995 a
Indonesia .....	22 Sep 2004		Uruguay .....		15 Feb 2001 a
Kyrgyzstan .....		29 Sep 2003 a			

**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 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (the 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 Protocol establishes an obligation upon Parties to take all feasible measures to prevent the direct participation in hostilities by individuals under the age of eighteen. It prohibits the compulsory recruitment of persons under the age of eighteen into the armed forces, and also obliges Parties 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 (the Convention). It further requires Parties to establish safeguards relative to the voluntary recruitment of individuals under the age of eighteen. The Protocol also proscribes the recruitment of persons under the age of eighteen years by armed groups that are distinct from the armed forces of a State. Finally, the Protocol sets forth an obligation upon Parties to report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its implementation.

***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Protocol entered into force on 12 February 2002 (article 10).

***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Protocol is open for signature, indefinitely, by any State that is a Party to the Convention or has signed it. The Protocol is subject to ratification and is open for accession by any State (article 9).

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

Each State 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 Protocol is silent with regard to reservations.

***DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL***

Denunciation of the 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 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 Party from its obligation under this 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: 117. Parties: 94.  
**TEXT :** Doc.A/RES/54/263; 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	Ghana	24 Sep 2003	
Andorra	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001	Greece	7 Sep 2000	22 Oct 2003
Argentina	15 Jun 2000	10 Sep 2002	Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Armenia	24 Sep 2003		Guinea-Bissau	8 Sep 2000	
Australia	21 Oct 2002		Haiti	15 Aug 2002	
Austria	6 Sep 2000	1 Feb 2002	Holy See	10 Oct 2000	24 Oct 2001
Azerbaijan	8 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2002	Honduras		14 Aug 2002 a
Bahrain		21 Sep 2004 a	Hungary	11 Mar 2002	
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Iceland	7 Sep 2000	1 Oct 2001
Belgium	6 Sep 2000	6 May 2002	India	15 Nov 2004	
Belize	6 Sep 2000	1 Dec 2003	Indonesia	24 Sep 2001	
Benin	22 Feb 2001	31 Jan 2005	Ireland	7 Sep 2000	18 Nov 2002
Bolivia		22 Dec 2004 a	Israel	14 Nov 2001	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000	10 Oct 2003	Italy	6 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Botswana	24 Sep 2003	4 Oct 2004	Jamaica	8 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Brazil	6 Sep 2000	27 Jan 2004	Japan	10 May 2002	2 Aug 2004
Bulgaria	8 Jun 2001	12 Feb 2002	Jordan	6 Sep 2000	
Burkina Faso	16 Nov 2001		Kazakhstan	6 Sep 2000	10 Apr 2003
Burundi	13 Nov 2001		Kenya	8 Sep 2000	28 Jan 2002
Cambodia	27 Jun 2000	16 Jul 2004	Kuwait		26 Aug 2004 a
Cameroon	5 Oct 2001		Kyrgyzstan		13 Aug 2003 a
Canada	5 Jun 2000	7 Jul 2000	Latvia	1 Feb 2002	
Cape Verde		10 May 2002 a	Lebanon	11 Feb 2002	
Chad	3 May 2002	28 Aug 2002	Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2003
Chile	15 Nov 2001	31 Jul 2003	Liberia	22 Sep 2004	
China	15 Mar 2001		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		29 Oct 2004 a
Colombia	6 Sep 2000		Liechtenstein	8 Sep 2000	4 Feb 2005
Costa Rica	7 Sep 2000	24 Jan 2003	Lithuania	13 Feb 2002	20 Feb 2003
Croatia	8 May 2002	1 Nov 2002	Luxembourg	8 Sep 2000	4 Aug 2004
Cuba	13 Oct 2000		Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	22 Sep 2004
Czech Republic	6 Sep 2000	30 Nov 2001	Malawi	7 Sep 2000	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 Sep 2000	11 Nov 2001	Maldives	10 May 2002	29 Dec 2004
Denmark	7 Sep 2000	27 Aug 2002	Mali	8 Sep 2000	16 May 2002
Dominica		20 Sep 2002 a	Malta	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Dominican Republic	9 May 2002		Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	
Ecuador	6 Sep 2000	7 Jun 2004	Mexico	7 Sep 2000	15 Mar 2002
El Salvador	18 Sep 2000	18 Apr 2002	Micronesia (Federated States of)	8 May 2002	
Eritrea		16 Feb 2005 a	Monaco	26 Jun 2000	13 Nov 2001
Estonia	24 Sep 2003		Mongolia	12 Nov 2001	6 Oct 2004
Finland	7 Sep 2000	10 Apr 2002	Morocco	8 Sep 2000	22 May 2002
France	6 Sep 2000	5 Feb 2003	Mozambique		19 Oct 2004 a
Gabon	8 Sep 2000		Namibia	8 Sep 2000	16 Apr 2002
Gambia	21 Dec 2000		Nauru	8 Sep 2000	
Germany	6 Sep 2000	13 Dec 2004	Nepal	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>
Netherlands . . . . .	7 Sep 2000		Sri Lanka . . . . .	21 Aug 2000	8 Sep 2000
New Zealand . . . . .	7 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001	Sudan . . . . .	9 May 2002	
Nigeria . . . . .	8 Sep 2000		Suriname . . . . .	10 May 2002	
Norway . . . . .	13 Jun 2000	23 Sep 2003	Sweden . . . . .	8 Jun 2000	20 Feb 2003
Oman . . . . .		17 Sep 2004 a	Switzerland . . . . .	7 Sep 2000	26 Jun 2002
Pakistan . . . . .	26 Sep 2001		Syrian Arab Republic . . . . .		17 Oct 2003 a
Panama . . . . .	31 Oct 2000	8 Aug 2001	Tajikistan . . . . .		5 Aug 2002 a
Paraguay . . . . .	13 Sep 2000	27 Sep 2002	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia . . . . .	17 Jul 2001	12 Jan 2004
Peru . . . . .	1 Nov 2000	8 May 2002	Timor-Leste . . . . .		2 Aug 2004 a
Philippines . . . . .	8 Sep 2000	26 Aug 2003	Togo . . . . .	15 Nov 2001	
Poland . . . . .	13 Feb 2002		Tunisia . . . . .	22 Apr 2002	2 Jan 2003
Portugal . . . . .	6 Sep 2000	19 Aug 2003	Turkey . . . . .	8 Sep 2000	4 May 2004
Qatar . . . . .		25 Jul 2002 a	Uganda . . . . .		6 May 2002 a
Republic of Korea . . . . .	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2004	Ukraine . . . . .	7 Sep 2000	
Republic of Moldova . . . . .	8 Feb 2002	7 Apr 2004	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	7 Sep 2000	24 Jun 2003
Romania . . . . .	6 Sep 2000	10 Nov 2001	United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .		11 Nov 2004 a
Russian Federation . . . . .	15 Feb 2001		United States of Amer- ica . . . . .	5 Jul 2000	23 Dec 2002
Rwanda . . . . .		23 Apr 2002 a	Uruguay . . . . .	7 Sep 2000	9 Sep 2003
San Marino . . . . .	5 Jun 2000		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) . . . . .	7 Sep 2000	23 Sep 2003
Senegal . . . . .	8 Sep 2000	3 Mar 2004	Viet Nam . . . . .	8 Sep 2000	20 Dec 2001
Serbia and Montenegro . . . . .	8 Oct 2001	31 Jan 2003			
Seychelles . . . . .	23 Jan 2001				
Sierra Leone . . . . .	8 Sep 2000	15 May 2002			
Singapore . . . . .	7 Sep 2000				
Slovakia . . . . .	30 Nov 2001				
Slovenia . . . . .	8 Sep 2000	23 Sep 2004			
South Africa . . . . .	8 Feb 2002				
Spain . . . . .	6 Sep 2000	8 Mar 2002			

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

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (the Protocol) supplements the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (the Convention) by extending the obligations of the Parties to guarantee the protection of the child from the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

The Protocol obliges Parties to prohibit the "sale of children", "child prostitution", and "child pornography", as defined in the Protocol. It further obliges 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. Parties must establish jurisdiction over the above offences in specified circumstances. Extradition and mutual assistance are also provided for in this context.

The Protocol also obliges 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 Protocol provides a framework for increased international cooperation in these areas, in particular for the prosecution of offenders.

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

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

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

The 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 Protocol is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

The Protocol is silent with regard to reservations.

***DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL***

Denunciation of the Protocol is possible at any time by written notification and it takes effect one year after the date of receipt of the written notification by the Secretary-General.

Denunciation does not have the effect of releasing the Party from its obligations under this 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: 111. Parties: 93.  
**TEXT :** Doc. A/RES/54/263; C.N.1032.2000.TREATIES-72 of 14 November 2000 [rectification of the original of the Protocol (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.1008.2002.TREATIES-42 of 17 September 2002 (proposal of corrections to the original chinese text) and C.N.1312.2002.TREATIES-49 of 16 December 2002 [rectification of the original of the Protocol (Chinese authentic text)].

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Afghanistan		19 Sep 2002 a	France	6 Sep 2000	5 Feb 2003
Andorra	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001	Gabon	8 Sep 2000	
Antigua and Barbuda	18 Dec 2001	30 Apr 2002	Gambia	21 Dec 2000	
Argentina	1 Apr 2002	25 Sep 2003	Germany	6 Sep 2000	
Armenia	24 Sep 2003		Ghana	24 Sep 2003	
Australia	18 Dec 2001		Greece	7 Sep 2000	
Austria	6 Sep 2000	6 May 2004	Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Azerbaijan	8 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2002	Guinea-Bissau	8 Sep 2000	
Bahrain		21 Sep 2004 a	Haiti	15 Aug 2002	
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Holy See	10 Oct 2000	24 Oct 2001
Belarus		23 Jan 2002 a	Honduras		8 May 2002 a
Belgium	6 Sep 2000		Hungary	11 Mar 2002	
Belize	6 Sep 2000	1 Dec 2003	Iceland	7 Sep 2000	9 Jul 2001
Benin	22 Feb 2001	31 Jan 2005	India	15 Nov 2004	
Bolivia	10 Nov 2001	3 Jun 2003	Indonesia	24 Sep 2001	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000	4 Sep 2002	Ireland	7 Sep 2000	
Botswana		24 Sep 2003 a	Israel	14 Nov 2001	
Brazil	6 Sep 2000	27 Jan 2004	Italy	6 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Bulgaria	8 Jun 2001	12 Feb 2002	Jamaica	8 Sep 2000	
Burkina Faso	16 Nov 2001		Japan	10 May 2002	24 Jan 2005
Cambodia	27 Jun 2000	30 May 2002	Jordan	6 Sep 2000	
Cameroon	5 Oct 2001		Kazakhstan	6 Sep 2000	24 Aug 2001
Canada	10 Nov 2001		Kenya	8 Sep 2000	
Cape Verde		10 May 2002 a	Kuwait		26 Aug 2004 a
Chad	8 May 2002	28 Aug 2002	Kyrgyzstan		12 Feb 2003 a
Chile	28 Jun 2000	6 Feb 2003	Latvia	1 Feb 2002	
China	6 Sep 2000	3 Dec 2002	Lebanon	10 Oct 2001	8 Nov 2004
Colombia	6 Sep 2000	11 Nov 2003	Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2003
Costa Rica	7 Sep 2000	9 Apr 2002	Liberia	22 Sep 2004	
Croatia	8 May 2002	13 May 2002	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		18 Jun 2004 a
Cuba	13 Oct 2000	25 Sep 2001	Liechtenstein	8 Sep 2000	
Cyprus	8 Feb 2001		Lithuania		5 Aug 2004 a
Czech Republic	26 Jan 2005		Luxembourg	8 Sep 2000	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		11 Nov 2001 a	Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	22 Sep 2004
Denmark	7 Sep 2000	24 Jul 2003	Malawi	7 Sep 2000	
Dominica		20 Sep 2002 a	Maldives	10 May 2002	10 May 2002
Ecuador	6 Sep 2000	30 Jan 2004	Mali		16 May 2002 a
Egypt		12 Jul 2002 a	Malta	7 Sep 2000	
El Salvador	13 Sep 2002	17 May 2004	Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	
Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a	Mexico	7 Sep 2000	15 Mar 2002
Eritrea		16 Feb 2005 a	Micronesia (Federated States of)	8 May 2002	
Estonia	24 Sep 2003	3 Aug 2004	Monaco	26 Jun 2000	
Finland	7 Sep 2000		Mongolia	12 Nov 2001	27 Jun 2003

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Morocco	8 Sep 2000	2 Oct 2001	South Africa		30 Jun 2003 a
Mozambique		6 Mar 2003 a	Spain	6 Sep 2000	18 Dec 2001
Namibia	8 Sep 2000	16 Apr 2002	Sri Lanka	8 May 2002	
Nauru	8 Sep 2000		Sudan		2 Nov 2004 a
Nepal	8 Sep 2000		Suriname	10 May 2002	
Netherlands	7 Sep 2000		Sweden	8 Sep 2000	
New Zealand	7 Sep 2000		Switzerland	7 Sep 2000	
Nicaragua		2 Dec 2004 a	Syrian Arab Republic		15 May 2003 a
Niger	27 Mar 2002	26 Oct 2004	Tajikistan		5 Aug 2002 a
Nigeria	8 Sep 2000		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	17 Jul 2001	17 Oct 2003
Norway	13 Jun 2000	2 Oct 2001	Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a
Oman		17 Sep 2004 a	Togo	15 Nov 2001	2 Jul 2004
Pakistan	26 Sep 2001		Tunisia	22 Apr 2002	13 Sep 2002
Panama	31 Oct 2000	9 Feb 2001	Turkey	8 Sep 2000	19 Aug 2002
Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	18 Aug 2003	Uganda		30 Nov 2001 a
Peru	1 Nov 2000	8 May 2002	Ukraine	7 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2003
Philippines	8 Sep 2000	28 May 2002	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Sep 2000	
Poland	13 Feb 2002	4 Feb 2005	United Republic of Tanzania		24 Apr 2003 a
Portugal	6 Sep 2000	16 May 2003	United States of Amer- ica	5 Jul 2000	23 Dec 2002
Qatar		14 Dec 2001 a	Uruguay	7 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2003
Republic of Korea	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2004	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	7 Sep 2000	8 May 2002
Republic of Moldova	8 Feb 2002		Viet Nam	8 Sep 2000	20 Dec 2001
Romania	6 Sep 2000	18 Oct 2001	Yemen		15 Dec 2004 a
Rwanda		14 Mar 2002 a			
San Marino	5 Jun 2000				
Senegal	8 Sep 2000	5 Nov 2003			
Serbia and Montenegro	8 Oct 2001	10 Oct 2002			
Seychelles	23 Jan 2001				
Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	17 Sep 2001			
Slovakia	30 Nov 2001	25 Jun 2004			
Slovenia	8 Sep 2000	23 Sep 2004			

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

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the Convention) 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.

Parties are obliged to apply the provisions of the Convention to refugees without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin. Furthermore, Parties 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. Parties 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, Parties 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 Parties 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. Parties 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 Party are entitled to due process of law. Parties are required to facilitate the assimilation and naturalization of refugees.

The Convention obliges Parties to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In this regard, 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. 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 (article 43).

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

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification by Signatories 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***

Parties 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 Party may denounce the Convention at anytime by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation takes effect for the Party 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 Herzegovina		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 Republic		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

<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			

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

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (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***

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. 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 Parties to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In this regard, 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. 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 Party to the Protocol, a federal State that is a 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 (article VIII).

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

The Protocol is open for accession by all 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 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 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 Party to the Convention, reservations made under article VII shall not extend to refugees in respect of whom the Convention applies. Reservations made by 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 (article VII).

***DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL***

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

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

### 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: 142.  
**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	Namibia	17 Feb 1995 a
Egypt	22 May 1981 a	Netherlands	29 Nov 1968 a
El Salvador	28 Apr 1983 a	New Zealand	6 Aug 1973 a
Equatorial Guinea	7 Feb 1986 a	Nicaragua	28 Mar 1980 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Niger.....	2 Feb 1970 a	Sudan.....	23 May 1974 a
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 (Bolivarian Republic of).....	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		

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

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (the Statute) 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 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 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.

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

The Statute entered into force on 1 July 2002 (article 126).

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

The Statute is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatories. 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 Parties for cooperation. The requests shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel or any other appropriate channel as may be designated by each 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 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: 97.  
**TEXT :** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, p. 3; depositary notifications C.N.577.1998.TREATIES-8 of 10 November 1998<sup>1</sup> and C.N.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	16 Apr 2004	Greece	18 Jul 1998	15 May 2002
Burundi	13 Jan 1999	21 Sep 2004	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	24 Sep 2004
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	3 May 2004	Italy	18 Jul 1998	26 Jul 1999

## 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>
Jamaica	8 Sep 2000		Samoa	17 Jul 1998	16 Sep 2002
Jordan	7 Oct 1998	11 Apr 2002	San Marino	18 Jul 1998	13 May 1999
Kenya	11 Aug 1999		Sao Tome and Principe	28 Dec 2000	
Kuwait	8 Sep 2000		Senegal	18 Jul 1998	2 Feb 1999
Kyrgyzstan	8 Dec 1998		Serbia and Montenegro	19 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
Latvia	22 Apr 1999	28 Jun 2002	Seychelles	28 Dec 2000	
Lesotho	30 Nov 1998	6 Sep 2000	Sierra Leone	17 Oct 1998	15 Sep 2000
Liberia	17 Jul 1998	22 Sep 2004	Slovakia	23 Dec 1998	11 Apr 2002
Liechtenstein	18 Jul 1998	2 Oct 2001	Slovenia	7 Oct 1998	31 Dec 2001
Lithuania	10 Dec 1998	12 May 2003	Solomon Islands	3 Dec 1998	
Luxembourg	13 Oct 1998	8 Sep 2000	South Africa	17 Jul 1998	27 Nov 2000
Madagascar	18 Jul 1998		Spain	18 Jul 1998	24 Oct 2000
Malawi	2 Mar 1999	19 Sep 2002	Sudan	8 Sep 2000	
Mali	17 Jul 1998	16 Aug 2000	Sweden	7 Oct 1998	28 Jun 2001
Malta	17 Jul 1998	29 Nov 2002	Switzerland	18 Jul 1998	12 Oct 2001
Marshall Islands	6 Sep 2000	7 Dec 2000	Syrian Arab Republic	29 Nov 2000	
Mauritius	11 Nov 1998	5 Mar 2002	Tajikistan	30 Nov 1998	5 May 2000
Mexico	7 Sep 2000		Thailand	2 Oct 2000	
Monaco	18 Jul 1998		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	7 Oct 1998	6 Mar 2002
Mongolia	29 Dec 2000	11 Apr 2002	Timor-Leste		6 Sep 2002 a
Morocco	8 Sep 2000		Trinidad and Tobago	23 Mar 1999	6 Apr 1999
Mozambique	28 Dec 2000		Uganda	17 Mar 1999	14 Jun 2002
Namibia	27 Oct 1998	25 Jun 2002	Ukraine	20 Jan 2000	
Nauru	13 Dec 2000	12 Nov 2001	United Arab Emirates	27 Nov 2000	
Netherlands	18 Jul 1998	17 Jul 2001 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Nov 1998	4 Oct 2001
New Zealand	7 Oct 1998	7 Sep 2000	United Republic of Tanzania	29 Dec 2000	20 Aug 2002
Niger	17 Jul 1998	11 Apr 2002	United States of Amer- ica	31 Dec 2000	
Nigeria	1 Jun 2000	27 Sep 2001	Uruguay	19 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2002
Norway	28 Aug 1998	16 Feb 2000	Uzbekistan	29 Dec 2000	
Oman	20 Dec 2000		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2000
Panama	18 Jul 1998	21 Mar 2002	Yemen	28 Dec 2000	
Paraguay	7 Oct 1998	14 May 2001	Zambia	17 Jul 1998	13 Nov 2002
Peru	7 Dec 2000	10 Nov 2001	Zimbabwe	17 Jul 1998	
Philippines	28 Dec 2000				
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				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		3 Dec 2002 a			

## **Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court** *(New York, 9 September 2002)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The International Criminal Court (the Court) was established by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (the Statute) adopted on 17 July 1998 by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of the International Criminal Court. It is a permanent judicial institution which has jurisdiction over persons responsible for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. Under article 48 of the Statute, the Court shall enjoy in the territory of each Party, such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes. These privileges and immunities are elaborated in the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (the Agreement) which was drafted by the Preparatory Commission of the ICC and unanimously adopted by the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) to the Statute. The Agreement is a separate international treaty which is open for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by all States, including those not Parties to the Statute. The Agreement aims to safeguard the integrity and autonomy of the Court to ensure that the Court can function in a fair, independent and effective manner.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

The Agreement affirms and defines the legal status of the Court and its staff. It recognizes that privileges and immunities granted to the Court and persons functioning for the Court will enhance the way in which the Court carries out its judicial activities, thus contributing to long-lasting respect for and enforcement of international justice, the prevention of crime and the fight against impunity.

The Agreement provides for, *inter alia*, the immunity of the Court, its property, funds and assets; inviolability of archives and documents; exemption from taxes, customs duties and import or export restrictions; currency restrictions, and communications. These privileges and immunities are crucial for the Court's functioning both under international law and the domestic legal systems where the Court may be carrying out its activities.

In addition, privileges and immunities are specified for representatives of States; personnel and officers of the Court (judges, prosecutor, deputy prosecutors, registrar, deputy registrar, staff of the office of the prosecutor and staff of the registry); counsel and persons assisting defense counsel; and witnesses, victims, experts and other persons required to be at the seat of the Court.

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

The Agreement entered into force on 22 July 2004 (article 35).

***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Agreement is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatories. The Agreement remains open for accession by all States (article 34).

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

The Agreement is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

***RESERVATIONS***

At the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a State may limit the privileges and immunities of personnel and officers of the Court, as well as of witnesses, victims, experts and others, in the territory of the State Party of which he or she is a national or permanent resident (article 23).

***DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL***

A Party may, by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, denounce this Agreement. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification, unless the notification specifies a later date (article 37).

AGREEMENT ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
CRIMINAL COURT

New York, 9 September 2002

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 22 July 2004, in accordance with article 35 (1) which reads as follows: "1. The present Agreement shall enter into force thirty days after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the tenth instrument of ratification acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the present Agreement after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance approval or accession, the Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the deposit with the Secretary-General of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."

**REGISTRATION :** 22 July 2004, No. 40446.

**STATUS :** Signatories: 62. Parties: 22.

**TEXT :** Depository notification C.N.998.2002.TREATIES-2 .

*Note :* The above Agreement was adopted during the meeting of the Assembly of the States Parties, held from 3 to 10 September 2002, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Agreement is open for signature by all States as from 10 September 2002 at United Nations Headquarters in New York and will remain open for signature until 30 June 2004.

<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>
Andorra . . . . .	21 Jun 2004	11 Feb 2005	Luxembourg . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	
Argentina . . . . .	7 Oct 2002		Madagascar . . . . .	12 Sep 2002	
Austria . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	17 Dec 2003	Mali . . . . .	20 Sep 2002	8 Jul 2004
Bahamas . . . . .	30 Jun 2004		Mongolia . . . . .	4 Feb 2003	
Belgium . . . . .	11 Sep 2002		Namibia . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	29 Jan 2004
Belize . . . . .	26 Sep 2003		Netherlands . . . . .	11 Sep 2003	
Benin . . . . .	10 Sep 2002		New Zealand . . . . .	22 Oct 2002	14 Apr 2004
Bolivia . . . . .	23 Mar 2004		Norway . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	10 Sep 2002
Brazil . . . . .	17 May 2004		Panama . . . . .	14 Apr 2003	16 Aug 2004
Bulgaria . . . . .	2 May 2003		Paraguay . . . . .	11 Feb 2004	
Burkina Faso . . . . .	7 May 2004		Peru . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	
Canada . . . . .	30 Apr 2004	22 Jun 2004	Poland . . . . .	30 Jun 2004	
Colombia . . . . .	18 Dec 2003		Portugal . . . . .	10 Dec 2002	
Costa Rica . . . . .	16 Sep 2002		Republic of Korea . . . . .	28 Jun 2004	
Croatia . . . . .	23 Sep 2003	17 Dec 2004	Romania . . . . .	30 Jun 2004	
Cyprus . . . . .	10 Jun 2003		Senegal . . . . .	19 Sep 2002	
Denmark . . . . .	13 Sep 2002		Serbia and Montenegro . . . . .	18 Jul 2003	7 May 2004
Ecuador . . . . .	26 Sep 2002		Sierra Leone . . . . .	26 Sep 2003	
Estonia . . . . .	27 Jun 2003	13 Sep 2004	Slovakia . . . . .	19 Dec 2003	26 May 2004
Finland . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	8 Dec 2004 A	Slovenia . . . . .	25 Sep 2003	23 Sep 2004
France . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	17 Feb 2004 AA	Spain . . . . .	21 Apr 2003	
Germany . . . . .	14 Jul 2003	2 Sep 2004	Sweden . . . . .	19 Feb 2004	13 Jan 2005
Ghana . . . . .	12 Sep 2003		Switzerland . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	
Greece . . . . .	25 Sep 2003		Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	6 Feb 2003
Guinea . . . . .	1 Apr 2004		Uganda . . . . .	7 Apr 2004	
Hungary . . . . .	10 Sep 2002		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	
Iceland . . . . .	10 Sep 2002	1 Dec 2003	United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .	27 Jan 2004	
Ireland . . . . .	9 Sep 2003		Uruguay . . . . .	30 Jun 2004	
Italy . . . . .	10 Sep 2002		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) . . . . .	16 Jul 2003	
Jamaica . . . . .	30 Jun 2004				
Jordan . . . . .	28 Jun 2004				
Latvia . . . . .	29 Jun 2004	23 Dec 2004			
Liechtenstein . . . . .		21 Sep 2004 a			
Lithuania . . . . .	25 May 2004	30 Dec 2004			

## **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 (the Convention) is to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel by requiring 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 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. Parties are required to cooperate with the United Nations and other 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 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. Parties are required to make the above crimes punishable by appropriate penalties.

Each 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 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 Parties. 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 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.

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

Whenever a crime set out in article 9 is committed, any 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 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 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. A reservation made in accordance with article 22 may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General (article 22).

*DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL*

Any 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: 78.

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

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

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<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>
Tunisia . . . . .	22 Feb 1995	12 Sep 2000	United States of Amer- ica . . . . .	19 Dec 1994	
Turkey . . . . .		9 Aug 2004 a	Uruguay . . . . .	17 Nov 1995	3 Sep 1999
Turkmenistan . . . . .		29 Sep 1998 a	Uzbekistan . . . . .		3 Jul 1996 a
Ukraine . . . . .	15 Dec 1994	17 Aug 1995			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	19 Dec 1995	6 May 1998			

## **International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings** *(New York, 15 December 1997)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

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

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

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

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

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

The Convention entered into force on 23 May 2001 (article 22).

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION***

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

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

Pursuant to article 6(2), a Party may establish additional jurisdiction over offences under the Convention when the offence is committed under certain circumstances. Upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Convention, each Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the jurisdiction it has established in accordance with article 6 (2) (article 6 (3)).

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

***RESERVATIONS***

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. Pursuant to article 20 (2), Parties may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 20 (1), according to which disputes among Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration and, failing agreement on the organization of the arbitration six months after the date of the request for arbitration, to the International Court of Justice (article 20).

***DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL***

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

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORIST BOMBINGS

New York, 15 December 1997

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 23 May 2001, in accordance with article 22 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession 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 deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 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 deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."

**REGISTRATION :** 23 May 2001, No. 37517.

**STATUS :** Signatories: 58. Parties: 132.

**TEXT :** Doc. A/RES/52/164; depositary notification C.N.801.2001.TREATIES-9 of 12 October 2001 [proposal for corrections to the original of the Convention (authentic Chinese text)] and C.N.16.2002.TREATIES-1 of 10 January 2002 [rectification of the original text of the Convention (Chinese authentic text)]; C.N.310.2002.TREATIES-14 of 4 April 2002 [proposal of a correction to the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)] and C.N.416.2002.TREATIES-16 of 3 May 2002 [rectification of the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)].

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Afghanistan		24 Sep 2003 a	Cuba		15 Nov 2001 a
Albania		22 Jan 2002 a	Cyprus	26 Mar 1998	24 Jan 2001
Algeria	17 Dec 1998	8 Nov 2001	Czech Republic	29 Jul 1998	6 Sep 2000
Andorra		23 Sep 2004 a	Denmark	23 Dec 1999	31 Aug 2001
Argentina	2 Sep 1998	25 Sep 2003	Djibouti		1 Jun 2004 a
Armenia		16 Mar 2004 a	Dominica		24 Sep 2004 a
Australia		9 Aug 2002 a	Egypt	14 Dec 1999	
Austria	9 Feb 1998	6 Sep 2000	El Salvador		15 May 2003 a
Azerbaijan		2 Apr 2001 a	Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a
Bahrain		21 Sep 2004 a	Estonia	27 Dec 1999	10 Apr 2002
Barbados		18 Sep 2002 a	Ethiopia		16 Apr 2003 a
Belarus	20 Sep 1999	1 Oct 2001	Finland	23 Jan 1998	28 May 2002 A
Belgium	12 Jan 1998		France	12 Jan 1998	19 Aug 1999
Belize		14 Nov 2001 a	Georgia		18 Feb 2004 a
Benin		31 Jul 2003 a	Germany	26 Jan 1998	23 Apr 2003
Bolivia		22 Jan 2002 a	Ghana		6 Sep 2002 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		11 Aug 2003 a	Greece	2 Feb 1998	27 May 2003
Botswana		8 Sep 2000 a	Grenada		13 Dec 2001 a
Brazil	12 Mar 1999	23 Aug 2002	Guatemala		12 Feb 2002 a
Brunei Darussalam		14 Mar 2002 a	Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a
Bulgaria		12 Feb 2002 a	Honduras		25 Mar 2003 a
Burkina Faso		1 Oct 2003 a	Hungary	21 Dec 1999	13 Nov 2001
Burundi	4 Mar 1998		Iceland	28 Sep 1998	15 Apr 2002
Canada	12 Jan 1998	3 Apr 2002	India	17 Sep 1999	22 Sep 1999
Cape Verde		10 May 2002 a	Ireland	29 May 1998	
Chile		10 Nov 2001 a	Israel	29 Jan 1999	10 Feb 2003
China		13 Nov 2001 a	Italy	4 Mar 1998	16 Apr 2003
Colombia		14 Sep 2004 a	Japan	17 Apr 1998	16 Nov 2001 A
Comoros	1 Oct 1998	25 Sep 2003	Kazakhstan		6 Nov 2002 a
Costa Rica	16 Jan 1998	20 Sep 2001	Kenya		16 Nov 2001 a
Côte d'Ivoire	25 Sep 1998	13 Mar 2002	Kuwait		19 Apr 2004 a
			Kyrgyzstan		1 May 2001 a

## 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>
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . .		22 Aug 2002 a	Romania . . . . .	30 Apr 1998	29 Jul 2004
Latvia . . . . .		25 Nov 2002 a	Russian Federation . .	12 Jan 1998	8 May 2001
Lesotho . . . . .		12 Nov 2001 a	Rwanda . . . . .		13 May 2002 a
Liberia . . . . .		5 Mar 2003 a	Saint Kitts and Nevis .		16 Nov 2001 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .			San Marino . . . . .		12 Mar 2002 a
Liechtenstein . . . . .		22 Sep 2000 a	Senegal . . . . .		27 Oct 2003 a
Lithuania . . . . .	8 Jun 1998	26 Nov 2002 a	Serbia and Montenegro		31 Jul 2003 a
Luxembourg . . . . .	6 Feb 1998	17 Mar 2004	Seychelles . . . . .		22 Aug 2003 a
Madagascar . . . . .	1 Oct 1999	6 Feb 2004	Sierra Leone . . . . .		26 Sep 2003 a
Malawi . . . . .		24 Sep 2003	Slovakia . . . . .	28 Jul 1998	8 Dec 2000
Malaysia . . . . .		11 Aug 2003 a	Slovenia . . . . .	30 Oct 1998	25 Sep 2003
Maldives . . . . .		24 Sep 2003 a	South Africa . . . . .	21 Dec 1999	1 May 2003
Mali . . . . .		7 Sep 2000 a	Spain . . . . .	1 May 1998	30 Apr 1999
Malta . . . . .		28 Mar 2002 a	Sri Lanka . . . . .	12 Jan 1998	23 Mar 1999
Marshall Islands . . . . .		11 Nov 2001 a	Sudan . . . . .	7 Oct 1999	8 Sep 2000
Mauritania . . . . .		27 Jan 2003 a	Swaziland . . . . .		4 Apr 2003 a
Mauritius . . . . .		30 Apr 2003 a	Sweden . . . . .	12 Feb 1998	6 Sep 2001
Mexico . . . . .		24 Jan 2003 a	Switzerland . . . . .		23 Sep 2003 a
Micronesia (Federated States of) . . . . .		20 Jan 2003 a	Tajikistan . . . . .		29 Jul 2002 a
Monaco . . . . .	25 Nov 1998	23 Sep 2002 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia . . . . .	16 Dec 1998	30 Aug 2004
Mongolia . . . . .		6 Sep 2001	Togo . . . . .	21 Aug 1998	10 Mar 2003
Mozambique . . . . .		7 Sep 2000 a	Tonga . . . . .		9 Dec 2002 a
Myanmar . . . . .		14 Jan 2003 a	Trinidad and Tobago .		2 Apr 2001 a
Nepal . . . . .	24 Sep 1999	12 Nov 2001 a	Turkey . . . . .	20 May 1999	30 May 2002
Netherlands . . . . .	12 Mar 1998	7 Feb 2002 A	Turkmenistan . . . . .	18 Feb 1999	25 Jun 1999
New Zealand . . . . .		4 Nov 2002 a	Uganda . . . . .	11 Jun 1999	5 Nov 2003
Nicaragua . . . . .		17 Jan 2003 a	Ukraine . . . . .		26 Mar 2002 a
Niger . . . . .		26 Oct 2004 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . .	12 Jan 1998	7 Mar 2001
Norway . . . . .	31 Jul 1998	20 Sep 1999	United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .		22 Jan 2003 a
Pakistan . . . . .		13 Aug 2002 a	United States of America . . . . .	12 Jan 1998	26 Jun 2002
Palau . . . . .		14 Nov 2001 a	Uruguay . . . . .	23 Nov 1998	10 Nov 2001
Panama . . . . .	3 Sep 1998	5 Mar 1999	Uzbekistan . . . . .	23 Feb 1998	30 Nov 1998
Papua New Guinea . . .		30 Sep 2003 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) . . . . .	23 Sep 1998	23 Sep 2003
Paraguay . . . . .		22 Sep 2004 a	Yemen . . . . .		23 Apr 2001 a
Peru . . . . .		10 Nov 2001 a			
Philippines . . . . .	23 Sep 1998	7 Jan 2004			
Poland . . . . .	14 Jun 1999	3 Feb 2004			
Portugal . . . . .	30 Dec 1999	10 Nov 2001			
Republic of Korea . . .	3 Dec 1999	17 Feb 2004			
Republic of Moldova . .		10 Oct 2002 a			

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

### ***OBJECTIVES***

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

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

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

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

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

The Convention entered into force on 10 April 2002 (article 26).

### ***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION***

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ***RESERVATIONS***

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. Pursuant to article 24 (2), Parties may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 24(1), according to which disputes among Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration and, failing agreement on the organization of the arbitration six months after the date of the request for arbitration, to the International Court of Justice (article 24).

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

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

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING OF  
TERRORISM

*New York, 9 December 1999*

- ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 10 April 2002, in accordance with article 26 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession 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 deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."
- REGISTRATION :** 10 April 2002, No. 38349.
- STATUS :** Signatories: 132. Parties: 134.
- TEXT :** Resolution A/RES/54/109; depositary notifications C.N.327.2000.TREATIES-12 of 30 May 2000 (rectification of the original text of the Convention); and C.N.3.2002.TREATIES-1 of 2 January 2002 [proposal for corrections to the original text of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)] and C.N.86.2002.TREATIES-4 of 1 February 2002 [Rectification of the original of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.312.2002.TREATIES-14 of 4 April 2002 [proposal of a correction to the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)] and C.N.420.2002.TREATIES-20 of 3 May 2002 [rectification of the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)].

*Note :* The Convention was adopted by Resolution 54/109 of 9 December 1999 at the fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 25 (1), the Convention will be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters from 10 January 2000 to 31 December 2001.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Afghanistan		24 Sep 2003 a	China	13 Nov 2001	
Albania	18 Dec 2001	10 Apr 2002	Colombia	30 Oct 2001	14 Sep 2004
Algeria	18 Jan 2000	8 Nov 2001	Comoros	14 Jan 2000	25 Sep 2003
Andorra	11 Nov 2001		Congo	14 Nov 2001	
Antigua and Barbuda		11 Mar 2002 a	Cook Islands	24 Dec 2001	4 Mar 2004
Argentina	28 Mar 2001		Costa Rica	14 Jun 2000	24 Jan 2003
Armenia	15 Nov 2001	16 Mar 2004	Côte d'Ivoire		13 Mar 2002 a
Australia	15 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2002	Croatia	11 Nov 2001	1 Dec 2003
Austria	24 Sep 2001	15 Apr 2002	Cuba	19 Oct 2001	15 Nov 2001
Azerbaijan	4 Oct 2001	26 Oct 2001	Cyprus	1 Mar 2001	30 Nov 2001
Bahamas	2 Oct 2001		Czech Republic	6 Sep 2000	
Bahrain	14 Nov 2001	21 Sep 2004	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12 Nov 2001	
Barbados	13 Nov 2001	18 Sep 2002	Democratic Republic of the Congo	11 Nov 2001	
Belarus	12 Nov 2001	6 Oct 2004	Denmark	25 Sep 2001	27 Aug 2002
Belgium	27 Sep 2001	17 May 2004	Djibouti	15 Nov 2001	
Belize	14 Nov 2001	1 Dec 2003	Dominica		24 Sep 2004 a
Benin	16 Nov 2001	30 Aug 2004	Dominican Republic	15 Nov 2001	
Bhutan	14 Nov 2001	22 Mar 2004	Ecuador	6 Sep 2000	9 Dec 2003
Bolivia	10 Nov 2001	7 Jan 2002	Egypt	6 Sep 2000	1 Mar 2005
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	11 Nov 2001	10 Jun 2003	El Salvador		15 May 2003 a
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000	Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a
Brazil	10 Nov 2001		Estonia	6 Sep 2000	22 May 2002
Brunei Darussalam		4 Dec 2002 a	Finland	10 Jan 2000	28 Jun 2002 A
Bulgaria	19 Mar 2001	15 Apr 2002	France	10 Jan 2000	7 Jan 2002
Burkina Faso		1 Oct 2003 a	Gabon	8 Sep 2000	
Burundi	13 Nov 2001		Georgia	23 Jun 2000	27 Sep 2002
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001		Germany	20 Jul 2000	17 Jun 2004
Canada	10 Feb 2000	19 Feb 2002	Ghana	12 Nov 2001	6 Sep 2002
Cape Verde	13 Nov 2001	10 May 2002	Greece	8 Mar 2000	16 Apr 2004
Central African Repub- lic	19 Dec 2001		Grenada		13 Dec 2001 a
Chile	2 May 2001	10 Nov 2001	Guatemala	23 Oct 2001	12 Feb 2002

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Guinea	16 Nov 2001	14 Jul 2003	Poland	4 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2003
Guinea-Bissau	14 Nov 2001		Portugal	16 Feb 2000	18 Oct 2002
Honduras	11 Nov 2001	25 Mar 2003	Republic of Korea	9 Oct 2001	17 Feb 2004
Hungary	30 Nov 2001	14 Oct 2002	Republic of Moldova	16 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2002
Iceland	1 Oct 2001	15 Apr 2002	Romania	26 Sep 2000	9 Jan 2003
India	8 Sep 2000	22 Apr 2003	Russian Federation	3 Apr 2000	27 Nov 2002
Indonesia	24 Sep 2001		Rwanda	4 Dec 2001	13 May 2002
Ireland	15 Oct 2001		Saint Kitts and Nevis	12 Nov 2001	16 Nov 2001
Israel	11 Jul 2000	10 Feb 2003	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Dec 2001	28 Mar 2002
Italy	13 Jan 2000	27 Mar 2003	Samoa	13 Nov 2001	27 Sep 2002
Jamaica	10 Nov 2001		San Marino	26 Sep 2000	12 Mar 2002
Japan	30 Oct 2001	11 Jun 2002 A	Saudi Arabia	29 Nov 2001	
Jordan	24 Sep 2001	28 Aug 2003	Senegal		24 Sep 2004 a
Kazakhstan		24 Feb 2003 a	Serbia and Montenegro	12 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2002
Kenya	4 Dec 2001	27 Jun 2003	Seychelles	15 Nov 2001	30 Mar 2004
Kyrgyzstan		2 Oct 2003 a	Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	26 Sep 2003
Latvia	18 Dec 2001	14 Nov 2002	Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	26 Sep 2003
Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001	Singapore	18 Dec 2001	30 Dec 2002
Liberia		5 Mar 2003 a	Slovakia	26 Jan 2001	13 Sep 2002
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya	13 Nov 2001	9 Jul 2002	Slovenia	10 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2004
Liechtenstein	2 Oct 2001	9 Jul 2003	Somalia	19 Dec 2001	
Lithuania		20 Feb 2003 a	South Africa	10 Nov 2001	1 May 2003
Luxembourg	20 Sep 2001	5 Nov 2003	Spain	8 Jan 2001	9 Apr 2002
Madagascar	1 Oct 2001	24 Sep 2003	Sri Lanka	10 Jan 2000	8 Sep 2000
Malawi		11 Aug 2003 a	Sudan	29 Feb 2000	5 May 2003
Maldives		20 Apr 2004 a	Swaziland		4 Apr 2003 a
Mali	11 Nov 2001	28 Mar 2002	Sweden	15 Oct 2001	6 Jun 2002
Malta	10 Jan 2000	11 Nov 2001	Switzerland	13 Jun 2001	23 Sep 2003
Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a	Tajikistan	6 Nov 2001	16 Jul 2004
Mauritania		30 Apr 2003 a	Thailand	18 Dec 2001	29 Sep 2004
Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	14 Dec 2004	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	31 Jan 2000	30 Aug 2004
Mexico	7 Sep 2000	20 Jan 2003	Togo	15 Nov 2001	10 Mar 2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2002	Tonga		9 Dec 2002 a
Monaco	10 Nov 2001	10 Nov 2001	Tunisia	2 Nov 2001	10 Jun 2003
Mongolia	12 Nov 2001	25 Feb 2004	Turkey	27 Sep 2001	28 Jun 2002
Morocco	12 Oct 2001	19 Sep 2002	Turkmenistan		7 Jan 2005 a
Mozambique	11 Nov 2001	14 Jan 2003	Uganda	13 Nov 2001	5 Nov 2003
Myanmar	12 Nov 2001		Ukraine	8 Jun 2000	6 Dec 2002
Namibia	10 Nov 2001		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 Jan 2000	7 Mar 2001
Nauru	12 Nov 2001		United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jan 2003 a
Netherlands	10 Jan 2000	7 Feb 2002 A	United States of Amer- ica	10 Jan 2000	26 Jun 2002
New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	4 Nov 2002	Uruguay	25 Oct 2001	8 Jan 2004
Nicaragua	17 Oct 2001	14 Nov 2002	Uzbekistan	13 Dec 2000	9 Jul 2001
Niger		30 Sep 2004 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2003
Nigeria	1 Jun 2000	16 Jun 2003	Viet Nam		25 Sep 2002 a
Norway	1 Oct 2001	15 Jul 2002			
Palau		14 Nov 2001 a			
Panama	12 Nov 2001	3 Jul 2002			
Papua New Guinea		30 Sep 2003 a			
Paraguay	12 Oct 2001	30 Nov 2004			
Peru	14 Sep 2000	10 Nov 2001			
Philippines	16 Nov 2001	7 Jan 2004			

## **International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism** (*New York, 13 April 2005*)

### **OBJECTIVES**

The General Assembly, by its resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, established an Ad Hoc Committee with the task to elaborate, among other instruments, a convention on nuclear terrorism. The Ad Hoc Committee finalized the text of International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (the Convention) at its ninth session, held from 28 March to 1 April 2005. The General Assembly, by its resolution 59/290 adopted without a vote the Convention on 13 April 2005. The main objective of the Convention is to prevent and suppress acts of nuclear terrorism.

### **KEY PROVISIONS**

Article 1 of the Convention provides for the definitions of, *inter alia*, “radioactive material”, “nuclear material”, “nuclear facility”, “device”, “State or government facility” and “military forces of a State”.

In accordance with article 2, the Convention applies to acts committed by individuals. Within the meaning of the Convention, any person commits an offence if that person possesses radioactive material or makes or possesses a device with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury or to cause substantial damage to property or to the environment. The use or threat of use of radioactive material or a device constitutes an offence under the Convention. Any person also commits a crime if that person attempts to commit an offence or participates as an accomplice in the commission of the above acts.

The Convention does not apply where the offence is committed within a single State, the alleged offender and the victims are nationals of that State, and no other State has a basis to exercise jurisdiction.

The Convention does not apply to the activities of armed forces during an armed conflict, which are governed by international humanitarian law. Nor does it apply to the activities of military forces in the exercise of their official duties in as much as they are governed by other rules of international law. The Convention does not address the issue of the legality of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by States.

Parties are required to establish the acts referred to in article 2 as criminal offences under their national laws, and to make such offences punishable by appropriate penalties.

The Convention places an obligation on the Parties to cooperate in preventing acts of nuclear terrorism by, *inter alia*, exchanging accurate and verified information to detect, suppress and investigate the above offences.

Each Party is required to establish its jurisdiction over the offences committed in its territory or onboard a vessel or aircraft registered in that State, or when the alleged offender is a national of that State.

The Convention requires the Parties either to prosecute or extradite the alleged offender. It provides for the widest measure of mutual legal assistance between the Parties in connection with criminal proceedings.

Moreover, the Convention stipulates that each Party taking control of radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities should adopt measures to render harmless such items and ensure that any nuclear material is held in accordance with IAEA safeguards. This article also regulates the return of the seized nuclear material or devices to the Parties concerned.

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

The Convention is not in force. The Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 25).

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

The Convention will be open for signature by all States on 14 September 2005 until 31 December 2006. The Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, and is open to accession (article 24).

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

Upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, each Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the jurisdiction it has established under its national law in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 9. Should any change take place, the Party concerned shall immediately notify the Secretary-General (article 9 (3)).

Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of their competent authorities and liaison points responsible for sending and receiving the information referred to in article 7 (article 7 (4)).

When a Party, pursuant to article 10, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify, directly or through the Secretary-General, the Parties which have established jurisdiction in accordance with articles 9 (1) and (2) and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested Parties, of the fact that the person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant that person's detention.

The Party where the alleged offender is prosecuted shall, in accordance with its national law or applicable procedures, communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General, who shall transmit the information to the other Parties (article 19).

### ***RESERVATIONS***

Each State may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of the Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 23 (mandatory arbitration and referral to the International Court of Justice) (article 23).

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

Any Party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General. The denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary-General (article 27).

## **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, 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.

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.

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 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 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 Parties 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 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 (article 38).

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

The Convention is closed for signature. The Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatories. 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***

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 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)).

Parties 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 Parties to this Convention at the time of the deposit of their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 16 (5)).

Each 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 of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 18 (13)).

Likewise, each 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), Parties may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 35 (2), according to which disputes among 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 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)).

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

### 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: 100.  
**TEXT :** Doc. A/55/383; depositary notifications C.N.488.2004.TREATIES-10 of 18 May 2004 [Russian Federation: proposed correction to the original of the Convention (authentic Russian text)] and C.N.619.2004.TREATIES-23 of 21 June 2004 [Russian Federation: Rectification of the original of the Convention (Russian authentic text) and transmission of the relevant procès-verbal].

*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	Cyprus	12 Dec 2000	22 Apr 2003
Albania	12 Dec 2000	21 Aug 2002	Czech Republic	12 Dec 2000	
Algeria	12 Dec 2000	7 Oct 2002	Denmark	12 Dec 2000	30 Sep 2003
Andorra	11 Nov 2001		Dominican Republic	13 Dec 2000	
Angola	13 Dec 2000		Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	17 Sep 2002
Antigua and Barbuda	26 Sep 2001	24 Jul 2002	Egypt	13 Dec 2000	5 Mar 2004
Argentina	12 Dec 2000	19 Nov 2002	El Salvador	14 Dec 2000	18 Mar 2004
Armenia	15 Nov 2001	1 Jul 2003	Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000	7 Feb 2003
Australia	13 Dec 2000	27 May 2004	Estonia	14 Dec 2000	10 Feb 2003
Austria	12 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2004	Ethiopia	14 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	30 Oct 2003	European Community	12 Dec 2000	21 May 2004 AA
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Finland	12 Dec 2000	10 Feb 2004
Bahrain		7 Jun 2004 a	France	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		Gabon		15 Dec 2004 a
Belarus	14 Dec 2000	25 Jun 2003	Gambia	14 Dec 2000	5 May 2003
Belgium	12 Dec 2000	11 Aug 2004	Georgia	13 Dec 2000	
Belize		26 Sep 2003 a	Germany	12 Dec 2000	
Benin	13 Dec 2000	30 Aug 2004	Greece	13 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Grenada		21 May 2004 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Guatemala	12 Dec 2000	25 Sep 2003
Botswana	10 Apr 2002	29 Aug 2002	Guinea		9 Nov 2004 a
Brazil	12 Dec 2000	29 Jan 2004	Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	Guyana		14 Sep 2004 a
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000	15 May 2002	Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Honduras	14 Dec 2000	2 Dec 2003
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001		Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Canada	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002	India	12 Dec 2000	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000	15 Jul 2004	Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Central African Republic			Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12 Dec 2000	
Chile	13 Dec 2000	14 Sep 2004 a	Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
China	12 Dec 2000	29 Nov 2004	Israel	13 Dec 2000	
Colombia	12 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003	Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Comoros		4 Aug 2004	Jamaica	26 Sep 2001	29 Sep 2003
Congo	14 Dec 2000	25 Sep 2003 a	Japan	12 Dec 2000	
Cook Islands		4 Mar 2004 a	Jordan	26 Nov 2002	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	24 Jul 2003	Kazakhstan	13 Dec 2000	
Côte d'Ivoire	15 Dec 2000		Kenya		16 Jun 2004 a
Croatia	12 Dec 2000	24 Jan 2003	Kuwait	12 Dec 2000	
Cuba	13 Dec 2000		Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	2 Oct 2003

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . .		26 Sep 2003 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines . . . . .	24 Jul 2002	
Latvia . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	7 Dec 2001	San Marino . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	
Lebanon . . . . .	18 Dec 2001		Saudi Arabia . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	18 Jan 2005
Lesotho . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003	Senegal . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2003
Liberia . . . . .		22 Sep 2004 a	Serbia and Montenegro	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .		18 Jun 2004	Seychelles . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	22 Apr 2003
Liechtenstein . . . . .	13 Nov 2001		Sierra Leone . . . . .	27 Nov 2001	
Lithuania . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	9 May 2002	Singapore . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	
Luxembourg . . . . .	13 Dec 2000		Slovakia . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	3 Dec 2003
Madagascar . . . . .	14 Dec 2000		Slovenia . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	21 May 2004
Malawi . . . . .	13 Dec 2000		South Africa . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2004
Malaysia . . . . .	26 Sep 2002	24 Sep 2004	Spain . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002
Mali . . . . .	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002	Sri Lanka . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	
Malta . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003	Sudan . . . . .	15 Dec 2000	10 Dec 2004
Mauritius . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	21 Apr 2003	Swaziland . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	
Mexico . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2003	Sweden . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	30 Apr 2004
Micronesia (Federated States of) . . . . .		24 May 2004 a	Switzerland . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	
Monaco . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001	Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
Morocco . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	19 Sep 2002	Tajikistan . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	8 Jul 2002
Mozambique . . . . .	15 Dec 2000		Thailand . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	
Myanmar . . . . .		30 Mar 2004 a	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	12 Jan 2005
Namibia . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	16 Aug 2002	Togo . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	2 Jul 2004
Nauru . . . . .	12 Nov 2001		Trinidad and Tobago .	26 Sep 2001	
Nepal . . . . .	12 Dec 2002		Tunisia . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	19 Jun 2003
Netherlands . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	26 May 2004	Turkey . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	25 Mar 2003
New Zealand . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	19 Jul 2002	Uganda . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	
Nicaragua . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	9 Sep 2002	Ukraine . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	21 May 2004
Niger . . . . .	21 Aug 2001	30 Sep 2004	United Arab Emirates	9 Dec 2002	
Nigeria . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2001	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	14 Dec 2000	
Norway . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003	United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	
Pakistan . . . . .	14 Dec 2000		United States of America . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	
Panama . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	18 Aug 2004	Uruguay . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2005
Paraguay . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	22 Sep 2004	Uzbekistan . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	9 Dec 2003
Peru . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
Philippines . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	28 May 2002	Viet Nam . . . . .	13 Dec 2000	
Poland . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	12 Nov 2001	Yemen . . . . .	15 Dec 2000	
Portugal . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	10 May 2004	Zimbabwe . . . . .	12 Dec 2000	
Republic of Korea . . .	13 Dec 2000				
Republic of Moldova . .	14 Dec 2000				
Romania . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	4 Dec 2002			
Russian Federation . . .	12 Dec 2000	26 May 2004			
Rwanda . . . . .	14 Dec 2000	26 Sep 2003			
Saint Kitts and Nevis . .	20 Nov 2001	21 May 2004			
Saint Lucia . . . . .	26 Sep 2001				

**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 defenses are preserved.

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

The Protocol contains a series of general protection and support measures for victims. These include a list of social support benefits such as counseling, housing, education, medical and psychological assistance and an opportunity for victims to obtain legal status allowing them to remain in the country of the receiving 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. 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 the 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 (article 17).

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

The Protocol is closed for signature. The Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatories. 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), Parties may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 15 (2), according to which disputes among 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 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: 80.

**TEXT :** Doc. A/55/383.

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Albania	12 Dec 2000	21 Aug 2002	Denmark	12 Dec 2000	30 Sep 2003
Algeria	6 Jun 2001	9 Mar 2004	Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000	19 Nov 2002	Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	17 Sep 2002
Armenia	15 Nov 2001	1 Jul 2003	Egypt	1 May 2002	5 Mar 2004
Australia	11 Dec 2002		El Salvador	15 Aug 2002	18 Mar 2004
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000	7 Feb 2003
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	30 Oct 2003	Estonia	20 Sep 2002	12 May 2004
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		European Community	12 Dec 2000	
Bahrain		7 Jun 2004 a	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	11 Aug 2004	Georgia	13 Dec 2000	
Belize		26 Sep 2003 a	Germany	12 Dec 2000	
Benin	13 Dec 2000	30 Aug 2004	Greece	13 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Grenada		21 May 2004 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Guatemala		1 Apr 2004 a
Botswana	10 Apr 2002	29 Aug 2002	Guinea		9 Nov 2004 a
Brazil	12 Dec 2000	29 Jan 2004	Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	Guyana		14 Sep 2004 a
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000	15 May 2002	Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001		Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		India	12 Dec 2002	
Canada	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002	Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000	15 Jul 2004	Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
Chile	8 Aug 2002	29 Nov 2004	Israel	14 Nov 2001	
Colombia	12 Dec 2000	4 Aug 2004	Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Jamaica	13 Feb 2002	29 Sep 2003
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	9 Sep 2003	Japan	9 Dec 2002	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000	24 Jan 2003	Kenya		5 Jan 2005 a
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000	6 Aug 2003	Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	2 Oct 2003
Czech Republic	10 Dec 2002		Lao People's Democratic Republic		26 Sep 2003 a
			Latvia	10 Dec 2002	25 May 2004

<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>
Lebanon	9 Dec 2002		Saudi Arabia	10 Dec 2002	
Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003	Senegal	13 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2003
Liberia		22 Sep 2004 a	Serbia and Montenegro	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	24 Sep 2004	Seychelles	22 Jul 2002	22 Jun 2004
Liechtenstein	14 Mar 2001		Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	
Lithuania	25 Apr 2002	23 Jun 2003	Slovakia	15 Nov 2001	21 Sep 2004
Luxembourg	13 Dec 2000		Slovenia	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004
Madagascar	14 Dec 2000		South Africa	14 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2004
Mali	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002	Spain	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002
Malta	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003	Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000	
Mauritius		24 Sep 2003 a	Swaziland	8 Jan 2001	
Mexico	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2003	Sweden	12 Dec 2000	1 Jul 2004
Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001	Switzerland	2 Apr 2002	
Mozambique	15 Dec 2000		Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
Myanmar		30 Mar 2004 a	Tajikistan		8 Jul 2002 a
Namibia	13 Dec 2000	16 Aug 2002	Thailand	18 Dec 2001	
Nauru	12 Nov 2001		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12 Dec 2000	12 Jan 2005
Netherlands	12 Dec 2000		Togo	12 Dec 2000	
New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	19 Jul 2002	Trinidad and Tobago	26 Sep 2001	
Nicaragua		12 Oct 2004 a	Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	14 Jul 2003
Niger	21 Aug 2001	30 Sep 2004	Turkey	13 Dec 2000	25 Mar 2003
Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2001	Uganda	12 Dec 2000	
Norway	13 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003	Ukraine	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004
Norway	13 Dec 2000	18 Aug 2004	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Dec 2000	
Panama	13 Dec 2000	18 Aug 2004	United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	
Paraguay	12 Dec 2000	22 Sep 2004	United States of America	13 Dec 2000	
Peru	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002	Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2005
Philippines	14 Dec 2000	28 May 2002	Uzbekistan	28 Jun 2001	
Poland	4 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2003	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
Portugal	12 Dec 2000	10 May 2004			
Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000				
Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000				
Romania	14 Dec 2000	4 Dec 2002			
Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000	26 May 2004			
Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	26 Sep 2003			
Saint Kitts and Nevis		21 May 2004 a			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20 Nov 2002				
San Marino	14 Dec 2000				

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

**OBJECTIVES**

The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the Protocol) aims at preventing and combating smuggling, promoting cooperation among 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 (the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons), many provisions are intended to ensure that the approaches taken by Member States under their domestic legislative and law-enforcement regimes are as coordinated as possible to make collective international measures both efficient and effective.

**KEY PROVISIONS**

As is the case with the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, provisions of the Convention 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. 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, 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. Parties may board and search vessels believed to be of their own registry.

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 Parties' cooperation in the field of public information. Parties 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 the 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 (article 22).

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

The Protocol is closed for signature. The Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatories. 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 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 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: 69.  
**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	Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000	
Algeria	6 Jun 2001	9 Mar 2004	Estonia	20 Sep 2002	12 May 2004
Argentina	12 Dec 2000	19 Nov 2002	European Community	12 Dec 2000	
Armenia	15 Nov 2001	1 Jul 2003	Finland	12 Dec 2000	
Australia	21 Dec 2001	27 May 2004	France	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002
Austria	12 Dec 2000		Gambia	14 Dec 2000	5 May 2003
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	30 Oct 2003	Georgia	13 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001		Germany	12 Dec 2000	
Bahrain		7 Jun 2004 a	Greece	13 Dec 2000	
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		Grenada		21 May 2004 a
Belarus	14 Dec 2000	25 Jun 2003	Guatemala		1 Apr 2004 a
Belgium	12 Dec 2000	11 Aug 2004	Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Benin	17 May 2002	30 Aug 2004	Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000		Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Botswana	10 Apr 2002	29 Aug 2002	India	12 Dec 2002	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000	29 Jan 2004	Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000	15 May 2002	Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Jamaica	13 Feb 2002	29 Sep 2003
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001		Japan	9 Dec 2002	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000		Kenya		5 Jan 2005 a
Canada	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002	Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	2 Oct 2003
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000	15 Jul 2004	Lao People's Democratic Republic		26 Sep 2003 a
Chile	8 Aug 2002	29 Nov 2004	Latvia	10 Dec 2002	23 Apr 2003
Congo	14 Dec 2000		Lebanon	26 Sep 2002	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	7 Aug 2003	Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2004
Croatia	12 Dec 2000	24 Jan 2003	Liberia		22 Sep 2004 a
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000	6 Aug 2003	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	24 Sep 2004
Czech Republic	10 Dec 2002		Liechtenstein	14 Mar 2001	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000		Lithuania	25 Apr 2002	12 May 2003
Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000		Luxembourg	12 Dec 2000	
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	17 Sep 2002	Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Egypt		1 Mar 2005 a	Mali	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002
El Salvador	15 Aug 2002	18 Mar 2004			

<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>
Malta	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003	Slovenia	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004
Mauritius		24 Sep 2003 a	South Africa	14 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2004
Mexico	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2003	Spain	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002
Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001	Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000	
Mozambique	15 Dec 2000		Swaziland	8 Jan 2001	
Myanmar		30 Mar 2004 a	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	
Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	27 Sep 2001	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	12 Dec 2000	12 Jan 2005
Norway	13 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003	Togo	12 Dec 2000	
Panama	13 Dec 2000	18 Aug 2004	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	10 May 2004	Ukraine	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004
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	26 May 2004	United States of Amer- ica	13 Dec 2000	
Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000		Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2005
Rwanda	14 Dec 2000		Uzbekistan	28 Jun 2001	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		21 May 2004 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14 Dec 2000	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20 Nov 2002				
San Marino	14 Dec 2000				
Saudi Arabia	10 Dec 2002				
Senegal	13 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2003			
Serbia and Montenegro	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001			
Seychelles	22 Jul 2002	22 Jun 2004			
Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001				
Slovakia	15 Nov 2001	21 Sep 2004			

**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 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 10 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 the 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 Signatories. 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), Parties may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 16 (2), according to which disputes among 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: 35.  
**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>
Algeria . . . . .		25 Aug 2004 a	Italy . . . . .	14 Nov 2001	
Argentina . . . . .	7 Oct 2002		Jamaica . . . . .	13 Nov 2001	29 Sep 2003
Australia . . . . .	21 Dec 2001		Japan . . . . .	9 Dec 2002	
Austria . . . . .	12 Nov 2001		Kenya . . . . .		5 Jan 2005 a
Azerbaijan . . . . .		3 Dec 2004 a	Lao People's Democratic Republic . . . . .		26 Sep 2003 a
Barbados . . . . .	26 Sep 2001		Latvia . . . . .		28 Jul 2004 a
Belarus . . . . .		6 Oct 2004 a	Lebanon . . . . .	26 Sep 2002	
Belgium . . . . .	11 Jun 2002	24 Sep 2004	Lesotho . . . . .		24 Sep 2003 a
Benin . . . . .	17 May 2002	30 Aug 2004	Liberia . . . . .		22 Sep 2004 a
Brazil . . . . .	11 Jul 2001		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	13 Nov 2001	
Bulgaria . . . . .	15 Feb 2002	6 Aug 2002	Lithuania . . . . .	12 Dec 2002	24 Feb 2005
Burkina Faso . . . . .	17 Oct 2001	15 May 2002	Luxembourg . . . . .	11 Dec 2002	
Canada . . . . .	20 Mar 2002		Madagascar . . . . .	13 Nov 2001	
Cape Verde . . . . .		15 Jul 2004 a	Mali . . . . .	11 Jul 2001	3 May 2002
China . . . . .	9 Dec 2002		Mauritius . . . . .		24 Sep 2003 a
Costa Rica . . . . .	12 Nov 2001	9 Sep 2003	Mexico . . . . .	31 Dec 2001	10 Apr 2003
Croatia . . . . .		7 Feb 2005 a	Monaco . . . . .	24 Jun 2002	
Cyprus . . . . .	14 Aug 2002	6 Aug 2003	Nauru . . . . .	12 Nov 2001	
Denmark . . . . .	27 Aug 2002		Netherlands . . . . .		8 Feb 2005 a
Dominican Republic . . . . .	15 Nov 2001		Nigeria . . . . .	13 Nov 2001	
Ecuador . . . . .	12 Oct 2001	18 Mar 2004	Norway . . . . .	10 May 2002	23 Sep 2003
El Salvador . . . . .	15 Aug 2002	12 May 2004	Panama . . . . .	5 Oct 2001	18 Aug 2004
Estonia . . . . .	20 Sep 2002		Peru . . . . .		23 Sep 2003 a
European Community . . . . .	16 Jan 2002		Poland . . . . .	12 Dec 2002	
Finland . . . . .	23 Jan 2002		Portugal . . . . .	3 Sep 2002	
Germany . . . . .	3 Sep 2002		Republic of Korea . . . . .	4 Oct 2001	
Greece . . . . .	10 Oct 2002		Romania . . . . .		16 Apr 2004 a
Grenada . . . . .		21 May 2004 a	Saint Kitts and Nevis . . . . .		21 May 2004 a
Guatemala . . . . .		1 Apr 2004 a	Senegal . . . . .	17 Jan 2002	
Iceland . . . . .	15 Nov 2001				
India . . . . .	12 Dec 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>
Seychelles . . . . .	22 Jul 2002		Turkey . . . . .	28 Jun 2002	4 May 2004
Sierra Leone . . . . .	27 Nov 2001		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	6 May 2002	
Slovakia . . . . .	26 Aug 2002	21 Sep 2004			
Slovenia . . . . .	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004			
South Africa . . . . .	14 Oct 2002	20 Feb 2004			
Sweden . . . . .	10 Jan 2002				
Tunisia . . . . .	10 Jul 2002				

## **United Nations Convention against Corruption** *(New York, 31 October 2003)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (the Convention) is the first global response to corruption, a universally recognized impediment to development. The stated purposes of the Convention are to promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively; to facilitate international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including asset recovery; and to promote integrity, accountability and proper management of public affairs and public property.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

Although the Convention addresses various existing forms of corruption (such as bribery, embezzlement, trading in influence, abuse of functions), it does not define corruption and in so doing enables States to be flexible in confronting other forms of corruption that may emerge in the future. However, the Convention broadly defines the term “public official” to include those persons performing a public function or providing a public service as defined in the domestic law of a Party.

The Convention addresses the prevention of corruption, with measures directed at both the public and private sectors. These include model preventive policies, such as the establishment of anticorruption bodies and enhanced transparency in the financing of election campaigns and political parties. Parties must endeavour to ensure that their public services are subject to safeguards that promote efficiency, transparency and recruitment based on merit. The Convention obliges Parties, within their means and in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, to promote actively the involvement of non-governmental and community-based organizations, as well as other elements of civil society and to undertake public information activities and education programmes for the purpose of raising public awareness of the threats posed by corruption and the most suitable methods to combat it.

Being the first global legally binding instrument against corruption, the Convention requires Parties to establish criminal and other offences to cover a wide range of acts of corruption, including corruption in the public sector, if these acts are not already criminalized under domestic law. In some cases, Parties are required to consider adopting legislative and other measures to establish other offences. In addition, the Convention offers a platform not only for making national substantive provisions compatible, but also for ensuring a minimum level of deterrence through specific provisions on the prosecution, adjudication and sanctions in corruption-related cases. Going beyond previous instruments of this kind designed to operate in a more limited environment, the Convention intends to serve as the normative basis for the creation of universally recognized criminalization standards that would facilitate convergence in national priorities and attitudes and enable the elaboration of comparatively symmetric national policies for addressing corruption from a criminal law point of view.

The Convention incorporates detailed and extensive provisions on international cooperation, covering all its forms and modalities, namely extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentenced persons, transfer of criminal proceedings, law enforcement cooperation,

joint investigations and cooperation for using special investigative techniques. These provisions are generally based on the precedent of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and provide a much more comprehensive legal framework on relevant matters than that of the existing regional instruments.

In what has been recognized as a major breakthrough, the Convention contains a chapter on asset recovery as a comprehensive form of international cooperation in corruption-related cases (chapter V). Beginning by stating that the return of assets pursuant to that chapter is a “fundamental principle” and that Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of cooperation and assistance in that regard, the Convention includes substantive provisions laying down specific measures and mechanisms for cooperation for asset recovery, while maintaining the flexibility in recovery action that might be warranted by particular circumstances.

With regard to the return and disposition of assets, chapter V of the Convention incorporates a series of provisions that favour the return of assets to the requesting Party, depending on how closely the assets are linked to that Party. In the case of embezzlement of public funds, confiscated property shall be returned to the requesting Party. In the case of proceeds of any other offence covered by the Convention, confiscated property would be returned provided there is proof of prior ownership or recognition of damage to a requesting Party. In all other cases, priority consideration would be given to the return of confiscated property to the requesting Party for the purpose of returning such property to the prior legitimate owners or compensating the victims.

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

The Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For this purpose, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by Member States of such organization (article 68).

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

The Convention is open for signature to all States at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 9 December 2005. It is also open for signature to regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one Member State of such organization has signed this Convention (article 67 (2)). The Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the Signatories. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval if at least one of its Member States has done likewise. 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 to this Convention (article 67(4)).

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

Each Party shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the name and address of the authority or authorities that may assist other Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption (article 6 (3)).

A Party that makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations whether it will take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition with other Parties to this Convention (article 44 (6)).

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the central authority designated by a Party to receive, execute or process requests for mutual legal assistance, as well as of the language or languages acceptable to a Party when receiving a request for mutual legal assistance (article 46 (13) and (14)).

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Convention. Such organizations shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence (article 67 (3) and (4)).

### ***RESERVATIONS***

Each Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 66 (2) regarding the settlement of disputes (article 66 (3)). The other Parties shall not be bound by article 66 (2) with respect to any Party that has made such a reservation. Any Party that has made a reservation in accordance with article 66 (3) may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (article 66 (4)).

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

A Party may denounce this 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 70 (1)).

A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to this Convention when all of its Member States have denounced it (article 70 (2)).

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

New York, 31 October 2003

**NOT YET IN FORCE :** see article 68 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization. 2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of such action, this Convention 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 Convention enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is later."

**STATUS :** Signatories: 118. Parties: 18.  
**TEXT :** Doc. A/58/422.

**Note :** The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 31 October 2003 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It shall be open to all States for signature from 9 to 11 December 2003 in Merida, Mexico, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 9 December 2005, in accordance with article 67 (1) of the Convention. The Convention shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Convention in accordance with its article 67 (2).

<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	20 Feb 2004		France	9 Dec 2003	
Albania	18 Dec 2003		Gabon	10 Dec 2003	
Algeria	9 Dec 2003	25 Aug 2004	Germany	9 Dec 2003	
Angola	10 Dec 2003		Ghana	9 Dec 2004	
Argentina	10 Dec 2003		Greece	10 Dec 2003	
Australia	9 Dec 2003		Guatemala	9 Dec 2003	
Austria	10 Dec 2003		Haiti	10 Dec 2003	
Azerbaijan	27 Feb 2004		Honduras	17 May 2004	
Bahrain	8 Feb 2005		Hungary	10 Dec 2003	
Barbados	10 Dec 2003		Indonesia	18 Dec 2003	
Belarus	28 Apr 2004	17 Feb 2005	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9 Dec 2003	
Belgium	10 Dec 2003		Ireland	9 Dec 2003	
Benin	10 Dec 2003	14 Oct 2004	Italy	9 Dec 2003	
Bolivia	9 Dec 2003		Japan	9 Dec 2003	
Brazil	9 Dec 2003		Jordan	9 Dec 2003	24 Feb 2005
Brunei Darussalam	11 Dec 2003		Kenya	9 Dec 2003	9 Dec 2003
Bulgaria	10 Dec 2003		Kuwait	9 Dec 2003	
Burkina Faso	10 Dec 2003		Kyrgyzstan	10 Dec 2003	
Cameroon	10 Dec 2003		Lao People's Democratic Republic	10 Dec 2003	
Canada	21 May 2004		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	23 Dec 2003	
Cape Verde	9 Dec 2003		Liechtenstein	10 Dec 2003	
Central African Republic	11 Feb 2004		Lithuania	10 Dec 2003	
Chile	11 Dec 2003		Luxembourg	10 Dec 2003	
China	10 Dec 2003		Madagascar	10 Dec 2003	22 Sep 2004
Colombia	10 Dec 2003		Malawi	21 Sep 2004	
Comoros	10 Dec 2003		Malaysia	9 Dec 2003	
Costa Rica	10 Dec 2003		Mali	9 Dec 2003	
Côte d'Ivoire	10 Dec 2003		Mauritius	9 Dec 2003	15 Dec 2004
Croatia	10 Dec 2003		Mexico	9 Dec 2003	20 Jul 2004
Cyprus	9 Dec 2003		Morocco	9 Dec 2003	
Denmark	10 Dec 2003		Mozambique	25 May 2004	
Djibouti	17 Jun 2004		Namibia	9 Dec 2003	3 Aug 2004
Dominican Republic	10 Dec 2003		Nepal	10 Dec 2003	
Ecuador	10 Dec 2003		Netherlands	10 Dec 2003	
Egypt	9 Dec 2003	25 Feb 2005	New Zealand	10 Dec 2003	
El Salvador	10 Dec 2003	1 Jul 2004	Nicaragua	10 Dec 2003	
Ethiopia	10 Dec 2003				
Finland	9 Dec 2003				

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

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<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Nigeria . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	14 Dec 2004	Switzerland . . . . .	10 Dec 2003	
Norway . . . . .	9 Dec 2003		Syrian Arab Republic . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	
Pakistan . . . . .	9 Dec 2003		Thailand . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	
Panama . . . . .	10 Dec 2003		Timor-Leste . . . . .	10 Dec 2003	
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	22 Dec 2004		Togo . . . . .	10 Dec 2003	
Paraguay . . . . .	9 Dec 2003		Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	11 Dec 2003	
Peru . . . . .	10 Dec 2003	16 Nov 2004	Tunisia . . . . .	30 Mar 2004	
Philippines . . . . .	9 Dec 2003		Turkey . . . . .	10 Dec 2003	
Poland . . . . .	10 Dec 2003		Uganda . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	9 Sep 2004
Portugal . . . . .	11 Dec 2003		Ukraine . . . . .	11 Dec 2003	
Republic of Korea . . . . .	10 Dec 2003		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	
Republic of Moldova . . . . .	28 Sep 2004		United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	
Romania . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	2 Nov 2004	United States of Amer- ica . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	
Russian Federation . . . . .	9 Dec 2003		Uruguay . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	
Rwanda . . . . .	30 Nov 2004		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) . . . . .	10 Dec 2003	
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	9 Jan 2004		Viet Nam . . . . .	10 Dec 2003	
Senegal . . . . .	9 Dec 2003		Yemen . . . . .	11 Dec 2003	
Serbia and Montenegro . . . . .	11 Dec 2003		Zambia . . . . .	11 Dec 2003	
Seychelles . . . . .	27 Feb 2004		Zimbabwe . . . . .	20 Feb 2004	
Sierra Leone . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	30 Sep 2004			
Slovakia . . . . .	9 Dec 2003				
South Africa . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	22 Nov 2004			
Sri Lanka . . . . .	15 Mar 2004	31 Mar 2004			
Sudan . . . . .	14 Jan 2005				
Sweden . . . . .	9 Dec 2003				

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

*(Kyoto, 11 December 1997)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

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

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

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

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

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

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

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

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

The Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005 (article 25).

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

The Protocol is closed for signature. It remains open to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States and any regional economic integration organizations which are Parties to the Convention (article 24).

### ***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 (article 24 (3)).

### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to the Protocol (article 26).

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

At any time after three years from the date on which the Protocol has entered into force for a Party that Party may withdraw from the Protocol by giving written notification to the depositary. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal (article 27).

Any Party that withdraws from the Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from the Protocol (article 27).

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Kyoto, 11 December 1997

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 16 February 2005, in accordance with article 25 (1) in accordance with article 25 which reads as follows: "1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which not less than 55 Parties to the Convention, incorporating Parties included in Annex I which accounted in total for at least 55 per cent of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included in Annex I, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For the purposes of this Article, 'the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included in Annex I' means the amount communicated on or before the date of adoption of this Protocol by the Parties included in Annex I in their first national communications submitted in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention. 3. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Protocol or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 above for entry into force have been fulfilled, this Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification acceptance, approval or accession. 4. For the purposes of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States members of the organization. "

**REGISTRATION :** 16 February 2005, No. 30822.

**STATUS :** Signatories: 84. Parties: 144.

**TEXT :** Decision 1/CP.3 of the Conference of the State Parties to the Convention at its third session; depositary notifications C.N.101.2004.TREATIES-1 of 11 February 2004 [Proposed corrections to the original texts of the Protocol (Arabic and French versions)] and C.N.439.2004.TREATIES-4 of 12 May 2004 [Corrections to the original texts of the Protocol (Arabic and French versions)].

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>
Algeria		16 Feb 2005 a	Cyprus		16 Jul 1999 a
Antigua and Barbuda	16 Mar 1998	3 Nov 1998	Czech Republic	23 Nov 1998	15 Nov 2001 AA
Argentina	16 Mar 1998	28 Sep 2001	Denmark	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Armenia		25 Apr 2003 a	Djibouti		12 Mar 2002 a
Australia	29 Apr 1998		Dominica		25 Jan 2005 a
Austria	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Dominican Republic		12 Feb 2002 a
Azerbaijan		28 Sep 2000 a	Ecuador	15 Jan 1999	13 Jan 2000
Bahamas		9 Apr 1999 a	Egypt	15 Mar 1999	12 Jan 2005
Bangladesh		22 Oct 2001 a	El Salvador	8 Jun 1998	30 Nov 1998
Barbados		7 Aug 2000 a	Equatorial Guinea		16 Aug 2000 a
Belgium	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Estonia	3 Dec 1998	14 Oct 2002
Belize		26 Sep 2003 a	European Community	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA
Benin		25 Feb 2002 a	Fiji	17 Sep 1998	17 Sep 1998
Bhutan		26 Aug 2002 a	Finland	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Bolivia	9 Jul 1998	30 Nov 1999	France	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA
Botswana		8 Aug 2003 a	Gambia		1 Jun 2001 a
Brazil	29 Apr 1998	23 Aug 2002	Georgia		16 Jun 1999 a
Bulgaria	18 Sep 1998	15 Aug 2002	Germany	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Burundi		18 Oct 2001 a	Ghana		30 May 2003 a
Cambodia		22 Aug 2002 a	Greece	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Cameroon		28 Aug 2002 a	Grenada		6 Aug 2002 a
Canada	29 Apr 1998	17 Dec 2002	Guatemala	10 Jul 1998	5 Oct 1999
Chile	17 Jun 1998	26 Aug 2002	Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a
China	29 May 1998	30 Aug 2002 AA	Guyana		5 Aug 2003 a
Colombia		30 Nov 2001 a	Honduras	25 Feb 1999	19 Jul 2000
Cook Islands	16 Sep 1998	27 Aug 2001	Hungary		21 Aug 2002 a
Costa Rica	27 Apr 1998	9 Aug 2002	Iceland		23 May 2002 a
Croatia	11 Mar 1999		India		26 Aug 2002 a
Cuba	15 Mar 1999	30 Apr 2002	Indonesia	13 Jul 1998	3 Dec 2004

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>
Ireland	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Portugal	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA
Israel	16 Dec 1998	15 Mar 2004	Qatar		11 Jan 2005 a
Italy	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Republic of Korea	25 Sep 1998	8 Nov 2002
Jamaica		28 Jun 1999 a	Republic of Moldova		22 Apr 2003 a
Japan	28 Apr 1998	4 Jun 2002 A	Romania	5 Jan 1999	19 Mar 2001
Jordan		17 Jan 2003 a	Russian Federation	11 Mar 1999	18 Nov 2004
Kazakhstan	12 Mar 1999		Rwanda		22 Jul 2004 a
Kenya		25 Feb 2005 a	Saint Lucia	16 Mar 1998	20 Aug 2003
Kiribati		7 Sep 2000 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19 Mar 1998	31 Dec 2004
Kyrgyzstan		13 May 2003 a	Samoa	16 Mar 1998	27 Nov 2000
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		6 Feb 2003 a	Saudi Arabia		31 Jan 2005 a
Latvia	14 Dec 1998	5 Jul 2002	Senegal		20 Jul 2001 a
Lesotho		6 Sep 2000 a	Seychelles	20 Mar 1998	22 Jul 2002
Liberia		5 Nov 2002 a	Slovakia	26 Feb 1999	31 May 2002
Liechtenstein	29 Jun 1998	3 Dec 2004	Slovenia	21 Oct 1998	2 Aug 2002
Lithuania	21 Sep 1998	3 Jan 2003	Solomon Islands	29 Sep 1998	13 Mar 2003
Luxembourg	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	South Africa		31 Jul 2002 a
Madagascar		24 Sep 2003 a	Spain	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Malawi		26 Oct 2001 a	Sri Lanka		3 Sep 2002 a
Malaysia	12 Mar 1999	4 Sep 2002	Sudan		2 Nov 2004 a
Maldives	16 Mar 1998	30 Dec 1998	Sweden	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Mali	27 Jan 1999	28 Mar 2002	Switzerland	16 Mar 1998	9 Jul 2003
Malta	17 Apr 1998	11 Nov 2001	Thailand	2 Feb 1999	28 Aug 2002
Marshall Islands	17 Mar 1998	11 Aug 2003	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Nov 2004 a
Mauritius		9 May 2001 a	Togo		2 Jul 2004 a
Mexico	9 Jun 1998	7 Sep 2000	Trinidad and Tobago	7 Jan 1999	28 Jan 1999
Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 Mar 1998	21 Jun 1999	Tunisia		22 Jan 2003 a
Monaco	29 Apr 1998		Turkmenistan	28 Sep 1998	11 Jan 1999
Mongolia		15 Dec 1999 a	Tuvalu	16 Nov 1998	16 Nov 1998
Morocco		25 Jan 2002 a	Uganda		25 Mar 2002 a
Mozambique		18 Jan 2005 a	Ukraine	15 Mar 1999	12 Apr 2004
Myanmar		13 Aug 2003 a	United Arab Emirates		26 Jan 2005 a
Namibia		4 Sep 2003 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Nauru		16 Aug 2001 a	United Republic of Tanzania		26 Aug 2002 a
Netherlands	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 A	United States of Amer- ica	12 Nov 1998	
New Zealand	22 May 1998	19 Dec 2002	Uruguay	29 Jul 1998	5 Feb 2001
Nicaragua	7 Jul 1998	18 Nov 1999	Uzbekistan	20 Nov 1998	12 Oct 1999
Niger	23 Oct 1998	30 Sep 2004	Vanuatu		17 Jul 2001 a
Nigeria		10 Dec 2004 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		18 Feb 2005 a
Niue	8 Dec 1998	6 May 1999	Viet Nam	3 Dec 1998	25 Sep 2002
Norway	29 Apr 1998	30 May 2002	Yemen		15 Sep 2004 a
Oman		19 Jan 2005 a	Zambia	5 Aug 1998	
Pakistan		11 Jan 2005 a			
Palau		10 Dec 1999 a			
Panama	8 Jun 1998	5 Mar 1999			
Papua New Guinea	2 Mar 1999	28 Mar 2002			
Paraguay	25 Aug 1998	27 Aug 1999			
Peru	13 Nov 1998	12 Sep 2002			
Philippines	15 Apr 1998	20 Nov 2003			
Poland	15 Jul 1998	13 Dec 2002			

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

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The objective of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (the Convention) is to promote shared responsibility and cooperation among Parties in international trade of certain hazardous pesticides and chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm.

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

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Convention entered into force on 24 February 2004 (article 26).

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

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

When an organization, one or more of whose Member States is a Party to the Convention, becomes a Party to the Convention, the organization and the Member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention concurrently (article 25).

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

When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party that is not a regional economic integration organization may declare that, with respect to any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it accepts the submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice and/or arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties (article 20).

A Party that is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration (article 20).

At the time of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a regional economic integration organization is required to make a specific declaration on its competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention (article 25).

### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to this Convention (article 27).

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

At any time after three years from the date on which this Convention has entered into force for a Party, such Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the depositary. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal (article 28).

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

*Rotterdam, 10 September 1998*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 24 February 2004 in accordance with article 26 which reads as follows: "1. The Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 3. For the purpose of paragraphs 1 and 2, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of that organization."

**REGISTRATION :** 24 February 2004, No. 39973.

**STATUS :** Signatories: 73. Parties: 84.

**TEXTE :** Doc. UNEP/FAO/PIC/CONF/5; C.N.846.2002.TREATIES-8 of 20 August 2002 (proposal of corrections to the original English text of the Convention); C.N.1029.2002.TREATIES-18 of 23 September 2002 (correction to the original English text of the Convention); C.N.10.2005.TREATIES-1 of 11 January 2005 (Adoption of Annex VI); C.N.11.2005.TREATIES-2 of 11 January 2005 (Amendments to Annex III).

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Angola	11 Sep 1998		Ecuador	11 Sep 1998	4 May 2004
Argentina	11 Sep 1998	11 Jun 2004	El Salvador	16 Feb 1999	8 Sep 1999
Armenia	11 Sep 1998	26 Nov 2003	Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a
Australia	6 Jul 1999	20 May 2004	Ethiopia		9 Jan 2003 a
Austria	11 Sep 1998	27 Aug 2002	European Community	11 Sep 1998	20 Dec 2002 AA
Barbados	11 Sep 1998		Finland	11 Sep 1998	4 Jun 2004 A
Belgium	11 Sep 1998	23 Oct 2002	France	11 Sep 1998	17 Feb 2004 AA
Benin	11 Sep 1998	5 Jan 2004	Gabon		18 Dec 2003 a
Bolivia		18 Dec 2003 a	Gambia		26 Feb 2002 a
Brazil	11 Sep 1998	16 Jun 2004	Germany	11 Sep 1998	11 Jan 2001
Bulgaria		25 Jul 2000 a	Ghana	11 Sep 1998	30 May 2003
Burkina Faso	11 Sep 1998	11 Nov 2002	Greece	11 Sep 1998	23 Dec 2003
Burundi		23 Sep 2004 a	Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a
Cameroon	11 Sep 1998	20 May 2002	Guinea-Bissau	10 Sep 1999	
Canada		26 Aug 2002 a	Hungary	10 Sep 1999	31 Oct 2000
Chad	11 Sep 1998	10 Mar 2004	Indonesia	11 Sep 1998	
Chile	11 Sep 1998	20 Jan 2005	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17 Feb 1999	26 Aug 2004
China	24 Aug 1999		Israel	20 May 1999	
Colombia	11 Sep 1998		Italy	11 Sep 1998	27 Aug 2002
Congo	11 Sep 1998		Jamaica		20 Aug 2002 a
Cook Islands		29 Jun 2004 a	Japan	31 Aug 1999	15 Jun 2004 A
Costa Rica	17 Aug 1999		Jordan		22 Jul 2002 a
Côte d'Ivoire	11 Sep 1998	20 Jan 2004	Kenya	11 Sep 1998	3 Feb 2005
Cuba	11 Sep 1998		Kuwait	11 Sep 1998	
Cyprus	11 Sep 1998	17 Dec 2004	Kyrgyzstan	11 Aug 1999	25 May 2000
Czech Republic	22 Jun 1999	12 Jun 2000	Latvia		23 Apr 2003 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		6 Feb 2004 a	Liberia		22 Sep 2004 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11 Sep 1998		Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		9 Jul 2002 a
Denmark	11 Sep 1998	15 Jan 2004	Liechtenstein		18 Jun 2004 a
Djibouti		10 Nov 2004 a	Lithuania		17 Mar 2004 a

## 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	11 Sep 1998	28 Aug 2002	Saudi Arabia		7 Sep 2000 a
Madagascar	8 Dec 1998	22 Sep 2004	Senegal	11 Sep 1998	20 Jul 2001
Malaysia		4 Sep 2002 a	Seychelles	11 Sep 1998	
Mali	11 Sep 1998	5 Jun 2003	Slovenia	11 Sep 1998	17 Nov 1999
Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a	South Africa		4 Sep 2002 a
Mauritania	1 Sep 1999		Spain	11 Sep 1998	2 Mar 2004
Mongolia	11 Sep 1998	8 Mar 2001	Suriname		30 May 2000 a
Namibia	11 Sep 1998		Sweden	11 Sep 1998	10 Oct 2003
Netherlands	11 Sep 1998	20 Apr 2000 A	Switzerland	11 Sep 1998	10 Jan 2002
New Zealand	11 Sep 1998	23 Sep 2003	Syrian Arab Republic	11 Sep 1998	24 Sep 2003
Nigeria		28 Jun 2001 a	Tajikistan	28 Sep 1998	
Norway	11 Sep 1998	25 Oct 2001 A	Thailand		19 Feb 2002 a
Oman		31 Jan 2000 a	Togo	9 Sep 1999	23 Jun 2004
Pakistan	9 Sep 1999		Tunisia	11 Sep 1998	
Panama	11 Sep 1998	18 Aug 2000	Turkey	11 Sep 1998	6 Dec 2002 a
Paraguay	11 Sep 1998	18 Aug 2003	Ukraine		10 Sep 2002 a
Peru	11 Sep 1998		United Arab Emirates		
Philippines	11 Sep 1998		United Kingdom of		
Portugal	11 Sep 1998	16 Feb 2005 AA	Great Britain and		
Qatar		10 Dec 2004 a	Northern Ireland	11 Sep 1998	17 Jun 2004
Republic of Korea	7 Sep 1999	11 Aug 2003	United Republic of		
Republic of Moldova		27 Jan 2005 a	Tanzania	11 Sep 1998	26 Aug 2002
Romania		2 Sep 2003 a	United States of Amer-		
Rwanda		7 Jan 2004 a	ica	11 Sep 1998	
Saint Lucia	25 Jan 1999		Uruguay	11 Sep 1998	4 Mar 2003
Samoa		30 May 2002 a			

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

### ***OBJECTIVES***

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

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Convention entered into force on 17 May 2004 (article 26 (1)).

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

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and by regional economic integration organizations. It remains open for accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations (article 25).

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

When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party that is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the depositary that, with respect to any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes one or both of the following as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation: arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties and/or submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice (article 18 (2)).

A Party that is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration in accordance with the procedure referred to above (article 18 (3)).

In its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competencies in respect of matters governed by this Convention (article 25 (3)).

In its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, any Party may declare that, with respect to it, any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 25 (4)).

### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservation may be made to the Convention (article 27).

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

At any time after three years from the date on which this Convention has entered into force for a Party, such Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the depositary (article 28 (1)). Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon the expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the depositary of the notification of withdrawal or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal (article 28 (2)).

## STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Stockholm, 22 May 2001

- ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 17 May 2004, in accordance with article 26 (1) see article 26 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 3. For the purpose of paragraphs 1 and 2, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of that organization."
- REGISTRATION :** 17 May 2004, No. 40214.
- STATUS :** Signatories: 151. Parties: 94.
- TEXT :** Depository notification C.N.531.2001.TREATIES-96 of 19 June 2001; C.N.1204.2002.TREATIES-63 of 19 November 2002 [Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Convention (authentic Spanish text)] and C.N.157.2003.TREATIES-6 of 21 February 2003 [Correction of the original text of the Convention (authentic Spanish text)].

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

In accordance with its article 24, the Convention will be open for signature at Stockholm by all States and by regional economic integration organizations on 23 May 2001 at the Stockholm City Conference Centre/Folkets Hus, and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 24 May 2001 to 22 May 2002.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Albania	5 Dec 2001	4 Oct 2004	Comoros	23 May 2001	
Algeria	5 Sep 2001		Congo	4 Dec 2001	
Antigua and Barbuda	23 May 2001	10 Sep 2003	Cook Islands		29 Jun 2004 a
Argentina	23 May 2001	25 Jan 2005	Costa Rica	16 Apr 2002	
Armenia	23 May 2001	26 Nov 2003	Côte d'Ivoire	23 May 2001	20 Jan 2004
Australia	23 May 2001	20 May 2004	Croatia	23 May 2001	
Austria	23 May 2001	27 Aug 2002	Cuba	23 May 2001	
Azerbaijan		13 Jan 2004 a	Czech Republic	23 May 2001	6 Aug 2002
Bahamas	20 Mar 2002		Democratic People's Republic of Korea		26 Aug 2002 a
Bahrain	22 May 2002		Denmark	23 May 2001	17 Dec 2003
Bangladesh	23 May 2001		Djibouti	15 Nov 2001	11 Mar 2004
Barbados		7 Jun 2004 a	Dominica		8 Aug 2003 a
Belarus		3 Feb 2004 a	Dominican Republic	23 May 2001	
Belgium	23 May 2001		Ecuador	28 Aug 2001	7 Jun 2004
Belize	14 May 2002		Egypt	17 May 2002	2 May 2003
Benin	23 May 2001	5 Jan 2004	El Salvador	30 Jul 2001	
Bolivia	23 May 2001	3 Jun 2003	Ethiopia	17 May 2002	9 Jan 2003
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	23 May 2001		European Community	23 May 2001	16 Nov 2004 AA
Botswana		28 Oct 2002 a	Fiji	14 Jun 2001	20 Jun 2001
Brazil	23 May 2001	16 Jun 2004	Finland	23 May 2001	3 Sep 2002 A
Brunei Darussalam	21 May 2002		France	23 May 2001	17 Feb 2004 AA
Bulgaria	23 May 2001	20 Dec 2004	Gabon	21 May 2002	
Burkina Faso	23 May 2001	31 Dec 2004	Gambia	23 May 2001	
Burundi	2 Apr 2002		Georgia	23 May 2001	
Cambodia	23 May 2001		Germany	23 May 2001	25 Apr 2002
Cameroon	5 Oct 2001		Ghana	23 May 2001	30 May 2003
Canada	23 May 2001	23 May 2001	Greece	23 May 2001	
Central African Repub- lic	9 May 2002		Guatemala	29 Jan 2002	
Chad	16 May 2002	10 Mar 2004	Guinea	23 May 2001	
Chile	23 May 2001	20 Jan 2005	Guinea-Bissau	24 Apr 2002	
China	23 May 2001	13 Aug 2004	Haiti	23 May 2001	
Colombia	23 May 2001		Honduras	17 May 2002	
			Hungary	23 May 2001	

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Iceland	23 May 2001	29 May 2002	Portugal	23 May 2001	15 Jul 2004 A
India	14 May 2002		Qatar		10 Dec 2004 a
Indonesia	23 May 2001		Republic of Korea	4 Oct 2001	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23 May 2001		Republic of Moldova	23 May 2001	7 Apr 2004
Ireland	23 May 2001		Romania	23 May 2001	28 Oct 2004
Israel	30 Jul 2001		Russian Federation	22 May 2002	
Italy	23 May 2001		Rwanda		5 Jun 2002 a
Jamaica	23 May 2001		Saint Kitts and Nevis		21 May 2004 a
Japan		30 Aug 2002 a	Saint Lucia		4 Oct 2002 a
Jordan	18 Jan 2002	8 Nov 2004	Samoa	23 May 2001	4 Feb 2002
Kazakhstan	23 May 2001		Sao Tome and Principe	3 Apr 2002	
Kenya	23 May 2001	24 Sep 2004	Saudi Arabia	14 Mar 2002	
Kiribati	4 Apr 2002	7 Sep 2004	Senegal	23 May 2001	8 Oct 2003
Kuwait	23 May 2001		Serbia and Montenegro	2 May 2002	
Kyrgyzstan	16 May 2002		Seychelles	25 Mar 2002	
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic	5 Mar 2002		Sierra Leone		26 Sep 2003 a
Latvia	23 May 2001	28 Oct 2004	Singapore	23 May 2001	
Lebanon	23 May 2001	3 Jan 2003	Slovakia	23 May 2001	5 Aug 2002
Lesotho	23 Jan 2002	23 Jan 2002	Slovenia	23 May 2001	4 May 2004
Liberia		23 May 2002 a	Solomon Islands		28 Jul 2004 a
Liechtenstein	23 May 2001	3 Dec 2004	South Africa	23 May 2001	4 Sep 2002
Lithuania	17 May 2002		Spain	23 May 2001	28 May 2004
Luxembourg	23 May 2001	7 Feb 2003	Sri Lanka	5 Sep 2001	
Madagascar	24 Sep 2001		Sudan	23 May 2001	
Malawi	22 May 2002		Suriname	22 May 2002	
Malaysia	16 May 2002		Sweden	23 May 2001	8 May 2002
Mali	23 May 2001	5 Sep 2003	Switzerland	23 May 2001	30 Jul 2003
Malta	23 May 2001		Syrian Arab Republic	15 Feb 2002	
Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a	Tajikistan	21 May 2002	
Mauritania	8 Aug 2001		Thailand	22 May 2002	31 Jan 2005
Mauritius	23 May 2001	13 Jul 2004	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	23 May 2001	27 May 2004
Mexico	23 May 2001	10 Feb 2003	Togo	23 May 2001	22 Jul 2004
Micronesia (Federated States of)	31 Jul 2001		Tonga	21 May 2002	
Monaco	23 May 2001	20 Oct 2004	Trinidad and Tobago		13 Dec 2002 a
Mongolia	17 May 2002	30 Apr 2004	Tunisia	23 May 2001	17 Jun 2004
Morocco	23 May 2001	15 Jun 2004	Turkey	23 May 2001	
Mozambique	23 May 2001		Tuvalu		19 Jan 2004 a
Myanmar		19 Apr 2004 a	Uganda		20 Jul 2004 a
Nauru	9 May 2002	9 May 2002	Ukraine	23 May 2001	
Nepal	5 Apr 2002		United Arab Emirates	23 May 2001	11 Jul 2002
Netherlands	23 May 2001	28 Jan 2002 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec 2001	17 Jan 2005
New Zealand	23 May 2001	24 Sep 2004	United Republic of Tanzania	23 May 2001	30 Apr 2004
Nicaragua	23 May 2001		United States of Amer- ica	23 May 2001	
Niger	12 Oct 2001		Uruguay	23 May 2001	9 Feb 2004
Nigeria	23 May 2001	24 May 2004	Vanuatu	21 May 2002	
Niue	12 Mar 2002		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	23 May 2001	
Norway	23 May 2001	11 Jul 2002	Viet Nam	23 May 2001	22 Jul 2002
Oman	4 Mar 2002	19 Jan 2005	Yemen	5 Dec 2001	9 Jan 2004
Pakistan	6 Dec 2001		Zambia	23 May 2001	
Palau	28 Mar 2002		Zimbabwe	23 May 2001	
Panama	23 May 2001	5 Mar 2003			
Papua New Guinea	23 May 2001	7 Oct 2003			
Paraguay	12 Oct 2001	1 Apr 2004			
Peru	23 May 2001				
Philippines	23 May 2001	27 Feb 2004			
Poland	23 May 2001				

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

*(Montreal, 29 January 2000)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

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

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

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

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

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

In any circumstances, lack of scientific certainty due to insufficient relevant scientific information and knowledge regarding the extent of the potential adverse effects of a living modified organism shall not prevent the Parties from taking a decision, as appropriate, with

regard to the import of the living modified organism in question in order to avoid or minimize such potential adverse effects.

A Biosafety Clearing-House is established for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of information on, and experience with, living modified organisms to assist Parties to implement the Protocol, taking into account the special needs of developing country Parties. Each Party shall make available to the Biosafety Clearing-House copies of any national laws, regulations and guidelines applicable to the import of living modified organisms intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing, if available.

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

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

The Protocol entered into force on 11 September 2003 (article 37 (2)).

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

The Protocol is closed for signature. It remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Convention (articles 34 and 35 of the Convention, and article 32 of the Protocol).

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

Each Party shall notify the Secretary-General of its focal point and its designated competent national authorities, or any changes thereof (article 19).

#### ***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to the Protocol (article 38).

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

At any time after two years from the date on which this Protocol has entered into force for a Party, such Party may withdraw from the Protocol by giving written notification to the depositary (article 39 (1)). Such withdrawal shall take place upon expiry of one year after the date of its receipt by the depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of the withdrawal (article 39 (2)).

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

Montreal, 29 January 2000

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 11 September 2003, in accordance with article 37 (2).  
**REGISTRATION :** 11 September 2003, No. 30619.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 103. Parties: 116.  
**TEXT :** Depository notification C.N.251.2000.TREATIES-1 of 27 April 2000; C.N. 1471.2003.TREATIES-41 of 22 December 2003 (Proposal of corrections to the Arabic text of the Protocol) and C.N.291.2004.TREATIES-11 of 26 March 2004 (Rectification of the Arabic text of the Protocol and transmission of the relevant Procès-Verbal).

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Albania		8 Feb 2005 a	Estonia	6 Sep 2000	24 Mar 2004
Algeria	25 May 2000	5 Aug 2004	Ethiopia	24 May 2000	9 Oct 2003
Antigua and Barbuda	24 May 2000	10 Sep 2003	European Community	24 May 2000	27 Aug 2002 AA
Argentina	24 May 2000		Fiji	2 May 2001	5 Jun 2001
Armenia		30 Apr 2004 a	Finland	24 May 2000	9 Jul 2004
Austria	24 May 2000	27 Aug 2002	France	24 May 2000	7 Apr 2003 AA
Bahamas	24 May 2000	15 Jan 2004	Gambia	24 May 2000	9 Jun 2004
Bangladesh	24 May 2000	5 Feb 2004	Germany	24 May 2000	20 Nov 2003
Barbados		6 Sep 2002 a	Ghana		30 May 2003 a
Belarus		26 Aug 2002 a	Greece	24 May 2000	21 May 2004
Belgium	24 May 2000	15 Apr 2004	Grenada	24 May 2000	5 Feb 2004
Belize		12 Feb 2004 a	Guatemala		28 Oct 2004 a
Benin	24 May 2000	2 Mar 2005	Guinea	24 May 2000	
Bhutan		26 Aug 2002 a	Haiti	24 May 2000	
Bolivia	24 May 2000	22 Apr 2002	Honduras	24 May 2000	
Botswana	1 Jun 2001	11 Jun 2002	Hungary	24 May 2000	13 Jan 2004
Brazil		24 Nov 2003 a	Iceland	1 Jun 2001	
Bulgaria	24 May 2000	13 Oct 2000	India	23 Jan 2001	17 Jan 2003
Burkina Faso	24 May 2000	4 Aug 2003	Indonesia	24 May 2000	3 Dec 2004
Cambodia		17 Sep 2003 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23 Apr 2001	20 Nov 2003
Cameroon	9 Feb 2001	20 Feb 2003	Ireland	24 May 2000	14 Nov 2003
Canada	19 Apr 2001		Italy	24 May 2000	24 Mar 2004
Central African Republic	24 May 2000		Jamaica	4 Jun 2001	
Chad	24 May 2000		Japan		21 Nov 2003 a
Chile	24 May 2000		Jordan	11 Oct 2000	11 Nov 2003
China	8 Aug 2000		Kenya	15 May 2000	24 Jan 2002
Colombia	24 May 2000	20 May 2003	Kiribati	7 Sep 2000	20 Apr 2004
Congo	21 Nov 2000		Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Aug 2004 a
Cook Islands	21 May 2001		Latvia		13 Feb 2004 a
Costa Rica	24 May 2000		Lesotho		20 Sep 2001 a
Croatia	8 Sep 2000	29 Aug 2002	Liberia		15 Feb 2002 a
Cuba	24 May 2000	17 Sep 2002	Lithuania	24 May 2000	7 Nov 2003
Cyprus		5 Dec 2003 a	Luxembourg	11 Jul 2000	28 Aug 2002
Czech Republic	24 May 2000	8 Oct 2001	Madagascar	14 Sep 2000	24 Nov 2003
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20 Apr 2001	29 Jul 2003	Malawi	24 May 2000	
Denmark	24 May 2000	27 Aug 2002	Malaysia	24 May 2000	3 Sep 2003
Djibouti		8 Apr 2002 a	Maldives		3 Sep 2002 a
Dominica		13 Jul 2004 a	Mali	4 Apr 2001	28 Aug 2002
Ecuador	24 May 2000	30 Jan 2003	Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Egypt	20 Dec 2000	23 Dec 2003	Mauritius		11 Apr 2002 a
El Salvador	24 May 2000	26 Sep 2003	Mexico	24 May 2000	27 Aug 2002

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Monaco	24 May 2000		Slovakia	24 May 2000	24 Nov 2003
Mongolia		22 Jul 2003 a	Slovenia	24 May 2000	20 Nov 2002
Morocco	25 May 2000		Solomon Islands		28 Jul 2004 a
Mozambique	24 May 2000	21 Oct 2002	South Africa		14 Aug 2003 a
Myanmar	11 May 2001		Spain	24 May 2000	16 Jan 2002
Namibia	24 May 2000	10 Feb 2005	Sri Lanka	24 May 2000	28 Apr 2004
Nauru		12 Nov 2001 a	Sweden	24 May 2000	8 Aug 2002
Nepal	2 Mar 2001		Switzerland	24 May 2000	26 Mar 2002
Netherlands	24 May 2000	8 Jan 2002 A	Syrian Arab Republic		1 Apr 2004 a
New Zealand	24 May 2000	24 Feb 2005	Tajikistan		12 Feb 2004 a
Nicaragua	26 May 2000	28 Aug 2002	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	26 Jul 2000	
Niger	24 May 2000	30 Sep 2004	Togo	24 May 2000	2 Jul 2004
Nigeria	24 May 2000	15 Jul 2003	Tonga		18 Sep 2003 a
Niue		8 Jul 2002 a	Trinidad and Tobago		5 Oct 2000 a
Norway	24 May 2000	10 May 2001	Tunisia	19 Apr 2001	22 Jan 2003
Oman		11 Apr 2003 a	Turkey	24 May 2000	24 Oct 2003
Pakistan	4 Jun 2001		Uganda	24 May 2000	30 Nov 2001
Palau	29 May 2001	13 Jun 2003	Ukraine		6 Dec 2002 a
Panama	11 May 2001	1 May 2002	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 May 2000	19 Nov 2003
Paraguay	3 May 2001	10 Mar 2004	United Republic of Tanzania		24 Apr 2003 a
Peru	24 May 2000	14 Apr 2004	Uruguay	1 Jun 2001	
Philippines	24 May 2000		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24 May 2000	13 May 2002
Poland	24 May 2000	10 Dec 2003	Viet Nam		21 Jan 2004 a
Portugal	24 May 2000	30 Sep 2004 A	Zambia		27 Apr 2004 a
Republic of Korea	6 Sep 2000		Zimbabwe	4 Jun 2001	25 Feb 2005
Republic of Moldova	14 Feb 2001	4 Mar 2003			
Romania	11 Oct 2000	30 Jun 2003			
Rwanda	24 May 2000	22 Jul 2004			
Saint Kitts and Nevis		23 May 2001 a			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Aug 2003 a			
Samoa	24 May 2000	30 May 2002			
Senegal	31 Oct 2000	8 Oct 2003			
Seychelles	23 Jan 2001	13 May 2004			

**United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea**  
*(Montego Bay, 10 December 1982)*  
**and**  
**Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea**  
*(New York, 28 July 1994)*

***OBJECTIVES***

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

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

The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (the Agreement) was adopted on 28 July 1994 to resolve certain difficulties with the seabed mining provisions contained in Part XI of the Convention, which had been raised primarily by the industrialized countries.

In accordance with article 2 of the Agreement, the Agreement and Convention shall be interpreted and applied together as a single instrument.

***KEY PROVISIONS***

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

- Coastal States exercise sovereignty over their territorial sea, which they have the right to establish up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles;
- Archipelagic States, made up of a group or groups of closely interrelated islands and interconnecting waters, have sovereignty over a sea area enclosed by straight lines drawn between the outermost points of the islands;
- Foreign ships can exercise the rights of "innocent passage" through the territorial sea and archipelagic waters, "transit passage" through straits used for international navigation and archipelagic sea lanes passage through archipelagic sea lanes. The

- exercise of such rights is subject to the duty to comply with the relevant international rules and standards and the laws and regulations of the coastal and archipelagic States, and of the States bordering the strait;
- Coastal States have sovereign rights in a 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone with respect to exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, living and non-living, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone; coastal States also exercise jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research and the protection and preservation of the marine environment;
  - Land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States have the right to participate on an equitable basis in exploitation of an appropriate part of the surplus of the living resources of the exclusive economic zones of coastal States of the same region or sub-region; land-locked States also have the right of access to and from the sea and enjoy freedom of transit through the territory of transit States;
  - All States enjoy freedom of navigation and overflight in the exclusive economic zone, as well as freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines;
  - Coastal States have sovereign rights over the continental shelf for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources; the shelf extends to a distance of at least 200 nautical miles; data on the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles must be submitted to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf;
  - Coastal States share with the international community part of the revenue derived from exploiting non-living resources from any part of their shelf beyond 200 nautical miles;
  - All States enjoy, *inter alia*, the traditional freedoms of navigation, overflight, scientific research and fishing on the high seas; they are obliged to adopt, or cooperate with other States in adopting measures to manage and conserve living resources;
  - States bordering enclosed or semi-enclosed seas should coordinate the management, conservation, exploration and exploitation of living resources; the implementation of their rights and duties with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment; and scientific research policies and activities;
  - The seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (the Area) and its mineral resources are the common heritage of mankind; the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources are to be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, and under the control of the International Seabed Authority, which is also responsible for ensuring the protection of the marine environment from harmful effects which may arise from activities in the Area;
  - States have an obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment and are required to take all measures necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any source; to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control do not spread to areas beyond their jurisdiction and do not cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment; and to protect and preserve rare and fragile ecosystems, as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other forms of marine life;
  - States are responsible for the fulfilment of their international obligations concerning the protection and preservation of the marine environment and shall be liable in accordance with international law;

- All marine scientific research in the EEZ and on the continental shelf is subject to the consent of the coastal State, which must normally be granted if the research is conducted for peaceful purposes and in order to increase scientific knowledge of the marine environment for the benefit of mankind;
- States are bound to promote the development and transfer of marine technology "on fair and reasonable terms and conditions", with due regard for all legitimate interests;
- Parties are obliged to settle disputes between them concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention by peaceful means;
- Under the compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions, disputes can be submitted to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established under the Convention, to the International Court of Justice, to an arbitral tribunal, or to a special arbitral tribunal. Conciliation is also available and, in certain circumstances, submission to it would be compulsory. The Tribunal has exclusive jurisdiction over disputes relating to activities in the Area.

The Agreement deals with various issues that were identified as problematic. These include costs to Parties and institutional arrangements, decision-making mechanisms for the Authority, the Review Conference, production policy and financial terms of contracts.

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

The Convention entered into force on 16 November 1994 (article 308 of the Convention). The Agreement entered into force on 28 July 1996 (article 6 of the Agreement).

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

The Convention is closed for signature. The Convention is open for ratification by States and other entities referred to in article 305 (1) (c), (d) and (e), and to formal confirmation by international organizations, in accordance with Annex IX. The Convention is also open for accession by States and other entities referred to in article 305, and by international organizations, in accordance with Annex IX. Pursuant to Annex IX, an international organization may deposit its instrument of formal confirmation or accession only if a majority of its member States deposit or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession (articles 305, 306 and 307 of the Convention).

The Agreement is closed for signature. The Agreement is open for ratification by States and other entities referred to in article 305 (1) (c), (d) and (e) of the Convention, and to formal confirmation by international organizations, in accordance with Annex IX of the Convention. The Agreement is also open for accession by States and other entities referred to in article 305 of the Convention, and by international organizations, in accordance with Annex IX of the Convention. Pursuant to Annex IX of the Convention, an international organization may deposit its instrument of formal confirmation or accession only if a majority of its member States deposit or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession (article 4(3) and (4) of the Agreement).

No State or entity may establish its consent to be bound by the Agreement unless it has previously established or establishes at the same time its consent to be bound by the Convention (article 4(2) of the Agreement).

Any instrument of ratification or formal confirmation of or accession to the Convention also represents consent to be bound by the Agreement (article 4(1) of the Agreement).

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

When signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention or at any time thereafter, a State may choose by means of a written declaration one or more of the listed means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention (article 287 of the Convention).

When signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention or at any time thereafter, a State may declare in writing that it does not accept any one or more of the procedures provided for in section 2 with respect to one or more of the categories of disputes enumerated in the article (article 298 of the Convention).

A State, when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention may make declarations or statements, however phrased or named, with a view, *inter alia*, to the harmonization of its laws and regulations with the provisions of the Convention, provided that such declarations or statements do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to that State (article 310 of the Convention).

An instrument deposited by an international organization shall contain the undertakings and declarations required by articles 4 and 5 of Annex IX (Annex IX, article 3 of the Convention, and article 4(4) of the Agreement).

***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations may be made to the Convention unless expressly permitted by other articles of this Convention (article 309 of the Convention). Articles 309 to 319 of the Convention apply to the Agreement (article 2 of the Agreement).

***DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL***

Denunciation is effected by a written notification to the Secretary-General as depositary and takes effect one year after the date of receipt, unless such notification specifies a later date (article 317 of the Convention). Articles 309 to 319 of the Convention apply to the Agreement (article 2 of the Agreement).

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Montego Bay, 10 December 1982

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 16 November 1994, in accordance with article 308 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 16 November 1994, No. 31363.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 157. Parties: 148.  
**TEXT :** United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1833, p. 3; depositary notifications C.N.236.1984.TREATIES-7 of 5 October 1984 (procès-verbal of rectification of the English and Spanish authentic texts); C.N.202.1985.TREATIES-17 of 23 August 1985 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original English text); C.N.17.1986.TREATIES-1 of 7 April 1986 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish texts of the Final Act); C.N.166.1993.TREATIES-4 of 9 August 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish texts of the Final Act); and vol. 1904, p. 320 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original French text).

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

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

The Conference also adopted a Final Act<sup>2</sup> with, annexed thereto, nine resolutions and a statement of understanding. The text of the Final Act has been reproduced as document A/CONF.62/121 and Corr. 1 to 8.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	18 Mar 1983		Benin .....	30 Aug 1983	16 Oct 1997
Albania .....		23 Jun 2003 a	Bhutan .....	10 Dec 1982	
Algeria .....	10 Dec 1982	11 Jun 1996	Bolivia .....	27 Nov 1984	28 Apr 1995
Angola .....	10 Dec 1982	5 Dec 1990	Bosnia and Herzegovi- na .....		12 Jan 1994 d
Antigua and Barbuda .	7 Feb 1983	2 Feb 1989	Botswana .....	5 Dec 1984	2 May 1990
Argentina .....	5 Oct 1984	1 Dec 1995	Brazil .....	10 Dec 1982	22 Dec 1988
Armenia .....		9 Dec 2002 a	Brunei Darussalam ...	5 Dec 1984	5 Nov 1996
Australia .....	10 Dec 1982	5 Oct 1994	Bulgaria .....	10 Dec 1982	15 May 1996
Austria .....	10 Dec 1982	14 Jul 1995	Burkina Faso.....	10 Dec 1982	25 Jan 2005
Bahamas .....	10 Dec 1982	29 Jul 1983	Burundi.....	10 Dec 1982	
Bahrain .....	10 Dec 1982	30 May 1985	Cambodia .....	1 Jul 1983	
Bangladesh .....	10 Dec 1982	27 Jul 2001	Cameroon.....	10 Dec 1982	19 Nov 1985
Barbados .....	10 Dec 1982	12 Oct 1993	Canada .....	10 Dec 1982	7 Nov 2003
Belarus .....	10 Dec 1982		Cape Verde.....	10 Dec 1982	10 Aug 1987
Belgium .....	5 Dec 1984	13 Nov 1998			
Belize .....	10 Dec 1982	13 Aug 1983			

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Central African Republic	4 Dec 1984		Lesotho	10 Dec 1982	
Chad	10 Dec 1982		Liberia	10 Dec 1982	
Chile	10 Dec 1982	25 Aug 1997	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 Dec 1984	
China	10 Dec 1982	7 Jun 1996	Liechtenstein	30 Nov 1984	
Colombia	10 Dec 1982		Lithuania		12 Nov 2003 a
Comoros	6 Dec 1984	21 Jun 1994	Luxembourg	5 Dec 1984	5 Oct 2000
Congo	10 Dec 1982		Madagascar	25 Feb 1983	22 Aug 2001
Cook Islands	10 Dec 1982	15 Feb 1995	Malawi	7 Dec 1984	
Costa Rica	10 Dec 1982	21 Sep 1992	Malaysia	10 Dec 1982	14 Oct 1996
Côte d'Ivoire	10 Dec 1982	26 Mar 1984	Maldives	10 Dec 1982	7 Sep 2000
Croatia		5 Apr 1995 d	Mali	19 Oct 1983	16 Jul 1985
Cuba	10 Dec 1982	15 Aug 1984	Malta	10 Dec 1982	20 May 1993
Cyprus	10 Dec 1982	12 Dec 1988	Marshall Islands		9 Aug 1991 a
Czech Republic	22 Feb 1993 d	21 Jun 1996	Mauritania	10 Dec 1982	17 Jul 1996
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10 Dec 1982		Mauritius	10 Dec 1982	4 Nov 1994
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22 Aug 1983	17 Feb 1989	Mexico	10 Dec 1982	18 Mar 1983
Denmark	10 Dec 1982	16 Nov 2004	Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr 1991 a
Djibouti	10 Dec 1982	8 Oct 1991	Monaco	10 Dec 1982	20 Mar 1996
Dominica	28 Mar 1983	24 Oct 1991	Mongolia	10 Dec 1982	13 Aug 1996
Dominican Republic	10 Dec 1982		Morocco	10 Dec 1982	
Egypt	10 Dec 1982	26 Aug 1983	Mozambique	10 Dec 1982	13 Mar 1997
El Salvador	5 Dec 1984		Myanmar	10 Dec 1982	21 May 1996
Equatorial Guinea	30 Jan 1984	21 Jul 1997	Namibia	10 Dec 1982	18 Apr 1983
Ethiopia	10 Dec 1982		Nauru	10 Dec 1982	23 Jan 1996
European Community	7 Dec 1984	1 Apr 1998 c	Nepal	10 Dec 1982	2 Nov 1998
Fiji	10 Dec 1982	10 Dec 1982	Netherlands	10 Dec 1982	28 Jun 1996
Finland	10 Dec 1982	21 Jun 1996	New Zealand	10 Dec 1982	19 Jul 1996
France	10 Dec 1982	11 Apr 1996	Nicaragua	9 Dec 1984	3 May 2000
Gabon	10 Dec 1982	11 Mar 1998	Niger	10 Dec 1982	
Gambia	10 Dec 1982	22 May 1984	Nigeria	10 Dec 1982	14 Aug 1986
Georgia		21 Mar 1996 a	Niue	5 Dec 1984	
Germany		14 Oct 1994 a	Norway	10 Dec 1982	24 Jun 1996
Ghana	10 Dec 1982	7 Jun 1983	Oman	1 Jul 1983	17 Aug 1989
Greece	10 Dec 1982	21 Jul 1995	Pakistan	10 Dec 1982	26 Feb 1997
Grenada	10 Dec 1982	25 Apr 1991	Palau		30 Sep 1996 a
Guatemala	8 Jul 1983	11 Feb 1997	Panama	10 Dec 1982	1 Jul 1996
Guinea	4 Oct 1984	6 Sep 1985	Papua New Guinea	10 Dec 1982	14 Jan 1997
Guinea-Bissau	10 Dec 1982	25 Aug 1986	Paraguay	10 Dec 1982	26 Sep 1986
Guyana	10 Dec 1982	16 Nov 1993	Philippines	10 Dec 1982	8 May 1984
Haiti	10 Dec 1982	31 Jul 1996	Poland	10 Dec 1982	13 Nov 1998
Honduras	10 Dec 1982	5 Oct 1993	Portugal	10 Dec 1982	3 Nov 1997
Hungary	10 Dec 1982	5 Feb 2002	Qatar	27 Nov 1984	9 Dec 2002
Iceland	10 Dec 1982	21 Jun 1985	Republic of Korea	14 Mar 1983	29 Jan 1996
India	10 Dec 1982	29 Jun 1995	Romania	10 Dec 1982	17 Dec 1996
Indonesia	10 Dec 1982	3 Feb 1986	Russian Federation	10 Dec 1982	12 Mar 1997
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10 Dec 1982		Rwanda	10 Dec 1982	
Iraq	10 Dec 1982	30 Jul 1985	Saint Kitts and Nevis	7 Dec 1984	7 Jan 1993
Ireland	10 Dec 1982	21 Jun 1996	Saint Lucia	10 Dec 1982	27 Mar 1985
Italy	7 Dec 1984	13 Jan 1995	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10 Dec 1982	1 Oct 1993
Jamaica	10 Dec 1982	21 Mar 1983	Samoa	28 Sep 1984	14 Aug 1995
Japan	7 Feb 1983	20 Jun 1996	Sao Tome and Principe	13 Jul 1983	3 Nov 1987
Jordan		27 Nov 1995 a	Saudi Arabia	7 Dec 1984	24 Apr 1996
Kenya	10 Dec 1982	2 Mar 1989	Senegal	10 Dec 1982	25 Oct 1984
Kiribati		24 Feb 2003 a	Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d
Kuwait	10 Dec 1982	2 May 1986	Seychelles	10 Dec 1982	16 Sep 1991
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10 Dec 1982	5 Jun 1998	Sierra Leone	10 Dec 1982	12 Dec 1994
Latvia		23 Dec 2004 a	Singapore	10 Dec 1982	17 Nov 1994
Lebanon	7 Dec 1984	5 Jan 1995	Slovakia	28 May 1993 d	8 May 1996
			Slovenia		16 Jun 1995 d
			Solomon Islands	10 Dec 1982	23 Jun 1997

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (e), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Somalia .....	10 Dec 1982	24 Jul 1989	Tuvalu .....	10 Dec 1982	9 Dec 2002
South Africa .....	5 Dec 1984	23 Dec 1997	Uganda .....	10 Dec 1982	9 Nov 1990
Spain .....	4 Dec 1984	15 Jan 1997	Ukraine .....	10 Dec 1982	26 Jul 1999
Sri Lanka .....	10 Dec 1982	19 Jul 1994	United Arab Emirates	10 Dec 1982	
Sudan .....	10 Dec 1982	23 Jan 1985	United Kingdom of		
Suriname .....	10 Dec 1982	9 Jul 1998	Great Britain and		
Swaziland .....	18 Jan 1984		Northern Ireland ..		25 Jul 1997 a
Sweden .....	10 Dec 1982	25 Jun 1996	United Republic of		
Switzerland .....	17 Oct 1984		Tanzania .....	10 Dec 1982	30 Sep 1985
Thailand .....	10 Dec 1982		Uruguay .....	10 Dec 1982	10 Dec 1992
The Former Yugoslav			Vanuatu .....	10 Dec 1982	10 Aug 1999
Republic of Mace-			Viet Nam .....	10 Dec 1982	25 Jul 1994
donia .....		19 Aug 1994 d	Yemen .....	10 Dec 1982	21 Jul 1987
Togo .....	10 Dec 1982	16 Apr 1985	Zambia .....	10 Dec 1982	7 Mar 1983
Tonga .....		2 Aug 1995 a	Zimbabwe .....	10 Dec 1982	24 Feb 1993
Trinidad and Tobago	10 Dec 1982	25 Apr 1986			
Tunisia .....	10 Dec 1982	24 Apr 1985			

**Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations  
Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982**

*New York, 28 July 1994*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** provisionally on 16 November 1994, in accordance with article 7 (1) and definitively on 28 July 1996, in accordance with article 6 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 16 November 1994, No. 31364.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 79. Parties: 121.  
**TEXT :** Doc. A/RES.48/263; and depositary notification C.N.1.1995.TREATIES-1 of 9 February 1995 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original French text).

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n), Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto</i>	<i>Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1) (b)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Definitive signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)</i>
Afghanistan		16 Nov 1994		
Albania		16 Nov 1994		23 Jun 2003 P
Algeria	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		11 Jun 1996 P
Andorra		16 Nov 1994		
Argentina	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		1 Dec 1995
Armenia		16 Nov 1994		9 Dec 2002 a
Australia	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		5 Oct 1994
Austria	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		14 Jul 1995
Bahamas	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Bahrain		16 Nov 1994		
Bangladesh		16 Nov 1994		27 Jul 2001 a
Barbados	15 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Belarus		16 Nov 1994		
Belgium	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		13 Nov 1998 P
Belize		16 Nov 1994		21 Oct 1994 s
Benin		16 Nov 1994		16 Oct 1997 P
Bhutan		16 Nov 1994		
Bolivia		16 Nov 1994		28 Apr 1995 P
Botswana		16 Nov 1994		31 Jan 2005 a
Brazil	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	
Brunei Darussalam		16 Nov 1994		5 Nov 1996 P
Bulgaria		15 May 1996	15 Nov 1994	15 May 1996 a
Burkina Faso	30 Nov 1994	30 Nov 1994		25 Jan 2005 P
Burundi		16 Nov 1994		
Cambodia		16 Nov 1994		
Cameroon	24 May 1995	24 May 1995	15 Nov 1994	28 Aug 2002
Canada	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		7 Nov 2003
Cape Verde	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		
Chile		16 Nov 1994		25 Aug 1997 a
China	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		7 Jun 1996 P
Congo		16 Nov 1994		
Cook Islands				15 Feb 1995 a
Costa Rica				20 Sep 2001 a
Côte d'Ivoire	25 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Croatia				5 Apr 1995 P
Cuba		16 Nov 1994		17 Oct 2002 a
Cyprus	1 Nov 1994	27 Jul 1995	15 Nov 1994	27 Jul 1995
Czech Republic	16 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		21 Jun 1996

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n), Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto</i>	<i>Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1) (b)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Definitive signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)</i>
Denmark	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 2004
Egypt	22 Mar 1995	16 Nov 1994		
Equatorial Guinea				21 Jul 1997 P
Eritrea		16 Nov 1994		
Estonia		16 Nov 1994		
Ethiopia		16 Nov 1994		
European Community	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		1 Apr 1998 c
Fiji	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995
Finland	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		21 Jun 1996
France	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		11 Apr 1996
Gabon	4 Apr 1995	16 Nov 1994		11 Mar 1998 P
Georgia				21 Mar 1996 P
Germany	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		14 Oct 1994
Ghana		16 Nov 1994		
Greece	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		21 Jul 1995
Grenada	14 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Guatemala				11 Feb 1997 P
Guinea	26 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Guyana		16 Nov 1994		
Haiti				31 Jul 1996 P
Honduras		16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 2003 a
Hungary		16 Nov 1994		5 Feb 2002 a
Iceland	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
India	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		29 Jun 1995
Indonesia	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		2 Jun 2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			1 Nov 1994	
Iraq		16 Nov 1994		
Ireland	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	21 Jun 1996
Italy	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994	29 Jul 1994	13 Jan 1995
Jamaica	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Japan	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		20 Jun 1996
Jordan			14 Nov 1994	27 Nov 1995 P
Kenya		16 Nov 1994		29 Jul 1994 s
Kiribati				24 Feb 2003 P
Kuwait		16 Nov 1994		2 Aug 2002 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic	27 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		5 Jun 1998 P
Latvia				23 Dec 2004 a
Lebanon				5 Jan 1995 P
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 Nov 1994		
Liechtenstein		16 Nov 1994		
Lithuania				12 Nov 2003 a
Luxembourg	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		5 Oct 2000
Madagascar		16 Nov 1994		22 Aug 2001 P
Malaysia	2 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		14 Oct 1996 P
Maldives	10 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		7 Sep 2000 P
Malta	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		26 Jun 1996
Marshall Islands		16 Nov 1994		
Mauritania	2 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		17 Jul 1996 P
Mauritius		16 Nov 1994		4 Nov 1994 P
Mexico			2 Nov 1994	10 Apr 2003 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)	10 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		6 Sep 1995
Monaco	30 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		20 Mar 1996 P
Mongolia	17 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		13 Aug 1996 P
Morocco	19 Oct 1994		19 Oct 1994	
Mozambique		16 Nov 1994		13 Mar 1997 a
Myanmar		16 Nov 1994		21 May 1996 a
Namibia	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Nauru				23 Jan 1996 P
Nepal		16 Nov 1994		2 Nov 1998 P

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n), Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto</i>	<i>Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (f) (b)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a), Definitive signature (s), Simplified procedure (p), Consent to be bound (P)</i>
Netherlands	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jun 1996
New Zealand	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		19 Jul 1996
Nicaragua				3 May 2000 P
Nigeria	25 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Norway		16 Nov 1994		24 Jun 1996 a
Oman		16 Nov 1994		26 Feb 1997 a
Pakistan	10 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		26 Feb 1997 P
Palau				30 Sep 1996 P
Panama				1 Jul 1996 P
Papua New Guinea		16 Nov 1994		14 Jan 1997 P
Paraguay	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		10 Jul 1995
Philippines	15 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		23 Jul 1997
Poland	29 Jul 1994	23 Feb 1995		13 Nov 1998 P
Portugal	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	3 Nov 1997
Qatar		16 Nov 1994		9 Dec 2002 P
Republic of Korea	7 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		29 Jan 1996
Republic of Moldova		16 Nov 1994		
Romania			4 Oct 1994	17 Dec 1996 a
Russian Federation		11 Jan 1995		12 Mar 1997 a
Samoa	7 Jul 1995	16 Nov 1994		14 Aug 1995 P
Saudi Arabia			9 Nov 1994	24 Apr 1996 P
Senegal	9 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		25 Jul 1995
Serbia and Montenegro	12 May 1995			28 Jul 1995 p
Seychelles	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		15 Dec 1994
Sierra Leone		16 Nov 1994		12 Dec 1994 P
Singapore		16 Nov 1994		17 Nov 1994 P
Slovakia	14 Nov 1994	16 Nov 1994		8 May 1996
Slovenia	19 Jan 1995	16 Jun 1995	15 Nov 1994	16 Jun 1995
Solomon Islands		8 Feb 1995		23 Jun 1997 P
South Africa	3 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		23 Dec 1997
Spain	29 Jul 1994			15 Jan 1997
Sri Lanka	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Sudan	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		
Suriname		16 Nov 1994		9 Jul 1998 P
Swaziland	12 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		
Sweden	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	25 Jun 1996
Switzerland	26 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		16 Nov 1994		19 Aug 1994 P
Togo	3 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Tonga				2 Aug 1995 P
Trinidad and Tobago	10 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Tunisia	15 May 1995	16 Nov 1994		24 May 2002
Tuvalu				9 Dec 2002 P
Uganda	9 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Ukraine	28 Feb 1995	16 Nov 1994		26 Jul 1999
United Arab Emirates		16 Nov 1994		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		25 Jul 1997
United Republic of Tanzania	7 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		25 Jun 1998
United States of America	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		
Uruguay	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	
Vanuatu	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		10 Aug 1999 P
Viet Nam		16 Nov 1994		
Zambia	13 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Zimbabwe	28 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p

**Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks**  
*(New York, 4 August 1995)*

***OBJECTIVES***

The United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Agreement) sets out principles for the conservation and management of those fish stocks and establishes that such management must be based on the precautionary approach and the best available scientific information. The Agreement elaborates on the fundamental principle, established in the Convention that States should cooperate to ensure conservation and promote the objective of the optimum utilization of fisheries resources both within and beyond the exclusive economic zone. The Agreement was adopted on 4 August 1995.

***KEY PROVISIONS***

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

***ENTRY INTO FORCE***

The Agreement entered into force on 11 December 2001 (article 40).

***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

The Agreement is closed for signature. It is open for ratification and accession by States and other entities referred to in article 305 (1) (c), (d) and (e), of the Convention, and international organizations pursuant to Annex IX, article 1, of the Convention, subject to article 47 of the Agreement. In cases where an international organization has competence over all the matters governed by the Agreement, its Member States shall not become Parties, except in respect of their territories for which the international organization has no responsibility (articles 38, 39 and 47 (2) (ii)).

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

A Party to this Agreement which is not a Party to the Convention may declare that, notwithstanding article 290 (5) of the Convention, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea shall not be entitled to prescribe, modify or revoke provisional measures without the agreement of such State (article 31 (3)).

A State or entity, when signing, ratifying or acceding to the Agreement, may make declarations or statements, however phrased or named, with a view, *inter alia*, to the harmonization of its laws and regulations with the provisions of the Agreement, provided that such declarations or statements do no purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Agreement in their application to that State or entity (article 43).

Parties intending to conclude an agreement (article 44 (2)) modifying or suspending the operation of provisions of this Agreement, applicable solely to relations between them, shall notify the other Parties through the depositary of this Agreement of their intention to conclude the agreement and of the modification or suspension for which it provides (article 44 (3)).

In cases where an international organization referred to in Annex IX, article 1 of the Convention has competence over all matters governed by the Agreement, it shall make a declaration at the time of signing or accession concerning such competence and related matters (article 47 (2) (i)).

***RESERVATIONS***

No reservations or exceptions may be made to the Agreement (article 42).

***DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL***

Denunciation is effected by a written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and takes effect one year after the date of receipt, unless the notification specifies a later date (article 46).

AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA OF 10 DECEMBER 1982 RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS

*New York, 4 August 1995*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 11 December 2001, in accordance with article 40 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 11 December 2001, No. 37924.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 59. Parties: 52.  
**TEXT :** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2167, p. 3; and depositary notification C.N.99.1996.TREATIES-4 of 7 April 1996 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Arabic text).

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Argentina .....	4 Dec 1995		Marshall Islands .....	4 Dec 1995	19 Mar 2003
Australia .....	4 Dec 1995	23 Dec 1999	Mauritania .....	21 Dec 1995	
Austria .....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Mauritius .....		25 Mar 1997 a
Bahamas .....		16 Jan 1997 a	Micronesia (Federated States of) .....	4 Dec 1995	23 May 1997
Bangladesh .....	4 Dec 1995		Monaco .....		9 Jun 1999 a
Barbados .....		22 Sep 2000 a	Morocco .....	4 Dec 1995	
Belgium .....	3 Oct 1996	19 Dec 2003	Namibia .....	19 Apr 1996	8 Apr 1998
Belize .....	4 Dec 1995		Nauru .....		10 Jan 1997 a
Brazil .....	4 Dec 1995	8 Mar 2000	Netherlands .....	28 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003
Burkina Faso .....	15 Oct 1996		New Zealand .....	4 Dec 1995	18 Apr 2001
Canada .....	4 Dec 1995	3 Aug 1999	Niue .....	4 Dec 1995	
China .....	6 Nov 1996		Norway .....	4 Dec 1995	30 Dec 1996
Cook Islands .....		1 Apr 1999 a	Pakistan .....	15 Feb 1996	
Costa Rica .....		18 Jun 2001 a	Papua New Guinea .....	4 Dec 1995	4 Jun 1999
Côte d'Ivoire .....	24 Jan 1996		Philippines .....	30 Aug 1996	
Cyprus .....		25 Sep 2002 a	Portugal .....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003
Denmark .....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Republic of Korea .....	26 Nov 1996	
Egypt .....	5 Dec 1995		Russian Federation .....	4 Dec 1995	4 Aug 1997
European Community .....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Saint Lucia .....	12 Dec 1995	9 Aug 1996
Fiji .....	4 Dec 1995	12 Dec 1996	Samoa .....	4 Dec 1995	25 Oct 1996
Finland .....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Senegal .....	4 Dec 1995	30 Jan 1997
France .....	4 Dec 1996	19 Dec 2003	Seychelles .....	4 Dec 1996	20 Mar 1998
Gabon .....	7 Oct 1996		Solomon Islands .....		13 Feb 1997 a
Germany .....	28 Aug 1996	19 Dec 2003	South Africa .....		14 Aug 2003 a
Greece .....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Spain .....	3 Dec 1996	19 Dec 2003
Guinea-Bissau .....	4 Dec 1995		Sri Lanka .....	9 Oct 1996	24 Oct 1996
Iceland .....	4 Dec 1995	14 Feb 1997	Sweden .....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003
India .....		19 Aug 2003 a	Tonga .....	4 Dec 1995	31 Jul 1996
Indonesia .....	4 Dec 1995		Uganda .....	10 Oct 1996	
Iran (Islamic Republic of) .....		17 Apr 1998 a	Ukraine .....	4 Dec 1995	27 Feb 2003
Ireland .....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	4 Dec 1995	10 Dec 2001
Israel .....	4 Dec 1995		United States of America .....	4 Dec 1995	21 Aug 1996
Italy .....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Uruguay .....	16 Jan 1996	10 Sep 1999
Jamaica .....	4 Dec 1995		Vanuatu .....	23 Jul 1996	
Japan .....	19 Nov 1996				
Kenya .....		13 Jul 2004 a			
Luxembourg .....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003			
Maldives .....	8 Oct 1996	30 Dec 1998			
Malta .....		11 Nov 2001 a			

## **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty** *(New York, 10 September 1996)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The objective of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (the Treaty) is to secure an end to all nuclear weapons testing and other forms of nuclear explosions. The Treaty, by prohibiting all nuclear explosions, constitutes an effective measure of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and therefore contributes to the enhancement of international peace and security.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

The Treaty prohibits nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosion, and obligates Parties to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under their jurisdiction or control. In addition, Parties are obligated to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.

The Treaty sets up a verification regime which consists of the international monitoring system comprising 337 monitoring facilities, consultation and clarification, on-site inspections and confidence-building measures. The purpose of the international monitoring system is to detect and identify any activity prohibited under the Treaty. The consultation and clarification process encourages Parties to resolve possible violations before requesting an on-site inspection. If this mechanism fails, each Party has a right to request an on-site inspection. The Treaty specifies various guidelines concerning the request and approval for such an inspection, as well as how such an inspection shall be conducted. The Treaty also establishes the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (the CTBTO), which will implement the Treaty and provide a forum for consultation and cooperation.

The Protocol to the Treaty is an integral part of the Treaty and it contains detailed provisions. The provisions addressing an international monitoring system and international data centre functions set forth an obligation on the Parties to cooperate in an international exchange of seismological data, hydroacoustic data, infrasound data, and data on radionuclides in the atmosphere. The Protocol also provides for technical assistance to the Parties to the Treaty.

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

This Treaty has not yet entered into force. According to article XIV, the Treaty will enter into force 180 days after the date of deposit of the instruments of ratification by all of the 44 States listed in annex 2 to the Treaty (article XIV (1)).

Currently, the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO, which was established by resolution of the States Signatories to the Treaty on 19 November 1996, is carrying out the necessary preparation for the effective implementation of the Treaty pending its entry into force.

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

The Treaty is currently open for signature and will remain open to all States for signature before its entry into force (article XI). The Treaty is subject to ratification by Signatories (article XII). Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force may accede to it at any time thereafter (article XIII). Upon signature of the Treaty, States become members of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which was established in 1996 to prepare for the entry into force of the Treaty.

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

Each Party shall designate a National Authority and shall so inform the CTBTO upon entry into force of the Treaty for it. The National Authority shall serve as the national focal point for liaison with the CTBTO and with the other Parties (article III (4)).

Each Party, no later than 30 days after the entry into force of the Treaty for it, shall notify the Director-General of the names, dates of birth, sex, ranks, qualifications and professional experience of the persons proposed by the Party for designation as inspectors and inspector assistants (Part II, Section B (16) of the Protocol to the Treaty).

Each Party must also immediately acknowledge receipt of the initial list of inspectors and inspection assistants proposed for designation. Any inspector or inspection assistant included in this list shall be regarded as accepted unless the Party declares its non-acceptance in writing within 30 days after acknowledgement of receipt of the list (Part II, Section B (18)) of the Protocol to the Treaty.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

Reservations to the articles and annexes to the Treaty are prohibited. The provisions of the Protocol to the Treaty and the Annexes to the Protocol shall not be subject to reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Treaty (article XV).

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

A Party may withdraw from the Treaty by giving notice six months in advance to all other Parties, the Executive Council, the depositary, and the United Nations Security Council. The notice of withdrawal shall also include a statement of the extraordinary event or events which the Party regards as jeopardizing its supreme interests (article IX).

## Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

### COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

*New York, 10 September 1996*

**NOT YET IN FORCE :**

[see article XIV]. This Treaty will enter into force 180 days after the date of deposit of the instruments of ratification by all States listed in Annex 2 to this Treaty (that is to say: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam and Zaire), but in no case earlier than two years after its opening for signature. 2. If this Treaty has not entered into force three years after the date of the anniversary of its opening for signature, the Depositary shall convene a Conference of the States that have already deposited their instruments of ratification upon the request of a majority of those States. That Conference shall examine the extent to which the requirement set out in paragraph 1 has been met and shall consider and decide by consensus what measure consistent with international law may facilitate the early entry into force of this Treaty. 3. Unless otherwise decided by the Conference referred to in paragraph 2 or other such conferences, this process shall be repeated at subsequent anniversaries of the opening for signature of this Treaty, until its entry into force. 4. All States Signatories shall be invited to attend the Conference referred to in paragraph 2 and any subsequent conferences as referred to in paragraph 3, as observers. 5. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the 30th day following the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession."

**STATUS :  
TEXT :**

Signatories: 175. Parties: 120.  
Doc. A/50/1027; and C.N.429.2002.TREATIES-3 of 6 May 2002 [proposed corrections to the original text of the treaty (Arabic text)] and C.N.629.2002.TREATIES-4 of 11 June 2002 [procès-verbal of rectification (Arabic text)].

*Note :* At its 50th session, the General Assembly adopted, on 10 September 1996 by resolution A/RES/50/245 the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as contained in document A/50/1027. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open it for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York at the earliest possible date. The Treaty was opened for signature on 24 September 1996 and it will remain open for signature until its entry into force, in accordance with article XI.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Afghanistan . . . . .	24 Sep 2003	24 Sep 2003	Cameroon . . . . .	16 Nov 2001	
Albania . . . . .	27 Sep 1996	23 Apr 2003	Canada . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	18 Dec 1998
Algeria . . . . .	15 Oct 1996	11 Jul 2003	Cape Verde . . . . .	1 Oct 1996	
Andorra . . . . .	24 Sep 1996		Central African Republic . . . . .	19 Dec 2001	
Angola . . . . .	27 Sep 1996		Chad . . . . .	8 Oct 1996	
Antigua and Barbuda . . . . .	16 Apr 1997		Chile . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	12 Jul 2000
Argentina . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	4 Dec 1998	China . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	
Armenia . . . . .	1 Oct 1996		Colombia . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	
Australia . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	9 Jul 1998	Comoros . . . . .	12 Dec 1996	
Austria . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	13 Mar 1998	Congo . . . . .	11 Feb 1997	
Azerbaijan . . . . .	28 Jul 1997	2 Feb 1999	Cook Islands . . . . .	5 Dec 1997	
Bahamas . . . . .	4 Feb 2005		Costa Rica . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	25 Sep 2001
Bahrain . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	12 Apr 2004	Côte d'Ivoire . . . . .	25 Sep 1996	11 Mar 2003
Bangladesh . . . . .	24 Oct 1996	8 Mar 2000	Croatia . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	2 Mar 2001
Belarus . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	13 Sep 2000	Cyprus . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	18 Jul 2003
Belgium . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	29 Jun 1999	Czech Republic . . . . .	12 Nov 1996	11 Sep 1997
Belize . . . . .	14 Nov 2001	26 Mar 2004	Democratic Republic of the Congo . . . . .	4 Oct 1996	28 Sep 2004
Benin . . . . .	27 Sep 1996	6 Mar 2001	Denmark . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	21 Dec 1998
Bolivia . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	4 Oct 1999	Djibouti . . . . .	21 Oct 1996	
Bosnia and Herzegovina . . . . .	24 Sep 1996		Dominican Republic . . . . .	3 Oct 1996	
Botswana . . . . .	16 Sep 2002	28 Oct 2002	Ecuador . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	12 Nov 2001
Brazil . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	24 Jul 1998	Egypt . . . . .	14 Oct 1996	
Brunei Darussalam . . . . .	22 Jan 1997		El Salvador . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	11 Sep 1998
Bulgaria . . . . .	24 Sep 1996	29 Sep 1999	Equatorial Guinea . . . . .	9 Oct 1996	
Burkina Faso . . . . .	27 Sep 1996	17 Apr 2002	Eritrea . . . . .	11 Nov 2003	11 Nov 2003
Burundi . . . . .	24 Sep 1996		Estonia . . . . .	20 Nov 1996	13 Aug 1999
Cambodia . . . . .	26 Sep 1996	10 Nov 2000			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Ethiopia	25 Sep 1996		Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	27 Sep 2001
Fiji	24 Sep 1996	10 Oct 1996	Norway	24 Sep 1996	15 Jul 1999
Finland	24 Sep 1996	15 Jan 1999	Oman	23 Sep 1999	13 Jun 2003
France	24 Sep 1996	6 Apr 1998	Palau	12 Aug 2003	
Gabon	7 Oct 1996	20 Sep 2000	Panama	24 Sep 1996	23 Mar 1999
Gambia	9 Apr 2003		Papua New Guinea	25 Sep 1996	
Georgia	24 Sep 1996	27 Sep 2002	Paraguay	25 Sep 1996	4 Oct 2001
Germany	24 Sep 1996	20 Aug 1998	Peru	25 Sep 1996	12 Nov 1997
Ghana	3 Oct 1996		Philippines	24 Sep 1996	23 Feb 2001
Greece	24 Sep 1996	21 Apr 1999	Poland	24 Sep 1996	25 May 1999
Grenada	10 Oct 1996	19 Aug 1998	Portugal	24 Sep 1996	26 Jun 2000
Guatemala	20 Sep 1999		Qatar	24 Sep 1996	3 Mar 1997
Guinea	3 Oct 1996		Republic of Korea	24 Sep 1996	24 Sep 1999
Guinea-Bissau	11 Apr 1997		Republic of Moldova	24 Sep 1997	
Guyana	7 Sep 2000	7 Mar 2001	Romania	24 Sep 1996	5 Oct 1999
Haiti	24 Sep 1996		Russian Federation	24 Sep 1996	30 Jun 2000
Holy See	24 Sep 1996	18 Jul 2001	Rwanda	30 Nov 2004	30 Nov 2004
Honduras	25 Sep 1996	30 Oct 2003	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 Mar 2004	
Hungary	25 Sep 1996	13 Jul 1999	Saint Lucia	4 Oct 1996	5 Apr 2001
Iceland	24 Sep 1996	26 Jun 2000	Samoa	9 Oct 1996	27 Sep 2002
Indonesia	24 Sep 1996		San Marino	7 Oct 1996	12 Mar 2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Sep 1996		Sao Tome and Principe	26 Sep 1996	
Ireland	24 Sep 1996	15 Jul 1999	Senegal	26 Sep 1996	9 Jun 1999
Israel	25 Sep 1996		Serbia and Montenegro	8 Jun 2001	19 May 2004
Italy	24 Sep 1996	1 Feb 1999	Seychelles	24 Sep 1996	13 Apr 2004
Jamaica	11 Nov 1996	13 Nov 2001	Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	17 Sep 2001
Japan	24 Sep 1996	8 Jul 1997	Singapore	14 Jan 1999	10 Nov 2001
Jordan	26 Sep 1996	25 Aug 1998	Slovakia	30 Sep 1996	3 Mar 1998
Kazakhstan	30 Sep 1996	14 May 2002	Slovenia	24 Sep 1996	31 Aug 1999
Kenya	14 Nov 1996	30 Nov 2000	Solomon Islands	3 Oct 1996	
Kiribati	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	South Africa	24 Sep 1996	30 Mar 1999
Kuwait	24 Sep 1996	6 May 2003	Spain	24 Sep 1996	31 Jul 1998
Kyrgyzstan	8 Oct 1996	2 Oct 2003	Sri Lanka	24 Oct 1996	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30 Jul 1997	5 Oct 2000	Sudan	10 Jun 2004	10 Jun 2004
Latvia	24 Sep 1996	20 Nov 2001	Suriname	14 Jan 1997	
Lesotho	30 Sep 1996	14 Sep 1999	Swaziland	24 Sep 1996	
Liberia	1 Oct 1996		Sweden	24 Sep 1996	2 Dec 1998
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	6 Jan 2004	Switzerland	24 Sep 1996	1 Oct 1999
Liechtenstein	27 Sep 1996	21 Sep 2004	Tajikistan	7 Oct 1996	10 Jun 1998
Lithuania	7 Oct 1996	7 Feb 2000	Thailand	12 Nov 1996	
Luxembourg	24 Sep 1996	26 May 1999	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	29 Oct 1998	14 Mar 2000
Madagascar	9 Oct 1996		Togo	2 Oct 1996	2 Jul 2004
Malawi	9 Oct 1996		Tunisia	16 Oct 1996	23 Sep 2004
Malaysia	23 Jul 1998		Turkey	24 Sep 1996	16 Feb 2000
Maldives	1 Oct 1997	7 Sep 2000	Turkmenistan	24 Sep 1996	20 Feb 1998
Mali	18 Feb 1997	4 Aug 1999	Uganda	7 Nov 1996	14 Mar 2001
Malta	24 Sep 1996	23 Jul 2001	Ukraine	27 Sep 1996	23 Feb 2001
Marshall Islands	24 Sep 1996		United Arab Emirates	25 Sep 1996	18 Sep 2000
Mauritania	24 Sep 1996	30 Apr 2003	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Sep 1996	6 Apr 1998
Mexico	24 Sep 1996	5 Oct 1999	United Republic of Tanzania	30 Sep 2004	30 Sep 2004
Micronesia (Federated States of)	24 Sep 1996	25 Jul 1997	United States of America	24 Sep 1996	
Monaco	1 Oct 1996	18 Dec 1998	Uruguay	24 Sep 1996	21 Sep 2001
Mongolia	1 Oct 1996	8 Aug 1997	Uzbekistan	3 Oct 1996	29 May 1997
Morocco	24 Sep 1996	17 Apr 2000	Vanuatu	24 Sep 1996	
Mozambique	26 Sep 1996		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3 Oct 1996	13 May 2002
Myanmar	25 Nov 1996		Viet Nam	24 Sep 1996	
Namibia	24 Sep 1996	29 Jun 2001	Yemen	30 Sep 1996	
Nauru	8 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001	Zambia	3 Dec 1996	
Nepal	8 Oct 1996		Zimbabwe	13 Oct 1999	
Netherlands	24 Sep 1996	23 Mar 1999			
New Zealand	27 Sep 1996	19 Mar 1999			
Nicaragua	24 Sep 1996	5 Dec 2000			
Niger	3 Oct 1996	9 Sep 2002			

## **Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction** *(Oslo, 18 September 1997)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (the Convention) is a cornerstone in the effort to end the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines. The Convention includes a comprehensive ban on anti-personnel mines, a framework of action to address the humanitarian impact of mines and mechanisms to facilitate cooperation in implementing the Convention.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

The Convention prohibits the use, development, production, acquiring, stockpiling, retaining or transferring to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines. Parties are also prohibited from assisting, encouraging or inducing anyone to engage in activities banned by the Convention.

Each Party is obligated to destroy all stockpiled mines as soon as possible but not later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for that Party (article 4). Each Party is also obligated to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than ten years after the entry into force of the Convention for that Party. Parties are additionally required to make every effort to identify and mark areas in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced, and take other measures to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians. Parties which are unable to destroy all mines within the ten-year timeframe may request an extension of the deadline.

Parties are permitted to retain or transfer a minimal number of anti-personnel mines solely for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques.

The Convention requires that Parties cooperate and provide technical and financial assistance to achieve the objectives of the Convention. Parties have the right to seek and receive assistance from other Parties, where feasible. Parties that are able to do so are required to provide assistance for mine victims, mine awareness programmes, mine clearance and related activities and other forms of assistance.

Each Party is also required to submit a report, no later than 180 days after the Convention enters into force for such Party, to the Secretary-General detailing, *inter alia*, national implementation measures, quantity of all stockpiled mines owned or possessed, location of all mined areas, types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred, status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines, and types and quantities of all mines destroyed. Each Party is required to update its report annually.

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

The Convention entered into force on 1 March 1999 (article 17(1)).

***HOW TO BECOME A PARTY***

This Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatories. It is open for accession by any State which has not signed the Convention (article 16).

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

This Convention is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

***RESERVATIONS***

Reservations are prohibited under this Convention (article 19).

***DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL***

A Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving notice, including a full explanation of the motivations for the withdrawal, to all other Parties, the depositary, and the United Nations Security Council. The withdrawal shall take effect six months after the receipt of the instrument of withdrawal by the depositary. If, however, on the expiry of that six-month period, the withdrawing Party is engaged in an armed conflict, the withdrawal shall not take effect before the end of the armed conflict (article 20).

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND  
TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Oslo, 18 September 1997

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 1 March 1999, in accordance with article 17 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 1 March 1999, No. 35597.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 133. Parties: 144.  
**TEXT :** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2056, p. 211; C.N.163.2003.TREATIES-2 of 3 March 2003 [Proposal of corrections to the original of the Convention (authentic Arabic text)] and C.N.270.2003.TREATIES-4 of 7 April 2003 (acceptance).

*Note :* The Convention was concluded by the Diplomatic Conference on an International Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Land Mines at Oslo on 18 September 1997. In accordance with its article 15, the Convention was opened for signature at Ottawa, Canada, by all States from 3 December 1997 until 4 December 1997, and will remain open thereafter at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until its entry into force. By resolution 52/38/A, the General Assembly of the United Nations welcomed the conclusion of the Convention at Oslo and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be necessary to fulfil the tasks entrusted to him.

<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		11 Sep 2002 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo		2 May 2002 a
Albania	8 Sep 1998	29 Feb 2000	Denmark	4 Dec 1997	8 Jun 1998
Algeria	3 Dec 1997	9 Oct 2001	Djibouti	3 Dec 1997	18 May 1998
Andorra	3 Dec 1997	29 Jun 1998	Dominica	3 Dec 1997	26 Mar 1999
Angola	4 Dec 1997	5 Jul 2002	Dominican Republic	3 Dec 1997	30 Jun 2000
Antigua and Barbuda	3 Dec 1997	3 May 1999	Ecuador	4 Dec 1997	29 Apr 1999
Argentina	4 Dec 1997	14 Sep 1999	El Salvador	4 Dec 1997	27 Jan 1999
Australia	3 Dec 1997	14 Jan 1999	Equatorial Guinea		16 Sep 1998 a
Austria	3 Dec 1997	29 Jun 1998	Eritrea		27 Aug 2001 a
Bahamas	3 Dec 1997	31 Jul 1998	Estonia		12 May 2004 a
Bangladesh	7 May 1998	6 Sep 2000	Ethiopia	3 Dec 1997	17 Dec 2004
Barbados	3 Dec 1997	26 Jan 1999	Fiji	3 Dec 1997	10 Jun 1998
Belarus		3 Sep 2003 a	France	3 Dec 1997	23 Jul 1998
Belgium	3 Dec 1997	4 Sep 1998	Gabon	3 Dec 1997	8 Sep 2000
Belize	27 Feb 1998	23 Apr 1998	Gambia	4 Dec 1997	23 Sep 2002
Benin	3 Dec 1997	25 Sep 1998	Germany	3 Dec 1997	23 Jul 1998
Bolivia	3 Dec 1997	9 Jun 1998	Ghana	4 Dec 1997	30 Jun 2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 Dec 1997	8 Sep 1998	Greece	3 Dec 1997	25 Sep 2003
Botswana	3 Dec 1997	1 Mar 2000	Grenada	3 Dec 1997	19 Aug 1998
Brazil	3 Dec 1997	30 Apr 1999	Guatemala	3 Dec 1997	26 Mar 1999
Brunei Darussalam	4 Dec 1997		Guinea	4 Dec 1997	8 Oct 1998
Bulgaria	3 Dec 1997	4 Sep 1998	Guinea-Bissau	3 Dec 1997	22 May 2001
Burkina Faso	3 Dec 1997	16 Sep 1998	Guyana	4 Dec 1997	5 Aug 2003
Burundi	3 Dec 1997	22 Oct 2003	Haiti	3 Dec 1997	
Cambodia	3 Dec 1997	28 Jul 1999	Holy See	4 Dec 1997	17 Feb 1998
Cameroon	3 Dec 1997	19 Sep 2002	Honduras	3 Dec 1997	24 Sep 1998
Canada	3 Dec 1997	3 Dec 1997	Hungary	3 Dec 1997	6 Apr 1998
Cape Verde	4 Dec 1997	14 May 2001	Iceland	4 Dec 1997	5 May 1999
Central African Republic		8 Nov 2002 a	Indonesia	4 Dec 1997	
Chad	6 Jul 1998	6 May 1999	Ireland	3 Dec 1997	3 Dec 1997
Chile	3 Dec 1997	10 Sep 2001	Italy	3 Dec 1997	23 Apr 1999
Colombia	3 Dec 1997	6 Sep 2000	Jamaica	3 Dec 1997	17 Jul 1998
Comoros		19 Sep 2002 a	Japan	3 Dec 1997	30 Sep 1998 A
Congo		4 May 2001 a	Jordan	11 Aug 1998	13 Nov 1998
Cook Islands	3 Dec 1997		Kenya	5 Dec 1997	23 Jan 2001
Costa Rica	3 Dec 1997	17 Mar 1999	Kiribati		7 Sep 2000 a
Côte d'Ivoire	3 Dec 1997	30 Jun 2000	Lesotho	4 Dec 1997	2 Dec 1998
Croatia	4 Dec 1997	20 May 1998	Liberia		23 Dec 1999 a
Cyprus	4 Dec 1997	17 Jan 2003	Liechtenstein	3 Dec 1997	5 Oct 1999
Czech Republic	3 Dec 1997	26 Oct 1999	Lithuania	26 Feb 1999	12 May 2003
			Luxembourg	4 Dec 1997	14 Jun 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>
Madagascar	4 Dec 1997	16 Sep 1999	Serbia and Montenegro		18 Sep 2003 a
Malawi	4 Dec 1997	13 Aug 1998	Seychelles	4 Dec 1997	2 Jun 2000
Malaysia	3 Dec 1997	22 Apr 1999	Sierra Leone	29 Jul 1998	25 Apr 2001
Maldives	1 Oct 1998	7 Sep 2000	Slovakia	3 Dec 1997	25 Feb 1999 AA
Mali	3 Dec 1997	2 Jun 1998	Slovenia	3 Dec 1997	27 Oct 1998
Malta	4 Dec 1997	7 May 2001	Solomon Islands	4 Dec 1997	26 Jan 1999
Marshall Islands	4 Dec 1997		South Africa	3 Dec 1997	26 Jun 1998
Mauritania	3 Dec 1997	21 Jul 2000	Spain	3 Dec 1997	19 Jan 1999
Mauritius	3 Dec 1997	3 Dec 1997	Sudan	4 Dec 1997	13 Oct 2003
Mexico	3 Dec 1997	9 Jun 1998	Suriname	4 Dec 1997	23 May 2002
Monaco	4 Dec 1997	17 Nov 1998	Swaziland	4 Dec 1997	22 Dec 1998
Mozambique	3 Dec 1997	25 Aug 1998	Sweden	4 Dec 1997	30 Nov 1998
Namibia	3 Dec 1997	21 Sep 1998	Switzerland	3 Dec 1997	24 Mar 1998
Nauru		7 Aug 2000 a	Tajikistan		12 Oct 1999 a
Netherlands	3 Dec 1997	12 Apr 1999 A	Thailand	3 Dec 1997	27 Nov 1998
New Zealand	3 Dec 1997	27 Jan 1999	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		9 Sep 1998 a
Nicaragua	4 Dec 1997	30 Nov 1998	Timor-Leste		7 May 2003 a
Niger	4 Dec 1997	23 Mar 1999	Togo	4 Dec 1997	9 Mar 2000
Nigeria		27 Sep 2001 a	Trinidad and Tobago	4 Dec 1997	27 Apr 1998
Niue	3 Dec 1997	15 Apr 1998	Tunisia	4 Dec 1997	9 Jul 1999
Norway	3 Dec 1997	9 Jul 1998	Turkey		25 Sep 2003 a
Panama	4 Dec 1997	7 Oct 1998	Turkmenistan	3 Dec 1997	19 Jan 1998
Papua New Guinea		28 Jun 2004 a	Uganda	3 Dec 1997	25 Feb 1999
Paraguay	3 Dec 1997	13 Nov 1998	Ukraine	24 Feb 1999	
Peru	3 Dec 1997	17 Jun 1998	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3 Dec 1997	31 Jul 1998
Philippines	3 Dec 1997	15 Feb 2000	United Republic of Tanzania	3 Dec 1997	13 Nov 2000
Poland	4 Dec 1997		Uruguay	3 Dec 1997	7 Jun 2001
Portugal	3 Dec 1997	19 Feb 1999	Vanuatu	4 Dec 1997	
Qatar	4 Dec 1997	13 Oct 1998	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3 Dec 1997	14 Apr 1999
Republic of Moldova	3 Dec 1997	8 Sep 2000	Yemen	4 Dec 1997	1 Sep 1998
Romania	3 Dec 1997	30 Nov 2000	Zambia	12 Dec 1997	23 Feb 2001
Rwanda	3 Dec 1997	8 Jun 2000	Zimbabwe	3 Dec 1997	18 Jun 1998
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3 Dec 1997	2 Dec 1998			
Saint Lucia	3 Dec 1997	13 Apr 1999			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Dec 1997	1 Aug 2001			
Samoa	3 Dec 1997	23 Jul 1998			
San Marino	3 Dec 1997	18 Mar 1998			
Sao Tome and Principe	30 Apr 1998	31 Mar 2003			
Senegal	3 Dec 1997	24 Sep 1998			

## **WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control** *(Geneva, 21 May 2003)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The objective of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (the Convention) is to protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke by providing a framework for tobacco control measures. Such measures are to be implemented by Parties at the national, regional and international levels in order to reduce continually and substantially the prevalence of tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

The Convention represents a paradigm shift in the development of a regulatory strategy for addictive substances. In contrast to many drug control treaties, the Convention asserts the importance of demand reduction strategies as well as supply issues. Demand reduction provisions in the Convention include price and tax measures as well as non-price measures such as strong health warnings, regulation of tobacco contents and emissions, packaging and labeling regulations, cessation promotion, promotion of smoke-free public places, bans or restrictions on tobacco advertising and sponsorship, and increasing public awareness of the dangers of smoking and exposure to tobacco smoke.

Supply reduction provisions of the Convention require Parties to take various measures to eliminate all forms of illicit trade in tobacco products, including smuggling, illicit manufacturing and counterfeiting. Parties are also required to adopt and implement various measures to prohibit the sale of tobacco products to persons under the age set by domestic law, national law or eighteen.

The Convention provides Parties with a considerable degree of flexibility in implementing measures beyond those described in the treaty. Parties are encouraged to implement measures that are stronger than the minimum standards required by the treaty.

The Convention also sets forth a requirement to cooperate with other Parties on scientific research and technical development. Uniquely, article 19 encourages Parties to promote their national laws and cooperate with each other on criminal and civil liability for the purpose of tobacco control. The Convention repeatedly impresses upon the Parties the need for comprehensive multisectoral tobacco control measures at the global, regional and local levels. The Convention requires Parties to protect tobacco control policies from commercial and vested interests of the tobacco industry and to be aware of the activities of the tobacco industry.

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

The Convention entered into force on 27 February 2005 (article 36 (1)).

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

This Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance, or approval by Signatory States. It is also subject to formal confirmation by regional economic integration organizations that have signed the Convention. It is open for accession by any State Member of WHO or of the United Nations, and regional economic integration organizations (article 35).

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

Under paragraph 5 of Article 16, a Party may, by means of a binding written declaration, indicate its commitment to prohibit the introduction of vending machines within its jurisdiction or, as appropriate, to a total ban on tobacco vending machines.

When ratifying, accepting, approving, formally confirming or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a State or regional economic integration organization may declare in writing to the depositary that, for a dispute not resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 27, it accepts, as compulsory, ad hoc arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by consensus by the Conference of the Parties (article 27(2)).

Regional economic integration organizations shall, in their instruments relating to formal confirmation or in their instruments of accession, declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention. These organizations shall also inform the depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence (article 35(3)).

### ***RESERVATIONS***

Reservations to the Convention are not permitted (article 30).

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

A Party may withdraw from the Convention at any time after two years from the date on which the Convention entered into force for that Party. The withdrawal shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the withdrawal notification by the depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the withdrawal notification (article 31).

WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Geneva, 21 May 2003

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 27 February 2005, in accordance with article 36 (1) "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or accession with the Depositary. 2. For each State that ratifies, accepts or approves the Convention or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article for entry into force have been fulfilled, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 3. For each regional economic integration organization depositing an instrument of formal confirmation or an instrument of accession after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article for entry into force have been fulfilled, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of its depositing of the instrument of formal confirmation or of accession. 4. For the purposes of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States Members of the organization."

**REGISTRATION :** 27 February 2005, No. 41032.

**STATUS :** Signatories: 168. Parties: 58.

**TEXT :** Depositary notification C.N.574.2003.TREATIES-1 of 13 June 2003.

Note : The above Convention was adopted during the 56th World Health Assembly, which took place from 19 to 28 May 2003, at the Palais des Nations, Geneva. It was opened for signature by all Members of the World Health Organization, or Members of the United Nations, and by regional economic integration organizations from 16 June 2003 to 22 June 2003 at the World Health Organization Headquarters in Geneva, and remains open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 30 June 2003 to 29 June 2004.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a)</i>
Afghanistan . . . . .	29 Jun 2004		China . . . . .	10 Nov 2003	
Albania . . . . .	29 Jun 2004		Comoros . . . . .	27 Feb 2004	
Algeria . . . . .	20 Jun 2003		Congo . . . . .	23 Mar 2004	
Angola . . . . .	29 Jun 2004		Cook Islands . . . . .	14 May 2004	14 May 2004
Antigua and Barbuda . . . . .	28 Jun 2004		Costa Rica . . . . .	3 Jul 2003	
Argentina . . . . .	25 Sep 2003		Côte d'Ivoire . . . . .	24 Jul 2003	
Armenia . . . . .		29 Nov 2004 a	Croatia . . . . .	2 Jun 2004	
Australia . . . . .	5 Dec 2003	27 Oct 2004	Cuba . . . . .	29 Jun 2004	
Austria . . . . .	28 Aug 2003		Cyprus . . . . .	24 May 2004	
Bahamas . . . . .	29 Jun 2004		Czech Republic . . . . .	16 Jun 2003	
Bangladesh . . . . .	16 Jun 2003	14 Jun 2004	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 Jun 2003	
Barbados . . . . .	28 Jun 2004		Democratic Republic of the Congo . . . . .	28 Jun 2004	
Belarus . . . . .	17 Jun 2004		Denmark . . . . .	16 Jun 2003	16 Dec 2004
Belgium . . . . .	22 Jan 2004		Djibouti . . . . .	13 May 2004	
Belize . . . . .	26 Sep 2003		Dominica . . . . .	29 Jun 2004	
Benin . . . . .	18 Jun 2004		Ecuador . . . . .	22 Mar 2004	
Bhutan . . . . .	9 Dec 2003	23 Aug 2004	Egypt . . . . .	17 Jun 2003	25 Feb 2005
Bolivia . . . . .	27 Feb 2004		El Salvador . . . . .	18 Mar 2004	
Botswana . . . . .	16 Jun 2003	31 Jan 2005	Estonia . . . . .	8 Jun 2004	
Brazil . . . . .	16 Jun 2003		Ethiopia . . . . .	25 Feb 2004	
Brunei Darussalam . . . . .	3 Jun 2004	3 Jun 2004	European Community	16 Jun 2003	
Bulgaria . . . . .	22 Dec 2003		Fiji . . . . .	3 Oct 2003	3 Oct 2003
Burkina Faso . . . . .	22 Dec 2003		Finland . . . . .	16 Jun 2003	24 Jan 2005
Burundi . . . . .	16 Jun 2003		France . . . . .	16 Jun 2003	19 Oct 2004 AA
Cambodia . . . . .	25 May 2004		Gabon . . . . .	22 Aug 2003	
Cameroon . . . . .	13 May 2004		Gambia . . . . .	16 Jun 2003	
Canada . . . . .	15 Jul 2003	26 Nov 2004	Georgia . . . . .	20 Feb 2004	
Cape Verde . . . . .	17 Feb 2004		Germany . . . . .	24 Oct 2003	16 Dec 2004
Central African Repub- lic . . . . .	29 Dec 2003		Ghana . . . . .	20 Jun 2003	29 Nov 2004
Chad . . . . .	22 Jun 2004		Greece . . . . .	16 Jun 2003	
Chile . . . . .	25 Sep 2003				

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Accession (a)</i>
Grenada	29 Jun 2004		Papua New Guinea	22 Jun 2004	
Guatemala	25 Sep 2003		Paraguay	16 Jun 2003	
Guinea	1 Apr 2004		Peru	21 Apr 2004	30 Nov 2004
Haiti	23 Jul 2003		Philippines	23 Sep 2003	
Honduras	18 Jun 2004	16 Feb 2005	Poland	14 Jun 2004	
Hungary	16 Jun 2003	7 Apr 2004	Portugal	9 Jan 2004	
Iceland	16 Jun 2003	14 Jun 2004	Qatar	17 Jun 2003	23 Jul 2004
India	10 Sep 2003	5 Feb 2004	Republic of Korea	21 Jul 2003	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jun 2003		Republic of Moldova	29 Jun 2004	
Iraq	29 Jun 2004		Romania	25 Jun 2004	
Ireland	16 Sep 2003		Rwanda	2 Jun 2004	
Israel	20 Jun 2003		Saint Kitts and Nevis	29 Jun 2004	
Italy	16 Jun 2003		Saint Lucia	29 Jun 2004	
Jamaica	24 Sep 2003		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14 Jun 2004	
Japan	9 Mar 2004	8 Jun 2004 A	Samoa	25 Sep 2003	
Jordan	28 May 2004	19 Aug 2004	San Marino	26 Sep 2003	7 Jul 2004
Kazakhstan	21 Jun 2004		Sao Tome and Principe	18 Jun 2004	
Kenya	25 Jun 2004	25 Jun 2004	Saudi Arabia	24 Jun 2004	
Kiribati	27 Apr 2004		Senegal	19 Jun 2003	27 Jan 2005
Kuwait	16 Jun 2003		Serbia and Montenegro	28 Jun 2004	
Kyrgyzstan	18 Feb 2004		Seychelles	11 Sep 2003	12 Nov 2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	29 Jun 2004		Singapore	29 Dec 2003	14 May 2004
Latvia	10 May 2004	10 Feb 2005	Slovakia	19 Dec 2003	4 May 2004
Lebanon	4 Mar 2004		Slovenia	25 Sep 2003	
Lesotho	23 Jun 2004	14 Jan 2005	Solomon Islands	18 Jun 2004	10 Aug 2004
Liberia	25 Jun 2004		South Africa	16 Jun 2003	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	18 Jun 2004		Spain	16 Jun 2003	11 Jan 2005
Lithuania	22 Sep 2003	16 Dec 2004	Sri Lanka	23 Sep 2003	11 Nov 2003
Luxembourg	16 Jun 2003		Sudan	10 Jun 2004	
Madagascar	24 Sep 2003	22 Sep 2004	Suriname	24 Jun 2004	
Malaysia	23 Sep 2003		Swaziland	29 Jun 2004	
Maldives	17 May 2004	20 May 2004	Sweden	16 Jun 2003	
Mali	23 Sep 2003		Switzerland	25 Jun 2004	
Malta	16 Jun 2003	24 Sep 2003	Syrian Arab Republic	11 Jul 2003	22 Nov 2004
Marshall Islands	16 Jun 2003	8 Dec 2004	Thailand	20 Jun 2003	8 Nov 2004
Mauritania	24 Jun 2004		Timor-Leste	25 May 2004	22 Dec 2004
Mauritius	17 Jun 2003	17 May 2004	Togo	12 May 2004	
Mexico	12 Aug 2003	28 May 2004	Tonga	25 Sep 2003	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	28 Jun 2004		Trinidad and Tobago	27 Aug 2003	19 Aug 2004
Mongolia	16 Jun 2003	27 Jan 2004	Tunisia	22 Aug 2003	
Morocco	16 Apr 2004		Turkey	28 Apr 2004	31 Dec 2004
Mozambique	18 Jun 2003		Tuvalu	10 Jun 2004	
Myanmar	23 Oct 2003	21 Apr 2004	Uganda	5 Mar 2004	
Namibia	29 Jan 2004		Ukraine	25 Jun 2004	
Nauru		29 Jun 2004 a	United Arab Emirates	24 Jun 2004	
Nepal	3 Dec 2003		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Jun 2003	16 Dec 2004
Netherlands	16 Jun 2003	27 Jan 2005 A	United Republic of Tanzania	27 Jan 2004	
New Zealand	16 Jun 2003	27 Jan 2004	United States of America	10 May 2004	
Nicaragua	7 Jun 2004		Uruguay	19 Jun 2003	9 Sep 2004
Niger	28 Jun 2004		Vanuatu	22 Apr 2004	
Nigeria	28 Jun 2004		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	22 Sep 2003	
Niue	18 Jun 2004		Viet Nam	3 Sep 2003	17 Dec 2004
Norway	16 Jun 2003	16 Jun 2003 AA	Yemen	20 Jun 2003	
Pakistan	18 May 2004	3 Nov 2004			
Palau	16 Jun 2003	12 Feb 2004			
Panama	26 Sep 2003	16 Aug 2004			

## **Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties** *(Vienna, 23 May 1969)*

### ***OBJECTIVES***

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (the Convention), adopted in 1969 following a draft prepared by the International Law Commission, is the authoritative treaty on the international law of treaties, establishing the rules for the adoption, interpretation and invalidation of treaties. The Convention largely codifies customary law on treaties. The Convention applies only to international agreements concluded between and among States.

### ***KEY PROVISIONS***

The Convention is divided into six parts. These parts include: (I) Introduction, (II) Conclusion and Entry into Force of Treaties, (III) Observance, Application and Interpretation of Treaties, (IV) Amendment and Modification of Treaties, (V) Invalidity, Termination and Suspension of the Operation of Treaties, (VI) Miscellaneous Provisions, (VII) Depositaries, Notifications, Corrections and Registration, and (VIII) Final Provisions. The Convention addresses the full array of issues relating to this subject, including, *inter alia*, adoption and authentication of treaties, full powers, consent to be bound, reservations, entry into force, the relation between internal law and treaty obligations, territorial scope of treaties, general rules of interpretation, amendment, termination, denunciation, withdrawal, depositary functions, notifications, communications and corrections.

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

The Convention entered into force on 27 January 1980 (article 84).

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

This Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification and remains open for accession by States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice (articles 82 and 83).

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

This Convention is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

### ***RESERVATIONS***

This Convention is silent with regard to reservations.

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

This Convention is silent with regard to denunciation and withdrawal.

VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES

Vienna, 23 May 1969

**ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 27 January 1980, in accordance with article 84 (1).  
**REGISTRATION :** 27 January 1980, No. 18232.  
**STATUS :** Signatories: 45. Parties: 100.  
**TEXT :** United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1155, p. 331.

*Note :* The Convention was adopted on 22 May 1969 and opened for signature on 23 May 1969 by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties. The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 2166 (XXI) of 5 December 1966 and 2287 (XXII) of 6 December 1967. The Conference held two sessions, both at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, the first session from 26 March to 24 May 1968 and the second session from 9 April to 22 May 1969. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and certain declarations and resolutions, which are annexed to that Act. By unanimous decision of the Conference, the original of the Final Act was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria. The text of the Final Act is included in document A/CONF.39/11/Add.2.

<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	23 May 1969		Holy See	30 Sep 1969	25 Feb 1977
Albania		27 Jun 2001 a	Honduras	23 May 1969	20 Sep 1979
Algeria		8 Nov 1988 a	Hungary		19 Jun 1987 a
Andorra		5 Apr 2004 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23 May 1969	
Argentina	23 May 1969	5 Dec 1972	Italy		25 Jul 1974
Australia		13 Jun 1974 a	Jamaica	23 May 1969	28 Jul 1970
Austria		30 Apr 1979 a	Japan		2 Jul 1981 a
Barbados	23 May 1969	24 Jun 1971	Kazakhstan		5 Jan 1994 a
Belarus		1 May 1986 a	Kenya	23 May 1969	
Belgium		1 Sep 1992 a	Kuwait		11 Nov 1975 a
Bolivia	23 May 1969		Kyrgyzstan		11 May 1999 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		31 Mar 1998 a
Brazil	23 May 1969		Latvia		4 May 1993 a
Bulgaria		21 Apr 1987 a	Lesotho		3 Mar 1972 a
Cambodia	23 May 1969		Liberia	23 May 1969	29 Aug 1985
Cameroon		23 Oct 1991 a	Liechtenstein		8 Feb 1990 a
Canada		14 Oct 1970 a	Lithuania		15 Jan 1992 a
Central African Repub- lic		10 Dec 1971 a	Luxembourg	4 Sep 1969	23 May 2003
Chile	23 May 1969	9 Apr 1981	Madagascar	23 May 1969	
China		3 Sep 1997 a	Malawi		23 Aug 1983 a
Colombia	23 May 1969	10 Apr 1985	Malaysia		27 Jul 1994 a
Congo	23 May 1969	12 Apr 1982	Mali		31 Aug 1998 a
Costa Rica	23 May 1969	22 Nov 1996	Mauritius		18 Jan 1973 a
Côte d'Ivoire	23 Jul 1969		Mexico	23 May 1969	25 Sep 1974
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Mongolia		16 May 1988 a
Cuba		9 Sep 1998 a	Morocco	23 May 1969	26 Sep 1972
Cyprus		28 Dec 1976 a	Mozambique		8 May 2001 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Myanmar		16 Sep 1998 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		25 Jul 1977 a	Nauru		5 May 1978 a
Denmark	18 Apr 1970	1 Jun 1976	Nepal	23 May 1969	
Ecuador	23 May 1969	11 Feb 2005	Netherlands		9 Apr 1985 a
Egypt		11 Feb 1982 a	New Zealand	29 Apr 1970	4 Aug 1971
El Salvador	16 Feb 1970		Niger		27 Oct 1971 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	Nigeria	23 May 1969	31 Jul 1969
Ethiopia	30 Apr 1970		Oman		18 Oct 1990 a
Finland	23 May 1969	19 Aug 1977	Pakistan	29 Apr 1970	
Gabon		5 Nov 2004 a	Panama		28 Jul 1980 a
Georgia		8 Jun 1995 a	Paraguay		3 Feb 1972 a
Germany	30 Apr 1970	21 Jul 1987	Peru	23 May 1969	14 Sep 2000
Ghana	23 May 1969		Philippines	23 May 1969	15 Nov 1972
Greece		30 Oct 1974 a	Poland		2 Jul 1990 a
Guatemala	23 May 1969	21 Jul 1997	Portugal		6 Feb 2004 a
Guyana	23 May 1969		Republic of Korea	27 Nov 1969	27 Apr 1977
Haiti		25 Aug 1980 a	Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a
			Russian Federation		29 Apr 1986 a

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

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<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>
Rwanda.....		3 Jan 1980 a	Togo.....		28 Dec 1979 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		27 Apr 1999 a	Trinidad and Tobago .	23 May 1969	23 Jun 1971 a
Saudi Arabia.....		14 Apr 2003 a	Tunisia.....		4 Jan 1996 a
Senegal.....		11 Apr 1986 a	Turkmenistan.....		14 May 1986 a
Serbia and Montenegro		12 Mar 2001 d	Ukraine.....		
Slovakia.....		28 May 1993 d	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland...	20 Apr 1970	25 Jun 1971
Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d	United Republic of Tanzania.....		12 Apr 1976 a
Solomon Islands.....		9 Aug 1989 a	United States of Amer- ica.....	24 Apr 1970	
Spain.....		16 May 1972 a	Uruguay.....	23 May 1969	5 Mar 1982
Sudan.....	23 May 1969	18 Apr 1990	Uzbekistan.....		12 Jul 1995 a
Suriname.....		31 Jan 1991 a	Viet Nam.....		10 Oct 2001 a
Sweden.....	23 Apr 1970	4 Feb 1975	Zambia.....	23 May 1969	
Switzerland.....		7 May 1990 a			
Syrian Arab Republic.		2 Oct 1970 a			
Tajikistan.....		6 May 1996 a			
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....		8 Jul 1999 d			

**United Nations Multilateral Treaties**

(An asterisk indicates that an agreement has expired or has terminated,  
or has been superseded by a subsequent agreement.)

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

1. Charter of the United Nations. San Francisco, 26 June 1945
2. Declarations of acceptance of the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations
3. Statute of the International Court of Justice
4. Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court
5. a). Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolutions 1991 A and B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963. New York, 17 December 1963
5. b). Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2101 (XX) of 20 December 1965. New York, 20 December 1965
5. c). Amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2847 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971. New York, 20 December 1971

**PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES**

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

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

1. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. New York, 13 February 1946
2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. New York, 21 November 1947
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
13. United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property. New York, 2 December 2004

### 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

#### REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS

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

#### NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1. Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and 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

**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

**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

**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. Final Act of the International Health Conference, Arrangement concluded by the Governments represented at the Conference and 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. WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Geneva, 21 May 2003

**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. Cairo, 28 August 1996

17. United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade. New York, 12 December 2001

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

#### *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

#### *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<sup>1</sup>. 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 approval of M2 and M3 small capacity vehicles with regard to their general construction. 1 November 1982
16. 53). Regulation No. 53. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of L3 category vehicles (motor cycles) with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 February 1983
16. 54). Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers. 1 March 1983
16. 55). Regulation No. 55. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles. 1 March 1983
16. 56). Regulation No. 56. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983
16. 57). Regulation No. 57. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983
16. 58). Regulation No. 58. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP). 1 July 1983
16. 59). Regulation No. 59. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems. 1 October 1983
16. 60). Regulation No. 60. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators. 1 July 1984
16. 61). Regulation No. 61. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel. 15 July 1984
16. 62). Regulation No. 62. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with handlebars with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 September 1984
16. 63). Regulation No. 63. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise. 15 August 1985
16. 64). Regulation No. 64. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres. 1 October 1985
16. 65). Regulation No. 65. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for motor vehicles. 15 June 1986

16. 66). Regulation No. 66. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure. 1 December 1986
16. 67). Regulation No. 67. Uniform provisions concerning: I. Approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system II. Approval of a vehicle fitted with specific equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases in its propulsion system with regard to the installation of such equipment. 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)I. Geneva, 1 September 1970
23. European Agreement supplementing the Convention on road traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 May 1971
24. European Agreement supplementing the Convention on road signs and signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 May 1971
25. Protocol on Road Markings, additional to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 March 1973
26. Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by road (CVR). Geneva, 1 March 1973
26. A). Protocol to the Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by road (CVR). Geneva, 5 July 1978
27. Agreement on minimum requirements for the issue and validity of driving permits (APC). Geneva, 1 April 1975
28. European Agreement on main international traffic arteries (AGR). Geneva, 15 November 1975
29. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Establishment of an Inter-African Motor Vehicle Third Party Liability Insurance Card. New York, 1 October 1978
30. Convention on Civil Liability for Damage caused during Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels (CRTD). Geneva, 10 October 1989
31. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions for Periodical Technical Inspections of Wheeled Vehicles and the Reciprocal Recognition of such Inspections. Vienna, 13 November 1997
31. 1). Rule No. 1. "Uniform provisions for periodical technical inspections of wheeled vehicles with regard to the protection of the environment". Geneva, 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

### *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

### *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

*Multimodal Transport*

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

NAVIGATION

1. Convention on the International Maritime Organization. Geneva, 6 March 1948
1. a). Amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 15 September 1964
1. b). Amendment to article 28 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 28 September 1965
1. c). Amendments to articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 17 October 1974
1. d). Amendments to the title and substantive provisions of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 14 November 1975 and 9 November 1977
1. e). Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization relating to the institutionalization of the Committee on Technical Co-operation in the Convention. London, 17 November 1977
1. f). Amendments to articles 17, 18, 20 and 51 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 15 November 1979
1. g). Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, (institutionalization of the Facilitation Committee). London, 7 November 1991
1. h). Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 4 November 1993
2. Convention regarding the Measurement and Registration of Vessels Employed in Inland Navigation. Bangkok, 22 June 1956
3. Convention relating to the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation. Geneva, 15 March 1960
4. Convention on the registration of inland navigation vessels. Geneva, 25 January 1965
5. Convention on the measurement of inland navigation vessels. Geneva, 15 February 1966
6. Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences. Geneva, 6 April 1974
7. United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships. Geneva, 7 February 1986
8. International Convention on Arrest of Ships, 1999. Geneva, 12 March 1999

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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

3. a). International Convention relating to Economic Statistics. Geneva, 14 December 1928
3. b). Protocol. Geneva, 14 December 1928

**EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS**

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

**DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS**

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

**STATUS OF WOMEN**

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

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION**

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

**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

#### 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. London, 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. London, 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. London, 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, 1975. 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

### MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

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

### LAW OF THE SEA

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

- 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. New York, 4 August 1995
8. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. New York, 23 May 1997
9. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority. Kingston, 27 March 1998

**COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION**

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

**LAW OF TREATIES**

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

**OUTER SPACE**

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

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

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

**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. 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

### 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
4. c). Amendment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. Cavtat, 4 June 2004
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
5. b). Amendments to Articles 25 and 26 of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. Geneva, 17 February 2004

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

#### **FISCAL MATTERS**

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

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

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

#### **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