

Multilateral Treaty Framework:
An Invitation to Universal Participation

**2009 Treaty Event:
Towards Universal Participation and Implementation**



**Treaty Event
23-25 and 28-29 September 2009
United Nations Headquarters**



United Nations

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



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

31 March 2009

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the annual treaty event of the United Nations “2009 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation” which will be held from 23 to 25 and 28 to 29 September 2009 in the Treaty Signing area in the General Assembly Building in New York. The event will coincide with the General Debate of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly. As in previous years, this occasion provides a distinct opportunity for States to demonstrate their continuing commitment to the central role of the rule of law at the international and national levels.

I wish to extend this invitation to you to make use of the event by signing and ratifying or acceding to those treaties deposited with me to which your country is not party already.

As I have noted previously, one of my priorities as Secretary-General is to promote global goods and remedies to challenges that do not respect borders. To this end, the treaties highlighted this year cover areas of global reach such as climate change, terrorism and the use of nuclear and other weapons that adversely affect civilians. The General Assembly, in a number of resolutions adopted during its sixty-third session, has urged States that have not yet signed and/or ratified these treaties to do so with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to these instruments so as to ultimately achieve their universality.

In addition to these areas, I have once again chosen to highlight certain treaties in the area of human rights. Capping off last year's worldwide celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the adoption of the landmark Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the General Assembly adopted the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (New York, 10 December 2008), which shall open for signature in New York on 24 September 2009 during this year's event. This Optional Protocol creates a communication procedure similar to the one that presently exists for civil and political rights.

Another newly-adopted treaty, the Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (New York, 11 December 2008) will also open for signature in Rotterdam on 23 September 2009, and thereafter in New York.

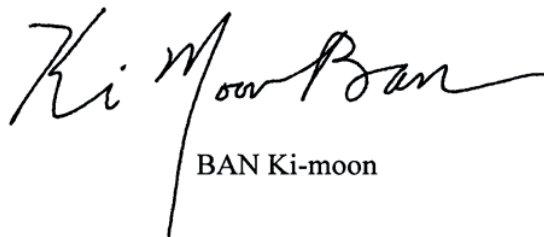
The event will additionally highlight treaties that address privileges and immunities and the safety of United Nations and associated personnel. These treaties are of increasing importance for the Organization to be able to effectively carry out its mandates around the world.

Attached for your consideration is the list of highlighted treaties. The Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs will be publishing a booklet entitled *2009 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation*, summarizing the objectives and key provisions of these treaties. I emphasize, of course, that the event may be used to sign and ratify or accede to any other treaty of which I am the depositary.

I would like to request that you inform me by 4 September 2009 of your intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the treaties of which I am the depositary during the 2009 treaty event so that the necessary arrangements can be made by the Secretariat. There will be facilities to accommodate the media.

As I mentioned in my statement to the East-West Institute in October 2008, as the world faces crises in the economic and environmental arenas, there is growing awareness of the fragility of our planet and the need for global solutions to global challenges. Please join us in September at the Treaty Event to move towards universal participation in and implementation of the global treaty framework.

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



BAN Ki-moon

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



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REFERENCE: LA41TR/221/1/TE09

2 April 2009

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 treaty event entitled "2009 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation". This year's treaty event will be held from 23 to 25 and on 28 and 29 September 2009 at United Nations Headquarters in New York during the general debate of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly. The treaty event will highlight treaties deposited with the Secretary-General that cover areas of global reach including climate change, terrorism, penal matters, disarmament, human rights and the protection of United Nations personnel.

States are encouraged to utilize the occasion of the 2009 Treaty Event to demonstrate their continuing commitment to the central role of the rule of law in international relations. It is emphasized that the event may be used to sign and ratify or accede to any treaty for which the Secretary-General acts as depositary.

It is noted that, consistent with the rules of international law and the practice of the Secretary-General as depositary of multilateral treaties, a Head of State or Government or a Foreign Minister does not require full powers to execute a treaty action in person. Furthermore, full powers are not required in cases where an instrument conferring general full powers has been issued to a designated person and has been deposited with the Secretary-General in advance.

However, where an action, such as a signature, 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.



The Secretary-General's requirements for a valid instrument of full powers must include the following:

- Title of the treaty;
- 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);
- Date and place of signature; and
- Signature of the Head of State, Head of Government or Foreign Minister.

Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession must also be issued and signed by one of the above three authorities, and should include all declarations and reservations related thereto. Full powers and instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession should be submitted for verification to the Treaty Section well in advance of the intended date of the relevant treaty action. Further information on full powers and instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession 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 in the United Nations Treaty Collection at the web site <http://treaties.un.org>.

Information on the status of treaties deposited with the Secretary-General may be obtained from the above-mentioned website.

I note that on 21 and 22 April 2009, the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs will conduct a seminar in English and French at Headquarters on treaty law and practice, which is customized to meet the needs of government officials in relation to the participation in treaties deposited with the Secretary-General (including signatures, full powers, deposit of instruments) and the registration of treaties. I encourage you to nominate one or more of your staff to participate.



Advice before **4 September 2009** on your Government's intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General would assist us in making the necessary arrangements, including appropriate media coverage. I am attaching a list of all multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General to enable a more comprehensive review of your country's participation in these multilateral treaties. It is requested that appointments be made by contacting the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs (telephone: (212) 963-5047; fax: (212) 963-3693; or e-mail: depositaryCN@un.org).

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Patricia O'Brien', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Patricia O'Brien
Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs
The Legal Counsel

Foreword

In 2005, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment reported that approximately 60% of the ecosystem services examined are being degraded or used unsustainably. The degradation of ecosystems, which could grow significantly worse during the first half of this century, could pose a serious barrier to achieving sustainable development objectives such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including MDG 1 on the eradication of extreme poverty.

While environmental change, including climate change, is a major crisis in and of itself, it is also a determining factor in other crises, such as food insecurity, extreme fluctuation in energy prices, increasing water scarcity, increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters, a financial crisis as well as continued conflicts often fuelled by attempts to control natural resources, which result in suffering for many individuals worldwide.

Economies based on healthy ecosystems can thrive and sustain the lives of their peoples and livelihoods. Conflict can often be prevented by addressing the causes of poverty and scarcity of resources. Poverty can be alleviated by providing more equitable access to natural resources to the most disadvantaged sectors of societies. In an increasingly interconnected world, where crises are determined by multiple and complex factors, comprehensive responses are needed.

Addressing environmental problems is therefore a key responsibility for all countries under the framework of common but differentiated responsibilities. In addition to concentrating on environmental problems within their national boundaries, their efforts, participation and commitment is also required to address those challenges that are transboundary and inherently need to be addressed internationally and this reflects a key objective of multilateralism.

It is for this reason that I sincerely welcome the focus of the 2009 Treaty Event on the themes of climate change, environment, and sustainable development. International treaties relating to the environment (known as Multilateral Environmental agreements or MEAs) that are highlighted at this event play a fundamental role in not only preventing further environmental degradation, but also on strengthening environmental cooperation and creating opportunities for the transition towards the green economy and sustainable economic development.

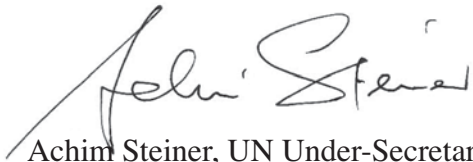
Such agreements include UN Framework Climate Change Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, the chemical-related Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions on Prior Informed Consent and Persistent Organic Pollutants, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement relating to the implementation of its provisions on the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses.

I also welcome the fact that environmental challenges are not addressed in isolation from other challenges, but together with other areas of interest to the United Nations such as human rights, terrorism, and organized crime, whose close linkages with the environment are becoming increasingly apparent.

I am confident that the leaders participating in this event will take this opportunity to further their commitments and show their determination to continue to promote the objectives of sustainable development. They can do this, among other things, by becoming parties to those Multilateral Environmental Agreements that they haven't become parties to yet, and whose success depends, first and foremost, on universal participation.

This event will also be an occasion to reflect on the need to go beyond pledges and undertake concrete actions to reduce the causes of environmental degradation as well as to cooperate for the peaceful and environmentally sound management of resources, including forests, freshwater and the sea and its resources. These actions need a solid legal framework and full ownership by as many countries as possible to realize the full potential of environmental agreements. This would also ensure that we honour the notion intergenerational equity in terms of our planet's natural wealth and its life support system.

We may be at a turning point this year: an historic agreement to Seal the Deal at the UN climate convention in Copenhagen in December would be transformational. Meanwhile the UNEP Governing Council made a ground breaking decision to initiate formal negotiations for an agreement on mercury pollution. The global financial crisis has resulted in many in the world rethinking sustainability through the Global Green New Deal/Green Economy initiatives of the UN and its partners. It is important for the entire international community to be on the same page through participating in common efforts in the context of solid, predictable and effective legal agreements.

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

Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary General and
Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

*Summaries and Status (as at 11 May 2009) of the Highlighted
Multilateral Treaties Featured in the 2009 Treaty Event*

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

(New York, 6 October 1999)

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 December 2000 (article 16).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

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

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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

RESERVATIONS

Reservations are not permitted (article 17).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

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

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

New York, 6 October 1999

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 December 2000, in accordance with article 16(1)(see paragraph 16 of Resolution A/RES/54/4).
REGISTRATION: 22 December 2000, No. 20378.
STATUS: Signatories: 79. Parties: 96.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2131, p. 83.

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Albania.....		23 Jun 2003 a	Cyprus.....	8 Feb 2001	26 Apr 2002
Andorra.....	9 Jul 2001	14 Oct 2002	Czech Republic.....	10 Dec 1999	26 Feb 2001
Angola.....		1 Nov 2007 a	Denmark.....	10 Dec 1999	31 May 2000
Antigua and Barbuda		5 Jun 2006 a	Dominican Republic	14 Mar 2000	10 Aug 2001
Argentina	28 Feb 2000	20 Mar 2007	Ecuador.....	10 Dec 1999	5 Feb 2002
Armenia.....		14 Sep 2006 a	El Salvador.....	4 Apr 2001	
Australia.....		4 Dec 2008 a	Finland.....	10 Dec 1999	29 Dec 2000
Austria.....	10 Dec 1999	6 Sep 2000	France.....	10 Dec 1999	9 Jun 2000
Azerbaijan.....	6 Jun 2000	1 Jun 2001	Gabon.....		5 Nov 2004 a
Bangladesh.....	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Georgia.....		1 Aug 2002 a
Belarus.....	29 Apr 2002	3 Feb 2004	Germany.....	10 Dec 1999	15 Jan 2002
Belgium.....	10 Dec 1999	17 Jun 2004	Ghana.....	24 Feb 2000	
Belize.....		9 Dec 2002 a	Greece.....	10 Dec 1999	24 Jan 2002
Benin.....	25 May 2000		Guatemala.....	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Bolivia.....	10 Dec 1999	27 Sep 2000	Guinea-Bissau.....	12 Sep 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000	4 Sep 2002	Hungary.....		22 Dec 2000 a
Botswana.....		21 Feb 2007 a	Iceland.....	10 Dec 1999	6 Mar 2001
Brazil.....	13 Mar 2001	28 Jun 2002	Indonesia.....	28 Feb 2000	
Bulgaria.....	6 Jun 2000	20 Sep 2006	Ireland.....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Burkina Faso	16 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2005	Italy.....	10 Dec 1999	22 Sep 2000
Burundi.....	13 Nov 2001		Kazakhstan.....	6 Sep 2000	24 Aug 2001
Cambodia.....	11 Nov 2001		Kyrgyzstan.....		22 Jul 2002 a
Cameroon.....		7 Jan 2005 a	Lesotho.....	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2004
Canada.....		18 Oct 2002 a	Liberia.....	22 Sep 2004	
Chile.....	10 Dec 1999		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		18 Jun 2004 a
Colombia.....	10 Dec 1999	23 Jan 2007	Liechtenstein.....	10 Dec 1999	24 Oct 2001
Congo.....	29 Sep 2008		Lithuania.....	8 Sep 2000	5 Aug 2004
Cook Islands.....		27 Nov 2007 a	Luxembourg.....	10 Dec 1999	1 Jul 2003
Costa Rica.....	10 Dec 1999	20 Sep 2001	Madagascar.....	7 Sep 2000	
Croatia.....	5 Jun 2000	7 Mar 2001	Malawi.....	7 Sep 2000	
Cuba.....	17 Mar 2000		Maldives.....		13 Mar 2006 a

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Mali		5 Dec 2000 a	Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	
Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	31 Oct 2008	Slovakia	5 Jun 2000	17 Nov 2000
Mexico	10 Dec 1999	15 Mar 2002	Slovenia	10 Dec 1999	23 Sep 2004
Mongolia	7 Sep 2000	28 Mar 2002	Solomon Islands		6 May 2002 a
Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d	South Africa		18 Oct 2005 a
Mozambique		4 Nov 2008 a	Spain	14 Mar 2000	6 Jul 2001
Namibia	19 May 2000	26 May 2000	Sri Lanka		15 Oct 2002 a
Nepal	18 Dec 2001	15 Jun 2007	St. Kitts and Nevis		20 Jan 2006 a
Netherlands	10 Dec 1999	22 May 2002	Sweden	10 Dec 1999	24 Apr 2003
New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Switzerland	15 Feb 2007	29 Sep 2008
Niger		30 Sep 2004 a	Tajikistan	7 Sep 2000	
Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	22 Nov 2004	Thailand	14 Jun 2000	14 Jun 2000
Norway	10 Dec 1999	5 Mar 2002	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 Apr 2000	17 Oct 2003
Panama	9 Jun 2000	9 May 2001	Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a
Paraguay	28 Dec 1999	14 May 2001	Tunisia		23 Sep 2008 a
Peru	22 Dec 2000	9 Apr 2001	Turkey	8 Sep 2000	29 Oct 2002
Philippines	21 Mar 2000	12 Nov 2003	Ukraine	7 Sep 2000	26 Sep 2003
Poland		22 Dec 2003 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		17 Dec 2004 a
Portugal	16 Feb 2000	26 Apr 2002	United Republic of Tanzania		12 Jan 2006 a
Republic of Korea		18 Oct 2006 a	Uruguay	9 May 2000	26 Jul 2001
Republic of Moldova		28 Feb 2006 a	Vanuatu		17 May 2007 a
Romania	6 Sep 2000	25 Aug 2003	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	17 Mar 2000	13 May 2002
Russian Federation	8 May 2001	28 Jul 2004	Zambia	29 Sep 2008	
Rwanda		15 Dec 2008 a			
San Marino		15 Sep 2005 a			
Sao Tome and Principe .	6 Sep 2000				
Senegal	10 Dec 1999	26 May 2000			
Serbia		31 Jul 2003 a			
Seychelles	22 Jul 2002				

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 Optional 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 centers 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 entered into force on 22 June 2006 (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. It 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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 June 2006, in accordance with article 28(1) 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."

REGISTRATION: 22 June 2006, No. 24841.
STATUS: Signatories: 62. Parties: 47.
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, 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>
Albania.....		1 Oct 2003 a	Guatemala.....	25 Sep 2003	9 Jun 2008
Argentina.....	30 Apr 2003	15 Nov 2004	Guinea.....	16 Sep 2005	
Armenia.....		14 Sep 2006 a	Honduras.....	8 Dec 2004	23 May 2006
Austria.....	25 Sep 2003		Iceland.....	24 Sep 2003	
Azerbaijan.....	15 Sep 2005	28 Jan 2009	Ireland.....	2 Oct 2007	
Belgium.....	24 Oct 2005		Italy.....	20 Aug 2003	
Benin.....	24 Feb 2005	20 Sep 2006	Kazakhstan.....	25 Sep 2007	22 Oct 2008
Bolivia.....	22 May 2006	23 May 2006	Kyrgyzstan.....		29 Dec 2008 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	7 Dec 2007	24 Oct 2008	Lebanon.....		22 Dec 2008 a
Brazil.....	13 Oct 2003	12 Jan 2007	Liberia.....		22 Sep 2004 a
Burkina Faso.....	21 Sep 2005		Liechtenstein.....	24 Jun 2005	3 Nov 2006
Cambodia.....	14 Sep 2005	30 Mar 2007	Luxembourg.....	13 Jan 2005	
Chile.....	6 Jun 2005	12 Dec 2008	Madagascar.....	24 Sep 2003	
Congo.....	29 Sep 2008		Maldives.....	14 Sep 2005	15 Feb 2006
Costa Rica.....	4 Feb 2003	1 Dec 2005	Mali.....	19 Jan 2004	12 May 2005
Croatia.....	23 Sep 2003	25 Apr 2005	Malta.....	24 Sep 2003	24 Sep 2003
Cyprus.....	26 Jul 2004	29 Apr 2009	Mauritius.....		21 Jun 2005 a
Czech Republic.....	13 Sep 2004	10 Jul 2006	Mexico.....	23 Sep 2003	11 Apr 2005
Denmark.....	26 Jun 2003	25 Jun 2004	Montenegro.....	23 Oct 2006 d	6 Mar 2009
Ecuador.....	24 May 2007		Netherlands.....	3 Jun 2005	
Estonia.....	21 Sep 2004	18 Dec 2006	New Zealand.....	23 Sep 2003	14 Mar 2007
Finland.....	23 Sep 2003		Nicaragua.....	14 Mar 2007	25 Feb 2009
France.....	16 Sep 2005	11 Nov 2008	Norway.....	24 Sep 2003	
Gabon.....	15 Dec 2004		Paraguay.....	22 Sep 2004	2 Dec 2005
Georgia.....		9 Aug 2005 a	Peru.....		14 Sep 2006 a
Germany.....	20 Sep 2006	4 Dec 2008	Poland.....	5 Apr 2004	14 Sep 2005
Ghana.....	6 Nov 2006		Portugal.....	15 Feb 2006	
			Republic of Moldova.....	16 Sep 2005	24 Jul 2006

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Romania	24 Sep 2003		Timor-Leste	16 Sep 2005	
Senegal.....	4 Feb 2003	18 Oct 2006	Togo.....	15 Sep 2005	
Serbia	25 Sep 2003	26 Sep 2006	Turkey.....	14 Sep 2005	
Sierra Leone.....	26 Sep 2003		Ukraine	23 Sep 2005	19 Sep 2006
Slovenia.....		23 Jan 2007 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	26 Jun 2003	10 Dec 2003
South Africa.....	20 Sep 2006	4 Apr 2006	Uruguay	12 Jan 2004	8 Dec 2005
Spain	13 Apr 2005	14 Sep 2005			
Sweden.....	26 Jun 2003				
Switzerland	25 Jun 2004				
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	1 Sep 2006	13 Feb 2009			

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

KEY PROVISIONS

The 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 Convention has entered into force on 12 February 2002, in accordance with article 10 (1).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Protocol is open for signature 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: 124. Parties: 128.
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)]; C.N.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), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		24 Sep 2003 a	China.....	15 Mar 2001	20 Feb 2008
Albania.....		9 Dec 2008 a	Colombia.....	6 Sep 2000	25 May 2005
Algeria.....		6 May 2009 a	Costa Rica.....	7 Sep 2000	24 Jan 2003
Andorra.....	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001	Croatia.....	8 May 2002	1 Nov 2002
Angola.....		11 Oct 2007 a	Cuba.....	13 Oct 2000	9 Feb 2007
Argentina.....	15 Jun 2000	10 Sep 2002	Cyprus.....	1 Jul 2008	
Armenia.....	24 Sep 2003	30 Sep 2005	Czech Republic.....	6 Sep 2000	30 Nov 2001
Australia.....	21 Oct 2002	26 Sep 2006	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	8 Sep 2000	11 Nov 2001
Austria.....	6 Sep 2000	1 Feb 2002	Denmark.....	7 Sep 2000	27 Aug 2002
Azerbaijan.....	8 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2002	Djibouti.....	14 Jun 2006	
Bahrain.....		21 Sep 2004 a	Dominica.....		20 Sep 2002 a
Bangladesh.....	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Dominican Republic.....	9 May 2002	
Belarus.....		25 Jan 2006 a	Ecuador.....	6 Sep 2000	7 Jun 2004
Belgium ¹	6 Sep 2000	6 May 2002	Egypt.....		6 Feb 2007 a
Belize.....	6 Sep 2000	1 Dec 2003	El Salvador.....	18 Sep 2000	18 Apr 2002
Benin.....	22 Feb 2001	31 Jan 2005	Eritrea.....		16 Feb 2005 a
Bhutan.....	15 Sep 2005		Estonia.....	24 Sep 2003	
Bolivia.....		22 Dec 2004 a	Fiji.....	16 Sep 2005	
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	7 Sep 2000	10 Oct 2003	Finland.....	7 Sep 2000	10 Apr 2002
Botswana.....	24 Sep 2003	4 Oct 2004	France.....	6 Sep 2000	5 Feb 2003
Brazil.....	6 Sep 2000	27 Jan 2004	Gabon.....	8 Sep 2000	
Bulgaria.....	8 Jun 2001	12 Feb 2002	Gambia.....	21 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso.....	16 Nov 2001	6 Jul 2007	Germany.....	6 Sep 2000	13 Dec 2004
Burundi.....	13 Nov 2001	24 Jun 2008	Ghana.....	24 Sep 2003	
Cambodia.....	27 Jun 2000	16 Jul 2004	Greece.....	7 Sep 2000	22 Oct 2003
Cameroon.....	5 Oct 2001		Guatemala.....	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Canada.....	5 Jun 2000	7 Jul 2000	Guinea-Bissau.....	8 Sep 2000	
Cape Verde.....		10 May 2002 a	Haiti.....	15 Aug 2002	
Chad.....	3 May 2002	28 Aug 2002	Holy See.....	10 Oct 2000	24 Oct 2001
Chile.....	15 Nov 2001	31 Jul 2003	Honduras.....		14 Aug 2002 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>
Hungary.....	11 Mar 2002		New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001
Iceland.....	7 Sep 2000	1 Oct 2001	Nicaragua.....		17 Mar 2005 a
India	15 Nov 2004	30 Nov 2005	Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	
Indonesia.....	24 Sep 2001		Norway	13 Jun 2000	23 Sep 2003
Iraq.....		24 Jun 2008 a	Oman.....		17 Sep 2004 a
Ireland.....	7 Sep 2000	18 Nov 2002	Pakistan.....	26 Sep 2001	
Israel.....	14 Nov 2001	18 Jul 2005	Panama.....	31 Oct 2000	8 Aug 2001
Italy	6 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	27 Sep 2002
Jamaica.....	8 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	Peru.....	1 Nov 2000	8 May 2002
Japan	10 May 2002	2 Aug 2004	Philippines	8 Sep 2000	26 Aug 2003
Jordan.....	6 Sep 2000	23 May 2007	Poland.....	13 Feb 2002	7 Apr 2005
Kazakhstan.....	6 Sep 2000	10 Apr 2003	Portugal.....	6 Sep 2000	19 Aug 2003
Kenya.....	8 Sep 2000	28 Jan 2002	Qatar		25 Jul 2002 a
Kuwait.....		26 Aug 2004 a	Republic of Korea.....	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2004
Kyrgyzstan		13 Aug 2003 a	Republic of Moldova	8 Feb 2002	7 Apr 2004
Lao People's Democratic Republic		20 Sep 2006 a	Romania.....	6 Sep 2000	10 Nov 2001
Latvia	1 Feb 2002	19 Dec 2005	Russian Federation.....	15 Feb 2001	24 Sep 2008
Lebanon.....	11 Feb 2002		Rwanda		23 Apr 2002 a
Lesotho.....	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2003	San Marino.....	5 Jun 2000	
Liberia.....	22 Sep 2004		Senegal.....	8 Sep 2000	3 Mar 2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		29 Oct 2004 a	Serbia	8 Oct 2001	31 Jan 2003
Liechtenstein.....	8 Sep 2000	4 Feb 2005	Seychelles	23 Jan 2001	
Lithuania	13 Feb 2002	20 Feb 2003	Sierra Leone.....	8 Sep 2000	15 May 2002
Luxembourg.....	8 Sep 2000	4 Aug 2004	Singapore	7 Sep 2000	11 Dec 2008
Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	22 Sep 2004	Slovakia	30 Nov 2001	7 Jul 2006
Malawi	7 Sep 2000		Slovenia	8 Sep 2000	23 Sep 2004
Maldives.....	10 May 2002	29 Dec 2004	Somalia	16 Sep 2005	
Mali.....	8 Sep 2000	16 May 2002	South Africa.....	8 Feb 2002	
Malta	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	Spain	6 Sep 2000	8 Mar 2002
Mauritius.....	11 Nov 2001	12 Feb 2009	Sri Lanka.....	21 Aug 2000	8 Sep 2000
Mexico	7 Sep 2000	15 Mar 2002	Sudan	9 May 2002	26 Jul 2005
Micronesia (Federated States of).....	8 May 2002		Suriname.....	10 May 2002	
Monaco	26 Jun 2000	13 Nov 2001	Sweden.....	8 Jun 2000	20 Feb 2003
Mongolia.....	12 Nov 2001	6 Oct 2004	Switzerland	7 Sep 2000	26 Jun 2002
Montenegro		2 May 2007 d	Syrian Arab Republic....		17 Oct 2003 a
Morocco.....	8 Sep 2000	22 May 2002	Tajikistan		5 Aug 2002 a
Mozambique		19 Oct 2004 a	Thailand		27 Feb 2006 a
Namibia.....	8 Sep 2000	16 Apr 2002	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	17 Jul 2001	12 Jan 2004
Nauru	8 Sep 2000		Timor-Leste		2 Aug 2004 a
Nepal.....	8 Sep 2000	3 Jan 2007	Togo.....	15 Nov 2001	28 Nov 2005
Netherlands	7 Sep 2000		Tunisia	22 Apr 2002	2 Jan 2003
			Turkey.....	8 Sep 2000	4 May 2004
			Turkmenistan		29 Apr 2005 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Uganda		6 May 2002 a	Uruguay	7 Sep 2000	9 Sep 2003
Ukraine.....	7 Sep 2000	11 Jul 2005	Uzbekistan		23 Dec 2008 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Sep 2000	24 Jun 2003	Vanuatu.....	16 Sep 2005	26 Sep 2007
United Republic of Tanzania		11 Nov 2004 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	7 Sep 2000	23 Sep 2003
United States of America	5 Jul 2000	23 Dec 2002	Viet Nam.....	8 Sep 2000	20 Dec 2001
			Yemen.....		2 Mar 2007 a
			Zambia	29 Sep 2008	

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 Optional 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 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: 116. Parties: 131.
TEXT: Doc. A/RES/54/263; C.N.1032.2000.TREATIES-72 of 14 November 2000 [rectification of the the original of the Protocol (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.1008.2002.TREATIES-42 of 17 September 2002 (proposal of corrections to the original chinese text) and C.N.1312.2002.TREATIES-49 of 16 December 2002 [rectification of the original of the Protocol (Chinese authentic text)].

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan		19 Sep 2002 a	Chad	3 May 2002	28 Aug 2002
Albania		5 Feb 2008 a	Chile	28 Jun 2000	6 Feb 2003
Algeria		27 Dec 2006 a	China	6 Sep 2000	3 Dec 2002
Andorra	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001	Colombia	6 Sep 2000	11 Nov 2003
Angola		24 Mar 2005 a	Comoros		23 Feb 2007 a
Antigua and Barbuda	18 Dec 2001	30 Apr 2002	Costa Rica	7 Sep 2000	9 Apr 2002
Argentina	1 Apr 2002	25 Sep 2003	Croatia	8 May 2002	13 May 2002
Armenia	24 Sep 2003	30 Jun 2005	Cuba	13 Oct 2000	25 Sep 2001
Australia	18 Dec 2001	8 Jan 2007	Cyprus	8 Feb 2001	6 Apr 2006
Austria	6 Sep 2000	6 May 2004	Czech Republic	26 Jan 2005	
Azerbaijan	8 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2002	Democratic Republic of the Congo		11 Nov 2001 a
Bahrain		21 Sep 2004 a	Denmark	7 Sep 2000	24 Jul 2003
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Djibouti	14 Jun 2006	
Belarus		23 Jan 2002 a	Dominica		20 Sep 2002 a
Belgium	6 Sep 2000	17 Mar 2006	Dominican Republic		6 Dec 2006 a
Belize	6 Sep 2000	1 Dec 2003	Ecuador	6 Sep 2000	30 Jan 2004
Benin	22 Feb 2001	31 Jan 2005	Egypt		12 Jul 2002 a
Bhutan	15 Sep 2005		El Salvador	13 Sep 2002	17 May 2004
Bolivia	10 Nov 2001	3 Jun 2003	Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000	4 Sep 2002	Eritrea		16 Feb 2005 a
Botswana		24 Sep 2003 a	Estonia	24 Sep 2003	3 Aug 2004
Brazil	6 Sep 2000	27 Jan 2004	Fiji	16 Sep 2005	
Brunei Darussalam		21 Nov 2006 a	Finland	7 Sep 2000	
Bulgaria	8 Jun 2001	12 Feb 2002	France	6 Sep 2000	5 Feb 2003
Burkina Faso	16 Nov 2001	31 Mar 2006	Gabon	8 Sep 2000	1 Oct 2007
Burundi		6 Nov 2007 a	Gambia	21 Dec 2000	
Cambodia	27 Jun 2000	30 May 2002	Georgia		28 Jun 2005 a
Cameroon	5 Oct 2001		Germany	6 Sep 2000	
Canada	10 Nov 2001	14 Sep 2005	Ghana	24 Sep 2003	
Cape Verde		10 May 2002 a	Greece	7 Sep 2000	22 Feb 2008

2009 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation

<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>
Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	Mongolia.....	12 Nov 2001	27 Jun 2003
Guinea-Bissau	8 Sep 2000		Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Haiti	15 Aug 2002		Morocco	8 Sep 2000	2 Oct 2001
Holy See.....	10 Oct 2000	24 Oct 2001	Mozambique		6 Mar 2003 a
Honduras		8 May 2002 a	Namibia.....	8 Sep 2000	16 Apr 2002
Hungary.....	11 Mar 2002		Nauru	8 Sep 2000	
Iceland.....	7 Sep 2000	9 Jul 2001	Nepal.....	8 Sep 2000	20 Jan 2006
India	15 Nov 2004	16 Aug 2005	Netherlands	7 Sep 2000	23 Aug 2005
Indonesia.....	24 Sep 2001		New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		26 Sep 2007 a	Nicaragua.....		2 Dec 2004 a
Iraq		24 Jun 2008 a	Niger	27 Mar 2002	26 Oct 2004
Ireland	7 Sep 2000		Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	
Israel.....	14 Nov 2001	23 Jul 2008	Norway	13 Jun 2000	2 Oct 2001
Italy	6 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	Oman.....		17 Sep 2004 a
Jamaica.....	8 Sep 2000		Pakistan.....	26 Sep 2001	
Japan	10 May 2002	24 Jan 2005	Panama.....	31 Oct 2000	9 Feb 2001
Jordan.....	6 Sep 2000	4 Dec 2006	Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	18 Aug 2003
Kazakhstan.....	6 Sep 2000	24 Aug 2001	Peru	1 Nov 2000	8 May 2002
Kenya	8 Sep 2000		Philippines	8 Sep 2000	28 May 2002
Kuwait.....		26 Aug 2004 a	Poland	13 Feb 2002	4 Feb 2005
Kyrgyzstan		12 Feb 2003 a	Portugal.....	6 Sep 2000	16 May 2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic		20 Sep 2006 a	Qatar		14 Dec 2001 a
Latvia	1 Feb 2002	22 Feb 2006	Republic of Korea	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2004
Lebanon.....	10 Oct 2001	8 Nov 2004	Republic of Moldova	8 Feb 2002	12 Apr 2007
Lesotho.....	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2003	Romania	6 Sep 2000	18 Oct 2001
Liberia.....	22 Sep 2004		Rwanda		14 Mar 2002 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		18 Jun 2004 a	San Marino.....	5 Jun 2000	
Liechtenstein.....	8 Sep 2000		Senegal.....	8 Sep 2000	5 Nov 2003
Lithuania		5 Aug 2004 a	Serbia	8 Oct 2001	10 Oct 2002
Luxembourg.....	8 Sep 2000		Seychelles	23 Jan 2001	
Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	22 Sep 2004	Sierra Leone.....	8 Sep 2000	17 Sep 2001
Malawi	7 Sep 2000		Slovakia	30 Nov 2001	25 Jun 2004
Maldives.....	10 May 2002	10 May 2002	Slovenia	8 Sep 2000	23 Sep 2004
Mali.....		16 May 2002 a	South Africa.....		30 Jun 2003 a
Malta	7 Sep 2000		Spain	6 Sep 2000	18 Dec 2001
Mauritania.....		23 Apr 2007 a	Sri Lanka.....	8 May 2002	22 Sep 2006
Mauritius.....	11 Nov 2001		St. Vincent and the Grenadines		15 Sep 2005 a
Mexico	7 Sep 2000	15 Mar 2002	Sudan		2 Nov 2004 a
Micronesia (Federated States of).....	8 May 2002		Suriname	10 May 2002	
Monaco	26 Jun 2000	24 Sep 2008	Sweden.....	8 Sep 2000	19 Jan 2007
			Switzerland	7 Sep 2000	19 Sep 2006
			Syrian Arab Republic....		15 May 2003 a
			Tajikistan		5 Aug 2002 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>
Thailand		11 Jan 2006 a	United Republic of Tanzania		24 Apr 2003 a
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17 Jul 2001	17 Oct 2003	United States of America	5 Jul 2000	23 Dec 2002
Timor-Leste.....		16 Apr 2003 a	Uruguay	7 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2003
Togo	15 Nov 2001	2 Jul 2004	Uzbekistan		23 Dec 2008 a
Tunisia	22 Apr 2002	13 Sep 2002	Vanuatu.....	16 Sep 2005	17 May 2007
Turkey.....	8 Sep 2000	19 Aug 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	7 Sep 2000	8 May 2002
Turkmenistan		28 Mar 2005 a	Viet Nam.....	8 Sep 2000	20 Dec 2001
Uganda		30 Nov 2001 a	Yemen.....		15 Dec 2004 a
Ukraine.....	7 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2003	Zambia	29 Sep 2008	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Sep 2000	20 Feb 2009			

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) by all States. It is subject to ratification and open for 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: 30. Parties: 41.
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 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, 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>
Albania.....		5 Jun 2007 a	Kyrgyzstan.....		29 Sep 2003 a
Algeria.....		21 Apr 2005 a	Lesotho.....	24 Sep 2004	16 Sep 2005
Argentina.....	10 Aug 2004	23 Feb 2007	Liberia.....	22 Sep 2004	
Azerbaijan.....		11 Jan 1999 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		18 Jun 2004 a
Bangladesh.....	7 Oct 1998		Mali.....		5 Jun 2003 a
Belize.....		14 Nov 2001 a	Mauritania.....		22 Jan 2007 a
Benin.....	15 Sep 2005		Mexico.....	22 May 1991	8 Mar 1999
Bolivia.....		16 Oct 2000 a	Montenegro.....	23 Oct 2006 d	
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		13 Dec 1996 a	Morocco.....	15 Aug 1991	21 Jun 1993
Burkina Faso.....	16 Nov 2001	26 Nov 2003	Nicaragua.....		26 Oct 2005 a
Cambodia.....	27 Sep 2004		Niger.....		18 Mar 2009 a
Cape Verde.....		16 Sep 1997 a	Paraguay.....	13 Sep 2000	23 Sep 2008
Chile.....	24 Sep 1993	21 Mar 2005	Peru.....	22 Sep 2004	14 Sep 2005
Colombia.....		24 May 1995 a	Philippines.....	15 Nov 1993	5 Jul 1995
Comoros.....	22 Sep 2000		Rwanda.....		15 Dec 2008 a
Congo.....	29 Sep 2008		Sao Tome and Principe.....	6 Sep 2000	
Ecuador.....		5 Feb 2002 a	Senegal.....		9 Jun 1999 a
Egypt.....		19 Feb 1993 a	Serbia.....	11 Nov 2004	
El Salvador.....	13 Sep 2002	14 Mar 2003	Seychelles.....		15 Dec 1994 a
Gabon.....	15 Dec 2004		Sierra Leone.....	15 Sep 2000	
Ghana.....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Sri Lanka.....		11 Mar 1996 a
Guatemala.....	7 Sep 2000	14 Mar 2003	Syrian Arab Republic....		2 Jun 2005 a
Guinea.....		7 Sep 2000 a	Tajikistan.....	7 Sep 2000	8 Jan 2002
Guinea-Bissau.....	12 Sep 2000		Timor-Leste.....		30 Jan 2004 a
Guyana.....	15 Sep 2005		Togo.....	15 Nov 2001	
Honduras.....		9 Aug 2005 a	Turkey.....	13 Jan 1999	27 Sep 2004
Indonesia.....	22 Sep 2004		Uganda.....		14 Nov 1995 a
Jamaica.....	25 Sep 2008	25 Sep 2008	Uruguay.....		15 Feb 2001 a

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities *(New York, 13 December 2006)*

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the Convention) is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, already enjoyed by the general population, by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention sets forth a number of general obligations with respect to persons with disabilities. In this regard, Parties must undertake, *inter alia*, to adopt all appropriate legislation for the implementation of rights recognized in the Convention; to take all appropriate measures to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that are discriminatory; to take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes; to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination by any person, organization or private enterprise; and to undertake to promote research and development of, and to promote the availability and use of new technologies, including information and communication technologies, mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies.

In addition to general obligations, the Convention provides for a number of specific obligations. For example, Parties must ensure equal protection and recognition before the law of persons with disabilities and prohibit all discrimination on the basis of disability. Specific provisions address the special circumstances of women and children in this regard.

The Convention reaffirms that persons with disabilities have the inherent right to life, liberty and security of person. The Convention contains provisions to protect persons with disabilities from being subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects.

The Convention recognizes the rights of persons with disabilities to liberty of movement, to freedom to choose their residence and to a nationality. It also recognizes the right of all persons with disabilities to live independently in the community with access to support services. In addition, Parties are obliged to undertake appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities have access, on an equal basis with others, to transportation, information and communications to enable them to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life.

Parties must also take effective and appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships. Provisions relating to education, health and employment are also contained in the Convention.

To ensure implementation and monitoring of the Convention, Parties must designate one or more focal points within the government.

The Convention also establishes the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the Committee), which considers reports on progress made in implementing the Convention by Parties.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention has not yet entered into force. It shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession. For each State or regional integration organisation ratifying, formally confirming or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth such instrument, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its own such instrument (article 45)*.

For the purpose of calculating the entry into force of the Convention, any instrument of formal confirmation or accession deposited by a regional integration organization shall not be counted (article 44).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open for signature (indefinitely) by all States and by regional integration organisations at United Nations Headquarters in New York as of 30 March 2007. The Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States and to formal confirmation by signatory regional integration organisations. It shall also be open for accession by any State or regional integration organisation which has not signed the Convention (articles 42 and 43).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Regional integration organizations shall declare, in their instrument of formal confirmation or accession, the extent of their competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention. Subsequently, such regional integration organizations shall notify the depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence (article 44).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention states that reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted and that reservations may be withdrawn at any time (article 46).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General (article 48).

* On 3 April 2008, the conditions provided for in article 45 for the entry into force of the Convention were met. Accordingly, the Convention entered into force on 3 May 2008.

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

New York, 13 December 2006

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 May 2008, in accordance with article 45(1).
REGISTRATION: 3 May 2008, No. 44910.
STATUS: Signatories: 139. Parties: 53.
TEXT: Doc.A/61/611.

Note: The above Convention was adopted on 13 December 2006 during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly by resolution A/RES/61/106. In accordance with its article 42, the Convention shall be open for signature by all States and by regional integration organizations at United Nations Headquarters in New York as of 30 March 2007.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Algeria	30 Mar 2007		Cuba	26 Apr 2007	6 Sep 2007
Andorra	27 Apr 2007		Cyprus.....	30 Mar 2007	
Antigua and Barbuda	30 Mar 2007		Czech Republic	30 Mar 2007	
Argentina.....	30 Mar 2007	2 Sep 2008	Denmark	30 Mar 2007	
Armenia.....	30 Mar 2007		Dominica.....	30 Mar 2007	
Australia.....	30 Mar 2007	17 Jul 2008	Dominican Republic	30 Mar 2007	
Austria.....	30 Mar 2007	26 Sep 2008	Ecuador	30 Mar 2007	3 Apr 2008
Azerbaijan.....	9 Jan 2008	28 Jan 2009	Egypt.....	4 Apr 2007	14 Apr 2008
Bahrain.....	25 Jun 2007		El Salvador.....	30 Mar 2007	14 Dec 2007
Bangladesh.....	9 May 2007	30 Nov 2007	Estonia	25 Sep 2007	
Barbados	19 Jul 2007		Ethiopia.....	30 Mar 2007	
Belgium.....	30 Mar 2007		European Community ...	30 Mar 2007	
Benin.....	8 Feb 2008		Finland	30 Mar 2007	
Bolivia.....	13 Aug 2007		France	30 Mar 2007	
Brazil.....	30 Mar 2007	1 Aug 2008	Gabon.....	30 Mar 2007	1 Oct 2007
Brunei Darussalam.....	18 Dec 2007		Germany	30 Mar 2007	24 Feb 2009
Bulgaria.....	27 Sep 2007		Ghana.....	30 Mar 2007	
Burkina Faso	23 May 2007		Greece	30 Mar 2007	
Burundi	26 Apr 2007		Guatemala	30 Mar 2007	7 Apr 2009
Cambodia	1 Oct 2007		Guinea.....	16 May 2007	8 Feb 2008
Cameroon.....	1 Oct 2008		Guyana.....	11 Apr 2007	
Canada	30 Mar 2007		Honduras.....	30 Mar 2007	14 Apr 2008
Cape Verde.....	30 Mar 2007		Hungary	30 Mar 2007	20 Jul 2007
Central African Republic	9 May 2007		Iceland.....	30 Mar 2007	
Chile.....	30 Mar 2007	29 Jul 2008	India	30 Mar 2007	1 Oct 2007
China	30 Mar 2007	1 Aug 2008	Indonesia.....	30 Mar 2007	
Colombia.....	30 Mar 2007		Ireland.....	30 Mar 2007	
Comoros.....	26 Sep 2007		Israel	30 Mar 2007	
Congo.....	30 Mar 2007		Italy	30 Mar 2007	
Costa Rica	30 Mar 2007	1 Oct 2008	Jamaica	30 Mar 2007	30 Mar 2007
Côte d'Ivoire.....	7 Jun 2007		Japan	28 Sep 2007	
Croatia.....	30 Mar 2007	15 Aug 2007	Jordan.....	30 Mar 2007	31 Mar 2008
			Kazakhstan.....	11 Dec 2008	

2009 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Kenya	30 Mar 2007	19 May 2008	Russian Federation.....	24 Sep 2008	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	15 Jan 2008		Rwanda		15 Dec 2008 a
Latvia	18 Jul 2008		San Marino.....	30 Mar 2007	22 Feb 2008
Lebanon.....	14 Jun 2007		Saudi Arabia		24 Jun 2008 a
Lesotho.....		2 Dec 2008 a	Senegal.....	25 Apr 2007	
Liberia.....	30 Mar 2007		Serbia	17 Dec 2007	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 May 2008		Seychelles	30 Mar 2007	
Lithuania	30 Mar 2007		Sierra Leone	30 Mar 2007	
Luxembourg.....	30 Mar 2007		Slovakia	26 Sep 2007	
Madagascar	25 Sep 2007		Slovenia	30 Mar 2007	24 Apr 2008
Malawi	27 Sep 2007		Solomon Islands.....	23 Sep 2008	
Malaysia.....	8 Apr 2008		South Africa.....	30 Mar 2007	30 Nov 2007
Maldives.....	2 Oct 2007		Spain	30 Mar 2007	3 Dec 2007
Mali.....	15 May 2007	7 Apr 2008	Sri Lanka.....	30 Mar 2007	
Malta	30 Mar 2007		Sudan	30 Mar 2007	24 Apr 2009
Mauritius.....	25 Sep 2007		Suriname	30 Mar 2007	
Mexico	30 Mar 2007	17 Dec 2007	Swaziland.....	25 Sep 2007	
Montenegro.....	27 Sep 2007		Sweden.....	30 Mar 2007	15 Dec 2008
Morocco	30 Mar 2007	8 Apr 2009	Syrian Arab Republic....	30 Mar 2007	
Mozambique	30 Mar 2007		Thailand	30 Mar 2007	29 Jul 2008
Namibia.....	25 Apr 2007	4 Dec 2007	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	30 Mar 2007	
Nepal.....	3 Jan 2008		Togo.....	23 Sep 2008	
Netherlands	30 Mar 2007		Tonga	15 Nov 2007	
New Zealand	30 Mar 2007	25 Sep 2008	Trinidad and Tobago....	27 Sep 2007	
Nicaragua.....	30 Mar 2007	7 Dec 2007	Tunisia	30 Mar 2007	2 Apr 2008
Niger	30 Mar 2007	24 Jun 2008	Turkey.....	30 Mar 2007	
Nigeria	30 Mar 2007		Turkmenistan		4 Sep 2008 a
Norway.....	30 Mar 2007		Uganda.....	30 Mar 2007	25 Sep 2008
Oman.....	17 Mar 2008	6 Jan 2009	Ukraine	24 Sep 2008	
Pakistan.....	25 Sep 2008		United Arab Emirates ...	8 Feb 2008	
Panama.....	30 Mar 2007	7 Aug 2007	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	30 Mar 2007	
Paraguay.....	30 Mar 2007	3 Sep 2008	United Republic of Tanzania	30 Mar 2007	
Peru	30 Mar 2007	30 Jan 2008	Uruguay	3 Apr 2007	11 Feb 2009
Philippines.....	25 Sep 2007	15 Apr 2008	Uzbekistan	27 Feb 2009	
Poland	30 Mar 2007		Vanuatu.....	17 May 2007	23 Oct 2008
Portugal.....	30 Mar 2007		Viet Nam.....	22 Oct 2007	
Qatar.....	9 Jul 2007	13 May 2008	Yemen.....	30 Mar 2007	
Republic of Korea	30 Mar 2007	11 Dec 2008	Zambia	9 May 2008	
Republic of Moldova	30 Mar 2007				
Romania	26 Sep 2007				

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities *(New York, 13 December 2006)*

OBJECTIVES

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the Optional Protocol) grants authority to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the Committee) to receive communications from or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals concerning alleged breaches of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the Convention) by a Party to the Optional Protocol.

KEY PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the Optional Protocol, the Committee is obliged to submit admissible communications from or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals concerning alleged breaches of the Convention to the Party concerned in a confidential manner. Within six months, the Party concerned is obliged to provide the Committee with written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by it. The Optional Protocol delineates those cases in which the Committee shall consider a communication inadmissible. Such cases include, for example, where the communication is anonymous, the same matter has already been examined by the Committee, all available domestic remedies have not been exhausted, and the communication is ill-founded or not sufficiently substantiated.

Following the receipt of a communication, but before a determination has been reached, the Committee may request that a Party take interim measures as may be necessary to avoid possible irreparable damage to the victim or victims of an alleged violation. Moreover, in cases where the Committee receives reliable information indicating that grave or systematic violations by a Party of rights set forth in the Convention are taking place, the Committee shall invite the Party concerned to cooperate in the examination of the information and submit observations. Taking into account the above, the Committee may also conduct an inquiry, and where warranted and with the consent of the Party concerned, may also visit its territory. Such inquiries are conducted in a confidential manner. Moreover, the Committee is obliged to seek the cooperation of the Party concerned at all stages of the proceedings.

The Committee is obliged to transmit the findings of an inquiry to the Party concerned with any comments and recommendations. The Party shall, within six months of receiving the findings, submit its observations to the Committee. The Committee may invite the Party concerned to include in its report under article 35 of the Convention details of any measures taken in response to an inquiry. The Committee may also, at the end of the six month period, invite the Party to inform it of the measures taken in response to the inquiry.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Optional Protocol has not yet entered into force. Subject to the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession. For each State or regional integration organisation ratifying, formally confirming or acceding to the Optional Protocol after the deposit of the tenth instrument

of ratification, formal confirmation or accession, the Optional Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its own such instrument (article 13)*.

For the purpose of calculating the entry into force of the Optional Protocol, any instrument of formal confirmation or accession deposited by a regional integration organization shall not be counted (article 12).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Optional Protocol is open for signature (indefinitely) by signatory States and regional integration organisations of the Convention at United Nations Headquarters in New York as from 30 March 2007 (article 10).

The Optional Protocol shall be subject to ratification by signatory States of the Optional Protocol which have ratified or acceded to the Convention. The Optional Protocol shall be subject to formal confirmation by signatory regional integration organisations of the Optional Protocol which have formally confirmed or acceded to the Convention. It shall be open for accession by any State or regional integration organization which has ratified, formally confirmed or acceded to the Convention and which has not signed the Optional Protocol (article 11).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Each Party may, at the time of signature or ratification of the Optional Protocol or accession thereto, declare that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in articles 6 and 7 to conduct inquiries of grave or systematic violations of the Convention (article 8).

Regional integration organizations shall declare, in their instrument of formal confirmation or accession, the extent of their competence with respect to matters governed by Convention and the Optional Protocol. Subsequently, such regional integration organization shall notify the depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence (article 12).

RESERVATIONS

The Optional Protocol states that reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol shall not be permitted. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time (article 14).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A Party may denounce the Optional Protocol by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation takes effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General (article 16).

* On 3 April 2008, the conditions provided for in article 45 for the entry into force of the Convention were met. Accordingly, and pursuant to article 13 of the Optional Protocol, the Convention and the Optional Protocol entered into force on 3 May 2008.

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

New York, 13 December 2006

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 May 2008, in accordance with article 13(1).
REGISTRATION: 3 May 2008, No. 44910.
STATUS: Signatories: 82. Parties: 32.
TEXT: Doc.A/61/611.

Note: The above Optional Protocol was adopted on 13 December 2006 during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly by resolution A/RES/61/106. In accordance with its article 10, the Optional Protocol shall be open for signature by all signatory States and regional integration organizations of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at United Nations Headquarters in New York as of 30 March 2007.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Algeria	30 Mar 2007		Gabon.....	25 Sep 2007	
Andorra	27 Apr 2007		Germany	30 Mar 2007	24 Feb 2009
Antigua and Barbuda	30 Mar 2007		Ghana.....	30 Mar 2007	
Argentina.....	30 Mar 2007	2 Sep 2008	Guatemala.....	30 Mar 2007	7 Apr 2009
Armenia.....	30 Mar 2007		Guinea.....	31 Aug 2007	8 Feb 2008
Austria.....	30 Mar 2007	26 Sep 2008	Honduras.....	23 Aug 2007	
Azerbaijan.....	9 Jan 2008	28 Jan 2009	Hungary	30 Mar 2007	20 Jul 2007
Bangladesh.....		12 May 2008 a	Iceland.....	30 Mar 2007	
Belgium.....	30 Mar 2007		Italy.....	30 Mar 2007	
Benin.....	8 Feb 2008		Jamaica	30 Mar 2007	
Bolivia.....	13 Aug 2007		Jordan.....	30 Mar 2007	
Brazil.....	30 Mar 2007	1 Aug 2008	Kazakhstan.....	11 Dec 2008	
Bulgaria.....	18 Dec 2008		Lebanon	14 Jun 2007	
Burkina Faso	23 May 2007		Liberia.....	30 Mar 2007	
Burundi	26 Apr 2007		Lithuania	30 Mar 2007	
Cambodia	1 Oct 2007		Luxembourg.....	30 Mar 2007	
Cameroon.....	1 Oct 2008		Madagascar	25 Sep 2007	
Central African Republic	9 May 2007		Mali.....	15 May 2007	7 Apr 2008
Chile.....	30 Mar 2007	29 Jul 2008	Malta	30 Mar 2007	
Congo.....	30 Mar 2007		Mauritius.....	25 Sep 2007	
Costa Rica.....	30 Mar 2007	1 Oct 2008	Mexico.....	30 Mar 2007	17 Dec 2007
Côte d'Ivoire.....	7 Jun 2007		Montenegro.....	27 Sep 2007	
Croatia.....	30 Mar 2007	15 Aug 2007	Morocco		8 Apr 2009 a
Cyprus.....	30 Mar 2007		Namibia.....	25 Apr 2007	4 Dec 2007
Czech Republic	30 Mar 2007		Nepal.....	3 Jan 2008	
Dominican Republic	30 Mar 2007		Nicaragua.....	21 Oct 2008	
Ecuador	30 Mar 2007	3 Apr 2008	Niger	2 Aug 2007	24 Jun 2008
El Salvador.....	30 Mar 2007	14 Dec 2007	Nigeria	30 Mar 2007	
Finland	30 Mar 2007		Panama.....	30 Mar 2007	7 Aug 2007
France.....	23 Sep 2008		Paraguay	30 Mar 2007	3 Sep 2008
			Peru.....	30 Mar 2007	30 Jan 2008

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Portugal.....	30 Mar 2007		Sudan		24 Apr 2009 a
Qatar.....	9 Jul 2007		Swaziland.....	25 Sep 2007	
Romania	25 Sep 2008		Sweden.....	30 Mar 2007	15 Dec 2008
Rwanda		15 Dec 2008 a	Togo.....	23 Sep 2008	
San Marino.....	30 Mar 2007	22 Feb 2008	Tunisia	30 Mar 2007	2 Apr 2008
Saudi Arabia.....		24 Jun 2008 a	Uganda.....	30 Mar 2007	25 Sep 2008
Senegal.....	25 Apr 2007		Ukraine	24 Sep 2008	
Serbia	17 Dec 2007		United Arab Emirates ...	12 Feb 2008	
Seychelles	30 Mar 2007		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	26 Feb 2009	
Sierra Leone.....	30 Mar 2007		United Republic of Tanzania.....	29 Sep 2008	
Slovakia.....	26 Sep 2007		Yemen.....	11 Apr 2007	
Slovenia.....	30 Mar 2007	24 Apr 2008	Zambia	29 Sep 2008	
South Africa.....	30 Mar 2007	30 Nov 2007			
Spain	30 Mar 2007	3 Dec 2007			

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance *(New York, 20 December 2006)*

OBJECTIVES

The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (the Convention) represents an important development in the fight against the enforced disappearance of people. The Convention fills a number of important gaps in the international framework relating to enforced disappearances, including the definition of “enforced disappearance”. The Convention establishes all critical measures for preventing enforced disappearance and for minimizing the risk of torture and death. It specifically seeks to bring criminal proceedings against perpetrators of such a crime and outlaws secret detention. It requires that Parties hold all detainees in officially recognized places, maintain up-to-date official registers and detailed records of all detainees, allow them to communicate with their families and counsel, and give access to competent and authorized authorities.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention states that no one shall be subject to enforced disappearance and requires Parties to take necessary measures to ensure that enforced disappearance constitutes an offence under its criminal law. The offence of enforced disappearance is defined by the Convention as “...the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law. ...”

Pursuant to the Convention, Parties are obliged to take the necessary measures to hold criminally responsible at least “(a)ny person who commits, orders, solicits or induces the commission of, attempt to commit, is an accomplice to or participates in an enforced disappearance.” Superiors may also be held criminally responsible in certain circumstances as defined in the Convention. Parties are obliged to make the offence punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the extreme seriousness of the crime.

The Party in the territory under whose jurisdiction a person alleged to have committed an offence of enforced disappearance is found has a duty to prosecute or extradite that person, surrender him or her to another State in accordance with its international obligations, or surrender him or her to an international criminal tribunal whose jurisdiction it has recognized. The Convention provides for fair treatment for alleged perpetrators of the crime, and for a fair trial before a competent, independent and impartial court. In addition, the Convention provides for the protection of the complainant, witnesses, relatives of the disappeared person, counsel, and other persons participating in the investigation. The Convention includes provisions on extradition and mutual legal assistance, and international cooperation relating to assisting victims, and searching for disappeared persons.

Victims’ rights are also included in the Convention. Victims and their families are entitled to know the truth regarding the circumstances of the enforced disappearance, the fate of the disappeared person and the progress of the results concerning the investigation. Victims are also entitled to obtain reparation and compensation. The Convention guarantees the right to form associations and organizations to fight against enforced disappearances. The Convention also deals with the wrongful removal of children whose parents

are victims of enforced disappearance, the falsification of these children's identities and their subsequent adoption.

An international treaty-monitoring body, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, is established by the Convention to monitor how Parties implement their obligations under the Convention.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention 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 39).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open for signature by all Member States of the United Nations and is subject to ratification. It is open to accession by all Member States of the United Nations (article 38).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

A Party may at the time of ratification or at any time thereafter declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (the Committee) to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the Party concerned of provisions of the Convention (article 31).

A Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications in which a Party claims that another Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (article 32).

A State may, at the time of signature or ratification of the Convention, or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 42, according to which disputes among Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation or by procedures expressly provided for in the Convention, shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration, and, failing an agreement on the organization of the arbitration, to the International Court of Justice (article 42).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

The Convention is silent with regard to denunciation and withdrawal.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL PERSONS
FROM ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

New York, 20 December 2006

NOT YET IN FORCE:

in accordance with article 39 which reads as follows: "This Convention 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 or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of that State's instrument of ratification or accession."

**STATUS:
TEXT:**

Signatories: 81. Parties: 10.
Doc.A/61/488. C.N.737.2008.TREATIES-12 of 2 October 2008 (Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts) and to the Certified True Copies) and C.N.1040.2008.TREATIES-20 of 2 January 2009 (Corrections).

Note: The above Convention was adopted on 20 December 2006 during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly by resolution A/RES/61/177. In accordance with its article 38, the Convention shall be open for signature by all Member States of the United Nations. The Convention shall be open for signature on 6 February 2007 in Paris, France, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Albania.....	6 Feb 2007	8 Nov 2007	Gabon.....	25 Sep 2007	
Algeria	6 Feb 2007		Germany	26 Sep 2007	
Argentina.....	6 Feb 2007	14 Dec 2007	Ghana.....	6 Feb 2007	
Armenia.....	10 Apr 2007		Greece.....	1 Oct 2008	
Austria.....	6 Feb 2007		Grenada.....	6 Feb 2007	
Azerbaijan.....	6 Feb 2007		Guatemala	6 Feb 2007	
Belgium.....	6 Feb 2007		Haiti	6 Feb 2007	
Bolivia.....	6 Feb 2007	17 Dec 2008	Honduras.....	6 Feb 2007	1 Apr 2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6 Feb 2007		Iceland.....	1 Oct 2008	
Brazil.....	6 Feb 2007		India	6 Feb 2007	
Bulgaria.....	24 Sep 2008		Ireland.....	29 Mar 2007	
Burkina Faso	6 Feb 2007		Italy	3 Jul 2007	
Burundi	6 Feb 2007		Japan	6 Feb 2007	
Cameroon.....	6 Feb 2007		Kazakhstan.....		27 Feb 2009 a
Cape Verde.....	6 Feb 2007		Kenya.....	6 Feb 2007	
Chad.....	6 Feb 2007		Lao People's Democratic Republic	29 Sep 2008	
Chile.....	6 Feb 2007		Lebanon	6 Feb 2007	
Colombia.....	27 Sep 2007		Liechtenstein.....	1 Oct 2007	
Comoros.....	6 Feb 2007		Lithuania	6 Feb 2007	
Congo.....	6 Feb 2007		Luxembourg.....	6 Feb 2007	
Costa Rica	6 Feb 2007		Madagascar.....	6 Feb 2007	
Croatia.....	6 Feb 2007		Maldives	6 Feb 2007	
Cuba.....	6 Feb 2007	2 Feb 2009	Mali.....	6 Feb 2007	
Cyprus.....	6 Feb 2007		Malta.....	6 Feb 2007	
Denmark.....	25 Sep 2007		Mexico	6 Feb 2007	18 Mar 2008
Ecuador	24 May 2007		Monaco	6 Feb 2007	
Finland	6 Feb 2007		Mongolia.....	6 Feb 2007	
France.....	6 Feb 2007	23 Sep 2008			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Montenegro	6 Feb 2007		Slovakia	26 Sep 2007	
Morocco	6 Feb 2007		Slovenia	26 Sep 2007	
Mozambique	24 Dec 2008		Spain	27 Sep 2007	
Netherlands	29 Apr 2008		Swaziland.....	25 Sep 2007	
Niger	6 Feb 2007		Sweden.....	6 Feb 2007	
Norway.....	21 Dec 2007		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	6 Feb 2007	
Panama.....	25 Sep 2007		Tunisia	6 Feb 2007	
Paraguay.....	6 Feb 2007		Uganda.....	6 Feb 2007	
Portugal.....	6 Feb 2007		United Republic of Tanzania	29 Sep 2008	
Republic of Moldova	6 Feb 2007		Uruguay	6 Feb 2007	4 Mar 2009
Romania	3 Dec 2008		Vanuatu.....	6 Feb 2007	
Samoa.....	6 Feb 2007		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	21 Oct 2008	
Senegal.....	6 Feb 2007	11 Dec 2008			
Serbia	6 Feb 2007				
Sierra Leone	6 Feb 2007				

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

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 6 June 1960 (article 39).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

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

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

RESERVATIONS

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

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

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

CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF STATELESS PERSONS

New York, 28 September 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1960, in accordance with article 39.
REGISTRATION: 6 June 1960, No. 5158.
STATUS: Signatories: 23. Parties: 63.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, p.117.

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Albania		23 Jun 2003 a	Honduras	28 Sep 1954	
Algeria		15 Jul 1964 a	Hungary		21 Nov 2001 a
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d	Ireland		17 Dec 1962 a
Argentina		1 Jun 1972 a	Israel	1 Oct 1954	23 Dec 1958
Armenia		18 May 1994 a	Italy	20 Oct 1954	3 Dec 1962
Australia		13 Dec 1973 a	Kiribati		29 Nov 1983 d
Austria		8 Feb 2008 a	Latvia		5 Nov 1999 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Barbados		6 Mar 1972 d	Liberia		11 Sep 1964 a
Belgium	28 Sep 1954	27 May 1960	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a
Belize		14 Sep 2006 a	Liechtenstein	28 Sep 1954	
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a	Lithuania		7 Feb 2000 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Luxembourg	28 Oct 1955	27 Jun 1960
Botswana		25 Feb 1969 d	Madagascar		[20 Feb 1962 a]
Brazil	28 Sep 1954	13 Aug 1996	Mexico		7 Jun 2000 a
Chad		12 Aug 1999 a	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
China			Netherlands	28 Sep 1954	12 Apr 1962
Colombia	30 Dec 1954		Norway	28 Sep 1954	19 Nov 1956
Costa Rica	28 Sep 1954	2 Nov 1977	Philippines	22 Jun 1955	
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Republic of Korea		22 Aug 1962 a
Czech Republic		19 Jul 2004 a	Romania		27 Jan 2006 a
Denmark	28 Sep 1954	17 Jan 1956	Rwanda		4 Oct 2006 a
Ecuador	28 Sep 1954	2 Oct 1970	Senegal		21 Sep 2005 a
El Salvador	28 Sep 1954		Serbia		12 Mar 2001 d
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d	Slovakia		3 Apr 2000 a
Finland		10 Oct 1968 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
France	12 Jan 1955	8 Mar 1960	Spain		12 May 1997 a
Germany	28 Sep 1954	26 Oct 1976	St. Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Apr 1999 d
Greece		4 Nov 1975 a	Swaziland		16 Nov 1999 a
Guatemala	28 Sep 1954	28 Nov 2000	Sweden	28 Sep 1954	2 Apr 1965
Guinea		21 Mar 1962 a	Switzerland	28 Sep 1954	3 Jul 1972
Holy See	28 Sep 1954				

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28 Sep 1954	16 Apr 1959
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d	Uruguay.....		2 Apr 2004 a
Tunisia.....		29 Jul 1969 a	Zambia.....		1 Nov 1974 d
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a	Zimbabwe.....		1 Dec 1998 d

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

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 13 December 1975 (article 18).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION

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

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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

RESERVATIONS

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

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

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

CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS

New York, 30 August 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 December 1975, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 13 December 1975, No. 14458.
STATUS: Signatories: 5. Parties: 35.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 989, p. 175.

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Albania.....		9 Jul 2003 a	Kiribati.....		29 Nov 1983 d
Armenia.....		18 May 1994 a	Latvia.....		14 Apr 1992 a
Australia.....		13 Dec 1973 a	Lesotho.....		24 Sep 2004 a
Austria.....		22 Sep 1972 a	Liberia.....		22 Sep 2004 a
Azerbaijan.....		16 Aug 1996 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		16 May 1989 a
Bolivia.....		6 Oct 1983 a	Netherlands.....	30 Aug 1961	13 May 1985
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		13 Dec 1996 a	New Zealand.....		20 Sep 2006 a
Brazil.....		25 Oct 2007 a	Niger.....		17 Jun 1985 a
Canada.....		17 Jul 1978 a	Norway.....		11 Aug 1971 a
Chad.....		12 Aug 1999 a	Romania.....		27 Jan 2006 a
Costa Rica.....		2 Nov 1977 a	Rwanda.....		4 Oct 2006 a
Czech Republic.....		19 Dec 2001 a	Senegal.....		21 Sep 2005 a
Denmark.....		11 Jul 1977 a	Slovakia.....		3 Apr 2000 a
Dominican Republic.....	5 Dec 1961		Swaziland.....		16 Nov 1999 a
Finland.....		7 Aug 2008 a	Sweden.....		19 Feb 1969 a
France.....	31 May 1962		Tunisia.....		12 May 2000 a
Germany.....		31 Aug 1977 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	30 Aug 1961	29 Mar 1966
Guatemala.....		19 Jul 2001 a	Uruguay.....		21 Sep 2001 a
Ireland.....		18 Jan 1973 a			
Israel.....	30 Aug 1961				

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

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

In order to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, Parties are obliged to develop, periodically update, publish and make available national inventories of anthropogenic emissions and sinks; adopt and implement national and regional measures to mitigate climate change; promote the application of processes that control emissions, including the transfer of technologies; promote sustainable management of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases; elaborate integrated plans for coastal zone management and cooperate in research and systematic observation of the climate system.

Developed country Parties and other Parties specified in the Convention shall adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change. These Parties are obliged to communicate detailed information on their policies and measures. Parties not bound by these provisions may elect to be bound by such provisions by written notification.

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

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994 (article 23).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. The Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by Member States of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies or that are Parties to the

Statute of the International Court of Justice and by regional economic integration organizations. It is also open for accession by Member States of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies or that are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and by regional economic integration organizations (article 22).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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

When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party which is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the depositary that, in respect of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation, submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice and/or arbitration in accordance with procedure to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties. A Party that is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration (article 14).

Regional economic integration organizations, in their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention (article 22).

RESERVATIONS

No reservations may be made to the Convention (article 24).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

At any time after three years from the date on which the 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 25).

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

New York, 9 May 1992

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 March 1994, in accordance with article 23(1).
REGISTRATION: 21 March 1994, No. 30822.
STATUS: Signatories: 165. Parties: 192.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, p. 107; and depositary notifications C.N.148.1993.TREATIES-4 of 12 July 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original texts of the Convention); C.N.436.1993.TREATIES-12 of 15 December 1993 (corrigendum to C.N.148.1993.TREATIES-4 of 12 July 1993); C.N.247.1993.TREATIES-6 of 24 November 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic French text); C.N.462.1993.TREATIES-13 of 30 December 1993 (corrigendum to C.N.247.1993.TREATIES-6 of 24 November 1993); C.N.544.1997.TREATIES-6 of 13 February 1997 (amendment to the list in annex I to the Convention); and C.N.1478.2001.TREATIES-2 of 28 December 2001 (amendment to the list in annex II to the Convention).

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Afghanistan	12 Jun 1992	19 Sep 2002	Brunei Darussalam		7 Aug 2007 a
Albania		3 Oct 1994 a	Bulgaria	5 Jun 1992	12 May 1995
Algeria	13 Jun 1992	9 Jun 1993	Burkina Faso	12 Jun 1992	2 Sep 1993
Angola	14 Jun 1992	17 May 2000	Burundi	11 Jun 1992	6 Jan 1997
Antigua and Barbuda	4 Jun 1992	2 Feb 1993	Cambodia		18 Dec 1995 a
Argentina	12 Jun 1992	11 Mar 1994	Cameroon	14 Jun 1992	19 Oct 1994
Armenia	13 Jun 1992	14 May 1993 A	Canada	12 Jun 1992	4 Dec 1992
Australia	4 Jun 1992	30 Dec 1992	Cape Verde	12 Jun 1992	29 Mar 1995
Austria	8 Jun 1992	28 Feb 1994	Central African Republic	13 Jun 1992	10 Mar 1995
Azerbaijan	12 Jun 1992	16 May 1995	Chad	12 Jun 1992	7 Jun 1994
Bahamas	12 Jun 1992	29 Mar 1994	Chile	13 Jun 1992	22 Dec 1994
Bahrain	8 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994	China	11 Jun 1992	5 Jan 1993
Bangladesh	9 Jun 1992	15 Apr 1994	Colombia	13 Jun 1992	22 Mar 1995
Barbados	12 Jun 1992	23 Mar 1994	Comoros	11 Jun 1992	31 Oct 1994
Belarus	11 Jun 1992	11 May 2000 AA	Congo	12 Jun 1992	14 Oct 1996
Belgium	4 Jun 1992	16 Jan 1996	Cook Islands	12 Jun 1992	20 Apr 1993
Belize	13 Jun 1992	31 Oct 1994	Costa Rica	13 Jun 1992	26 Aug 1994
Benin	13 Jun 1992	30 Jun 1994	Côte d'Ivoire	10 Jun 1992	29 Nov 1994
Bhutan	11 Jun 1992	25 Aug 1995	Croatia	11 Jun 1992	8 Apr 1996 A
Bolivia	10 Jun 1992	3 Oct 1994	Cuba	13 Jun 1992	5 Jan 1994
Bosnia and Herzegovina		7 Sep 2000 a	Cyprus	12 Jun 1992	15 Oct 1997
Botswana	12 Jun 1992	27 Jan 1994	Czech Republic	18 Jun 1993	7 Oct 1993 AA
Brazil	4 Jun 1992	28 Feb 1994	Democratic People's Republic of Korea .	11 Jun 1992	5 Dec 1994 AA

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>		<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	11 Jun 1992	9 Jan	1995	Kazakhstan	8 Jun 1992	17 May	1995
Denmark	9 Jun 1992	21 Dec	1993	Kenya	12 Jun 1992	30 Aug	1994
Djibouti.....	12 Jun 1992	27 Aug	1995	Kiribati	13 Jun 1992	7 Feb	1995
Dominica		21 Jun	1993 a	Kuwait		28 Dec	1994 a
Dominican Republic.....	12 Jun 1992	7 Oct	1998	Kyrgyzstan		25 May	2000 a
Ecuador.....	9 Jun 1992	23 Feb	1993	Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		4 Jan	1995 a
Egypt	9 Jun 1992	5 Dec	1994	Latvia.....	11 Jun 1992	23 Mar	1995
El Salvador	13 Jun 1992	4 Dec	1995	Lebanon.....	12 Jun 1992	15 Dec	1994
Equatorial Guinea.....		16 Aug	2000 a	Lesotho.....	11 Jun 1992	7 Feb	1995
Eritrea		24 Apr	1995 a	Liberia	12 Jun 1992	5 Nov	2002
Estonia.....	12 Jun 1992	27 Jul	1994	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	29 Jun 1992	14 Jun	1999
Ethiopia	10 Jun 1992	5 Apr	1994	Liechtenstein	4 Jun 1992	22 Jun	1994
European Community.....	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec	1993 AA	Lithuania	11 Jun 1992	24 Mar	1995
Fiji	9 Oct 1992	25 Feb	1993	Luxembourg	9 Jun 1992	9 May	1994
Finland.....	4 Jun 1992	3 May	1994 A	Madagascar	10 Jun 1992	2 Jun	1999
France	13 Jun 1992	25 Mar	1994	Malawi.....	10 Jun 1992	21 Apr	1994
Gabon	12 Jun 1992	21 Jan	1998	Malaysia	9 Jun 1993	13 Jul	1994
Gambia	12 Jun 1992	10 Jun	1994	Maldives.....	12 Jun 1992	9 Nov	1992
Georgia		29 Jul	1994 a	Mali	30 Sep 1992	28 Dec	1994
Germany	12 Jun 1992	9 Dec	1993	Malta	12 Jun 1992	17 Mar	1994
Ghana	12 Jun 1992	6 Sep	1995	Marshall Islands	12 Jun 1992	8 Oct	1992
Greece.....	12 Jun 1992	4 Aug	1994	Mauritania	12 Jun 1992	20 Jan	1994
Grenada	3 Dec 1992	11 Aug	1994	Mauritius	10 Jun 1992	4 Sep	1992
Guatemala.....	13 Jun 1992	15 Dec	1995	Mexico.....	13 Jun 1992	11 Mar	1993
Guinea	12 Jun 1992	7 May	1993	Micronesia (Federated States of).....	12 Jun 1992	18 Nov	1993
Guinea-Bissau	12 Jun 1992	27 Oct	1995	Monaco.....	11 Jun 1992	20 Nov	1992
Guyana	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug	1994	Mongolia	12 Jun 1992	30 Sep	1993
Haiti.....	13 Jun 1992	25 Sep	1996	Montenegro		23 Oct	2006 d
Honduras	13 Jun 1992	19 Oct	1995	Morocco	13 Jun 1992	28 Dec	1995
Hungary.....	13 Jun 1992	24 Feb	1994	Mozambique.....	12 Jun 1992	25 Aug	1995
Iceland	4 Jun 1992	16 Jun	1993	Myanmar	11 Jun 1992	25 Nov	1994
India.....	10 Jun 1992	1 Nov	1993	Namibia	12 Jun 1992	16 May	1995
Indonesia	5 Jun 1992	23 Aug	1994	Nauru.....	8 Jun 1992	11 Nov	1993
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14 Jun 1992	18 Jul	1996	Nepal	12 Jun 1992	2 May	1994
Ireland.....	13 Jun 1992	20 Apr	1994	Netherlands.....	4 Jun 1992	20 Dec	1993 A
Israel.....	4 Jun 1992	4 Jun	1996	New Zealand	4 Jun 1992	16 Sep	1993
Italy.....	5 Jun 1992	15 Apr	1994	Nicaragua	13 Jun 1992	31 Oct	1995
Jamaica	12 Jun 1992	6 Jan	1995	Niger.....	11 Jun 1992	25 Jul	1995
Japan.....	13 Jun 1992	28 May	1993 A	Nigeria.....	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug	1994
Jordan	11 Jun 1992	12 Nov	1993				

2009 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Niue		28 Feb 1996 a	Suriname	13 Jun 1992	14 Oct 1997
Norway	4 Jun 1992	9 Jul 1993	Swaziland	12 Jun 1992	7 Oct 1996
Oman	11 Jun 1992	8 Feb 1995	Sweden	8 Jun 1992	23 Jun 1993
Pakistan	13 Jun 1992	1 Jun 1994	Switzerland.....	12 Jun 1992	10 Dec 1993
Palau		10 Dec 1999 a	Syrian Arab Republic		4 Jan 1996 a
Panama	18 Mar 1993	23 May 1995	Tajikistan.....		7 Jan 1998 a
Papua New Guinea	13 Jun 1992	16 Mar 1993	Thailand.....	12 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994
Paraguay	12 Jun 1992	24 Feb 1994	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		28 Jan 1998 a
Peru.....	12 Jun 1992	7 Jun 1993	Timor-Leste.....		10 Oct 2006 a
Philippines.....	12 Jun 1992	2 Aug 1994	Togo	12 Jun 1992	8 Mar 1995 A
Poland.....	5 Jun 1992	28 Jul 1994	Tonga.....		20 Jul 1998 a
Portugal	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993	Trinidad and Tobago	11 Jun 1992	24 Jun 1994
Qatar		18 Apr 1996 a	Tunisia.....	13 Jun 1992	15 Jul 1993
Republic of Korea	13 Jun 1992	14 Dec 1993	Turkey		24 Feb 2004 a
Republic of Moldova.....	12 Jun 1992	9 Jun 1995	Turkmenistan.....		5 Jun 1995 a
Romania	5 Jun 1992	8 Jun 1994	Tuvalu	8 Jun 1992	26 Oct 1993
Russian Federation	13 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994	Uganda	13 Jun 1992	8 Sep 1993
Rwanda.....	10 Jun 1992	18 Aug 1998	Ukraine.....	11 Jun 1992	13 May 1997
Samoa	12 Jun 1992	29 Nov 1994	United Arab Emirates....		29 Dec 1995 a
San Marino	10 Jun 1992	28 Oct 1994	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12 Jun 1992	8 Dec 1993
Sao Tome and Principe..	12 Jun 1992	29 Sep 1999	United Republic of Tanzania	12 Jun 1992	17 Apr 1996
Saudi Arabia.....		28 Dec 1994 a	United States of America	12 Jun 1992	15 Oct 1992
Senegal	13 Jun 1992	17 Oct 1994	Uruguay.....	4 Jun 1992	18 Aug 1994
Serbia.....		12 Mar 2001 a	Uzbekistan.....		20 Jun 1993 a
Seychelles.....	10 Jun 1992	22 Sep 1992	Vanuatu	9 Jun 1992	25 Mar 1993
Sierra Leone	11 Feb 1993	22 Jun 1995	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	12 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994
Singapore.....	13 Jun 1992	29 May 1997	Viet Nam	11 Jun 1992	16 Nov 1994
Slovakia.....	19 May 1993	25 Aug 1994 AA	Yemen	12 Jun 1992	21 Feb 1996
Slovenia.....	13 Jun 1992	1 Dec 1995	Zambia.....	11 Jun 1992	28 May 1993
Solomon Islands	13 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994	Zimbabwe.....	12 Jun 1992	3 Nov 1992
South Africa	15 Jun 1993	29 Aug 1997			
Spain.....	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993			
Sri Lanka	10 Jun 1992	23 Nov 1993			
St. Kitts and Nevis.....	12 Jun 1992	7 Jan 1993			
St. Lucia	14 Jun 1993	14 Jun 1993			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		2 Dec 1996 a			
Sudan.....	9 Jun 1992	19 Nov 1993			

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 held 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 (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), per fluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), 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 (3) which reads as follows: "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."

**REGISTRATION:
STATUS:
TEXT:**

16 February 2005, No. 30822.
Signatories: 84. Parties: 184.
United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, p. 148; 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)]; C.N.390.2007.TREATIES-5 of 17 April 2007 (Adoption of an amendment to Annex B of the Protocol).

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>
Albania.....		1 Apr 2005 a	Burkina Faso.....		31 Mar 2005 a
Algeria		16 Feb 2005 a	Burundi		18 Oct 2001 a
Angola.....		8 May 2007 a	Cambodia.....		22 Aug 2002 a
Antigua and Barbuda	16 Mar 1998	3 Nov 1998	Cameroon.....		28 Aug 2002 a
Argentina.....	16 Mar 1998	28 Sep 2001	Canada	29 Apr 1998	17 Dec 2002
Armenia.....		25 Apr 2003 a	Cape Verde		10 Feb 2006 a
Australia.....	29 Apr 1998	12 Dec 2007	Central African Republic		18 Mar 2008 a
Austria.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Chile.....	17 Jun 1998	26 Aug 2002
Azerbaijan.....		28 Sep 2000 a	China	29 May 1998	30 Aug 2002 AA
Bahamas.....		9 Apr 1999 a	Colombia.....		30 Nov 2001 a
Bahrain.....		31 Jan 2006 a	Comoros.....		10 Apr 2008 a
Bangladesh.....		22 Oct 2001 a	Congo.....		12 Feb 2007 a
Barbados		7 Aug 2000 a	Cook Islands	16 Sep 1998	27 Aug 2001
Belarus		26 Aug 2005 a	Costa Rica.....	27 Apr 1998	9 Aug 2002
Belgium.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Côte d'Ivoire.....		23 Apr 2007 a
Belize		26 Sep 2003 a	Croatia.....	11 Mar 1999	30 May 2007
Benin.....		25 Feb 2002 a	Cuba.....	15 Mar 1999	30 Apr 2002
Bhutan		26 Aug 2002 a	Cyprus.....		16 Jul 1999 a
Bolivia.....	9 Jul 1998	30 Nov 1999	Czech Republic	23 Nov 1998	15 Nov 2001 AA
Bosnia and Herzegovina		16 Apr 2007 a	Democratic People's Republic of Korea ...		27 Apr 2005 a
Botswana.....		8 Aug 2003 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo		23 Mar 2005 a
Brazil.....	29 Apr 1998	23 Aug 2002	Denmark	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Bulgaria.....	18 Sep 1998	15 Aug 2002			

<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>
Djibouti		12 Mar 2002 a	Lao People's Democratic Republic		6 Feb 2003 a
Dominica		25 Jan 2005 a	Latvia	14 Dec 1998	5 Jul 2002
Dominican Republic		12 Feb 2002 a	Lebanon		13 Nov 2006 a
Ecuador	15 Jan 1999	13 Jan 2000	Lesotho		6 Sep 2000 a
Egypt	15 Mar 1999	12 Jan 2005	Liberia		5 Nov 2002 a
El Salvador	8 Jun 1998	30 Nov 1998	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		24 Aug 2006 a
Equatorial Guinea		16 Aug 2000 a	Liechtenstein	29 Jun 1998	3 Dec 2004
Eritrea		28 Jul 2005 a	Lithuania	21 Sep 1998	3 Jan 2003
Estonia	3 Dec 1998	14 Oct 2002	Luxembourg	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Ethiopia		14 Apr 2005 a	Madagascar		24 Sep 2003 a
European Community ...	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA	Malawi		26 Oct 2001 a
Fiji	17 Sep 1998	17 Sep 1998	Malaysia	12 Mar 1999	4 Sep 2002
Finland	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Maldives	16 Mar 1998	30 Dec 1998
France	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA	Mali	27 Jan 1999	28 Mar 2002
Gabon		12 Dec 2006 a	Malta	17 Apr 1998	11 Nov 2001
Gambia		1 Jun 2001 a	Marshall Islands	17 Mar 1998	11 Aug 2003
Georgia		16 Jun 1999 a	Mauritania		22 Jul 2005 a
Germany	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Mauritius		9 May 2001 a
Ghana		30 May 2003 a	Mexico	9 Jun 1998	7 Sep 2000
Greece	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 Mar 1998	21 Jun 1999
Grenada		6 Aug 2002 a	Monaco	29 Apr 1998	27 Feb 2006
Guatemala	10 Jul 1998	5 Oct 1999	Mongolia		15 Dec 1999 a
Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a	Montenegro		4 Jun 2007 a
Guinea-Bissau		18 Nov 2005 a	Morocco		25 Jan 2002 a
Guyana		5 Aug 2003 a	Mozambique		18 Jan 2005 a
Haiti		6 Jul 2005 a	Myanmar		13 Aug 2003 a
Honduras	25 Feb 1999	19 Jul 2000	Namibia		4 Sep 2003 a
Hungary		21 Aug 2002 a	Nauru		16 Aug 2001 a
Iceland		23 May 2002 a	Nepal		16 Sep 2005 a
India		26 Aug 2002 a	Netherlands	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 A
Indonesia	13 Jul 1998	3 Dec 2004	New Zealand	22 May 1998	19 Dec 2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		22 Aug 2005 a	Nicaragua	7 Jul 1998	18 Nov 1999
Ireland	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Niger	23 Oct 1998	30 Sep 2004
Israel	16 Dec 1998	15 Mar 2004	Nigeria		10 Dec 2004 a
Italy	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Niue	8 Dec 1998	6 May 1999
Jamaica		28 Jun 1999 a	Norway	29 Apr 1998	30 May 2002
Japan	28 Apr 1998	4 Jun 2002 A	Oman		19 Jan 2005 a
Jordan		17 Jan 2003 a	Pakistan		11 Jan 2005 a
Kazakhstan	12 Mar 1999		Palau		10 Dec 1999 a
Kenya		25 Feb 2005 a	Panama	8 Jun 1998	5 Mar 1999
Kiribati		7 Sep 2000 a			
Kuwait		11 Mar 2005 a			
Kyrgyzstan		13 May 2003 a			

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA)</i>
Papua New Guinea.....	2 Mar 1999	28 Mar 2002	Sweden.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Paraguay.....	25 Aug 1998	27 Aug 1999	Switzerland	16 Mar 1998	9 Jul 2003
Peru	13 Nov 1998	12 Sep 2002	Syrian Arab Republic....		27 Jan 2006 a
Philippines.....	15 Apr 1998	20 Nov 2003	Tajikistan		29 Dec 2008 a
Poland	15 Jul 1998	13 Dec 2002	Thailand	2 Feb 1999	28 Aug 2002
Portugal.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		18 Nov 2004 a
Qatar.....		11 Jan 2005 a	Timor-Leste		14 Oct 2008 a
Republic of Korea	25 Sep 1998	8 Nov 2002	Togo.....		2 Jul 2004 a
Republic of Moldova		22 Apr 2003 a	Tonga		14 Jan 2008 a
Romania	5 Jan 1999	19 Mar 2001	Trinidad and Tobago.....	7 Jan 1999	28 Jan 1999
Russian Federation.....	11 Mar 1999	18 Nov 2004	Tunisia		22 Jan 2003 a
Rwanda		22 Jul 2004 a	Turkmenistan	28 Sep 1998	11 Jan 1999
Samoa.....	16 Mar 1998	27 Nov 2000	Tuvalu.....	16 Nov 1998	16 Nov 1998
Sao Tome and Principe .		25 Apr 2008 a	Uganda.....		25 Mar 2002 a
Saudi Arabia.....		31 Jan 2005 a	Ukraine	15 Mar 1999	12 Apr 2004
Senegal.....		20 Jul 2001 a	United Arab Emirates ...		26 Jan 2005 a
Serbia		19 Oct 2007 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Seychelles	20 Mar 1998	22 Jul 2002	United Republic of Tanzania		26 Aug 2002 a
Sierra Leone.....		10 Nov 2006 a	United States of America	12 Nov 1998	
Singapore		12 Apr 2006 a	Uruguay	29 Jul 1998	5 Feb 2001
Slovakia.....	26 Feb 1999	31 May 2002	Uzbekistan	20 Nov 1998	12 Oct 1999
Slovenia.....	21 Oct 1998	2 Aug 2002	Vanuatu.....		17 Jul 2001 a
Solomon Islands.....	29 Sep 1998	13 Mar 2003	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....		18 Feb 2005 a
South Africa.....		31 Jul 2002 a	Viet Nam.....	3 Dec 1998	25 Sep 2002
Spain	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Yemen.....		15 Sep 2004 a
Sri Lanka.....		3 Sep 2002 a	Zambia	5 Aug 1998	7 Jul 2006
St. Kitts and Nevis		8 Apr 2008 a			
St. Lucia.....	16 Mar 1998	20 Aug 2003			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	19 Mar 1998	31 Dec 2004			
Sudan		2 Nov 2004 a			
Suriname		25 Sep 2006 a			
Swaziland.....		13 Jan 2006 a			

**Amendment to Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change**
(Nairobi, 17 November 2006)

KEY PROVISIONS

Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Protocol) lists the States with quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments (QELRCs) and their respective QELRCs, in accordance with article 3 of the Protocol. The Amendment includes Belarus among the States listed in Annex B with a QELRC of 92. Belarus is one of the countries undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Amendment has not yet entered into force. The Amendment to Annex B of the Protocol shall enter into force for those Parties having accepted it on the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the depositary of an instrument of acceptance by at least three fourths of the Parties to the Protocol. The Amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after the date on which that Party deposits with the depositary its instrument of acceptance of the Amendment (article 20 of the Protocol).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

Parties to the Protocol may consent to be bound by the Amendment by depositing instruments of acceptance with the depositary.

**Amendment to Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change**

Nairobi, 17 November 2006

NOT YET IN FORCE: see paragraphs (4) and (5) of article 20 of the Protocol which read as follows: "The Amendment to Annex B of the Protocol, shall enter into force for those Parties having accepted it on the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the Depository of an instrument of acceptance by at least three fourths of the Parties to this Protocol. The Amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after the date on which that Party deposits with the Depository its instrument of acceptance of the said Amendment."

STATUS: Parties: 13.
TEXT: Doc. Decision 10/CMP/2.

Note: At the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Nairobi, Kenya from 6 to 17 November 2006, the Parties adopted an Amendment to Annex B to the Protocol by Decision 10/CMP/2, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Protocol.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance(A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance(A)</i>
Armenia	19 Nov 2008 A	Norway	26 Aug 2008 A
Australia.....	12 Dec 2007 A	Republic of Moldova.....	18 Nov 2008 A
Azerbaijan.....	28 Jan 2009 A	Russian Federation	27 Jun 2008 A
Belarus	6 Jun 2007 A	Turkmenistan.....	21 Aug 2008 A
Czech Republic.....	18 Apr 2007 A	Uzbekistan	16 Oct 2007 A
India	18 Nov 2008 A	Viet Nam	29 Jul 2008 A
Mexico	3 Apr 2009 A		

Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses *(New York, 21 May 1997)*

OBJECTIVES

Population growth and economic development have intensified demands over water resources worldwide, while pollution has caused additional problems in degrading water quality, leading to predictions of increasing future conflicts over shared water supplies. To address the essential need of the present and future generations to use and manage shared water resources in a sustainable manner, the international community has devised principles for international watercourse management. Over the past century, these principles have been refined and finally codified in the Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (the Convention).

KEY PROVISIONS

The scope of the Convention applies to the uses of international watercourses and of their waters for purposes other than navigation, and to the protection, preservation and management of those watercourses. The Convention defines the term “watercourse” as a system of surface waters and ground waters constituting by virtue of their physical relationship a unitary whole and normally flowing into a common terminus.

The Convention sets out general principles for watercourse States. Watercourse States are obliged in their respective territories to utilize international watercourses in an equitable and reasonable manner, to take all appropriate measures to prevent the causing of significant harm to other watercourse States, and to exchange data and information on the condition of the watercourse.

The Convention provides for Parties to exchange information and consult each other, and, if necessary, negotiate on the possible effects of planned measures on the condition of an international watercourse. The Convention mandates that Parties, individually and jointly, undertake to protect and preserve the ecosystems of international watercourses and to protect and preserve the marine environment.

Parties are obliged to take all appropriate measures to prevent or mitigate conditions relating to an international watercourse that may be harmful to other watercourse States, whether resulting from natural causes or human conduct. Parties are also obliged to notify without delay other potentially affected States and competent international organizations of any emergency situations originating within its territory, and shall also take all practical measures necessitated by the circumstances to prevent, mitigate and eliminate the harmful effects of such situations.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention has not yet entered into force. It shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. For each State or regional economic integration organisation that ratifies, accepts or approves the Convention, or accedes thereto after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For the purpose of calculating the entry into force, any

instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States (article 36).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations (article 35).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Regional economic integration organizations shall declare, in their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the extent of their competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention. Subsequently, such regional economic integration organizations shall notify the depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence (article 35).

When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party which is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the depositary that, in respect of any dispute not resolved in accordance with the provisions of article 33 (2), it recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation (a) submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice, and/or (b) arbitration by an arbitral tribunal established and operating, unless the Parties to the dispute otherwise agree, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. A Party which is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration (article 33).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

The Convention is silent with regard to denunciation and withdrawal.

CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE NON-NAVIGATIONAL USES OF
INTERNATIONAL WATERCOURSES

New York, 21 May 1997

NOT YET IN FORCE:

see article 36 which reads as follows: "1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 2. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves the Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States."

STATUS:

TEXT:

Signatories: 16. Parties: 17.
Doc. A/51/869. C.N.353.2008.TREATIES-1 of 6 May 2008 (Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Convention (Arabic version) and to the Certified True Copies) and C.N.675.2008.TREATIES-2 of 24 September 2008 (corrections).

Note: By resolution A/RES/51/229 of 21 May 1997, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted at its 51 session, the said Convention. In accordance with its article 34, the Convention shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York, on 21 May 1997 and will remain open to all States and regional economic integration organizations for signature until 21 May 2000.

<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>
Côte d'Ivoire.....	25 Sep 1998		Norway	30 Sep 1998	30 Sep 1998
Finland	31 Oct 1997	23 Jan 1998 A	Paraguay	25 Aug 1998	
Germany.....	13 Aug 1998	15 Jan 2007	Portugal.....	11 Nov 1997	22 Jun 2005
Hungary.....	20 Jul 1999	26 Jan 2000 AA	Qatar		28 Feb 2002 a
Iraq		9 Jul 2001 a	South Africa.....	13 Aug 1997	26 Oct 1998
Jordan.....	17 Apr 1998	22 Jun 1999	Sweden.....		15 Jun 2000 a
Lebanon.....		25 May 1999 a	Syrian Arab Republic....	11 Aug 1997	2 Apr 1998
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		14 Jun 2005 a	Tunisia	19 May 2000	22 Apr 2009
Luxembourg.....	14 Oct 1997		Uzbekistan		4 Sep 2007 a
Namibia.....	19 May 2000	29 Aug 2001	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	22 Sep 1997	
Netherlands	9 Mar 2000	9 Jan 2001 A	Yemen.....	17 May 2000	

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: 128.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2244, p. 337; 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); C.N.83.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Amendment 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		Chile.....	11 Sep 1998	20 Jan 2005
Argentina.....	11 Sep 1998	11 Jun 2004	China.....	24 Aug 1999	22 Mar 2005
Armenia.....	11 Sep 1998	26 Nov 2003	Colombia.....	11 Sep 1998	3 Dec 2008
Australia.....	6 Jul 1999	20 May 2004	Congo.....	11 Sep 1998	13 Jul 2006
Austria.....	11 Sep 1998	27 Aug 2002	Cook Islands		29 Jun 2004 a
Barbados	11 Sep 1998		Costa Rica.....	17 Aug 1999	
Belgium.....	11 Sep 1998	23 Oct 2002	Côte d'Ivoire.....	11 Sep 1998	20 Jan 2004
Belize		20 Apr 2005 a	Croatia.....		16 Nov 2007 a
Benin.....	11 Sep 1998	5 Jan 2004	Cuba.....	11 Sep 1998	22 Feb 2008
Bolivia.....		18 Dec 2003 a	Cyprus.....	11 Sep 1998	17 Dec 2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina		19 Mar 2007 a	Czech Republic	22 Jun 1999	12 Jun 2000
Botswana.....		5 Feb 2008 a	Democratic People's Republic of Korea ...		6 Feb 2004 a
Brazil.....	11 Sep 1998	16 Jun 2004	Democratic Republic of the Congo	11 Sep 1998	23 Mar 2005
Bulgaria.....		25 Jul 2000 a	Denmark	11 Sep 1998	15 Jan 2004
Burkina Faso	11 Sep 1998	11 Nov 2002	Djibouti.....		10 Nov 2004 a
Burundi		23 Sep 2004 a	Dominica.....		30 Dec 2005 a
Cameroon.....	11 Sep 1998	20 May 2002	Dominican Republic		24 Mar 2006 a
Canada		26 Aug 2002 a	Ecuador	11 Sep 1998	4 May 2004
Cape Verde.....		1 Mar 2006 a	El Salvador.....	16 Feb 1999	8 Sep 1999
Chad.....	11 Sep 1998	10 Mar 2004	Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a

<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>
Eritrea.....		10 Mar 2005 a	Marshall Islands.....		27 Jan 2003 a
Estonia.....		13 Jun 2006 a	Mauritania.....	1 Sep 1999	22 Jul 2005 A
Ethiopia.....		9 Jan 2003 a	Mauritius.....		5 Aug 2005 a
European Community ...	11 Sep 1998	20 Dec 2002 AA	Mexico.....		4 May 2005 a
Finland.....	11 Sep 1998	4 Jun 2004 A	Mongolia.....	11 Sep 1998	8 Mar 2001
France.....	11 Sep 1998	17 Feb 2004 AA	Namibia.....	11 Sep 1998	24 Jun 2005
Gabon.....		18 Dec 2003 a	Nepal.....		9 Feb 2007 a
Gambia.....		26 Feb 2002 a	Netherlands.....	11 Sep 1998	20 Apr 2000 A
Georgia.....		27 Feb 2007 a	New Zealand.....	11 Sep 1998	23 Sep 2003
Germany.....	11 Sep 1998	11 Jan 2001	Nicaragua.....		19 Sep 2008 a
Ghana.....	11 Sep 1998	30 May 2003	Niger.....		16 Feb 2006 a
Greece.....	11 Sep 1998	23 Dec 2003	Nigeria.....		28 Jun 2001 a
Guinea.....		7 Sep 2000 a	Norway.....	11 Sep 1998	25 Oct 2001 A
Guinea-Bissau.....	10 Sep 1999	12 Jun 2008	Oman.....		31 Jan 2000 a
Guyana.....		25 Jun 2007 a	Pakistan.....	9 Sep 1999	14 Jul 2005
Hungary.....	10 Sep 1999	31 Oct 2000	Panama.....	11 Sep 1998	18 Aug 2000
India.....		24 May 2005 a	Paraguay.....	11 Sep 1998	18 Aug 2003
Indonesia.....	11 Sep 1998		Peru.....	11 Sep 1998	14 Sep 2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	17 Feb 1999	26 Aug 2004	Philippines.....	11 Sep 1998	31 Jul 2006
Ireland.....		10 Jun 2005 a	Poland.....		14 Sep 2005 a
Israel.....	20 May 1999		Portugal.....	11 Sep 1998	16 Feb 2005 AA
Italy.....	11 Sep 1998	27 Aug 2002	Qatar.....		10 Dec 2004 a
Jamaica.....		20 Aug 2002 a	Republic of Korea.....	7 Sep 1999	11 Aug 2003
Japan.....	31 Aug 1999	15 Jun 2004 A	Republic of Moldova....		27 Jan 2005 a
Jordan.....		22 Jul 2002 a	Romania.....		2 Sep 2003 a
Kazakhstan.....		1 Nov 2007 a	Rwanda.....		7 Jan 2004 a
Kenya.....	11 Sep 1998	3 Feb 2005	Samoa.....		30 May 2002 a
Kuwait.....	11 Sep 1998	12 May 2006	Saudi Arabia.....		7 Sep 2000 a
Kyrgyzstan.....	11 Aug 1999	25 May 2000	Senegal.....	11 Sep 1998	20 Jul 2001
Latvia.....		23 Apr 2003 a	Seychelles.....	11 Sep 1998	
Lebanon.....		13 Nov 2006 a	Singapore.....		24 May 2005 a
Lesotho.....		30 May 2008 a	Slovakia.....		26 Jan 2007 a
Liberia.....		22 Sep 2004 a	Slovenia.....	11 Sep 1998	17 Nov 1999
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		9 Jul 2002 a	South Africa.....		4 Sep 2002 a
Liechtenstein.....		18 Jun 2004 a	Spain.....	11 Sep 1998	2 Mar 2004
Lithuania.....		17 Mar 2004 a	Sri Lanka.....		19 Jan 2006 a
Luxembourg.....	11 Sep 1998	28 Aug 2002	St. Lucia.....	25 Jan 1999	
Madagascar.....	8 Dec 1998	22 Sep 2004	Sudan.....		17 Feb 2005 a
Malawi.....		27 Feb 2009 a	Suriname.....		30 May 2000 a
Malaysia.....		4 Sep 2002 a	Sweden.....	11 Sep 1998	10 Oct 2003
Maldives.....		17 Oct 2006 a	Switzerland.....	11 Sep 1998	10 Jan 2002
Mali.....	11 Sep 1998	5 Jun 2003	Syrian Arab Republic....	11 Sep 1998	24 Sep 2003
			Tajikistan.....	28 Sep 1998	

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>
Thailand		19 Feb 2002 a	United Republic of Tanzania	11 Sep 1998	26 Aug 2002
Togo	9 Sep 1999	23 Jun 2004	United States of America	11 Sep 1998	
Tunisia	11 Sep 1998		Uruguay	11 Sep 1998	4 Mar 2003
Turkey	11 Sep 1998		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....		19 Apr 2005 a
Uganda		18 Aug 2008 a	Viet Nam.....		7 May 2007 a
Ukraine.....		6 Dec 2002 a	Yemen.....		4 Feb 2006 a
United Arab Emirates....		10 Sep 2002 a			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Sep 1998	17 Jun 2004			

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

The 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: 152. Parties: 163.

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)]; C.N.242.2006.TREATIES-6 of 27 March 2006 [Adoption of Annex G]; C.N.618.2007.TREATIES-12 of 5 June 2007 [Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Convention (authentic Russian text) and to the Certified True Copies]; C.N.1017.2007.TREATIES-14 of 31 October 2007 [Entry into force of Annex G].

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, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>
Albania.....	5 Dec 2001	4 Oct 2004	Brazil.....	23 May 2001	16 Jun 2004
Algeria	5 Sep 2001	22 Sep 2006	Brunei Darussalam.....	21 May 2002	
Angola.....		23 Oct 2006 a	Bulgaria.....	23 May 2001	20 Dec 2004
Antigua and Barbuda	23 May 2001	10 Sep 2003	Burkina Faso	23 May 2001	31 Dec 2004
Argentina.....	23 May 2001	25 Jan 2005	Burundi	2 Apr 2002	2 Aug 2005
Armenia.....	23 May 2001	26 Nov 2003	Cambodia	23 May 2001	25 Aug 2006
Australia.....	23 May 2001	20 May 2004	Cameroon.....	5 Oct 2001	
Austria.....	23 May 2001	27 Aug 2002	Canada	23 May 2001	23 May 2001
Azerbaijan.....		13 Jan 2004 a	Cape Verde		1 Mar 2006 a
Bahamas.....	20 Mar 2002	3 Oct 2005	Central African Republic	9 May 2002	12 Feb 2008
Bahrain.....	22 May 2002	31 Jan 2006	Chad.....	16 May 2002	10 Mar 2004
Bangladesh.....	23 May 2001	12 Mar 2007	Chile.....	23 May 2001	20 Jan 2005
Barbados		7 Jun 2004 a	China	23 May 2001	13 Aug 2004
Belarus		3 Feb 2004 a	Colombia.....	23 May 2001	22 Oct 2008
Belgium.....	23 May 2001	25 May 2006	Comoros.....	23 May 2001	23 Feb 2007
Belize	14 May 2002		Congo.....	4 Dec 2001	12 Feb 2007
Benin.....	23 May 2001	5 Jan 2004	Cook Islands		29 Jun 2004 a
Bolivia.....	23 May 2001	3 Jun 2003	Costa Rica	16 Apr 2002	6 Feb 2007
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23 May 2001		Côte d'Ivoire.....	23 May 2001	20 Jan 2004
Botswana.....		28 Oct 2002 a	Croatia.....	23 May 2001	30 Jan 2007

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>
Cuba	23 May 2001	21 Dec 2007	Jordan.....	18 Jan 2002	8 Nov 2004
Cyprus.....		7 Mar 2005 a	Kazakhstan.....	23 May 2001	9 Nov 2007
Czech Republic	23 May 2001	6 Aug 2002	Kenya.....	23 May 2001	24 Sep 2004
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ...		26 Aug 2002 a	Kiribati.....	4 Apr 2002	7 Sep 2004
Democratic Republic of the Congo		23 Mar 2005 a	Kuwait.....	23 May 2001	12 Jun 2006
Denmark	23 May 2001	17 Dec 2003	Kyrgyzstan.....	16 May 2002	12 Dec 2006
Djibouti	15 Nov 2001	11 Mar 2004	Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 Mar 2002	28 Jun 2006
Dominica.....		8 Aug 2003 a	Latvia	23 May 2001	28 Oct 2004
Dominican Republic	23 May 2001	4 May 2007	Lebanon	23 May 2001	3 Jan 2003
Ecuador	28 Aug 2001	7 Jun 2004	Lesotho	23 Jan 2002	23 Jan 2002
Egypt.....	17 May 2002	2 May 2003	Liberia.....		23 May 2002 a
El Salvador.....	30 Jul 2001	27 May 2008	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		14 Jun 2005 a
Eritrea.....		10 Mar 2005 a	Liechtenstein.....	23 May 2001	3 Dec 2004
Estonia		7 Nov 2008 a	Lithuania	17 May 2002	5 Dec 2006
Ethiopia.....	17 May 2002	9 Jan 2003	Luxembourg.....	23 May 2001	7 Feb 2003
European Community ...	23 May 2001	16 Nov 2004 AA	Madagascar.....	24 Sep 2001	18 Nov 2005
Fiji.....	14 Jun 2001	20 Jun 2001	Malawi	22 May 2002	27 Feb 2009
Finland	23 May 2001	3 Sep 2002 A	Malaysia.....	16 May 2002	
France.....	23 May 2001	17 Feb 2004 AA	Maldives		17 Oct 2006 a
Gabon.....	21 May 2002	7 May 2007	Mali.....	23 May 2001	5 Sep 2003
Gambia.....	23 May 2001	28 Apr 2006	Malta.....	23 May 2001	
Georgia.....	23 May 2001	4 Oct 2006	Marshall Islands.....		27 Jan 2003 a
Germany.....	23 May 2001	25 Apr 2002	Mauritania.....	8 Aug 2001	22 Jul 2005
Ghana	23 May 2001	30 May 2003	Mauritius.....	23 May 2001	13 Jul 2004
Greece	23 May 2001	3 May 2006	Mexico	23 May 2001	10 Feb 2003
Guatemala	29 Jan 2002	30 Jul 2008	Micronesia (Federated States of)	31 Jul 2001	15 Jul 2005
Guinea.....	23 May 2001	11 Dec 2007	Monaco	23 May 2001	20 Oct 2004
Guinea-Bissau	24 Apr 2002	6 Aug 2008	Mongolia.....	17 May 2002	30 Apr 2004
Guyana.....		12 Sep 2007 a	Montenegro	23 Oct 2006 d	
Haiti	23 May 2001		Morocco.....	23 May 2001	15 Jun 2004
Honduras	17 May 2002	23 May 2005	Mozambique	23 May 2001	31 Oct 2005
Hungary.....	23 May 2001	14 Mar 2008	Myanmar.....		19 Apr 2004 a
Iceland.....	23 May 2001	29 May 2002	Namibia.....		24 Jun 2005 a
India	14 May 2002	13 Jan 2006	Nauru	9 May 2002	9 May 2002
Indonesia	23 May 2001		Nepal.....	5 Apr 2002	6 Mar 2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	23 May 2001	6 Feb 2006	Netherlands.....	23 May 2001	28 Jan 2002 A
Ireland	23 May 2001		New Zealand	23 May 2001	24 Sep 2004
Israel.....	30 Jul 2001		Nicaragua.....	23 May 2001	1 Dec 2005
Italy	23 May 2001		Niger	12 Oct 2001	12 Apr 2006
Jamaica.....	23 May 2001	1 Jun 2007	Nigeria	23 May 2001	24 May 2004
Japan		30 Aug 2002 a			

2009 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>
Niue.....	12 Mar 2002	2 Sep 2005	Sudan	23 May 2001	29 Aug 2006
Norway.....	23 May 2001	11 Jul 2002	Suriname	22 May 2002	
Oman.....	4 Mar 2002	19 Jan 2005	Swaziland.....		13 Jan 2006 a
Pakistan.....	6 Dec 2001	17 Apr 2008	Sweden.....	23 May 2001	8 May 2002
Palau.....	28 Mar 2002		Switzerland	23 May 2001	30 Jul 2003
Panama.....	23 May 2001	5 Mar 2003	Syrian Arab Republic....	15 Feb 2002	5 Aug 2005
Papua New Guinea.....	23 May 2001	7 Oct 2003	Tajikistan	21 May 2002	8 Feb 2007
Paraguay.....	12 Oct 2001	1 Apr 2004	Thailand	22 May 2002	31 Jan 2005
Peru	23 May 2001	14 Sep 2005	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	23 May 2001	27 May 2004
Philippines.....	23 May 2001	27 Feb 2004	Togo.....	23 May 2001	22 Jul 2004
Poland	23 May 2001	23 Oct 2008	Tonga	21 May 2002	
Portugal.....	23 May 2001	15 Jul 2004 A	Trinidad and Tobago.....		13 Dec 2002 a
Qatar.....		10 Dec 2004 a	Tunisia	23 May 2001	17 Jun 2004
Republic of Korea	4 Oct 2001	25 Jan 2007	Turkey.....	23 May 2001	
Republic of Moldova	23 May 2001	7 Apr 2004	Tuvalu		19 Jan 2004 a
Romania	23 May 2001	28 Oct 2004	Uganda.....		20 Jul 2004 a
Russian Federation.....	22 May 2002		Ukraine	23 May 2001	25 Sep 2007
Rwanda		5 Jun 2002 a	United Arab Emirates ...	23 May 2001	11 Jul 2002
Samoa.....	23 May 2001	4 Feb 2002	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec 2001	17 Jan 2005
Sao Tome and Principe .	3 Apr 2002	12 Apr 2006	United Republic of Tanzania	23 May 2001	30 Apr 2004
Saudi Arabia.....	14 Mar 2002		United States of America.....	23 May 2001	
Senegal.....	23 May 2001	8 Oct 2003	Uruguay	23 May 2001	9 Feb 2004
Serbia	2 May 2002		Vanuatu.....	21 May 2002	16 Sep 2005
Seychelles	25 Mar 2002	3 Jun 2008 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	23 May 2001	19 Apr 2005
Sierra Leone.....		26 Sep 2003 a	Viet Nam.....	23 May 2001	22 Jul 2002
Singapore	23 May 2001	24 May 2005	Yemen.....	5 Dec 2001	9 Jan 2004
Slovakia.....	23 May 2001	5 Aug 2002	Zambia	23 May 2001	7 Jul 2006
Slovenia.....	23 May 2001	4 May 2004	Zimbabwe	23 May 2001	
Solomon Islands.....		28 Jul 2004 a			
South Africa	23 May 2001	4 Sep 2002			
Spain	23 May 2001	28 May 2004			
Sri Lanka.....	5 Sep 2001	22 Dec 2005			
St. Kitts and Nevis		21 May 2004 a			
St. Lucia.....		4 Oct 2002 a			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....		15 Sep 2005 a			

International Tropical Timber Agreement *(Geneva, 27 January 2006)*

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (the Agreement) are to promote the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests and to promote the sustainable management of tropical timber producing forest.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Agreement provides that the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), which was established by the 1983 International Tropical Timber Agreement, shall continue in being for the purposes of administering the provisions and supervising the operation of the Agreement. The Organization occupies an unusual position in the family of intergovernmental organizations. Like all commodity organizations it is concerned with trade and industry, but it also pays considerable attention to the sustainable management of natural resources.

The Agreement sets-out two categories of membership in the ITTO (producing and consuming member). A member refers to a State or any intergovernmental organization, as defined by the Agreement, which has consented to be bound by the Agreement and for which the Agreement is in force, whether provisionally or definitively. The Agreement also provides for the composition of the International Tropical Timber Council (the Council), which is the highest authority of the ITTO, the powers and functions of the Council, annual contributions and distribution of votes, rules of procedure and other relevant matters.

The Agreement establishes four committees of the ITTO, which are open to all members. Three of the committees deal with key areas of policy and project work: economic information and market intelligence, reforestation and forest management, and forest industry. These committees are supported by the Expert Panel for the Technical Appraisal of Projects and Pre-projects, which reviews project proposals for technical merit and relevance to the ITTO's objectives. The fourth committee, on Finance and Administration, advises the Council on matters related to the budget and other funding and administrative issues concerning the management of the ITTO. These Committees provide advice and assistance to the Council on policy and project issues.

Members are obliged to use their best endeavours and cooperate to promote the attainment of the objectives of the Agreement and avoid any action contrary thereto. Members also undertake to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council under the provisions of the Agreement and agree to refrain from implementing measures that would have the effect of limiting or running counter to them. Members are additionally obligated to provide statistics and information on timber, its trade and activities aimed at achieving sustainable management of timber producing forests, as well as other relevant information requested by the Council.

The Agreement provides that the Council may grant relief from obligations in certain circumstances to a member. It also provides for a complaint procedure whereby a member may bring to the Council any complaint that a member has failed to fulfill its obligations under the Agreement. There are also special provisions for developing countries and least developed countries which may, in certain circumstances, apply to the Council for differential and remedial measures, and special measures, respectively.

Lastly, the Agreement contains a non-discrimination clause to the effect that nothing in the Agreement authorizes the use of measures to restrict or ban international trade in, and in particular as they concern imports of, and utilization of, timber and timber products.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Agreement is not in force. It shall enter into force definitively on any date after 1 February 2008, if 12 Governments of producers holding at least 60 per cent of the total votes as set out in Annex A to this Agreement and 10 Governments of consumers as listed in Annex B and accounting for 60 per cent of the global import volume of tropical timber in the reference year 2005 have signed this Agreement definitively or have ratified, accepted or approved it pursuant to article 36, paragraph 2, or article 37. The Agreement may also enter into force provisionally up until 1 August 2008 if by that date 10 Governments of producers holding at least 50 per cent of the total votes as set out in Annex A to this Agreement and seven Governments of consumers as listed in Annex B and accounting for 50 per cent of the global import volume of tropical timber in the reference year 2005 have signed this Agreement definitively or have ratified, accepted or approved it pursuant to article 36, paragraph 2, or have notified the depositary under article 38 that they will apply this Agreement provisionally. If the Agreement has not entered into force either definitively or provisionally by 1 September 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall invite those Governments which have signed this Agreement definitively or have ratified, accepted or approved it pursuant to article 36, paragraph 2, or have notified the depositary that they will apply this Agreement provisionally, to meet at the earliest time practicable to decide whether to put this Agreement into force provisionally or definitively among themselves in whole or in part (article 39).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Agreement is open for signature by all Governments invited to the United Nations Conference for the Negotiation of a Successor Agreement to the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 3 April 2006 until one month after its entry into force. Any government can: a) when signing the Agreement, declare that by such signature it expresses its consent to be bound by the Agreement (definitive signature); or b) After signing the Agreement, ratify, accept or approve it by depositing an instrument to that effect with the depositary (article 36).

Governments can accede to the Agreement on the conditions laid down by the Council, which include a time limit for the deposit of instruments of accession. The Council transmits these conditions to the depositary. It may grant an extension to the governments that are unable to accede to the deadline. Accession is made by depositing an instrument of accession with the depositary.

A signatory Government which intends to ratify, accept or approve the Agreement or a Government for which the Council has established conditions for accession but which has not yet been able to deposit its instrument, may at any time notify the depositary that it will apply the Agreement provisionally in accordance with its laws and regulations, either when it enters into force in accordance with article 39 or, if already in force, at a specified date (Article 38).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Upon signature and ratification, acceptance or approval, or accession, or provisional application, the European Community or any intergovernmental organization, as defined by the Agreement, shall deposit a

declaration issued by the appropriate authority of such organization specifying the nature and extent of its competence over matters governed by this Agreement, and shall inform the depositary of any subsequent substantial change in such competence. Where such organization declares exclusive competence over all matters governed by this Agreement, the member States of such organization shall not take the actions under article 36, paragraph 2, article 37 and article 38, or shall take the action under article 41 or withdraw notification of provisional application under article 38 (article 36).

RESERVATIONS

No reservations may be made to the Agreement (article 45).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A member may withdraw from this Agreement at any time after the entry into force of the Agreement by giving written notice of withdrawal to the depositary. That member shall simultaneously inform the Council of the action it has taken. Withdrawal shall become effective 90 days after the notice is received by the depositary (article 41).

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER AGREEMENT, 2006

Geneva, 27 January 2006

NOT YET IN FORCE:

which reads, in part, as follows: "1. This Agreement shall enter into force definitively on 1 February 2008 or on any date thereafter, if 12 Governments of producers holding at least 60 per cent of the total votes as set out in Annex A to this Agreement and 10 Governments of consumers as listed in Annex B and accounting for 60 per cent of the global import volume of tropical timber in the reference year 2005 have signed this Agreement definitively or have ratified, accepted or approved it pursuant to article 36, paragraph 2, or article 37. 2. If this Agreement has not entered into force definitively on 1 February 2008, it shall enter into force provisionally on that date or on any date within six months thereafter if 10 Governments of producers holding at least 50 per cent of the total votes as set out in Annex A to this Agreement and seven Governments of consumers as listed in Annex B and accounting for 50 per cent of the global import volume of tropical timber in the reference year 2005 have signed this Agreement definitively or have ratified, accepted or approved it pursuant to article 36, paragraph 2 or have notified the depositary under article 38 that they will apply this Agreement provisionally."

STATUS:

TEXT:

Signatories: 44. Parties: 22.
Doc. TD/TIMBER.3/12.

Note: The above Agreement was adopted on 27 January 2006 at Geneva by the United Nations Conference for the Negotiation of a Successor Agreement to the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994. In accordance with its article 36, the Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 3 April 2006 until one month after the date of its entry into force, by Governments invited to the United Nations Conference for the Negotiation of a Successor Agreement to the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application(n)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Definitive signature(s)</i>
Australia.....	30 Jun 2008		24 Sep 2008
Belgium.....	25 Apr 2008	25 Apr 2008 n	
Bulgaria.....	26 Nov 2008		
Cambodia.....	3 Feb 2009		
Cameroon.....	13 Feb 2007		
Canada.....	2 Mar 2009		
Central African Republic.....	1 May 2008		
China.....	28 May 2008		
Colombia.....	3 May 2007		
Congo.....	31 Jul 2008		
Côte d'Ivoire.....	31 Oct 2008		31 Oct 2008 AA
Czech Republic.....	23 Sep 2008		
Ecuador.....	24 May 2007		5 Nov 2008
European Community.....	2 Nov 2007	2 Nov 2007 n	
Finland.....	19 Feb 2008		
France.....	7 Nov 2008		
Gabon.....	11 Nov 2008		11 Nov 2008 A
Ghana.....			7 Oct 2008 s
Greece.....	29 Oct 2007		
Guatemala.....	14 Jul 2006		
Guyana.....			2 Dec 2008 s
Honduras.....	30 Jul 2008		
India.....	23 Apr 2008		25 Jul 2008

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application(n)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Definitive signature(s)</i>
Indonesia	7 Apr 2006		31 Mar 2009
Italy	26 Jun 2008		
Japan	16 Feb 2007		31 Aug 2007 A
Liberia	3 Nov 2008		3 Nov 2008 A
Lithuania	30 Apr 2008		
Madagascar	19 Sep 2006		
Malaysia	28 Mar 2007		28 Sep 2007
Mexico	25 Jul 2007		6 Mar 2008
Netherlands	4 Dec 2007		
New Zealand	6 Mar 2008		13 Oct 2008
Norway	13 Sep 2006		3 Sep 2008
Panama	8 Dec 2006		14 Feb 2008
Peru	30 Jan 2008		
Philippines	29 Sep 2008		
Portugal	9 Jun 2008		
Republic of Korea			3 Feb 2009 s
Romania	25 Sep 2008		
Slovakia	6 Mar 2009		
Slovenia	15 Dec 2008		
Spain	23 Sep 2008		
Sweden	28 Oct 2008		28 Oct 2008
Switzerland	13 Dec 2006		27 Apr 2007
Togo	21 Apr 2006		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21 Dec 2007	21 Dec 2007 n	5 Mar 2009
United States of America			27 Apr 2007 s

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

**Agreement for 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)

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 subject to 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 or of 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: 158.
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); C.N.694.2005.TREATIES-5 of 7 September 2005 (Proposal of correction to Article 5 of Annex II of the authentic Spanish text of the Convention) and C.N.1023.2005.TREATIES-7 of 7 October 2005 [procès-verbal of rectification of the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)].

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

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

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>		<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	
Afghanistan.....	18 Mar 1983			Australia.....	10 Dec 1982	5 Oct	1994
Albania.....		23 Jun	2003 a	Austria.....	10 Dec 1982	14 Jul	1995
Algeria	10 Dec 1982	11 Jun	1996	Bahamas.....	10 Dec 1982	29 Jul	1983
Angola.....	10 Dec 1982	5 Dec	1990	Bahrain.....	10 Dec 1982	30 May	1985
Antigua and Barbuda	7 Feb 1983	2 Feb	1989	Bangladesh.....	10 Dec 1982	27 Jul	2001
Argentina.....	5 Oct 1984	1 Dec	1995	Barbados	10 Dec 1982	12 Oct	1993
Armenia.....		9 Dec	2002 a	Belarus	10 Dec 1982	30 Aug	2006

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Belgium.....	5 Dec 1984	13 Nov 1998	Estonia		26 Aug 2005 a
Belize	10 Dec 1982	13 Aug 1983	Ethiopia.....	10 Dec 1982	
Benin.....	30 Aug 1983	16 Oct 1997	European Community ...	7 Dec 1984	1 Apr 1998 c
Bhutan.....	10 Dec 1982		Fiji.....	10 Dec 1982	10 Dec 1982
Bolivia.....	27 Nov 1984	28 Apr 1995	Finland	10 Dec 1982	21 Jun 1996
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan 1994 d	France	10 Dec 1982	11 Apr 1996
Botswana.....	5 Dec 1984	2 May 1990	Gabon.....	10 Dec 1982	11 Mar 1998
Brazil.....	10 Dec 1982	22 Dec 1988	Gambia.....	10 Dec 1982	22 May 1984
Brunei Darussalam.....	5 Dec 1984	5 Nov 1996	Georgia		21 Mar 1996 a
Bulgaria.....	10 Dec 1982	15 May 1996	Germany		14 Oct 1994 a
Burkina Faso	10 Dec 1982	25 Jan 2005	Ghana.....	10 Dec 1982	7 Jun 1983
Burundi	10 Dec 1982		Greece.....	10 Dec 1982	21 Jul 1995
Cambodia.....	1 Jul 1983		Grenada.....	10 Dec 1982	25 Apr 1991
Cameroon.....	10 Dec 1982	19 Nov 1985	Guatemala	8 Jul 1983	11 Feb 1997
Canada	10 Dec 1982	7 Nov 2003	Guinea.....	4 Oct 1984	6 Sep 1985
Cape Verde.....	10 Dec 1982	10 Aug 1987	Guinea-Bissau.....	10 Dec 1982	25 Aug 1986
Central African Republic	4 Dec 1984		Guyana.....	10 Dec 1982	16 Nov 1993
Chad.....	10 Dec 1982		Haiti	10 Dec 1982	31 Jul 1996
Chile.....	10 Dec 1982	25 Aug 1997	Honduras.....	10 Dec 1982	5 Oct 1993
China.....	10 Dec 1982	7 Jun 1996	Hungary	10 Dec 1982	5 Feb 2002
Colombia.....	10 Dec 1982		Iceland.....	10 Dec 1982	21 Jun 1985
Comoros.....	6 Dec 1984	21 Jun 1994	India	10 Dec 1982	29 Jun 1995
Congo.....	10 Dec 1982	9 Jul 2008	Indonesia.....	10 Dec 1982	3 Feb 1986
Cook Islands.....	10 Dec 1982	15 Feb 1995	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	10 Dec 1982	
Costa Rica	10 Dec 1982	21 Sep 1992	Iraq.....	10 Dec 1982	30 Jul 1985
Côte d'Ivoire.....	10 Dec 1982	26 Mar 1984	Ireland.....	10 Dec 1982	21 Jun 1996
Croatia		5 Apr 1995 d	Italy	7 Dec 1984	13 Jan 1995
Cuba.....	10 Dec 1982	15 Aug 1984	Jamaica	10 Dec 1982	21 Mar 1983
Cyprus.....	10 Dec 1982	12 Dec 1988	Japan	7 Feb 1983	20 Jun 1996
Czech Republic	22 Feb 1993 d	21 Jun 1996	Jordan.....		27 Nov 1995 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ...	10 Dec 1982		Kenya.....	10 Dec 1982	2 Mar 1989
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22 Aug 1983	17 Feb 1989	Kiribati.....		24 Feb 2003 a
Denmark.....	10 Dec 1982	16 Nov 2004	Kuwait.....	10 Dec 1982	2 May 1986
Djibouti	10 Dec 1982	8 Oct 1991	Lao People's Democratic Republic	10 Dec 1982	5 Jun 1998
Dominica.....	28 Mar 1983	24 Oct 1991	Latvia		23 Dec 2004 a
Dominican Republic	10 Dec 1982		Lebanon	7 Dec 1984	5 Jan 1995
Egypt.....	10 Dec 1982	26 Aug 1983	Lesotho	10 Dec 1982	31 May 2007
El Salvador.....	5 Dec 1984		Liberia.....	10 Dec 1982	25 Sep 2008
Equatorial Guinea	30 Jan 1984	21 Jul 1997	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 Dec 1984	

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Liechtenstein.....	30 Nov 1984		Romania.....	10 Dec 1982	17 Dec 1996
Lithuania.....		12 Nov 2003 a	Russian Federation.....	10 Dec 1982	12 Mar 1997
Luxembourg.....	5 Dec 1984	5 Oct 2000	Rwanda.....	10 Dec 1982	
Madagascar.....	25 Feb 1983	22 Aug 2001	Samoa.....	28 Sep 1984	14 Aug 1995
Malawi.....	7 Dec 1984		Sao Tome and Principe..	13 Jul 1983	3 Nov 1987
Malaysia.....	10 Dec 1982	14 Oct 1996	Saudi Arabia.....	7 Dec 1984	24 Apr 1996
Maldives.....	10 Dec 1982	7 Sep 2000	Senegal.....	10 Dec 1982	25 Oct 1984
Mali.....	19 Oct 1983	16 Jul 1985	Serbia.....		12 Mar 2001 d
Malta.....	10 Dec 1982	20 May 1993	Seychelles.....	10 Dec 1982	16 Sep 1991
Marshall Islands.....		9 Aug 1991 a	Sierra Leone.....	10 Dec 1982	12 Dec 1994
Mauritania.....	10 Dec 1982	17 Jul 1996	Singapore.....	10 Dec 1982	17 Nov 1994
Mauritius.....	10 Dec 1982	4 Nov 1994	Slovakia ¹	28 May 1993 d	8 May 1996
Mexico.....	10 Dec 1982	18 Mar 1983	Slovenia ¹		16 Jun 1995 d
Micronesia (Federated States of).....		29 Apr 1991 a	Solomon Islands.....	10 Dec 1982	23 Jun 1997
Monaco.....	10 Dec 1982	20 Mar 1996	Somalia.....	10 Dec 1982	24 Jul 1989
Mongolia.....	10 Dec 1982	13 Aug 1996	South Africa.....	5 Dec 1984	23 Dec 1997
Montenegro.....		23 Oct 2006 d	Spain ¹	4 Dec 1984	15 Jan 1997
Morocco.....	10 Dec 1982	31 May 2007	Sri Lanka.....	10 Dec 1982	19 Jul 1994
Mozambique.....	10 Dec 1982	13 Mar 1997	St. Kitts and Nevis.....	7 Dec 1984	7 Jan 1993
Myanmar.....	10 Dec 1982	21 May 1996	St. Lucia.....	10 Dec 1982	27 Mar 1985
Namibia.....	10 Dec 1982	18 Apr 1983	St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	10 Dec 1982	1 Oct 1993
Nauru.....	10 Dec 1982	23 Jan 1996	Sudan.....	10 Dec 1982	23 Jan 1985
Nepal.....	10 Dec 1982	2 Nov 1998	Suriname.....	10 Dec 1982	9 Jul 1998
Netherlands.....	10 Dec 1982	28 Jun 1996	Swaziland.....	18 Jan 1984	
New Zealand.....	10 Dec 1982	19 Jul 1996	Sweden.....	10 Dec 1982	25 Jun 1996
Nicaragua.....	9 Dec 1984	3 May 2000	Switzerland.....	17 Oct 1984	1 May 2009
Niger.....	10 Dec 1982		Thailand.....	10 Dec 1982	
Nigeria.....	10 Dec 1982	14 Aug 1986	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹		19 Aug 1994 d
Niue.....	5 Dec 1984	11 Oct 2006	Togo.....	10 Dec 1982	16 Apr 1985
Norway.....	10 Dec 1982	24 Jun 1996	Tonga.....		2 Aug 1995 a
Oman.....	1 Jul 1983	17 Aug 1989	Trinidad and Tobago.....	10 Dec 1982	25 Apr 1986
Pakistan.....	10 Dec 1982	26 Feb 1997	Tunisia.....	10 Dec 1982	24 Apr 1985
Palau.....		30 Sep 1996 a	Tuvalu.....	10 Dec 1982	9 Dec 2002
Panama.....	10 Dec 1982	1 Jul 1996	Uganda.....	10 Dec 1982	9 Nov 1990
Papua New Guinea.....	10 Dec 1982	14 Jan 1997	Ukraine.....	10 Dec 1982	26 Jul 1999
Paraguay.....	10 Dec 1982	26 Sep 1986	United Arab Emirates ...	10 Dec 1982	
Philippines.....	10 Dec 1982	8 May 1984	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹ ...		25 Jul 1997 a
Poland.....	10 Dec 1982	13 Nov 1998	United Republic of Tanzania.....	10 Dec 1982	30 Sep 1985
Portugal.....	10 Dec 1982	3 Nov 1997			
Qatar.....	27 Nov 1984	9 Dec 2002			
Republic of Korea.....	14 Mar 1983	29 Jan 1996			
Republic of Moldova....		6 Feb 2007 a			

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Uruguay.....	10 Dec 1982	10 Dec 1992	Zimbabwe	10 Dec 1982	24 Feb 1993
Vanuatu.....	10 Dec 1982	10 Aug 1999			
Viet Nam.....	10 Dec 1982	25 Jul 1994			
Yemen	10 Dec 1982	21 Jul 1987			
Zambia	10 Dec 1982	7 Mar 1983			

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: 136.
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), Succession(d)</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		30 Aug 2006 a
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	25 Oct 2007
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		

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n), Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto</i>	<i>Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1) (b)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Definitive signature(s), Simplified procedure(p), Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>
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		23 Apr 2008
Chile		16 Nov 1994		25 Aug 1997 a
China.....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		7 Jun 1996 P
Congo		16 Nov 1994		9 Jul 2008 P
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
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		26 Aug 2005 a
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		25 Sep 2008 a
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

<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), Succession(d)</i>
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
Lesotho.....				31 May 2007 P
Liberia.....				25 Sep 2008 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
Montenegro.....				23 Oct 2006 d
Morocco.....	19 Oct 1994		19 Oct 1994	31 May 2007
Mozambique.....		16 Nov 1994		13 Mar 1997 a
Myanmar.....		16 Nov 1994		21 May 1996 a
Namibia.....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Nauru.....				23 Jan 1996 P
Nepal.....		16 Nov 1994		2 Nov 1998 P
Netherlands.....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jun 1996
New Zealand.....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		19 Jul 1996

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application by virtue of a notification (n), Provisional application by virtue of signature, adoption of the Agreement or accession thereto</i>	<i>Notification of non-provisional application under article 7 (1) (b)</i>	<i>Ratification, Formal confirmation(c), Accession(a), Definitive signature(s), Simplified procedure(p), Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>
Nicaragua.....				3 May 2000 P
Nigeria	25 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Niue				11 Oct 2006 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		6 Feb 2007 P
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	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		1 May 2009
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		16 Nov 1994		19 Aug 1994 P
Togo	3 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p

<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), Succession(d)</i>
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	7 Aug 2007
Vanuatu.....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		10 Aug 1999 P
Viet Nam.....		16 Nov 1994		27 Apr 2006 a
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 objective of the 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) is to ensure the long-term conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory 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 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (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.

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 subject to ratification and open to accession by States and other entities referred to in article 305, paragraph 1(c), (d) and (e) of the Convention, and international organizations pursuant to Annex IX of the Convention, subject to article 47 of the Agreement (articles 38 and 39).

In cases where an international organization has competence over all 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 (article 47).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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 not purport to exclude or modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Agreement in their application to that State or entity (article 42).

In cases where an international organization, as defined by the Agreement, has competence over all of the matters governed by the Agreement, it shall make a declaration at the time of signature or accession stating (i) that it has competence over all matters governed by the Agreement; (ii) that, for this reason, its member States shall not become Parties, except in respect of their territories for which the international organization has no responsibility; and (iii) that it accepts the rights and obligations of States under the Agreement (article 47).

RESERVATIONS

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

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A Party may, by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, denounce this Agreement and may indicate its reasons. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification, 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: 75.
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		Guinea-Bissau.....	4 Dec 1995	
Australia.....	4 Dec 1995	23 Dec 1999	Hungary		16 May 2008 a
Austria.....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Iceland.....	4 Dec 1995	14 Feb 1997
Bahamas		16 Jan 1997 a	India		19 Aug 2003 a
Bangladesh.....	4 Dec 1995		Indonesia.....	4 Dec 1995	
Barbados		22 Sep 2000 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		17 Apr 1998 a
Belgium.....	3 Oct 1996	19 Dec 2003	Ireland.....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003
Belize	4 Dec 1995	14 Jul 2005	Israel	4 Dec 1995	
Brazil.....	4 Dec 1995	8 Mar 2000	Italy'	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003
Bulgaria.....		13 Dec 2006 a	Jamaica	4 Dec 1995	
Burkina Faso	15 Oct 1996		Japan	19 Nov 1996	7 Aug 2006
Canada	4 Dec 1995	3 Aug 1999	Kenya.....		13 Jul 2004 a
China.....	6 Nov 1996		Kiribati.....		15 Sep 2005 a
Cook Islands.....		1 Apr 1999 a	Latvia		5 Feb 2007 a
Costa Rica		18 Jun 2001 a	Liberia.....		16 Sep 2005 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....	24 Jan 1996		Lithuania		1 Mar 2007 a
Cyprus		25 Sep 2002 a	Luxembourg	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003
Czech Republic		19 Mar 2007 a	Maldives	8 Oct 1996	30 Dec 1998
Denmark.....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Malta		11 Nov 2001 a
Egypt.....	5 Dec 1995		Marshall Islands.....	4 Dec 1995	19 Mar 2003
Estonia		7 Aug 2006 a	Mauritania.....	21 Dec 1995	
European Community ...	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Mauritius.....		25 Mar 1997 a
Fiji.....	4 Dec 1995	12 Dec 1996	Micronesia (Federated States of)	4 Dec 1995	23 May 1997
Finland	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Monaco		9 Jun 1999 a
France.....	4 Dec 1996	19 Dec 2003	Morocco.....	4 Dec 1995	
Gabon.....	7 Oct 1996		Mozambique		10 Dec 2008 a
Germany.....	28 Aug 1996	19 Dec 2003	Namibia.....	19 Apr 1996	8 Apr 1998
Greece	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Nauru		10 Jan 1997 a
Guinea		16 Sep 2005 a			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a)</i>
Netherlands	28 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Slovenia		15 Jun 2006 a
New Zealand	4 Dec 1995	18 Apr 2001	Solomon Islands.....		13 Feb 1997 a
Niue.....	4 Dec 1995	11 Oct 2006	South Africa.....		14 Aug 2003 a
Norway.....	4 Dec 1995	30 Dec 1996	Spain	3 Dec 1996	19 Dec 2003
Oman.....		14 May 2008 a	Sri Lanka.....	9 Oct 1996	24 Oct 1996
Pakistan.....	15 Feb 1996		St. Lucia.....	12 Dec 1995	9 Aug 1996
Palau.....		26 Mar 2008 a	Sweden.....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003
Panama.....		16 Dec 2008 a	Tonga	4 Dec 1995	31 Jul 1996
Papua New Guinea.....	4 Dec 1995	4 Jun 1999	Trinidad and Tobago.....		13 Sep 2006 a
Philippines.....	30 Aug 1996		Tuvalu		2 Feb 2009 a
Poland		14 Mar 2006 a	Uganda.....	10 Oct 1996	
Portugal.....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	Ukraine	4 Dec 1995	27 Feb 2003
Republic of Korea	26 Nov 1996	1 Feb 2008	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland'	4 Dec 1995	10 Dec 2001
Romania		16 Jul 2007 a	United States of America.....	4 Dec 1995	21 Aug 1996
Russian Federation.....	4 Dec 1995	4 Aug 1997	Uruguay	16 Jan 1996	10 Sep 1999
Samoa.....	4 Dec 1995	25 Oct 1996	Vanuatu.....	23 Jul 1996	
Senegal.....	4 Dec 1995	30 Jan 1997			
Seychelles	4 Dec 1996	20 Mar 1998			
Slovakia.....		6 Nov 2008 a			

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

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 3 June 1983 (article 18).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

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

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. States may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 16 (1), according to which disputes among Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration and, failing agreement on the organization of the arbitration six months after the date of the request for arbitration, to the International Court of Justice (article 16).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

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

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES

New York, 17 December 1979

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 June 1983, in accordance with article 18(2) which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession."

REGISTRATION: 3 June 1983, No. 21931.

STATUS: Signatories: 39. Parties: 166.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1316, p. 205; and depositary notifications C.N.209.1987.TREATIES-6 of 8 October 1987 and C.N.324.1987.TREATIES-9 of 1 February 1988 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original Russian text).

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan		24 Sep 2003 a	Cape Verde.....		10 Sep 2002 a
Albania		22 Jan 2002 a	Central African Republic.....		9 Jul 2007 a
Algeria		18 Dec 1996 a	Chad		1 Nov 2006 a
Andorra.....		23 Sep 2004 a	Chile	3 Jan 1980	12 Nov 1981
Antigua and Barbuda....		6 Aug 1986 a	China		26 Jan 1993 a
Argentina.....		18 Sep 1991 a	Colombia		14 Apr 2005 a
Armenia.....		16 Mar 2004 a	Comoros		25 Sep 2003 a
Australia		21 May 1990 a	Costa Rica		24 Jan 2003 a
Austria	3 Oct 1980	22 Aug 1986	Côte d'Ivoire.....		22 Aug 1989 a
Azerbaijan		29 Feb 2000 a	Croatia		23 Sep 2003 d
Bahamas		4 Jun 1981 a	Cuba		15 Nov 2001 a
Bahrain		16 Sep 2005 a	Cyprus		13 Sep 1991 a
Bangladesh		20 May 2005 a	Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Barbados.....		9 Mar 1981 a	Democratic People's Republic of Korea....		12 Nov 2001 a
Belarus.....		1 Jul 1987 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	2 Jul 1980	
Belgium	3 Jan 1980	16 Apr 1999	Denmark.....		11 Aug 1987 a
Belize.....		14 Nov 2001 a	Djibouti		1 Jun 2004 a
Benin		31 Jul 2003 a	Dominica.....		9 Sep 1986 a
Bhutan		31 Aug 1981 a	Dominican Republic.....	12 Aug 1980	3 Oct 2007
Bolivia	25 Mar 1980	7 Jan 2002	Ecuador		2 May 1988 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Egypt	18 Dec 1980	2 Oct 1981
Botswana		8 Sep 2000 a	El Salvador	10 Jun 1980	12 Feb 1981
Brazil		8 Mar 2000 a	Equatorial Guinea.....		7 Feb 2003 a
Brunei Darussalam		18 Oct 1988 a	Estonia.....		8 Mar 2002 a
Bulgaria		10 Mar 1988 a	Ethiopia		16 Apr 2003 a
Burkina Faso.....		1 Oct 2003 a	Fiji		15 May 2008 a
Cambodia		27 Jul 2006 a	Finland.....	29 Oct 1980	14 Apr 1983
Cameroon		9 Mar 1988 a			
Canada.....	18 Feb 1980	4 Dec 1985			

<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>
France		9 Jun 2000 a	Mali		8 Feb 1990 a
Gabon	29 Feb 1980	19 Apr 2005	Malta		11 Nov 2001 a
Georgia		18 Feb 2004 a	Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Germany	18 Dec 1979	15 Dec 1980	Mauritania		13 Mar 1998 a
Ghana		10 Nov 1987 a	Mauritius	18 Jun 1980	17 Oct 1980
Greece.....	18 Mar 1980	18 Jun 1987	Mexico.....		28 Apr 1987 a
Grenada		10 Dec 1990 a	Micronesia (Federated States of).....		6 Jul 2004 a
Guatemala.....	30 Apr 1980	11 Mar 1983	Monaco.....		16 Oct 2001 a
Guinea		22 Dec 2004 a	Mongolia		9 Jun 1992 a
Guinea-Bissau		6 Aug 2008 a	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Guyana		12 Sep 2007 a	Morocco		9 May 2007 a
Haiti.....	21 Apr 1980	17 May 1989	Mozambique.....		14 Jan 2003 a
Honduras	11 Jun 1980	1 Jun 1981	Myanmar		4 Jun 2004 a
Hungary		2 Sep 1987 a	Nauru.....		2 Aug 2005 a
Iceland		6 Jul 1981 a	Nepal		9 Mar 1990 a
India.....		7 Sep 1994 a	Netherlands	18 Dec 1980	6 Dec 1988
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		20 Nov 2006 a	New Zealand	24 Dec 1980	12 Nov 1985
Iraq	14 Oct 1980		Nicaragua		24 Sep 2003 a
Ireland.....		30 Jun 2005 a	Niger.....		26 Oct 2004 a
Israel.....	19 Nov 1980		Norway.....	18 Dec 1980	2 Jul 1981
Italy.....	18 Apr 1980	20 Mar 1986	Oman		22 Jul 1988 a
Jamaica	27 Feb 1980	9 Aug 2005	Pakistan		8 Sep 2000 a
Japan.....	22 Dec 1980	8 Jun 1987	Palau.....		14 Nov 2001 a
Jordan		19 Feb 1986 a	Panama	24 Jan 1980	19 Aug 1982
Kazakhstan		21 Feb 1996 a	Papua New Guinea		30 Sep 2003 a
Kenya		8 Dec 1981 a	Paraguay.....		22 Sep 2004 a
Kiribati		15 Sep 2005 a	Peru		6 Jul 2001 a
Kuwait.....		6 Feb 1989 a	Philippines.....	2 May 1980	14 Oct 1980
Kyrgyzstan.....		2 Oct 2003 a	Poland.....		25 May 2000 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		22 Aug 2002 a	Portugal	16 Jun 1980	6 Jul 1984
Latvia.....		14 Nov 2002 a	Republic of Korea		4 May 1983 a
Lebanon.....		4 Dec 1997 a	Republic of Moldova.....		10 Oct 2002 a
Lesotho	17 Apr 1980	5 Nov 1980	Romania		17 May 1990 a
Liberia	30 Jan 1980	5 Mar 2003	Russian Federation		11 Jun 1987 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		25 Sep 2000 a	Rwanda.....		13 May 2002 a
Liechtenstein		28 Nov 1994 a	Sao Tome and Principe..		23 Aug 2006 a
Lithuania.....		2 Feb 2001 a	Saudi Arabia.....		8 Jan 1991 a
Luxembourg	18 Dec 1979	29 Apr 1991	Senegal.....	2 Jun 1980	10 Mar 1987
Madagascar.....		24 Sep 2003 a	Serbia		12 Mar 2001 d
Malawi.....		17 Mar 1986 a	Seychelles.....		12 Nov 2003 a
Malaysia		29 May 2007 a	Sierra Leone		26 Sep 2003 a
			Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
			Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d

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>
South Africa		23 Sep 2003 a	Tunisia.....		18 Jun 1997 a
Spain.....		26 Mar 1984 a	Turkey		15 Aug 1989 a
Sri Lanka		8 Sep 2000 a	Turkmenistan.....		25 Jun 1999 a
St. Kitts and Nevis.....		17 Jan 1991 a	Uganda	10 Nov 1980	5 Nov 2003
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		12 Sep 2000 a	Ukraine.....		19 Jun 1987 a
Sudan.....		19 Jun 1990 a	United Arab Emirates....		24 Sep 2003 a
Suriname.....	30 Jul 1980	5 Nov 1981	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18 Dec 1979	22 Dec 1982
Swaziland		4 Apr 2003 a	United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jan 2003 a
Sweden	25 Feb 1980	15 Jan 1981	United States of America	21 Dec 1979	7 Dec 1984
Switzerland.....	18 Jul 1980	5 Mar 1985	Uruguay.....		4 Mar 2003 a
Tajikistan.....		6 May 2002 a	Uzbekistan.....		19 Jan 1998 a
Thailand.....		2 Oct 2007 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....		13 Dec 1988 a
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		12 Mar 1998 d	Yemen		14 Jul 2000 a
Togo	8 Jul 1980	25 Jul 1986			
Tonga.....		9 Dec 2002 a			
Trinidad and Tobago		1 Apr 1981 a			

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

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

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS 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).

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), States 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." 23 May 2001, No. 37517.

REGISTRATION: Signatories: 58. Parties: 161.

STATUS: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2149, p. 256; 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)]; C.N.1161.2005.TREATIES-15 of 15 November 2005 [proposal of a correction to the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)].

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), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan		24 Sep 2003 a	Botswana.....		8 Sep 2000 a
Albania		22 Jan 2002 a	Brazil.....	12 Mar 1999	23 Aug 2002
Algeria	17 Dec 1998	8 Nov 2001	Brunei Darussalam.....		14 Mar 2002 a
Andorra		23 Sep 2004 a	Bulgaria.....		12 Feb 2002 a
Argentina.....	2 Sep 1998	25 Sep 2003	Burkina Faso.....		1 Oct 2003 a
Armenia.....		16 Mar 2004 a	Burundi	4 Mar 1998	
Australia.....		9 Aug 2002 a	Cambodia.....		31 Jul 2006 a
Austria.....	9 Feb 1998	6 Sep 2000	Cameroon.....		21 Mar 2005 a
Azerbaijan		2 Apr 2001 a	Canada	12 Jan 1998	3 Apr 2002
Bahamas		5 May 2008 a	Cape Verde		10 May 2002 a
Bahrain		21 Sep 2004 a	Central African Republic		19 Feb 2008 a
Bangladesh.....		20 May 2005 a	Chile.....		10 Nov 2001 a
Barbados		18 Sep 2002 a	China		13 Nov 2001 a
Belarus	20 Sep 1999	1 Oct 2001	Colombia.....		14 Sep 2004 a
Belgium	12 Jan 1998	20 May 2005	Comoros.....	1 Oct 1998	25 Sep 2003
Belize		14 Nov 2001 a	Costa Rica.....	16 Jan 1998	20 Sep 2001
Benin.....		31 Jul 2003 a	Côte d'Ivoire.....	25 Sep 1998	13 Mar 2002
Bolivia.....		22 Jan 2002 a	Croatia.....		2 Jun 2005 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		11 Aug 2003 a	Cuba.....		15 Nov 2001 a

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Cyprus.....	26 Mar 1998	24 Jan 2001	Latvia		25 Nov 2002 a
Czech Republic	29 Jul 1998	6 Sep 2000	Lesotho		12 Nov 2001 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		27 Jun 2008 a	Liberia.....		5 Mar 2003 a
Denmark	23 Dec 1999	31 Aug 2001	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		22 Sep 2000 a
Djibouti		1 Jun 2004 a	Liechtenstein.....		26 Nov 2002 a
Dominica.....		24 Sep 2004 a	Lithuania	8 Jun 1998	17 Mar 2004
Dominican Republic		21 Oct 2008 a	Luxembourg.....	6 Feb 1998	6 Feb 2004
Egypt.....	14 Dec 1999	9 Aug 2005	Madagascar	1 Oct 1999	24 Sep 2003
El Salvador.....		15 May 2003 a	Malawi		11 Aug 2003 a
Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a	Malaysia.....		24 Sep 2003 a
Estonia	27 Dec 1999	10 Apr 2002	Maldives		7 Sep 2000 a
Ethiopia.....		16 Apr 2003 a	Mali.....		28 Mar 2002 a
Fiji.....		15 May 2008 a	Malta.....		11 Nov 2001 a
Finland	23 Jan 1998	28 May 2002 A	Marshall Islands.....		27 Jan 2003 a
France.....	12 Jan 1998	19 Aug 1999	Mauritania.....		30 Apr 2003 a
Gabon.....		10 Mar 2005 a	Mauritius.....		24 Jan 2003 a
Georgia.....		18 Feb 2004 a	Mexico		20 Jan 2003 a
Germany.....	26 Jan 1998	23 Apr 2003	Micronesia (Federated States of)		23 Sep 2002 a
Ghana		6 Sep 2002 a	Monaco	25 Nov 1998	6 Sep 2001
Greece	2 Feb 1998	27 May 2003	Mongolia.....		7 Sep 2000 a
Grenada		13 Dec 2001 a	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Guatemala		12 Feb 2002 a	Morocco.....		9 May 2007 a
Guinea.....		7 Sep 2000 a	Mozambique		14 Jan 2003 a
Guinea-Bissau		6 Aug 2008 a	Myanmar		12 Nov 2001 a
Guyana		12 Sep 2007 a	Nauru		2 Aug 2005 a
Honduras.....		25 Mar 2003 a	Nepal.....	24 Sep 1999	
Hungary.....	21 Dec 1999	13 Nov 2001	Netherlands	12 Mar 1998	7 Feb 2002 A
Iceland.....	28 Sep 1998	15 Apr 2002	New Zealand		4 Nov 2002 a
India	17 Sep 1999	22 Sep 1999	Nicaragua.....		17 Jan 2003 a
Indonesia.....		29 Jun 2006 a	Niger		26 Oct 2004 a
Ireland.....	29 May 1998	30 Jun 2005	Norway	31 Jul 1998	20 Sep 1999
Israel.....	29 Jan 1999	10 Feb 2003	Pakistan.....		13 Aug 2002 a
Italy	4 Mar 1998	16 Apr 2003	Palau		14 Nov 2001 a
Jamaica.....		9 Aug 2005 a	Panama.....	3 Sep 1998	5 Mar 1999
Japan	17 Apr 1998	16 Nov 2001 A	Papua New Guinea.....		30 Sep 2003 a
Kazakhstan.....		6 Nov 2002 a	Paraguay		22 Sep 2004 a
Kenya		16 Nov 2001 a	Peru		10 Nov 2001 a
Kiribati		15 Sep 2005 a	Philippines	23 Sep 1998	7 Jan 2004
Kuwait.....		19 Apr 2004 a	Poland	14 Jun 1999	3 Feb 2004
Kyrgyzstan		1 May 2001 a	Portugal.....	30 Dec 1999	10 Nov 2001
Lao People's Democratic Republic..		22 Aug 2002 a			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Qatar.....		27 Jun 2008 a	Tajikistan		29 Jul 2002 a
Republic of Korea	3 Dec 1999	17 Feb 2004	Thailand		12 Jun 2007 a
Republic of Moldova		10 Oct 2002 a	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	16 Dec 1998	30 Aug 2004
Romania	30 Apr 1998	29 Jul 2004	Togo.....	21 Aug 1998	10 Mar 2003
Russian Federation.....	12 Jan 1998	8 May 2001	Tonga		9 Dec 2002 a
Rwanda		13 May 2002 a	Trinidad and Tobago.....		2 Apr 2001 a
San Marino.....		12 Mar 2002 a	Tunisia		22 Apr 2005 a
Sao Tome and Principe .		12 Apr 2006 a	Turkey.....	20 May 1999	30 May 2002
Saudi Arabia.....		31 Oct 2007 a	Turkmenistan	18 Feb 1999	25 Jun 1999
Senegal.....		27 Oct 2003 a	Uganda.....	11 Jun 1999	5 Nov 2003
Serbia		31 Jul 2003 a	Ukraine		26 Mar 2002 a
Seychelles		22 Aug 2003 a	United Arab Emirates ...		23 Sep 2005 a
Sierra Leone		26 Sep 2003 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	12 Jan 1998	7 Mar 2001
Singapore		31 Dec 2007 a	United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jan 2003 a
Slovakia.....	28 Jul 1998	8 Dec 2000	United States of America.....	12 Jan 1998	26 Jun 2002
Slovenia.....	30 Oct 1998	25 Sep 2003	Uruguay	23 Nov 1998	10 Nov 2001
South Africa.....	21 Dec 1999	1 May 2003	Uzbekistan	23 Feb 1998	30 Nov 1998
Spain	1 May 1998	30 Apr 1999	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	23 Sep 1998	23 Sep 2003
Sri Lanka.....	12 Jan 1998	23 Mar 1999	Yemen.....		23 Apr 2001 a
St. Kitts and Nevis		16 Nov 2001 a			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....		15 Sep 2005 a			
Sudan	7 Oct 1999	8 Sep 2000			
Swaziland.....		4 Apr 2003 a			
Sweden.....	12 Feb 1998	6 Sep 2001			
Switzerland		23 Sep 2003 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

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

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, a 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).

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).

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).

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), States 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:

STATUS:

TEXT:

10 April 2002, No. 38349.

Signatories: 132. Parties: 167.

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), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan		24 Sep 2003 a	Botswana.....	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000
Albania.....	18 Dec 2001	10 Apr 2002	Brazil.....	10 Nov 2001	16 Sep 2005
Algeria	18 Jan 2000	8 Nov 2001	Brunei Darussalam.....		4 Dec 2002 a
Andorra	11 Nov 2001	22 Oct 2008	Bulgaria.....	19 Mar 2001	15 Apr 2002
Antigua and Barbuda ...		11 Mar 2002 a	Burkina Faso		1 Oct 2003 a
Argentina.....	28 Mar 2001	22 Aug 2005	Burundi	13 Nov 2001	
Armenia.....	15 Nov 2001	16 Mar 2004	Cambodia.....	11 Nov 2001	12 Dec 2005
Australia.....	15 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2002	Cameroon.....		6 Feb 2006 a
Austria.....	24 Sep 2001	15 Apr 2002	Canada	10 Feb 2000	19 Feb 2002
Azerbaijan	4 Oct 2001	26 Oct 2001	Cape Verde	13 Nov 2001	10 May 2002
Bahamas	2 Oct 2001	1 Nov 2005	Central African Republic	19 Dec 2001	19 Feb 2008
Bahrain.....	14 Nov 2001	21 Sep 2004	Chile.....	2 May 2001	10 Nov 2001
Bangladesh.....		26 Aug 2005 a	China	13 Nov 2001	19 Apr 2006
Barbados	13 Nov 2001	18 Sep 2002	Colombia.....	30 Oct 2001	14 Sep 2004
Belarus	12 Nov 2001	6 Oct 2004	Comoros.....	14 Jan 2000	25 Sep 2003
Belgium	27 Sep 2001	17 May 2004	Congo.....	14 Nov 2001	20 Apr 2007
Belize	14 Nov 2001	1 Dec 2003	Cook Islands	24 Dec 2001	4 Mar 2004
Benin.....	16 Nov 2001	30 Aug 2004	Costa Rica.....	14 Jun 2000	24 Jan 2003
Bhutan.....	14 Nov 2001	22 Mar 2004	Côte d'Ivoire.....		13 Mar 2002 a
Bolivia.....	10 Nov 2001	7 Jan 2002	Croatia.....	11 Nov 2001	1 Dec 2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 Nov 2001	10 Jun 2003	Cuba.....	19 Oct 2001	15 Nov 2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Cyprus.....	1 Mar 2001	30 Nov 2001	Lao People's Democratic Republic		29 Sep 2008 a
Czech Republic	6 Sep 2000	27 Dec 2005	Latvia	18 Dec 2001	14 Nov 2002
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ...	12 Nov 2001		Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11 Nov 2001	28 Oct 2005	Liberia.....		5 Mar 2003 a
Denmark	25 Sep 2001	27 Aug 2002	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	9 Jul 2002
Djibouti	15 Nov 2001	13 Mar 2006	Liechtenstein.....	2 Oct 2001	9 Jul 2003
Dominica.....		24 Sep 2004 a	Lithuania		20 Feb 2003 a
Dominican Republic	15 Nov 2001	4 Sep 2008	Luxembourg.....	20 Sep 2001	5 Nov 2003
Ecuador	6 Sep 2000	9 Dec 2003	Madagascar	1 Oct 2001	24 Sep 2003
Egypt.....	6 Sep 2000	1 Mar 2005	Malawi		11 Aug 2003 a
El Salvador.....		15 May 2003 a	Malaysia.....		29 May 2007 a
Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a	Maldives		20 Apr 2004 a
Estonia	6 Sep 2000	22 May 2002	Mali.....	11 Nov 2001	28 Mar 2002
Fiji.....		15 May 2008 a	Malta	10 Jan 2000	11 Nov 2001
Finland	10 Jan 2000	28 Jun 2002 A	Marshall Islands.....		27 Jan 2003 a
France.....	10 Jan 2000	7 Jan 2002	Mauritania.....		30 Apr 2003 a
Gabon.....	8 Sep 2000	10 Mar 2005	Mauritius.....	11 Nov 2001	14 Dec 2004
Georgia.....	23 Jun 2000	27 Sep 2002	Mexico	7 Sep 2000	20 Jan 2003
Germany.....	20 Jul 2000	17 Jun 2004	Micronesia (Federated States of)	12 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2002
Ghana	12 Nov 2001	6 Sep 2002	Monaco	10 Nov 2001	10 Nov 2001
Greece	8 Mar 2000	16 Apr 2004	Mongolia.....	12 Nov 2001	25 Feb 2004
Grenada		13 Dec 2001 a	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Guatemala	23 Oct 2001	12 Feb 2002	Morocco	12 Oct 2001	19 Sep 2002
Guinea.....	16 Nov 2001	14 Jul 2003	Mozambique	11 Nov 2001	14 Jan 2003
Guinea-Bissau.....	14 Nov 2001	19 Sep 2008	Myanmar.....	12 Nov 2001	16 Aug 2006
Guyana		12 Sep 2007 a	Namibia.....	10 Nov 2001	
Honduras.....	11 Nov 2001	25 Mar 2003	Nauru	12 Nov 2001	24 May 2005
Hungary.....	30 Nov 2001	14 Oct 2002	Netherlands	10 Jan 2000	7 Feb 2002 A
Iceland.....	1 Oct 2001	15 Apr 2002	New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	4 Nov 2002
India	8 Sep 2000	22 Apr 2003	Nicaragua.....	17 Oct 2001	14 Nov 2002
Indonesia	24 Sep 2001	29 Jun 2006	Niger		30 Sep 2004 a
Ireland	15 Oct 2001	30 Jun 2005	Nigeria	1 Jun 2000	16 Jun 2003
Israel.....	11 Jul 2000	10 Feb 2003	Norway	1 Oct 2001	15 Jul 2002
Italy	13 Jan 2000	27 Mar 2003	Palau		14 Nov 2001 a
Jamaica.....	10 Nov 2001	16 Sep 2005	Panama.....	12 Nov 2001	3 Jul 2002
Japan	30 Oct 2001	11 Jun 2002 A	Papua New Guinea.....		30 Sep 2003 a
Jordan.....	24 Sep 2001	28 Aug 2003	Paraguay	12 Oct 2001	30 Nov 2004
Kazakhstan.....		24 Feb 2003 a	Peru	14 Sep 2000	10 Nov 2001
Kenya	4 Dec 2001	27 Jun 2003	Philippines	16 Nov 2001	7 Jan 2004
Kiribati		15 Sep 2005 a			
Kyrgyzstan		2 Oct 2003 a			

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Poland	4 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2003	Switzerland	13 Jun 2001	23 Sep 2003
Portugal	16 Feb 2000	18 Oct 2002	Syrian Arab Republic....		24 Apr 2005 a
Qatar.....		27 Jul 2008 a	Tajikistan	6 Nov 2001	16 Jul 2004
Republic of Korea	9 Oct 2001	17 Feb 2004	Thailand	18 Dec 2001	29 Sep 2004
Republic of Moldova	16 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2002	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31 Jan 2000	30 Aug 2004
Romania	26 Sep 2000	9 Jan 2003	Togo.....	15 Nov 2001	10 Mar 2003
Russian Federation	3 Apr 2000	27 Nov 2002	Tonga		9 Dec 2002 a
Rwanda	4 Dec 2001	13 May 2002	Tunisia	2 Nov 2001	10 Jun 2003
Samoa.....	13 Nov 2001	27 Sep 2002	Turkey.....	27 Sep 2001	28 Jun 2002
San Marino.....	26 Sep 2000	12 Mar 2002	Turkmenistan		7 Jan 2005 a
Sao Tome and Principe .		12 Apr 2006 a	Uganda.....	13 Nov 2001	5 Nov 2003
Saudi Arabia.....	29 Nov 2001	23 Aug 2007	Ukraine	8 Jun 2000	6 Dec 2002
Senegal.....		24 Sep 2004 a	United Arab Emirates ...		23 Sep 2005 a
Serbia	12 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2002	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	10 Jan 2000	7 Mar 2001
Seychelles	15 Nov 2001	30 Mar 2004	United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jan 2003 a
Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	26 Sep 2003	United States of America.....	10 Jan 2000	26 Jun 2002
Singapore	18 Dec 2001	30 Dec 2002	Uruguay	25 Oct 2001	8 Jan 2004
Slovakia.....	26 Jan 2001	13 Sep 2002	Uzbekistan	13 Dec 2000	9 Jul 2001
Slovenia.....	10 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2004	Vanuatu.....		31 Oct 2005 a
Somalia	19 Dec 2001		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	16 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2003
South Africa	10 Nov 2001	1 May 2003	Viet Nam.....		25 Sep 2002 a
Spain	8 Jan 2001	9 Apr 2002			
Sri Lanka.....	10 Jan 2000	8 Sep 2000			
St. Kitts and Nevis	12 Nov 2001	16 Nov 2001			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	3 Dec 2001	28 Mar 2002			
Sudan	29 Feb 2000	5 May 2003			
Swaziland.....		4 Apr 2003 a			
Sweden.....	15 Oct 2001	6 Jun 2002			

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 on-board 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 entered into force on 7 July 2007 (article 25).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It 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).

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).

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).

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ACTS OF NUCLEAR
TERRORISM

New York, 13 April 2005

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 2007, in accordance with article 25(1) 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. 2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, acceptance 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: 7 July 2007, No. 44004.
STATUS: Signatories: 115. Parties: 52.
TEXT: A/RES/59/290.

Note: The above Convention was adopted on 13 April 2005 during the 91st plenary meeting of the General Assembly by resolution A/RES/59/290. In accordance with its article 24, the Convention shall be open for signature by all States from 14 September 2005 until 31 December 2006 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Afghanistan.....	29 Dec 2005		Czech Republic.....	15 Sep 2005	25 Jul 2006
Albania.....	23 Nov 2005		Denmark	14 Sep 2005	20 Mar 2007
Andorra.....	11 May 2006		Djibouti.....	14 Jun 2006	
Argentina.....	14 Sep 2005		Dominican Republic.....		11 Jun 2008 a
Armenia.....	15 Sep 2005		Ecuador.....	15 Sep 2005	
Australia.....	14 Sep 2005		Egypt.....	20 Sep 2005	
Austria.....	15 Sep 2005	14 Sep 2006	El Salvador.....	16 Sep 2005	27 Nov 2006
Azerbaijan.....	15 Sep 2005	28 Jan 2009	Estonia.....	14 Sep 2005	
Bangladesh.....		7 Jun 2007 a	Fiji.....		15 May 2008 a
Belarus.....	15 Sep 2005	13 Mar 2007	Finland.....	14 Sep 2005	13 Jan 2009 A
Belgium.....	14 Sep 2005		France.....	14 Sep 2005	
Benin.....	15 Sep 2005		Gabon.....	15 Sep 2005	1 Oct 2007
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	7 Dec 2005		Germany.....	15 Sep 2005	8 Feb 2008
Brazil.....	16 Sep 2005		Ghana.....	6 Nov 2006	
Bulgaria.....	14 Sep 2005		Greece.....	15 Sep 2005	
Burkina Faso.....	21 Sep 2005		Guatemala.....	20 Sep 2005	
Burundi.....	29 Mar 2006	24 Sep 2008	Guinea.....	16 Sep 2005	
Cambodia.....	7 Dec 2006		Guinea-Bissau.....		6 Aug 2008 a
Canada.....	14 Sep 2005		Guyana.....	15 Sep 2005	
Central African Republic.....		19 Feb 2008 a	Hungary.....	14 Sep 2005	12 Apr 2007
Chile.....	22 Sep 2005		Iceland.....	16 Sep 2005	
China.....	14 Sep 2005		India.....	24 Jul 2006	1 Dec 2006
Colombia.....	1 Nov 2006		Ireland.....	15 Sep 2005	
Comoros.....		12 Mar 2007 a	Israel.....	27 Dec 2006	
Costa Rica.....	15 Sep 2005		Italy.....	14 Sep 2005	
Croatia.....	16 Sep 2005	30 May 2007	Jamaica.....	5 Dec 2006	
Cyprus.....	15 Sep 2005	28 Jan 2008	Japan.....	15 Sep 2005	3 Aug 2007 A
			Jordan.....	16 Nov 2005	

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Kazakhstan.....	16 Sep 2005	31 Jul 2008	Republic of Moldova	16 Sep 2005	18 Apr 2008
Kenya.....	15 Sep 2005	13 Apr 2006	Romania.....	14 Sep 2005	24 Jan 2007
Kiribati.....	15 Sep 2005	26 Sep 2008	Russian Federation.....	14 Sep 2005	29 Jan 2007
Kuwait.....	16 Sep 2005		Rwanda	6 Mar 2006	
Kyrgyzstan	5 May 2006	2 Oct 2007	Sao Tome and Principe .	19 Dec 2005	
Latvia	16 Sep 2005	25 Jul 2006	Saudi Arabia	26 Dec 2006	7 Dec 2007
Lebanon.....	23 Sep 2005	13 Nov 2006	Senegal.....	21 Sep 2005	
Lesotho.....	16 Sep 2005		Serbia	15 Sep 2005	26 Sep 2006
Liberia.....	16 Sep 2005		Seychelles	7 Oct 2005	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16 Sep 2005	22 Dec 2008	Sierra Leone.....	14 Sep 2005	
Liechtenstein	16 Sep 2005		Singapore	1 Dec 2006	
Lithuania	16 Sep 2005	19 Jul 2007	Slovakia	15 Sep 2005	23 Mar 2006
Luxembourg.....	15 Sep 2005	2 Oct 2008	Slovenia	14 Sep 2005	
Madagascar	15 Sep 2005		South Africa.....	14 Sep 2005	9 May 2007
Malaysia.....	16 Sep 2005		Spain	14 Sep 2005	22 Feb 2007
Malta	15 Sep 2005		Sri Lanka.....	14 Sep 2005	27 Sep 2007
Mauritania		28 Apr 2008 a	Swaziland.....	15 Sep 2005	
Mauritius.....	14 Sep 2005		Sweden.....	14 Sep 2005	
Mexico	12 Jan 2006	27 Jun 2006	Switzerland	14 Sep 2005	15 Oct 2008
Monaco	14 Sep 2005		Syrian Arab Republic....	14 Sep 2005	
Mongolia.....	3 Nov 2005	6 Oct 2006	Tajikistan	14 Sep 2005	
Montenegro	23 Oct 2006 d		Thailand	14 Sep 2005	
Morocco	19 Apr 2006		The former Yugoslav Republic of		
Mozambique	1 May 2006		Macedonia.....	16 Sep 2005	19 Mar 2007
Netherlands	16 Sep 2005		Timor-Leste	16 Sep 2005	
New Zealand	14 Sep 2005		Togo.....	15 Sep 2005	
Nicaragua	15 Sep 2005	25 Feb 2009	Turkey.....	14 Sep 2005	
Niger		2 Jul 2008 a	Turkmenistan		28 Mar 2008 a
Norway.....	16 Sep 2005		Ukraine	14 Sep 2005	25 Sep 2007
Palau.....	15 Sep 2005		United Arab Emirates ...		10 Jan 2008 a
Panama.....	21 Feb 2006	21 Jun 2007	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	14 Sep 2005	
Paraguay.....	16 Sep 2005	29 Jan 2009	United States of America.....	14 Sep 2005	
Peru	14 Sep 2005		Uruguay	16 Sep 2005	
Philippines.....	15 Sep 2005		Uzbekistan		29 Apr 2008 a
Poland	14 Sep 2005				
Portugal.....	21 Sep 2005				
Qatar.....	16 Feb 2006				
Republic of Korea	16 Sep 2005				

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 channelled through central authorities to regulate the process. One of its innovative elements is that the Convention allows for electronic transmission of requests for quicker processing.

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 the 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

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)). The Convention is otherwise silent with regard to reservations.

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. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to the Convention when all of its member States have denounced it. Denunciation of the Convention also entails the denunciation of the Protocols (article 40).

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: 148.
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]. United Nations, Treaty Series , vol. 2225, p. 209.

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), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003	Cambodia.....	11 Nov 2001	12 Dec 2005
Albania.....	12 Dec 2000	21 Aug 2002	Cameroon.....	13 Dec 2000	6 Feb 2006
Algeria.....	12 Dec 2000	7 Oct 2002	Canada.....	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
Andorra.....	11 Nov 2001		Cape Verde.....	13 Dec 2000	15 Jul 2004
Angola.....	13 Dec 2000		Central African Republic.....		14 Sep 2004 a
Antigua and Barbuda....	26 Sep 2001	24 Jul 2002	Chile.....	13 Dec 2000	29 Nov 2004
Argentina.....	12 Dec 2000	19 Nov 2002	China.....	12 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003
Armenia.....	15 Nov 2001	1 Jul 2003	Colombia.....	12 Dec 2000	4 Aug 2004
Australia.....	13 Dec 2000	27 May 2004	Comoros.....		25 Sep 2003 a
Austria.....	12 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2004	Congo.....	14 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan.....	12 Dec 2000	30 Oct 2003	Cook Islands.....		4 Mar 2004 a
Bahamas.....	9 Apr 2001	26 Sep 2008	Costa Rica.....	16 Mar 2001	24 Jul 2003
Bahrain.....		7 Jun 2004 a	Côte d'Ivoire.....	15 Dec 2000	
Barbados.....	26 Sep 2001		Croatia.....	12 Dec 2000	24 Jan 2003
Belarus.....	14 Dec 2000	25 Jun 2003	Cuba.....	13 Dec 2000	9 Feb 2007
Belgium.....	12 Dec 2000	11 Aug 2004	Cyprus.....	12 Dec 2000	22 Apr 2003
Belize.....		26 Sep 2003 a	Czech Republic.....	12 Dec 2000	
Benin.....	13 Dec 2000	30 Aug 2004	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		28 Oct 2005 a
Bolivia.....	12 Dec 2000	10 Oct 2005	Denmark.....	12 Dec 2000	30 Sep 2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Djibouti.....		20 Apr 2005 a
Botswana.....	10 Apr 2002	29 Aug 2002	Dominican Republic.....	13 Dec 2000	26 Oct 2006
Brazil.....	12 Dec 2000	29 Jan 2004	Ecuador.....	13 Dec 2000	17 Sep 2002
Brunei Darussalam.....		25 Mar 2008 a	Egypt.....	13 Dec 2000	5 Mar 2004
Bulgaria.....	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	El Salvador.....	14 Dec 2000	18 Mar 2004
Burkina Faso.....	15 Dec 2000	15 May 2002	Equatorial Guinea.....	14 Dec 2000	7 Feb 2003
Burundi.....	14 Dec 2000		Estonia.....	14 Dec 2000	10 Feb 2003

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Ethiopia.....	14 Dec 2000	23 Jul 2007	Liechtenstein.....	12 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2008
European Community ...	12 Dec 2000	21 May 2004 AA	Lithuania.....	13 Dec 2000	9 May 2002
Finland.....	12 Dec 2000	10 Feb 2004	Luxembourg.....	13 Dec 2000	12 May 2008
France.....	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002	Madagascar.....	14 Dec 2000	15 Sep 2005
Gabon.....		15 Dec 2004 a	Malawi.....	13 Dec 2000	17 Mar 2005
Gambia.....	14 Dec 2000	5 May 2003	Malaysia.....	26 Sep 2002	24 Sep 2004
Georgia.....	13 Dec 2000	5 Sep 2006	Mali.....	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002
Germany.....	12 Dec 2000	14 Jun 2006	Malta.....	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003
Greece.....	13 Dec 2000		Mauritania.....		22 Jul 2005 a
Grenada.....		21 May 2004 a	Mauritius.....	12 Dec 2000	21 Apr 2003
Guatemala.....	12 Dec 2000	25 Sep 2003	Mexico.....	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2003
Guinea.....		9 Nov 2004 a	Micronesia (Federated States of).....		24 May 2004 a
Guinea-Bissau.....	14 Dec 2000	10 Sep 2007	Monaco.....	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Guyana.....		14 Sep 2004 a	Mongolia.....		27 Jun 2008 a
Haiti.....	13 Dec 2000		Montenegro.....		23 Oct 2006 d
Honduras.....	14 Dec 2000	2 Dec 2003	Morocco.....	13 Dec 2000	19 Sep 2002
Hungary.....	14 Dec 2000	22 Dec 2006	Mozambique.....	15 Dec 2000	20 Sep 2006
Iceland.....	13 Dec 2000		Myanmar.....		30 Mar 2004 a
India.....	12 Dec 2002		Namibia.....	13 Dec 2000	16 Aug 2002
Indonesia.....	12 Dec 2000	20 Apr 2009	Nauru.....	12 Nov 2001	
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	12 Dec 2000		Nepal.....	12 Dec 2002	
Iraq.....		17 Mar 2008 a	Netherlands.....	12 Dec 2000	26 May 2004
Ireland.....	13 Dec 2000		New Zealand.....	14 Dec 2000	19 Jul 2002
Israel.....	13 Dec 2000	27 Dec 2006	Nicaragua.....	14 Dec 2000	9 Sep 2002
Italy.....	12 Dec 2000	2 Aug 2006	Niger.....	21 Aug 2001	30 Sep 2004
Jamaica.....	26 Sep 2001	29 Sep 2003	Nigeria.....	13 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2001
Japan.....	12 Dec 2000		Norway.....	13 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003
Jordan.....	26 Nov 2002		Oman.....		13 May 2005 a
Kazakhstan.....	13 Dec 2000	31 Jul 2008	Pakistan.....	14 Dec 2000	
Kenya.....		16 Jun 2004 a	Panama.....	13 Dec 2000	18 Aug 2004
Kiribati.....		15 Sep 2005 a	Paraguay.....	12 Dec 2000	22 Sep 2004
Kuwait.....	12 Dec 2000	12 May 2006	Peru.....	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002
Kyrgyzstan.....	13 Dec 2000	2 Oct 2003	Philippines.....	14 Dec 2000	28 May 2002
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		26 Sep 2003 a	Poland.....	12 Dec 2000	12 Nov 2001
Latvia.....	13 Dec 2000	7 Dec 2001	Portugal.....	12 Dec 2000	10 May 2004
Lebanon.....	18 Dec 2001	5 Oct 2005	Qatar.....		10 Mar 2008 a
Lesotho.....	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003	Republic of Korea.....	13 Dec 2000	
Liberia.....		22 Sep 2004 a	Republic of Moldova....	14 Dec 2000	16 Sep 2005
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	13 Nov 2001	18 Jun 2004	Romania.....	14 Dec 2000	4 Dec 2002
			Russian Federation.....	12 Dec 2000	26 May 2004
			Rwanda.....	14 Dec 2000	26 Sep 2003
			San Marino.....	14 Dec 2000	

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Sao Tome and Principe .		12 Apr 2006 a	Togo.....	12 Dec 2000	2 Jul 2004
Saudi Arabia.....	12 Dec 2000	18 Jan 2005	Trinidad and Tobago.....	26 Sep 2001	6 Nov 2007
Senegal.....	13 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2003	Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	19 Jun 2003
Serbia	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001	Turkey.....	13 Dec 2000	25 Mar 2003
Seychelles	12 Dec 2000	22 Apr 2003	Turkmenistan		28 Mar 2005 a
Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001		Uganda.....	12 Dec 2000	9 Mar 2005
Singapore	13 Dec 2000	28 Aug 2007	Ukraine	12 Dec 2000	21 May 2004
Slovakia.....	14 Dec 2000	3 Dec 2003	United Arab Emirates ...	9 Dec 2002	7 May 2007
Slovenia.....	12 Dec 2000	21 May 2004	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Dec 2000	9 Feb 2006
South Africa	14 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2004	United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	24 May 2006
Spain	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002	United States of America.....	13 Dec 2000	3 Nov 2005
Sri Lanka.....	13 Dec 2000	22 Sep 2006	Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2005
St. Kitts and Nevis	20 Nov 2001	21 May 2004	Uzbekistan	13 Dec 2000	9 Dec 2003
St. Lucia	26 Sep 2001		Vanuatu.....		4 Jan 2006 a
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	24 Jul 2002		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
Sudan	15 Dec 2000	10 Dec 2004	Viet Nam.....	13 Dec 2000	
Suriname		25 May 2007 a	Yemen.....	15 Dec 2000	
Swaziland.....	14 Dec 2000		Zambia		24 Apr 2005 a
Sweden.....	12 Dec 2000	30 Apr 2004	Zimbabwe	12 Dec 2000	12 Dec 2007
Switzerland	12 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2006			
Syrian Arab Republic....	13 Dec 2000				
Tajikistan.....	12 Dec 2000	8 Jul 2002			
Thailand	13 Dec 2000				
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	12 Dec 2000	12 Jan 2005			

**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 counselling, housing, education, medical and psychological assistance and an opportunity for victims to obtain legal status allowing them to remain in the country of the receiving 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

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)). The Protocol is otherwise silent with regard to reservations.

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. 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). Denunciation of the Convention also entails the denunciation of the Protocol (article 40 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: 129.

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), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Albania.....	12 Dec 2000	21 Aug 2002	Cameroon.....	13 Dec 2000	6 Feb 2006
Algeria	6 Jun 2001	9 Mar 2004	Canada	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
Argentina.....	12 Dec 2000	19 Nov 2002	Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000	15 Jul 2004
Armenia.....	15 Nov 2001	1 Jul 2003	Central African Republic		6 Oct 2006 a
Australia.....	11 Dec 2002	14 Sep 2005	Chile.....	8 Aug 2002	29 Nov 2004
Austria.....	12 Dec 2000	15 Sep 2005	Colombia.....	12 Dec 2000	4 Aug 2004
Azerbaijan.....	12 Dec 2000	30 Oct 2003	Congo.....	14 Dec 2000	
Bahamas.....	9 Apr 2001	26 Sep 2008	Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	9 Sep 2003
Bahrain.....		7 Jun 2004 a	Croatia.....	12 Dec 2000	24 Jan 2003
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		Cyprus.....	12 Dec 2000	6 Aug 2003
Belarus	14 Dec 2000	25 Jun 2003	Czech Republic	10 Dec 2002	
Belgium.....	12 Dec 2000	11 Aug 2004	Democratic Republic of the Congo		28 Oct 2005 a
Belize		26 Sep 2003 a	Denmark	12 Dec 2000	30 Sep 2003
Benin.....	13 Dec 2000	30 Aug 2004	Djibouti.....		20 Apr 2005 a
Bolivia.....	12 Dec 2000	18 May 2006	Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000	5 Feb 2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	17 Sep 2002
Botswana.....	10 Apr 2002	29 Aug 2002	Egypt.....	1 May 2002	5 Mar 2004
Brazil.....	12 Dec 2000	29 Jan 2004	El Salvador.....	15 Aug 2002	18 Mar 2004
Bulgaria.....	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000	7 Feb 2003
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000	15 May 2002	Estonia	20 Sep 2002	12 May 2004
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		European Community ...	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2006 AA
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001	2 Jul 2007			

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Finland	12 Dec 2000	7 Sep 2006 A	Mali.....	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002
France.....	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002	Malta.....	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003
Gambia.....	14 Dec 2000	5 May 2003	Mauritania.....		22 Jul 2005 a
Georgia.....	13 Dec 2000	5 Sep 2006	Mauritius.....		24 Sep 2003 a
Germany.....	12 Dec 2000	14 Jun 2006	Mexico.....	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2003
Greece.....	13 Dec 2000		Monaco.....	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Grenada.....		21 May 2004 a	Mongolia.....		27 Jun 2008 a
Guatemala.....		1 Apr 2004 a	Montenegro.....		23 Oct 2006 d
Guinea.....		9 Nov 2004 a	Mozambique.....	15 Dec 2000	20 Sep 2006
Guinea-Bissau.....	14 Dec 2000	10 Sep 2007	Myanmar.....		30 Mar 2004 a
Guyana.....		14 Sep 2004 a	Namibia.....	13 Dec 2000	16 Aug 2002
Haiti.....	13 Dec 2000		Nauru.....	12 Nov 2001	
Honduras.....		1 Apr 2008 a	Netherlands.....	12 Dec 2000	27 Jul 2005 A
Hungary.....	14 Dec 2000	22 Dec 2006	New Zealand.....	14 Dec 2000	19 Jul 2002
Iceland.....	13 Dec 2000		Nicaragua.....		12 Oct 2004 a
India.....	12 Dec 2002		Niger.....	21 Aug 2001	30 Sep 2004
Indonesia.....	12 Dec 2000		Nigeria.....	13 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2001
Iraq.....		9 Feb 2009 a	Norway.....	13 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003
Ireland.....	13 Dec 2000		Oman.....		13 May 2005 a
Israel.....	14 Nov 2001	23 Jul 2008	Panama.....	13 Dec 2000	18 Aug 2004
Italy.....	12 Dec 2000	2 Aug 2006	Paraguay.....	12 Dec 2000	22 Sep 2004
Jamaica.....	13 Feb 2002	29 Sep 2003	Peru.....	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002
Japan.....	9 Dec 2002		Philippines.....	14 Dec 2000	28 May 2002
Kazakhstan.....		31 Jul 2008 a	Poland.....	4 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2003
Kenya.....		5 Jan 2005 a	Portugal.....	12 Dec 2000	10 May 2004
Kiribati.....		15 Sep 2005 a	Republic of Korea.....	13 Dec 2000	
Kuwait.....		12 May 2006 a	Republic of Moldova....	14 Dec 2000	16 Sep 2005
Kyrgyzstan.....	13 Dec 2000	2 Oct 2003	Romania.....	14 Dec 2000	4 Dec 2002
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		26 Sep 2003 a	Russian Federation.....	12 Dec 2000	26 May 2004
Latvia.....	10 Dec 2002	25 May 2004	Rwanda.....	14 Dec 2000	26 Sep 2003
Lebanon.....	9 Dec 2002	5 Oct 2005	San Marino.....	14 Dec 2000	
Lesotho.....	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003	Sao Tome and Principe .		23 Aug 2006 a
Liberia.....		22 Sep 2004 a	Saudi Arabia.....	10 Dec 2002	20 Jul 2007
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	13 Nov 2001	24 Sep 2004	Senegal.....	13 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2003
Liechtenstein.....	14 Mar 2001	20 Feb 2008	Serbia.....	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
Lithuania.....	25 Apr 2002	23 Jun 2003	Seychelles.....	22 Jul 2002	22 Jun 2004
Luxembourg.....	13 Dec 2000	20 Apr 2009	Sierra Leone.....	27 Nov 2001	
Madagascar.....	14 Dec 2000	15 Sep 2005	Slovakia.....	15 Nov 2001	21 Sep 2004
Malawi.....		17 Mar 2005 a	Slovenia.....	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004
Malaysia.....		26 Feb 2009 a	South Africa.....	14 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2004
			Spain.....	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002
			Sri Lanka.....	13 Dec 2000	
			St. Kitts and Nevis.....		21 May 2004 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	20 Nov 2002		Turkmenistan		28 Mar 2005 a
Suriname		25 May 2007 a	Uganda.....	12 Dec 2000	
Swaziland.....	8 Jan 2001		Ukraine	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004
Sweden.....	12 Dec 2000	1 Jul 2004	United Arab Emirates ...		21 Jan 2009 a
Switzerland	2 Apr 2002	27 Oct 2006	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	14 Dec 2000	9 Feb 2006
Syrian Arab Republic....	13 Dec 2000		United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	24 May 2006
Tajikistan.....		8 Jul 2002 a	United States of America.....	13 Dec 2000	3 Nov 2005
Thailand	18 Dec 2001		Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2005
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	12 Dec 2000	12 Jan 2005	Uzbekistan	28 Jun 2001	12 Aug 2008
Togo	12 Dec 2000	8 May 2009	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
Trinidad and Tobago.....	26 Sep 2001	6 Nov 2007	Zambia		24 Apr 2005 a
Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	14 Jul 2003			
Turkey	13 Dec 2000	25 Mar 2003			

**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 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

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)). The Protocol is otherwise silent with regard to reservations.

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. 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). 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: 119.
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), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Albania.....	12 Dec 2000	21 Aug 2002	Cameroon.....	13 Dec 2000	6 Feb 2006
Algeria	6 Jun 2001	9 Mar 2004	Canada	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
Argentina.....	12 Dec 2000	19 Nov 2002	Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000	15 Jul 2004
Armenia.....	15 Nov 2001	1 Jul 2003	Central African Republic		6 Oct 2006 a
Australia.....	21 Dec 2001	27 May 2004	Chile.....	8 Aug 2002	29 Nov 2004
Austria.....	12 Dec 2000	30 Nov 2007	Congo.....	14 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	30 Oct 2003	Costa Rica.....	16 Mar 2001	7 Aug 2003
Bahamas.....	9 Apr 2001	26 Sep 2008	Croatia.....	12 Dec 2000	24 Jan 2003
Bahrain.....		7 Jun 2004 a	Cyprus.....	12 Dec 2000	6 Aug 2003
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		Czech Republic	10 Dec 2002	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000	25 Jun 2003	Democratic Republic of the Congo		28 Oct 2005 a
Belgium.....	12 Dec 2000	11 Aug 2004	Denmark	12 Dec 2000	8 Dec 2006
Belize		14 Sep 2006 a	Djibouti		20 Apr 2005 a
Benin.....	17 May 2002	30 Aug 2004	Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000	10 Dec 2007
Bolivia.....	12 Dec 2000		Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	17 Sep 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec 2000	24 Apr 2002	Egypt.....		1 Mar 2005 a
Botswana.....	10 Apr 2002	29 Aug 2002	El Salvador.....	15 Aug 2002	18 Mar 2004
Brazil.....	12 Dec 2000	29 Jan 2004	Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria.....	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	Estonia	20 Sep 2002	12 May 2004
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000	15 May 2002	European Community ...	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2006 AA
Burundi	14 Dec 2000		Finland	12 Dec 2000	7 Sep 2006 A
Cambodia.....	11 Nov 2001	12 Dec 2005			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
France.....	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002	Mauritius.....		24 Sep 2003 a
Gambia.....	14 Dec 2000	5 May 2003	Mexico	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2003
Georgia.....	13 Dec 2000	5 Sep 2006	Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Germany.....	12 Dec 2000	14 Jun 2006	Mongolia.....		27 Jun 2008 a
Greece	13 Dec 2000		Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Grenada		21 May 2004 a	Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	20 Sep 2006
Guatemala		1 Apr 2004 a	Myanmar.....		30 Mar 2004 a
Guinea.....		8 Jun 2005 a	Namibia.....	13 Dec 2000	16 Aug 2002
Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000		Nauru	12 Nov 2001	
Guyana		16 Apr 2008 a	Netherlands	12 Dec 2000	27 Jul 2005 A
Haiti	13 Dec 2000		New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	19 Jul 2002
Honduras.....		18 Nov 2008 a	Nicaragua.....		15 Feb 2006 a
Hungary.....	14 Dec 2000	22 Dec 2006	Niger		18 Mar 2009 a
Iceland.....	13 Dec 2000		Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	27 Sep 2001
India	12 Dec 2002		Norway	13 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003
Indonesia.....	12 Dec 2000		Oman.....		13 May 2005 a
Iraq.....		9 Feb 2009 a	Panama.....	13 Dec 2000	18 Aug 2004
Ireland	13 Dec 2000		Paraguay		23 Sep 2008 a
Italy	12 Dec 2000	2 Aug 2006	Peru.....	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002
Jamaica.....	13 Feb 2002	29 Sep 2003	Philippines	14 Dec 2000	28 May 2002
Japan	9 Dec 2002		Poland	4 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2003
Kazakhstan.....		31 Jul 2008 a	Portugal.....	12 Dec 2000	10 May 2004
Kenya		5 Jan 2005 a	Republic of Korea.....	13 Dec 2000	
Kiribati.....		15 Sep 2005 a	Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000	28 Feb 2006 a
Kuwait.....		12 May 2006 a	Romania.....	14 Dec 2000	4 Dec 2002
Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	2 Oct 2003	Russian Federation.....	12 Dec 2000	26 May 2004
Lao People's Democratic Republic		26 Sep 2003 a	Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	4 Oct 2006
Latvia	10 Dec 2002	23 Apr 2003	San Marino.....	14 Dec 2000	
Lebanon.....	26 Sep 2002	5 Oct 2005	Sao Tome and Principe .		12 Apr 2006 a
Lesotho.....	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2004	Saudi Arabia	10 Dec 2002	20 Jul 2007
Liberia.....		22 Sep 2004 a	Senegal.....	13 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2003
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	24 Sep 2004	Serbia	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
Liechtenstein.....	14 Mar 2001	20 Feb 2008	Seychelles	22 Jul 2002	22 Jun 2004
Lithuania	25 Apr 2002	12 May 2003	Sierra Leone.....	27 Nov 2001	
Luxembourg.....	12 Dec 2000		Slovakia	15 Nov 2001	21 Sep 2004
Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	15 Sep 2005	Slovenia	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004
Malawi		17 Mar 2005 a	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	
Mauritania.....		22 Jul 2005 a	St. Kitts and Nevis		21 May 2004 a
			St. Vincent and the Grenadines	20 Nov 2002	
			Suriname		25 May 2007 a

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Swaziland.....	8 Jan 2001		Uganda.....	12 Dec 2000	
Sweden.....	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2006	Ukraine	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004
Switzerland	2 Apr 2002	27 Oct 2006	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	14 Dec 2000	9 Feb 2006
Syrian Arab Republic....	13 Dec 2000		United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	24 May 2006
Tajikistan.....		8 Jul 2002 a	United States of America.....	13 Dec 2000	3 Nov 2005
Thailand	18 Dec 2001		Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2005
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12 Dec 2000	12 Jan 2005	Uzbekistan	28 Jun 2001	
Togo	12 Dec 2000		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	14 Dec 2000	19 Apr 2005
Trinidad and Tobago.....	26 Sep 2001	6 Nov 2007	Zambia		24 Apr 2005 a
Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	14 Jul 2003			
Turkey	13 Dec 2000	25 Mar 2003			
Turkmenistan		28 Mar 2005 a			

**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 entered into force on 3 July 2005 (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

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)). The Protocol is otherwise silent with regard to reservations.

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 July 2005, in accordance with article 18(1) 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." 3 July 2005, No. 39574.

REGISTRATION: Signatories: 52. Parties: 79.

STATUS: 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)).

TEXT:

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), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Albania.....		8 Feb 2008 a	China.....	9 Dec 2002	
Algeria		25 Aug 2004 a	Costa Rica.....	12 Nov 2001	9 Sep 2003
Argentina.....	7 Oct 2002	18 Dec 2006	Croatia.....		7 Feb 2005 a
Australia.....	21 Dec 2001		Cuba.....		9 Feb 2007 a
Austria.....	12 Nov 2001		Cyprus.....	14 Aug 2002	6 Aug 2003
Azerbaijan.....		3 Dec 2004 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		28 Oct 2005 a
Bahamas.....		26 Sep 2008	Denmark	27 Aug 2002	
Barbados	26 Sep 2001		Dominican Republic	15 Nov 2001	7 Apr 2009
Belarus		6 Oct 2004 a	Ecuador.....	12 Oct 2001	
Belgium.....	11 Jun 2002	24 Sep 2004	El Salvador.....	15 Aug 2002	18 Mar 2004
Benin.....	17 May 2002	30 Aug 2004	Estonia	20 Sep 2002	12 May 2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Apr 2008 a	European Community ...	16 Jan 2002	
Brazil.....	11 Jul 2001	31 Mar 2006	Finland.....	23 Jan 2002	
Bulgaria.....	15 Feb 2002	6 Aug 2002	Germany	3 Sep 2002	
Burkina Faso.....	17 Oct 2001	15 May 2002	Greece.....	10 Oct 2002	
Cambodia.....		12 Dec 2005 a	Grenada.....		21 May 2004 a
Canada	20 Mar 2002		Guatemala.....		1 Apr 2004 a
Cape Verde.....		15 Jul 2004 a	Guyana.....		2 May 2008 a
Central African Republic		6 Oct 2006 a	Honduras.....		1 Apr 2008 a
			Iceland.....	15 Nov 2001	

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
India	12 Dec 2002		Paraguay		27 Sep 2007 a
Italy	14 Nov 2001	2 Aug 2006	Peru		23 Sep 2003 a
Jamaica.....	13 Nov 2001	29 Sep 2003	Poland	12 Dec 2002	4 Apr 2005
Japan	9 Dec 2002		Portugal.....	3 Sep 2002	
Kazakhstan.....		31 Jul 2008 a	Republic of Korea.....	4 Oct 2001	
Kenya		5 Jan 2005 a	Republic of Moldova ...		28 Feb 2006 a
Kuwait.....		30 Jul 2007 a	Romania		16 Apr 2004 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		26 Sep 2003 a	Rwanda		4 Oct 2006 a
Latvia		28 Jul 2004 a	Sao Tome and Principe .		12 Apr 2006 a
Lebanon.....	26 Sep 2002	13 Nov 2006	Saudi Arabia		11 Mar 2008 a
Lesotho.....		24 Sep 2003 a	Senegal.....	17 Jan 2002	7 Apr 2006
Liberia.....		22 Sep 2004 a	Serbia		20 Dec 2005 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	18 Jun 2004	Seychelles	22 Jul 2002	
Lithuania	12 Dec 2002	24 Feb 2005	Sierra Leone.....	27 Nov 2001	
Luxembourg.....	11 Dec 2002		Slovakia	26 Aug 2002	21 Sep 2004
Madagascar	13 Nov 2001	15 Sep 2005	Slovenia	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004
Malawi		17 Mar 2005 a	South Africa.....	14 Oct 2002	20 Feb 2004
Mali.....	11 Jul 2001	3 May 2002	Spain		9 Feb 2007 a
Mauritania		22 Jul 2005 a	St. Kitts and Nevis		21 May 2004 a
Mauritius.....		24 Sep 2003 a	Sweden.....	10 Jan 2002	
Mexico	31 Dec 2001	10 Apr 2003	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		14 Sep 2007 a
Monaco	24 Jun 2002		Trinidad and Tobago.....		6 Nov 2007 a
Mongolia.....		27 Jun 2008 a	Tunisia	10 Jul 2002	10 Apr 2008
Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d	Turkey.....	28 Jun 2002	4 May 2004
Morocco		8 Apr 2009 a	Turkmenistan		28 Mar 2005 a
Mozambique		20 Sep 2006 a	Uganda.....		9 Mar 2005 a
Nauru	12 Nov 2001		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	6 May 2002	
Netherlands		8 Feb 2005 a	United Republic of Tanzania		24 May 2006 a
Nicaragua		2 Jul 2007 a	Uruguay		3 Apr 2008 a
Nigeria	13 Nov 2001	3 Mar 2006	Zambia		24 Apr 2005 a
Norway.....	10 May 2002	23 Sep 2003			
Oman.....		13 May 2005 a			
Panama.....	5 Oct 2001	18 Aug 2004			

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. The Convention, however, 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 entered into force on 14 December 2005 (article 68).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatories States and regional economic integration organizations. 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).

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 December 2005, in accordance with article 68(1).
REGISTRATION: 14 December 2005, No. 42146.
STATUS: Signatories: 140. Parties: 136.
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>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Afghanistan.....	20 Feb 2004	25 Aug 2008	Chile.....	11 Dec 2003	13 Sep 2006
Albania.....	18 Dec 2003	25 May 2006	China	10 Dec 2003	13 Jan 2006
Algeria	9 Dec 2003	25 Aug 2004	Colombia.....	10 Dec 2003	27 Oct 2006
Angola.....	10 Dec 2003	29 Aug 2006	Comoros.....	10 Dec 2003	
Antigua and Barbuda		21 Jun 2006 a	Congo.....		13 Jul 2006 a
Argentina.....	10 Dec 2003	28 Aug 2006	Costa Rica.....	10 Dec 2003	21 Mar 2007
Armenia.....	19 May 2005	8 Mar 2007	Côte d'Ivoire.....	10 Dec 2003	
Australia.....	9 Dec 2003	7 Dec 2005	Croatia.....	10 Dec 2003	24 Apr 2005
Austria.....	10 Dec 2003	11 Jan 2006	Cuba.....	9 Dec 2005	9 Feb 2007
Azerbaijan.....	27 Feb 2004	1 Nov 2005	Cyprus.....	9 Dec 2003	23 Feb 2009
Bahamas.....		10 Jan 2008 a	Czech Republic	22 Apr 2005	
Bahrain.....	8 Feb 2005		Denmark	10 Dec 2003	26 Dec 2006
Bangladesh.....		27 Feb 2007 a	Djibouti.....	17 Jun 2004	20 Apr 2005
Barbados	10 Dec 2003		Dominican Republic	10 Dec 2003	26 Oct 2006
Belarus	28 Apr 2004	17 Feb 2005	Ecuador.....	10 Dec 2003	15 Sep 2005
Belgium.....	10 Dec 2003	25 Sep 2008	Egypt.....	9 Dec 2003	25 Feb 2005
Benin.....	10 Dec 2003	14 Oct 2004	El Salvador.....	10 Dec 2003	1 Jul 2004
Bhutan.....	15 Sep 2005		Ethiopia.....	10 Dec 2003	26 Nov 2007
Bolivia.....	9 Dec 2003	5 Dec 2005	European Community ...	15 Sep 2005	12 Nov 2008 AA
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 Sep 2005	26 Oct 2006	Fiji.....		14 May 2008 a
Brazil.....	9 Dec 2003	15 Jun 2005	Finland	9 Dec 2003	20 Jun 2006 A
Brunei Darussalam.....	11 Dec 2003	2 Dec 2008	France	9 Dec 2003	11 Jul 2005
Bulgaria.....	10 Dec 2003	20 Sep 2006	Gabon.....	10 Dec 2003	1 Oct 2007
Burkina Faso	10 Dec 2003	10 Oct 2006	Georgia		4 Nov 2008 a
Burundi		10 Mar 2006 a	Germany	9 Dec 2003	
Cambodia.....		5 Sep 2007 a	Ghana.....	9 Dec 2004	27 Jun 2007
Cameroon.....	10 Dec 2003	6 Feb 2006	Greece.....	10 Dec 2003	17 Sep 2008
Canada	21 May 2004	2 Oct 2007	Guatemala	9 Dec 2003	3 Nov 2006
Cape Verde.....	9 Dec 2003	23 Apr 2008	Guinea.....	15 Jul 2005	
Central African Republic.....	11 Feb 2004	6 Oct 2006			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Guinea-Bissau		10 Sep 2007 a	Morocco	9 Dec 2003	9 May 2007
Guyana		16 Apr 2008 a	Mozambique	25 May 2004	9 Apr 2008
Haiti	10 Dec 2003		Myanmar	2 Dec 2005	
Honduras	17 May 2004	23 May 2005	Namibia	9 Dec 2003	3 Aug 2004
Hungary	10 Dec 2003	19 Apr 2005	Nepal	10 Dec 2003	
India	9 Dec 2005		Netherlands	10 Dec 2003	31 Oct 2006 A
Indonesia	18 Dec 2003	19 Sep 2006	New Zealand	10 Dec 2003	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9 Dec 2003	20 Apr 2009	Nicaragua	10 Dec 2003	15 Feb 2006
Iraq		17 Mar 2008 a	Niger		11 Aug 2008 a
Ireland	9 Dec 2003		Nigeria	9 Dec 2003	14 Dec 2004
Israel	29 Nov 2005	4 Feb 2009	Norway	9 Dec 2003	29 Jun 2006
Italy	9 Dec 2003		Pakistan	9 Dec 2003	31 Aug 2007
Jamaica	16 Sep 2005	5 Mar 2008	Palau		24 Mar 2009 a
Japan	9 Dec 2003		Panama	10 Dec 2003	23 Sep 2005
Jordan	9 Dec 2003	24 Feb 2005	Papua New Guinea	22 Dec 2004	16 Jul 2007
Kazakhstan		18 Jun 2008 a	Paraguay	9 Dec 2003	1 Jun 2005
Kenya	9 Dec 2003	9 Dec 2003	Peru	10 Dec 2003	16 Nov 2004
Kuwait	9 Dec 2003	16 Feb 2007	Philippines	9 Dec 2003	8 Nov 2006
Kyrgyzstan	10 Dec 2003	16 Sep 2005	Poland	10 Dec 2003	15 Sep 2006
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10 Dec 2003		Portugal	11 Dec 2003	28 Sep 2007
Latvia	19 May 2005	4 Jan 2006	Qatar	1 Dec 2005	30 Jan 2007
Lebanon		22 Apr 2009 a	Republic of Korea	10 Dec 2003	27 Mar 2008
Lesotho	16 Sep 2005	16 Sep 2005	Republic of Moldova	28 Sep 2004	1 Oct 2007
Liberia		16 Sep 2005 a	Romania	9 Dec 2003	2 Nov 2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	23 Dec 2003	7 Jun 2005	Russian Federation	9 Dec 2003	9 May 2006
Liechtenstein	10 Dec 2003		Rwanda	30 Nov 2004	4 Oct 2006
Lithuania	10 Dec 2003	21 Dec 2006	Sao Tome and Principe	8 Dec 2005	12 Apr 2006
Luxembourg	10 Dec 2003	6 Nov 2007	Saudi Arabia	9 Jan 2004	
Madagascar	10 Dec 2003	22 Sep 2004	Senegal	9 Dec 2003	16 Nov 2005
Malawi	21 Sep 2004	4 Dec 2007	Serbia	11 Dec 2003	20 Dec 2005
Malaysia	9 Dec 2003	24 Sep 2008	Seychelles	27 Feb 2004	16 Mar 2006
Maldives		22 Mar 2007 a	Sierra Leone	9 Dec 2003	30 Sep 2004
Mali	9 Dec 2003	18 Apr 2008	Singapore	11 Nov 2005	
Malta	12 May 2005	11 Apr 2008	Slovakia	9 Dec 2003	1 Jun 2006
Mauritania		25 Oct 2006 a	Slovenia		1 Apr 2008 a
Mauritius	9 Dec 2003	15 Dec 2004	South Africa	9 Dec 2003	22 Nov 2004
Mexico	9 Dec 2003	20 Jul 2004	Spain	16 Sep 2005	19 Jun 2006
Mongolia	29 Apr 2005	11 Jan 2006	Sri Lanka	15 Mar 2004	31 Mar 2004
Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d	Sudan	14 Jan 2005	
			Swaziland	15 Sep 2005	
			Sweden	9 Dec 2003	25 Sep 2007
			Switzerland	10 Dec 2003	
			Syrian Arab Republic	9 Dec 2003	

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>		<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	
Tajikistan.....		25 Sep	2006 a				
Thailand	9 Dec	2003					
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18 Aug	2005	13 Apr	2007	United Republic of Tanzania	9 Dec	2003
Timor-Leste.....	10 Dec	2003	27 Mar	2009	United States of America.....	9 Dec	2003
Togo	10 Dec	2003	6 Jul	2005	Uruguay	9 Dec	2003
Trinidad and Tobago.....	11 Dec	2003	31 May	2006	Uzbekistan		29 Jul
Tunisia	30 Mar	2004	23 Sep	2008	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	10 Dec	2003
Turkey.....	10 Dec	2003	9 Nov	2006	Viet Nam.....	10 Dec	2003
Turkmenistan			28 Mar	2005 a	Yemen.....	11 Dec	2003
Uganda	9 Dec	2003	9 Sep	2004	Zambia	11 Dec	2003
Ukraine.....	11 Dec	2003			Zimbabwe	20 Feb	2004
United Arab Emirates....	10 Aug	2005	22 Feb	2006			8 Mar
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	9 Dec	2003	9 Feb	2006			

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: 108.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, p. 3; depositary notifications C.N.577.1998.TREATIES-8 of 10 November 1998 and CN.604.1999.TREATIES-18 of 12 July 1999 [procès-verbaux of rectification of the original of the Statute (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.1075.1999.TREATIES-28 of 30 November 1999 [procès-verbal of rectification of the original text of the Statute (French and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.266.2000.TREATIES-8 of 8 May 2000 [procès-verbal of rectification of the original text of the Statute (French and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.17.2001.TREATIES-1 of 17 January 2001 [procès-verbal of rectification of the Statute (authentic French, Russian and Spanish texts)]; C.N.765.2001.TREATIES-18 of 20 September 2001 (Proposals for corrections to the original text of the Statute (Spanish authentic text)] and C.N.1439.2001.TREATIES-28 of 16 January 2002 (Procès-verbal).

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		10 Feb 2003 a	Burkina Faso.....	30 Nov 1998	16 Apr 2004
Albania.....	18 Jul 1998	31 Jan 2003	Burundi.....	13 Jan 1999	21 Sep 2004
Algeria.....	28 Dec 2000		Cambodia.....	23 Oct 2000	11 Apr 2002
Andorra.....	18 Jul 1998	30 Apr 2001	Cameroon.....	17 Jul 1998	
Angola.....	7 Oct 1998		Canada.....	18 Dec 1998	7 Jul 2000
Antigua and Barbuda....	23 Oct 1998	18 Jun 2001	Cape Verde.....	28 Dec 2000	
Argentina.....	8 Jan 1999	8 Feb 2001	Central African Republic.....	7 Dec 1999	3 Oct 2001
Armenia.....	1 Oct 1999		Chad.....	20 Oct 1999	1 Nov 2006
Australia.....	9 Dec 1998	1 Jul 2002	Chile.....	11 Sep 1998	
Austria.....	7 Oct 1998	28 Dec 2000	Colombia.....	10 Dec 1998	5 Aug 2002
Bahamas.....	29 Dec 2000		Comoros.....	22 Sep 2000	18 Aug 2006
Bahrain.....	11 Dec 2000		Congo.....	17 Jul 1998	3 May 2004
Bangladesh.....	16 Sep 1999		Cook Islands.....		18 Jul 2008 a
Barbados.....	8 Sep 2000	10 Dec 2002	Costa Rica.....	7 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2001
Belgium.....	10 Sep 1998	28 Jun 2000	Côte d'Ivoire.....	30 Nov 1998	
Belize.....	5 Apr 2000	5 Apr 2000	Croatia.....	12 Oct 1998	21 May 2001
Benin.....	24 Sep 1999	22 Jan 2002	Cyprus.....	15 Oct 1998	7 Mar 2002
Bolivia.....	17 Jul 1998	27 Jun 2002	Czech Republic.....	13 Apr 1999	
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	17 Jul 2000	11 Apr 2002	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	8 Sep 2000	11 Apr 2002
Botswana.....	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000	Denmark.....	25 Sep 1998	21 Jun 2001
Brazil.....	7 Feb 2000	20 Jun 2002	Djibouti.....	7 Oct 1998	5 Nov 2002
Bulgaria.....	11 Feb 1999	11 Apr 2002			

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Dominica.....		12 Feb 2001 a	Marshall Islands.....	6 Sep 2000	7 Dec 2000
Dominican Republic	8 Sep 2000	12 May 2005	Mauritius.....	11 Nov 1998	5 Mar 2002
Ecuador.....	7 Oct 1998	5 Feb 2002	Mexico.....	7 Sep 2000	28 Oct 2005
Egypt.....	26 Dec 2000		Monaco.....	18 Jul 1998	
Eritrea.....	7 Oct 1998		Mongolia.....	29 Dec 2000	11 Apr 2002
Estonia.....	27 Dec 1999	30 Jan 2002	Montenegro.....		23 Oct 2006 d
Fiji.....	29 Nov 1999	29 Nov 1999	Morocco.....	8 Sep 2000	
Finland.....	7 Oct 1998	29 Dec 2000	Mozambique.....	28 Dec 2000	
France.....	18 Jul 1998	9 Jun 2000	Namibia.....	27 Oct 1998	25 Jun 2002
Gabon.....	22 Dec 1998	20 Sep 2000	Nauru.....	13 Dec 2000	12 Nov 2001
Gambia.....	4 Dec 1998	28 Jun 2002	Netherlands.....	18 Jul 1998	17 Jul 2001 A
Georgia.....	18 Jul 1998	5 Sep 2003	New Zealand.....	7 Oct 1998	7 Sep 2000
Germany.....	10 Dec 1998	11 Dec 2000	Niger.....	17 Jul 1998	11 Apr 2002
Ghana.....	18 Jul 1998	20 Dec 1999	Nigeria.....	1 Jun 2000	27 Sep 2001
Greece.....	18 Jul 1998	15 May 2002	Norway.....	28 Aug 1998	16 Feb 2000
Guinea.....	7 Sep 2000	14 Jul 2003	Oman.....	20 Dec 2000	
Guinea-Bissau.....	12 Sep 2000		Panama.....	18 Jul 1998	21 Mar 2002
Guyana.....	28 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2004	Paraguay.....	7 Oct 1998	14 May 2001
Haiti.....	26 Feb 1999		Peru.....	7 Dec 2000	10 Nov 2001
Honduras.....	7 Oct 1998	1 Jul 2002	Philippines.....	28 Dec 2000	
Hungary.....	15 Jan 1999	30 Nov 2001	Poland.....	9 Apr 1999	12 Nov 2001
Iceland.....	26 Aug 1998	25 May 2000	Portugal.....	7 Oct 1998	5 Feb 2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	31 Dec 2000		Republic of Korea.....	8 Mar 2000	13 Nov 2002
Ireland.....	7 Oct 1998	11 Apr 2002	Republic of Moldova....	8 Sep 2000	
Israel.....	31 Dec 2000		Romania.....	7 Jul 1999	11 Apr 2002
Italy.....	18 Jul 1998	26 Jul 1999	Russian Federation.....	13 Sep 2000	
Jamaica.....	8 Sep 2000		Samoa.....	17 Jul 1998	16 Sep 2002
Japan.....		17 Jul 2007 a	San Marino.....	18 Jul 1998	13 May 1999
Jordan.....	7 Oct 1998	11 Apr 2002	Sao Tome and Principe..	28 Dec 2000	
Kenya.....	11 Aug 1999	15 Mar 2005	Senegal.....	18 Jul 1998	2 Feb 1999
Kuwait.....	8 Sep 2000		Serbia.....	19 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
Kyrgyzstan.....	8 Dec 1998		Seychelles.....	28 Dec 2000	
Latvia.....	22 Apr 1999	28 Jun 2002	Sierra Leone.....	17 Oct 1998	15 Sep 2000
Lesotho.....	30 Nov 1998	6 Sep 2000	Slovakia.....	23 Dec 1998	11 Apr 2002
Liberia.....	17 Jul 1998	22 Sep 2004	Slovenia.....	7 Oct 1998	31 Dec 2001
Liechtenstein.....	18 Jul 1998	2 Oct 2001	Solomon Islands.....	3 Dec 1998	
Lithuania.....	10 Dec 1998	12 May 2003	South Africa.....	17 Jul 1998	27 Nov 2000
Luxembourg.....	13 Oct 1998	8 Sep 2000	Spain.....	18 Jul 1998	24 Oct 2000
Madagascar.....	18 Jul 1998	14 Mar 2008	St. Kitts and Nevis.....		22 Aug 2006 a
Malawi.....	2 Mar 1999	19 Sep 2002	St. Lucia.....	27 Aug 1999	
Mali.....	17 Jul 1998	16 Aug 2000	St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....		3 Dec 2002 a
Malta.....	17 Jul 1998	29 Nov 2002	Sudan.....	8 Sep 2000	

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Suriname		15 Jul 2008 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Nov 1998	4 Oct 2001
Sweden.....	7 Oct 1998	28 Jun 2001	United Republic of Tanzania	29 Dec 2000	20 Aug 2002
Switzerland	18 Jul 1998	12 Oct 2001	United States of America	31 Dec 2000	
Syrian Arab Republic....	29 Nov 2000		Uruguay	19 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2002
Tajikistan.....	30 Nov 1998	5 May 2000	Uzbekistan	29 Dec 2000	
Thailand	2 Oct 2000		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	14 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7 Oct 1998	6 Mar 2002	Yemen.....	28 Dec 2000	
Timor-Leste.....		6 Sep 2002 a	Zambia	17 Jul 1998	13 Nov 2002
Trinidad and Tobago.....	23 Mar 1999	6 Apr 1999	Zimbabwe	17 Jul 1998	
Uganda	17 Mar 1999	14 Jun 2002			
Ukraine.....	20 Jan 2000				
United Arab Emirates....	27 Nov 2000				

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: 59.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2271, p. 3.

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), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Albania.....		2 Aug 2006 a	Ghana.....	12 Sep 2003	
Andorra.....	21 Jun 2004	11 Feb 2005	Greece.....	25 Sep 2003	6 Jul 2007
Argentina.....	7 Oct 2002	1 Feb 2007	Guinea.....	1 Apr 2004	
Austria.....	10 Sep 2002	17 Dec 2003	Guyana.....		16 Nov 2005 a
Bahamas.....	30 Jun 2004		Honduras.....		1 Apr 2008 a
Belgium.....	11 Sep 2002	28 Mar 2005	Hungary.....	10 Sep 2002	22 Mar 2006
Belize.....	26 Sep 2003	14 Sep 2005	Iceland.....	10 Sep 2002	1 Dec 2003
Benin.....	10 Sep 2002	24 Jan 2006	Ireland.....	9 Sep 2003	20 Nov 2006
Bolivia.....	23 Mar 2004	20 Jan 2006	Italy.....	10 Sep 2002	20 Nov 2006
Botswana.....		13 Nov 2008 a	Jamaica.....	30 Jun 2004	
Brazil.....	17 May 2004		Jordan.....	28 Jun 2004	
Bulgaria.....	2 May 2003	28 Jul 2006	Latvia.....	29 Jun 2004	23 Dec 2004
Burkina Faso.....	7 May 2004	10 Oct 2005	Lesotho.....		16 Sep 2005 a
Canada.....	30 Apr 2004	22 Jun 2004	Liberia.....		16 Sep 2005 a
Central African Republic.....		6 Oct 2006 a	Liechtenstein.....		21 Sep 2004 a
Colombia.....	18 Dec 2003	15 Apr 2009	Lithuania.....	25 May 2004	30 Dec 2004
Costa Rica.....	16 Sep 2002		Luxembourg.....	10 Sep 2002	20 Jan 2006
Croatia.....	23 Sep 2003	17 Dec 2004	Madagascar.....	12 Sep 2002	
Cyprus.....	10 Jun 2003	18 Aug 2005	Mali.....	20 Sep 2002	8 Jul 2004
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		3 Jul 2007 a	Mexico.....		26 Sep 2007 a
Denmark.....	13 Sep 2002	3 Jun 2005	Mongolia.....	4 Feb 2003	
Ecuador.....	26 Sep 2002	19 Apr 2006	Montenegro.....		23 Oct 2006 d
Estonia.....	27 Jun 2003	13 Sep 2004	Namibia.....	10 Sep 2002	29 Jan 2004
Finland.....	10 Sep 2002	8 Dec 2004 A	Netherlands.....	11 Sep 2003	24 Jul 2008 A
France.....	10 Sep 2002	17 Feb 2004 AA	New Zealand.....	22 Oct 2002	14 Apr 2004
Germany.....	14 Jul 2003	2 Sep 2004	Norway.....	10 Sep 2002	10 Sep 2002
			Panama.....	14 Apr 2003	16 Aug 2004
			Paraguay.....	11 Feb 2004	19 Jul 2005

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>		<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	
Peru	10 Sep	2002		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19 Oct	2005 a
Poland	30 Jun	2004	10 Feb 2009	Trinidad and Tobago.....	10 Sep 2002	6 Feb	2003
Portugal.....	10 Dec	2002	3 Oct 2007	Uganda.....	7 Apr 2004	21 Jan	2009
Republic of Korea	28 Jun	2004	18 Oct 2006	Ukraine		29 Jan	2007 a
Romania	30 Jun	2004	17 Nov 2005	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 Sep 2002	25 Jan	2008
Senegal.....	19 Sep	2002		United Republic of Tanzania	27 Jan 2004		
Serbia	18 Jul	2003	7 May 2004	Uruguay	30 Jun 2004	3 Nov	2006
Sierra Leone	26 Sep	2003		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	16 Jul 2003		
Slovakia.....	19 Dec	2003	26 May 2004				
Slovenia.....	25 Sep	2003	23 Sep 2004				
Spain	21 Apr	2003					
Sweden.....	19 Feb	2004	13 Jan 2005				
Switzerland	10 Sep	2002					

**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)

OBJECTIVES

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 (the Convention), also known as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) comprises a framework convention and five protocols, which ban or restrict the use of various types of weapons that are considered to cause unnecessary suffering or that affect either soldiers or civilians indiscriminately.

KEY PROVISIONS

The weapons currently covered include weapons leaving undetectable fragments in the human body (Protocol I), mines, booby-traps and other devices (Protocol II), incendiary weapons (Protocol III), blinding laser weapons (Protocol IV) and explosive remnants of war (Protocol V).

Each Party undertakes to disseminate the Convention and its Protocols by which it is bound as widely as possible in its territory and, in particular, to feature them as a subject of study in its military academies.

Nothing in this Convention or its annexed Protocols shall be interpreted as detracting from other obligations imposed upon the Parties by international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts.

The Convention was amended in 2001 to expand the scope of the application of the Convention to non-international armed conflicts (see summary to follow).

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Convention entered into force on 2 December 1983 (article 5).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. The Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by any Signatories. It is open to accession by any State which has not signed the Convention (article 4).

Expressions of consent to be bound by any of the Protocols annexed to this Convention shall be optional for each State, provided that at the time of the deposit of its instruments of accession thereto, that State shall notify the Depositary of its consent to be bound by any two or more of these Protocols. At any time after the deposit of its instrument of accession a State may notify the depositary of its consent to be bound by any annexed Protocol by which it is not already bound.

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

Any Party may denounce the Convention or any of its annexed Protocols by so notifying the Secretary-General as depositary). The denunciation of the Convention shall be considered as also applying to all annexed Protocols by which the Party is bound (article 9).

The denunciation shall take effect one year after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the depositary. If, however, a Party is engaged in a situation of armed conflict or occupation at the expiry of that year, the Party shall continue to be bound by the obligations of the Convention and relevant Protocols until the end of the armed conflict or occupation. Any denunciation shall not affect obligations already incurred, by reason of armed conflict, in respect of any act committed before the denunciation becomes effective (article 9).

**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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 December 1983 in accordance with article 5 (1) and (3).
REGISTRATION: 2 December 1983, No. 22495.
STATUS: Signatories: 50. Parties: 109.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, p. 137; depositary notifications C.N.356.1981. TREATIES-7 of 14 January 1982 (procès-verbal of rectification of the Chinese authentic text) and C.N.320.1982. TREATIES-11 of 21 January 1983 (procès-verbal of rectification of the Final Act).

Note: The Convention and its annexed Protocols were adopted by the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, held in Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 and from 15 September to 10 October 1980. The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977 and 33/70 of 14 December 1978. The original of the Convention with the annexed Protocols, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Convention was open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York for a period of twelve months from 10 April 1981.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	10 Apr 1981		Cuba	10 Apr 1981	2 Mar 1987
Albania		28 Aug 2002 a	Cyprus		12 Dec 1988 a
Argentina	2 Dec 1981	2 Oct 1995	Czech Republic.....		22 Feb 1993 d
Australia	8 Apr 1982	29 Sep 1983	Denmark	10 Apr 1981	7 Jul 1982
Austria	10 Apr 1981	14 Mar 1983	Djibouti.....		29 Jul 1996 a
Bangladesh		6 Sep 2000 a	Ecuador.....	9 Sep 1981	4 May 1982
Belarus.....	10 Apr 1981	23 Jun 1982	Egypt	10 Apr 1981	
Belgium	10 Apr 1981	7 Feb 1995	El Salvador		26 Jan 2000 a
Benin		27 Mar 1989 a	Estonia		20 Apr 2000 a
Bolivia		21 Sep 2001 a	Finland.....	10 Apr 1981	8 Apr 1982
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		1 Sep 1993 d	France	10 Apr 1981	4 Mar 1988
Brazil		3 Oct 1995 a	Gabon		1 Oct 2007 a
Bulgaria	10 Apr 1981	15 Oct 1982	Georgia.....		29 Apr 1996 a
Burkina Faso.....		26 Nov 2003 a	Germany	10 Apr 1981	25 Nov 1992
Cambodia.....		25 Mar 1997 a	Greece.....	10 Apr 1981	28 Jan 1992
Cameroon		7 Dec 2006 a	Guatemala.....		21 Jul 1983 a
Canada	10 Apr 1981	24 Jun 1994	Guinea-Bissau		6 Aug 2008 a
Cape Verde		16 Sep 1997 a	Holy See		22 Jul 1997 a
Chile		15 Oct 2003 A	Honduras		30 Oct 2003 a
China	14 Sep 1981	7 Apr 1982	Hungary.....	10 Apr 1981	14 Jun 1982
Colombia		6 Mar 2000 a	Iceland.....	10 Apr 1981	22 Aug 2008
Costa Rica.....		17 Dec 1998 a	India.....	15 May 1981	1 Mar 1984
Croatia		2 Dec 1993 d	Ireland.....	10 Apr 1981	13 Mar 1995
			Israel.....		22 Mar 1995 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Italy.....	10 Apr 1981	20 Jan 1995	Republic of Moldova.....		8 Sep 2000 a
Jamaica		25 Sep 2008 a	Romania	8 Apr 1982	26 Jul 1995
Japan.....	22 Sep 1981	9 Jun 1982 A	Russian Federation	10 Apr 1981	10 Jun 1982
Jordan		19 Oct 1995 a	Saudi Arabia.....		7 Dec 2007 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		3 Jan 1983 a	Senegal		29 Nov 1999 a
Latvia.....		4 Jan 1993 a	Serbia.....		12 Mar 2001 d
Lesotho		6 Sep 2000 a	Seychelles.....		8 Jun 2000 a
Liberia		16 Sep 2005 a	Sierra Leone	1 May 1981	30 Sep 2004
Liechtenstein.....	11 Feb 1982	16 Aug 1989	Slovakia.....		28 May 1993 d
Lithuania.....		3 Jun 1998 a	Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d
Luxembourg	10 Apr 1981	21 May 1996	South Africa		13 Sep 1995 a
Madagascar.....		14 Mar 2008 a	Spain.....	10 Apr 1981	29 Dec 1993
Maldives		7 Sep 2000 a	Sri Lanka		24 Sep 2004 a
Mali		24 Oct 2001 a	Sudan.....	10 Apr 1981	
Malta.....		26 Jun 1995 a	Sweden	10 Apr 1981	7 Jul 1982
Mauritius		6 May 1996 a	Switzerland.....	18 Jun 1981	20 Aug 1982
Mexico.....	10 Apr 1981	11 Feb 1982	Tajikistan.....		12 Oct 1999 a
Monaco.....		12 Aug 1997 a	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		30 Dec 1996 d
Mongolia	10 Apr 1981	8 Jun 1982	Togo	15 Sep 1981	4 Dec 1995 A
Montenegro.....		23 Oct 2006 d	Tunisia.....		15 May 1987 a
Morocco.....	10 Apr 1981	19 Mar 2002	Turkey	26 Mar 1982	2 Mar 2005
Nauru.....		12 Nov 2001 a	Turkmenistan.....		19 Mar 2004 a
Netherlands.....	10 Apr 1981	18 Jun 1987 A	Uganda		14 Nov 1995 a
New Zealand.....	10 Apr 1981	18 Oct 1993	Ukraine.....	10 Apr 1981	23 Jun 1982
Nicaragua.....	20 May 1981	5 Dec 2000	United Arab Emirates....		26 Feb 2009 a
Niger.....		10 Nov 1992 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 Apr 1981	13 Feb 1995
Nigeria	26 Jan 1982	7 Jun 1983	United States of America	8 Apr 1982	24 Mar 1995
Norway	10 Apr 1981	1 Apr 1985	Uruguay.....		6 Oct 1994 a
Pakistan	26 Jan 1982	26 Mar 1997 a	Uzbekistan.....		29 Sep 1997 a
Panama		22 Sep 2004 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....		19 Apr 2005 a
Paraguay		3 Jul 1997 a	Viet Nam	10 Apr 1981	
Peru.....		15 Jul 1996			
Philippines	15 May 1981	2 Jun 1983			
Poland.....	10 Apr 1981	4 Apr 1997			
Portugal	10 Apr 1981	9 May 2001 a			
Republic of Korea.....					

Amendment of 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)

OBJECTIVES

The Amendment of 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 (the Amendment) amends article 1 of the Convention to expand the scope of treaty application to non-international armed conflicts.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Amendment expands the scope of the Convention's application to non-international armed conflicts. The Convention and the annexed Protocols shall not, however, apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence, and other acts of similar nature. Nothing in the Convention shall be invoked for the purpose of affecting the sovereignty of a State.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Amendment entered into force on 18 May 2004 (article 8 of the Convention).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

Amendments shall be adopted and shall enter into force in the same manner as the Convention and the annexed Protocols, provided, that amendments to the Convention may be adopted only by the Parties and that amendments to a specific annexed Protocol may be adopted only by the Parties which are bound by that Protocol (article 8 of the Convention).

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 May 2004, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention which reads, in part, as follows: "amendments ... shall enter into force in the same manner as the Convention and the annexed Protocols (i.e. ... six months after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. "

REGISTRATION: 18 May 2004, No. 22495.

STATUS: Parties: 68.

TEXT: Doc. CCW/CONF/II/2 and depositary notification C.N.104.2002.TREATIES-1 of 11 February 2002; C.N.1329.2005.TREATIES-9 of 3 January 2006 (Proposal of correction to the authentic Russian text) and C.N.130.2006.TREATIES-1 of 9 February 2006 (Correction to the Authentic Russian text).

Note: At the Second Review Conference, held in Geneva from 11 to 21 December 2001, the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Convention Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects concluded at Geneva on 10 October 1980 adopted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 8 (1) (b) of the Convention, the Amendment to Article 1 of the said Convention as set out in the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference (Doc. CCW/CONF/II/2).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>
Albania	12 May 2006 a	Guinea-Bissau	6 Aug 2008 a
Argentina.....	25 Feb 2004 a	Holy See.....	9 Dec 2002 A
Australia.....	3 Dec 2002 A	Hungary.....	27 Dec 2002
Austria.....	25 Sep 2003 A	Iceland.....	22 Aug 2008 P
Belarus	27 Mar 2008 P	India	18 May 2005 a
Belgium.....	12 Feb 2004	Ireland.....	8 Nov 2006 A
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	17 Mar 2008 a	Italy	1 Sep 2004
Bulgaria.....	28 Feb 2003	Jamaica.....	25 Sep 2008 a
Burkina Faso	26 Nov 2003 a	Japan	10 Jul 2003 A
Canada.....	22 Jul 2002 A	Latvia	23 Apr 2003 a
Chile.....	27 Sep 2007 A	Liberia.....	16 Sep 2005 a
China.....	11 Aug 2003	Liechtenstein.....	18 Jun 2004 A
Croatia.....	27 May 2003	Lithuania	12 May 2003 A
Cuba	17 Oct 2007 A	Luxembourg.....	13 Jun 2005
Czech Republic	6 Jun 2006	Malta	24 Sep 2004 a
Denmark.....	15 Sep 2004 A	Mexico	22 May 2003 A
Ecuador	10 Mar 2009 A	Montenegro.....	23 Oct 2006 d
El Salvador.....	13 Sep 2007 a	Netherlands.....	19 May 2004 A
Estonia.....	12 May 2003	Nicaragua.....	6 Sep 2007
Finland	22 Jun 2004 A	Niger	18 Sep 2007 P
France.....	10 Dec 2002 AA	Norway.....	18 Nov 2003 AA
Germany.....	26 Jan 2005 A	Panama.....	16 Aug 2004 a
Greece	26 Nov 2004	Paraguay.....	3 Dec 2008 a
Guatemala	13 Feb 2009 a	Peru	14 Feb 2005

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>
Poland.....	15 Sep 2006
Portugal	22 Feb 2008
Republic of Korea	13 Feb 2003 A
Republic of Moldova.....	5 Jan 2005 a
Romania	25 Aug 2003 a
Russian Federation	24 Jan 2007 A
Serbia	11 Nov 2003 A
Sierra Leone	30 Sep 2004
Slovakia.....	11 Feb 2004
Slovenia.....	7 Feb 2008
Spain.....	9 Feb 2004
Sri Lanka	24 Sep 2004 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>
Sweden.....	3 Dec 2002 A
Switzerland	19 Jan 2004 A
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	11 Jul 2007 a
Tunisia.....	11 Mar 2009 a
Turkey	2 Mar 2005
Ukraine.....	29 Jun 2005 A
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25 Jul 2002 A
United States of America	21 Jan 2009

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)

OBJECTIVES

The 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) makes each Party responsible for all mines, booby-traps or other devices it uses. It obligates each Party to clear, remove, destroy or maintain all mines, booby-traps or other devices in accordance with the Protocol.

KEY PROVISIONS

Protocol II as amended applies to the use of mines, booby-traps and other devices on land, beaches or river crossings, but not to anti-ship mines at sea or in inland waterways. It is applicable in internal as well as international armed conflicts.

It prohibits the use of any mine, booby-trap or other device which causes superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering, is designed to detonate under the non-contact influence of commonly available mine detectors, or is aimed at civilians or civilian objects.

Protocol II as amended provides that the anti-handling device on a self-deactivating mine must not function after the mine has deactivated. In addition, it provides that mines, booby-traps and other devices must only be used in relation to specific, individual military objectives whose destruction, capture or neutralisation offers a definite military advantage at the time. Mines must not be delivered by indiscriminate means, and may not be placed in a way likely to cause excessive impact on civilians in comparison to the anticipated military advantage. All feasible precautions should be taken to protect civilians from the impact of mines, booby-traps and other devices and effective advance warning should be given to civilians wherever possible.

Pursuant to Protocol II as amended, records of minefields, mined areas, mines and booby-traps must be kept, including specific coordinates and estimated dimensions of affected areas. The following information must also be reported by the Parties: the types of mines used, numbers, emplacing methods, types of fuse and their life, date of emplacement, anti-handling devices, the location of mines, and the location and mechanism of all booby traps.

Parties to a conflict must – after such conflict – protect civilians from the effect of mines in areas under their control. Parties are also obligated to provide annual reports to the United Nations on matters such as mine clearance and rehabilitation programs, steps taken to apply the Protocol, and technological co-operation. The Parties are encouraged to exchange information on mine clearance techniques and allow the transfer of clearance technology.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

Protocol entered into force on 3 December 1998 (article 2 of Protocol II as amended and article 8 of the Convention).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

In accordance with article 4 (4) of the Convention, a State may notify the depositary of its consent to be bound by any annexed Protocol by which it is not already bound.

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Protocol II as amended is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

RESERVATIONS

Protocol II as amended is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

In accordance with article 9 of the Convention, the Parties to it may denounce the Convention or any of its annexed Protocols by so notifying the Secretary-General as depositary. The denunciation of the Convention shall be considered as also applying to all annexed Protocols by which the Party is bound (article 9).

**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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 December 1998, in accordance with article 2 of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 3 December 1998, No. 22495.
STATUS: Parties: 92.
TEXT: Doc. CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I).

Note: At its 14th plenary meeting on 3 May 1996, the Conference of the States Parties 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 concluded at Geneva on 10 October 1980 adopted, pursuant to article 8 (1) (b) of the Convention, Protocol II, as amended.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>
Albania.....	28 Aug 2002 P	Greece.....	20 Jan 1999 P
Argentina.....	21 Oct 1998 P	Guatemala.....	29 Oct 2001 P
Australia.....	22 Aug 1997 P	Guinea-Bissau.....	6 Aug 2008 P
Austria.....	27 Jul 1998 P	Holy See.....	22 Jul 1997 P
Bangladesh.....	6 Sep 2000 P	Honduras.....	30 Oct 2003 P
Belarus.....	2 Mar 2004 P	Hungary.....	30 Jan 1998 P
Belgium.....	10 Mar 1999 P	Iceland.....	22 Aug 2008 P
Bolivia.....	21 Sep 2001 P	India.....	2 Sep 1999 P
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	7 Sep 2000 P	Ireland.....	27 Mar 1997 P
Brazil.....	4 Oct 1999 P	Israel.....	30 Oct 2000 P
Bulgaria.....	3 Dec 1998 P	Italy.....	13 Jan 1999 P
Burkina Faso.....	26 Nov 2003 P	Jamaica.....	25 Sep 2008 P
Cambodia.....	25 Mar 1997 P	Japan.....	10 Jun 1997 P
Cameroon.....	7 Dec 2006 P	Jordan.....	6 Sep 2000 P
Canada.....	5 Jan 1998 P	Latvia.....	22 Aug 2002 P
Cape Verde.....	16 Sep 1997 P	Liberia.....	16 Sep 2005 P
Chile.....	15 Oct 2003 P	Liechtenstein.....	19 Nov 1997 P
China.....	4 Nov 1998 P	Lithuania.....	3 Jun 1998 P
Colombia.....	6 Mar 2000 P	Luxembourg.....	5 Aug 1999 P
Costa Rica.....	17 Dec 1998 P	Madagascar.....	14 Mar 2008 P
Croatia.....	25 Apr 2002 P	Maldives.....	7 Sep 2000 P
Cyprus.....	22 Jul 2003 P	Mali.....	24 Oct 2001 P
Czech Republic.....	10 Aug 1998 P	Malta.....	24 Sep 2004 P
Denmark.....	30 Apr 1997 P	Moldova.....	16 Jul 2001 P
Ecuador.....	14 Aug 2000 P	Monaco.....	12 Aug 1997 P
El Salvador.....	26 Jan 2000 P	Morocco.....	19 Mar 2002 P
Estonia.....	20 Apr 2000 P	Nauru.....	12 Nov 2001 P
Finland.....	3 Apr 1998 P	Netherlands.....	25 Mar 1999 P
France.....	23 Jul 1998 P	New Zealand.....	8 Jan 1998 P
Germany.....	2 May 1997 P	Nicaragua.....	5 Dec 2000 P

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>
Niger.....	18 Sep 2007 P	South Africa.....	26 Jun 1998 P
Norway.....	20 Apr 1998 P	Spain	27 Jan 1998 P
Pakistan	9 Mar 1999 P	Sri Lanka.....	24 Sep 2004 P
Panama.....	3 Nov 1999 P	Sweden.....	16 Jul 1997 P
Paraguay.....	22 Sep 2004 P	Switzerland	24 Mar 1998 P
Peru	3 Jul 1997 P	Tajikistan.....	12 Oct 1999 P
Philippines.....	12 Jun 1997 P	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31 May 2005 P
Poland.....	14 Oct 2003 P	Tunisia.....	23 Mar 2006 P
Portugal.....	31 Mar 1999 P	Turkey.....	2 Mar 2005 P
Republic of Korea	9 May 2001 P	Turkmenistan	19 Mar 2004 P
Romania	25 Aug 2003 P	Ukraine.....	15 Dec 1999 P
Russian Federation.....	2 Mar 2005 P	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Feb 1999 P
Senegal.....	29 Nov 1999 P	United States of America	24 May 1999 P
Seychelles.....	8 Jun 2000 P	Uruguay.....	18 Aug 1998 P
Sierra Leone	30 Sep 2004 P	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	19 Apr 2005 P
Slovakia.....	30 Nov 1999 P		
Slovenia.....	3 Dec 2002 P		

**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)**

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons 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) is to prohibit the use of laser weapons that cause permanent blindness as at least one of their combat functions.

KEY PROVISIONS

Parties are prohibited from employing laser weapons as described in article 1 of Protocol IV and shall not transfer such weapons to any State or non-State entity. Blinding as an incidental or collateral effect of the legitimate military employment of laser systems is not covered by the prohibition of Protocol IV. In accordance with its article 4, “permanent blindness” means irreversible and uncorrectable loss of vision.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

Protocol IV entered into force on 30 July 1998 (article 5 of the Convention).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

In accordance with article 4 (4) of the Convention, a State may notify the depositary of its consent to be bound by any annexed Protocol by which it is not already bound.

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Protocol IV is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

RESERVATIONS

Protocol IV is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

In accordance with article 9 of the Convention, the Parties to it may denounce the Convention or any of its annexed Protocols by so notifying the Secretary-General as depositary. Denunciation of the Convention also entails the denunciation of all annexed Protocols by which the Party is bound (article 9 of the Convention).

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 July 1998, in accordance with article 2 of the Additional Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 30 July 1998, No. 22495.
STATUS: Parties: 94.
TEXT: Doc. CCW/CONF.I/16 Part I).

Note: At its 8 plenary meeting on 13 October 1995, the Conference of the States Parties 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 adopted pursuant to article 8.3 (b) of the Convention an additional Protocol entitled "Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV)".

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>
Albania.....	28 Aug 2002 P	Germany.....	27 Jun 1997 P
Argentina.....	21 Oct 1998 P	Greece.....	5 Aug 1997 P
Australia.....	22 Aug 1997 P	Guatemala.....	30 Aug 2002 P
Austria.....	27 Jul 1998 P	Guinea-Bissau.....	6 Aug 2008 P
Bangladesh.....	6 Sep 2000 P	Holy See.....	22 Jul 1997 P
Belarus.....	13 Sep 2000 P	Honduras.....	30 Oct 2003 P
Belgium.....	10 Mar 1999 P	Hungary.....	30 Jan 1998 P
Bolivia.....	21 Sep 2001 P	Iceland.....	22 Aug 2008 P
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	11 Oct 2001 P	India.....	2 Sep 1999 P
Brazil.....	4 Oct 1999 P	Ireland.....	27 Mar 1997 P
Bulgaria.....	3 Dec 1998 P	Israel.....	30 Oct 2000 P
Burkina Faso.....	26 Nov 2003 P	Italy.....	13 Jan 1999 P
Cambodia.....	25 Mar 1997 P	Jamaica.....	25 Sep 2008 P
Cameroon.....	7 Dec 2006 P	Japan.....	10 Jun 1997 P
Canada.....	5 Jan 1998 P	Latvia.....	11 Mar 1998 P
Cape Verde.....	16 Sep 1997 P	Liberia.....	16 Sep 2005 P
Chile.....	15 Oct 2003 P	Liechtenstein.....	19 Nov 1997 P
China.....	4 Nov 1998 P	Lithuania.....	3 Jun 1998 P
Colombia.....	6 Mar 2000 P	Luxembourg.....	5 Aug 1999 P
Costa Rica.....	17 Dec 1998 P	Madagascar.....	14 Mar 2008 P
Croatia.....	25 Apr 2002 P	Maldives.....	7 Sep 2000 P
Cyprus.....	22 Jul 2003 P	Mali.....	24 Oct 2001 P
Czech Republic.....	10 Aug 1998 P	Malta.....	24 Sep 2004 P
Denmark.....	30 Apr 1997 P	Mauritius.....	24 Dec 2002 P
Ecuador.....	16 Dec 2003 P	Mexico.....	10 Mar 1998 P
El Salvador.....	26 Jan 2000 P	Mongolia.....	6 Apr 1999 P
Estonia.....	20 Apr 2000 P	Montenegro.....	23 Oct 2006 d
Finland.....	11 Jan 1996 P	Morocco.....	19 Mar 2002 P
France.....	30 Jun 1998 P	Nauru.....	12 Nov 2001 P
Georgia.....	14 Jul 2006 P	Netherlands.....	25 Mar 1999 P

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>
New Zealand	8 Jan 1998 P	Slovakia.....	30 Nov 1999 P
Nicaragua	5 Dec 2000 P	Slovenia.....	3 Dec 2002 P
Niger.....	18 Sep 2007 P	South Africa	26 Jun 1998 P
Norway.....	20 Apr 1998 P	Spain	19 Jan 1998 P
Pakistan	5 Dec 2000 P	Sri Lanka.....	24 Sep 2004 P
Panama.....	26 Mar 1997 P	Sweden.....	15 Jan 1997 P
Paraguay.....	3 Dec 2008 P	Switzerland	24 Mar 1998 P
Peru	3 Jul 1997 P	Tajikistan.....	12 Oct 1999 P
Philippines.....	12 Jun 1997 P	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19 Mar 2007 P
Poland.....	23 Sep 2004 P	Tunisia.....	23 Mar 2006 P
Portugal.....	12 Nov 2001 P	Turkey	2 Mar 2005 P
Republic of Moldova.....	8 Sep 2000 P	Ukraine.....	28 May 2003 P
Romania	25 Aug 2003 P	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Feb 1999 P
Russian Federation.....	9 Sep 1999 P	United States of America	21 Jan 2009 P
Saudi Arabia.....	7 Dec 2007 P	Uruguay.....	18 Sep 1998 P
Serbia	12 Aug 2003 P	Uzbekistan.....	29 Sep 1997 P
Seychelles.....	8 Jun 2000 P		
Sierra Leone	30 Sep 2004 P		

**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)**

OBJECTIVES

The 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) recognizes the serious post-conflict humanitarian problems caused by explosive remnants of war and addresses post-conflict remedial measures of a generic nature in order to minimize the occurrence, effects and the risk of explosive remnants of war.

KEY PROVISIONS

Parties which become participants in an armed conflict bear responsibility with respect to all explosive remnants of war in territory under their control. After the cessation of active hostilities, and as soon as feasible, such a Party to an armed conflict shall mark and clear, remove or destroy explosive remnants of war in affected territories under its control. Parties shall also cooperate among themselves and with other States and organizations in order to fulfill their duty of clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Protocol entered into force on 12 November 2006 (article 5 of the Convention).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

In accordance with article 4 (4) of the Convention, a State may notify the Secretary-General of its consent to be bound by any annexed Protocol by which it is not already bound.

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Protocol V is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

RESERVATIONS

Protocol V is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

In accordance with article 9 of the Convention, the Parties to it may denounce the Convention or any of its annexed Protocols by so notifying the Secretary-General as depositary. The denunciation of the Convention shall be considered as also applying to all annexed Protocols by which the Party is bound (article 9 of the Convention).

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 November 2006, in accordance with article 5(3) and (4) of the Convention.
REGISTRATION: 12 November 2006, No. 22495.
STATUS: Parties: 57.
TEXT: Doc.CCW/MSP/2003/2 and depositary notification C.N.42.2004.TREATIES-2 of 11 March 2004; C.N.181.2004.TREATIES-9 of 26 February 2004 [Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Protocol (Chinese version)] and C.N.542.2004.TREATIES-10 of 27 May 2004 [Corrections to the original text of the Protocol (Chinese version); C.N.693.2004.TREATIES-8 of 6 July 2004 [Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Protocol (Spanish version)] and C.N.1084.TREATIES-12 of 7 October 2004 [Corrections to the original text of the Protocol (Spanish version)]; C.N.1076.2004.TREATIES-11 of 4 October 2004 [Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Protocol (French version)], C.N.1347.2004.TREATIES-12 of 18 February 2005 (Objection to the proposed corrections to the authentic French text of the Protocol) and C.N.105.2005.TREATIES-2 of 18 February 2005 [Corrections to the original text of the Protocol (French version)]; C.N.1110.2004.TREATIES-11 OF 26 October 2004 [Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Protocol (Spanish version)] and C.N.37.2005.TREATIES-1 of 25 January 2005 [Corrections to the original text of the Protocol (Spanish version)]; C.N.375.2006.TREATIES-4 of 15 May 2006 [Corrections to the original text of the Protocol (Spanish version)]; C.N.123.2005.TREATIES-2 of 24 February 2005 [Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Protocol (French version)] and C.N.222.2005.TREATIES-4 of 29 March 2005 [Corrections to the original text of the Protocol (French version)]; C.N.138.2006.TREATIES-1 of 10 February 2006 [Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Protocol (Russian version)] and C.N.385.2006.TREATIES-7 of 16 May 2006 [Corrections to the original text of the Protocol (Russian version)]; C.N.437.2006.TREATIES-9 of 1 June 2006, C.N.241.2006.TREATIES-1 of 22 March 2006, C.N.440.2006.TREATIES-9 of 1 June 2006 and C.N.379.2006.TREATIES-4 of 16 May 2006, (Corrected versions of the Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts of the Protocol, respectively).

Note: The above Protocol was adopted by the Meeting of the States Parties 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 held in Geneva on 28 November 2003. The Protocol shall be open to all States for consent to be bound in accordance with article 4 of the Convention.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>
Albania.....	12 May 2006 P	Georgia.....	22 Dec 2008 P
Australia.....	4 Jan 2007 P	Germany.....	3 Mar 2005 P
Austria.....	1 Oct 2007 P	Guatemala.....	28 Feb 2008 P
Belarus.....	29 Sep 2008 P	Guinea-Bissau.....	6 Aug 2008 P
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Nov 2007 P	Holy See.....	13 Dec 2005 P
Bulgaria.....	7 Nov 2005 P	Hungary.....	13 Nov 2006 P
Costa Rica.....	27 Apr 2009 P	Iceland.....	22 Aug 2008 P
Croatia.....	7 Feb 2005 P	India.....	18 May 2005 P
Czech Republic.....	6 Jun 2006 P	Ireland.....	8 Nov 2006 P
Denmark.....	28 Jun 2005 P	Jamaica.....	25 Sep 2008 P
Ecuador.....	10 Mar 2009 P	Liberia.....	16 Sep 2005 P
El Salvador.....	23 Mar 2006 P	Liechtenstein.....	12 May 2006 P
Estonia.....	18 Dec 2006 P	Lithuania.....	29 Sep 2004 P
Finland.....	23 Mar 2005 P	Luxembourg.....	13 Jun 2005 P
France.....	31 Oct 2006 P	Madagascar.....	14 Mar 2008 P

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>
Mali	24 Apr 2009 P	Sierra Leone	30 Sep 2004 P
Malta	22 Sep 2006 P	Slovakia.....	23 Mar 2006 P
Netherlands	18 Jul 2005 P	Slovenia.....	22 Feb 2007 P
New Zealand	2 Oct 2007 P	Spain	9 Feb 2007 P
Nicaragua	15 Sep 2005 P	Sweden.....	2 Jun 2004 P
Norway.....	8 Dec 2005 P	Switzerland	12 May 2006 P
Pakistan	3 Feb 2009 P	Tajikistan.....	18 May 2006 P
Paraguay.....	3 Dec 2008 P	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19 Mar 2007 P
Portugal.....	22 Feb 2008 P	Tunisia.....	7 Mar 2008 P
Republic of Korea	23 Jan 2008 P	Ukraine.....	17 May 2005 P
Republic of Moldova.....	21 Apr 2008 P	United Arab Emirates.....	26 Feb 2009 P
Romania	29 Jan 2008 P	United States of America	21 Jan 2009 P
Russian Federation	21 Jul 2008 P	Uruguay.....	7 Aug 2007 P
Senegal.....	6 Nov 2008 P		

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).

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. The Treaty is subject to ratification by signatory States. Any State which does not sign this

Treaty before its entry into force may accede to it at any time thereafter. 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 (articles XI, XII and XIII).

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).

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 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 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).

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: 179. Parties: 148.
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, Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	24 Sep 2003	24 Sep 2003	Bolivia	24 Sep 1996	4 Oct 1999
Albania.....	27 Sep 1996	23 Apr 2003	Bosnia and Herzegovina	24 Sep 1996	26 Oct 2006
Algeria	15 Oct 1996	11 Jul 2003	Botswana	16 Sep 2002	28 Oct 2002
Andorra.....	24 Sep 1996	12 Jul 2006	Brazil	24 Sep 1996	24 Jul 1998
Angola.....	27 Sep 1996		Brunei Darussalam.....	22 Jan 1997	
Antigua and Barbuda	16 Apr 1997	11 Jan 2006	Bulgaria	24 Sep 1996	29 Sep 1999
Argentina	24 Sep 1996	4 Dec 1998	Burkina Faso.....	27 Sep 1996	17 Apr 2002
Armenia	1 Oct 1996	12 Jul 2006	Burundi	24 Sep 1996	24 Sep 2008
Australia.....	24 Sep 1996	9 Jul 1998	Cambodia.....	26 Sep 1996	10 Nov 2000
Austria.....	24 Sep 1996	13 Mar 1998	Cameroon.....	16 Nov 2001	6 Feb 2006
Azerbaijan.....	28 Jul 1997	2 Feb 1999	Canada	24 Sep 1996	18 Dec 1998
Bahamas.....	4 Feb 2005	30 Nov 2007	Cape Verde	1 Oct 1996	1 Mar 2006
Bahrain.....	24 Sep 1996	12 Apr 2004	Central African Republic	19 Dec 2001	
Bangladesh.....	24 Oct 1996	8 Mar 2000	Chad.....	8 Oct 1996	
Barbados	14 Jan 2008	14 Jan 2008	Chile.....	24 Sep 1996	12 Jul 2000
Belarus	24 Sep 1996	13 Sep 2000	China.....	24 Sep 1996	
Belgium.....	24 Sep 1996	29 Jun 1999	Colombia	24 Sep 1996	29 Jan 2008
Belize	14 Nov 2001	26 Mar 2004			
Benin.....	27 Sep 1996	6 Mar 2001			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Succession(d)</i>		<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Succession(d)</i>	
Comoros.....	12 Dec 1996			Italy.....	24 Sep 1996	1 Feb	1999
Congo.....	11 Feb 1997			Jamaica	11 Nov 1996	13 Nov	2001
Cook Islands	5 Dec 1997	6 Sep	2005	Japan	24 Sep 1996	8 Jul	1997
Costa Rica	24 Sep 1996	25 Sep	2001	Jordan.....	26 Sep 1996	25 Aug	1998
Côte d'Ivoire.....	25 Sep 1996	11 Mar	2003	Kazakhstan.....	30 Sep 1996	14 May	2002
Croatia.....	24 Sep 1996	2 Mar	2001	Kenya.....	14 Nov 1996	30 Nov	2000
Cyprus.....	24 Sep 1996	18 Jul	2003	Kiribati.....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep	2000
Czech Republic	12 Nov 1996	11 Sep	1997	Kuwait	24 Sep 1996	6 May	2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4 Oct 1996	28 Sep	2004	Kyrgyzstan.....	8 Oct 1996	2 Oct	2003
Denmark.....	24 Sep 1996	21 Dec	1998	Lao People's Democratic Republic	30 Jul 1997	5 Oct	2000
Djibouti.....	21 Oct 1996	15 Jul	2005	Latvia.....	24 Sep 1996	20 Nov	2001
Dominican Republic	3 Oct 1996	4 Sep	2007	Lebanon	16 Sep 2005	21 Nov	2008
Ecuador.....	24 Sep 1996	12 Nov	2001	Lesotho	30 Sep 1996	14 Sep	1999
Egypt.....	14 Oct 1996			Liberia.....	1 Oct 1996		
El Salvador.....	24 Sep 1996	11 Sep	1998	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	6 Jan	2004
Equatorial Guinea	9 Oct 1996			Liechtenstein.....	27 Sep 1996	21 Sep	2004
Eritrea	11 Nov 2003	11 Nov	2003	Lithuania.....	7 Oct 1996	7 Feb	2000
Estonia	20 Nov 1996	13 Aug	1999	Luxembourg.....	24 Sep 1996	26 May	1999
Ethiopia.....	25 Sep 1996	8 Aug	2006	Madagascar	9 Oct 1996	15 Sep	2005
Fiji.....	24 Sep 1996	10 Oct	1996	Malawi.....	9 Oct 1996	21 Nov	2008
Finland	24 Sep 1996	15 Jan	1999	Malaysia.....	23 Jul 1998	17 Jan	2008
France	24 Sep 1996	6 Apr	1998	Maldives	1 Oct 1997	7 Sep	2000
Gabon.....	7 Oct 1996	20 Sep	2000	Mali.....	18 Feb 1997	4 Aug	1999
Gambia.....	9 Apr 2003			Malta.....	24 Sep 1996	23 Jul	2001
Georgia.....	24 Sep 1996	27 Sep	2002	Marshall Islands.....	24 Sep 1996		
Germany.....	24 Sep 1996	20 Aug	1998	Mauritania.....	24 Sep 1996	30 Apr	2003
Ghana.....	3 Oct 1996			Mexico	24 Sep 1996	5 Oct	1999
Greece.....	24 Sep 1996	21 Apr	1999	Micronesia (Federated States of)	24 Sep 1996	25 Jul	1997
Grenada.....	10 Oct 1996	19 Aug	1998	Monaco	1 Oct 1996	18 Dec	1998
Guatemala	20 Sep 1999			Mongolia.....	1 Oct 1996	8 Aug	1997
Guinea.....	3 Oct 1996			Montenegro.....		23 Oct	2006 d
Guinea-Bissau.....	11 Apr 1997			Morocco.....	24 Sep 1996	17 Apr	2000
Guyana.....	7 Sep 2000	7 Mar	2001	Mozambique.....	26 Sep 1996	4 Nov	2008
Haiti	24 Sep 1996	1 Dec	2005	Myanmar.....	25 Nov 1996		
Holy See.....	24 Sep 1996	18 Jul	2001	Namibia	24 Sep 1996	29 Jun	2001
Honduras.....	25 Sep 1996	30 Oct	2003	Nauru	8 Sep 2000	12 Nov	2001
Hungary	25 Sep 1996	13 Jul	1999	Nepal.....	8 Oct 1996		
Iceland.....	24 Sep 1996	26 Jun	2000	Netherlands	24 Sep 1996	23 Mar	1999
Indonesia.....	24 Sep 1996			New Zealand.....	27 Sep 1996	19 Mar	1999
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	24 Sep 1996			Nicaragua.....	24 Sep 1996	5 Dec	2000
Iraq.....	19 Aug 2008			Niger	3 Oct 1996	9 Sep	2002
Ireland.....	24 Sep 1996	15 Jul	1999	Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	27 Sep	2001
Israel	25 Sep 1996						

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Succession(d)</i>		<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Succession(d)</i>	
Norway.....	24 Sep 1996	15 Jul	1999	Suriname.....	14 Jan 1997	7 Feb	2006
Oman.....	23 Sep 1999	13 Jun	2003	Swaziland.....	24 Sep 1996		
Palau	12 Aug 2003	1 Aug	2007	Sweden.....	24 Sep 1996	2 Dec	1998
Panama.....	24 Sep 1996	23 Mar	1999	Switzerland	24 Sep 1996	1 Oct	1999
Papua New Guinea.....	25 Sep 1996			Tajikistan	7 Oct 1996	10 Jun	1998
Paraguay.....	25 Sep 1996	4 Oct	2001	Thailand	12 Nov 1996		
Peru	25 Sep 1996	12 Nov	1997	The former Yugoslav Republic of			
Philippines	24 Sep 1996	23 Feb	2001	Macedonia.....	29 Oct 1998	14 Mar	2000
Poland	24 Sep 1996	25 May	1999	Timor-Leste	26 Sep 2008		
Portugal.....	24 Sep 1996	26 Jun	2000	Togo.....	2 Oct 1996	2 Jul	2004
Qatar	24 Sep 1996	3 Mar	1997	Tunisia	16 Oct 1996	23 Sep	2004
Republic of Korea	24 Sep 1996	24 Sep	1999	Turkey.....	24 Sep 1996	16 Feb	2000
Republic of Moldova	24 Sep 1997	16 Jan	2007	Turkmenistan	24 Sep 1996	20 Feb	1998
Romania	24 Sep 1996	5 Oct	1999	Uganda.....	7 Nov 1996	14 Mar	2001
Russian Federation.....	24 Sep 1996	30 Jun	2000	Ukraine	27 Sep 1996	23 Feb	2001
Rwanda	30 Nov 2004	30 Nov	2004	United Arab Emirates ...	25 Sep 1996	18 Sep	2000
Samoa	9 Oct 1996	27 Sep	2002	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	24 Sep 1996	6 Apr	1998
San Marino.....	7 Oct 1996	12 Mar	2002	United Republic of Tanzania.....	30 Sep 2004	30 Sep	2004
Sao Tome and Principe .	26 Sep 1996			United States of America.....	24 Sep 1996		
Senegal.....	26 Sep 1996	9 Jun	1999	Uruguay	24 Sep 1996	21 Sep	2001
Serbia	8 Jun 2001	19 May	2004	Uzbekistan	3 Oct 1996	29 May	1997
Seychelles	24 Sep 1996	13 Apr	2004	Vanuatu.....	24 Sep 1996	16 Sep	2005
Sierra Leone.....	8 Sep 2000	17 Sep	2001	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3 Oct 1996	13 May	2002
Singapore	14 Jan 1999	10 Nov	2001	Viet Nam.....	24 Sep 1996	10 Mar	2006
Slovakia	30 Sep 1996	3 Mar	1998	Yemen.....	30 Sep 1996		
Slovenia	24 Sep 1996	31 Aug	1999	Zambia	3 Dec 1996	23 Feb	2006
Solomon Islands.....	3 Oct 1996			Zimbabwe	13 Oct 1999		
South Africa.....	24 Sep 1996	30 Mar	1999				
Spain	24 Sep 1996	31 Jul	1998				
Sri Lanka.....	24 Oct 1996						
St. Kitts and Nevis	23 Mar 2004	27 Apr	2005				
St. Lucia.....	4 Oct 1996	5 Apr	2001				
Sudan	10 Jun 2004	10 Jun	2004				

Convention on Cluster Munitions *(Dublin, 10 May 2008)*

OBJECTIVES

The Convention on Cluster Munitions (the Convention) is a cornerstone in the effort to end the suffering and casualties caused by cluster munitions. The Convention includes a comprehensive ban on cluster munitions, a framework of action to address the humanitarian, social, economic and environmental impact of cluster munitions and mechanisms to facilitate cooperation in the Convention's implementation.

KEY PROVISIONS

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

Each Party is obligated to destroy or ensure the destruction of all cluster munitions as soon as possible but not later than eight years after the entry into force of the Convention for that Party. Each Party is also obligated to clear and destroy, or ensure the clearance and destruction of cluster munitions remnants located in cluster munitions contaminated 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 required to make every effort to identify, mark and monitor all cluster munitions contaminated areas or suspected hazardous areas under its jurisdiction or control and take other measures to ensure the effective exclusion of and raise awareness among civilians living in or around cluster munitions contaminated areas. Parties which are unable to destroy all cluster munition remnants within the ten-year timeframe may request an extension of the deadline.

Parties are permitted to retain, acquire or transfer a limited number of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions for the development of and training in cluster munitions and explosive submunitions detection, clearance or destruction techniques, or for the development of cluster munitions counter-measures. In this case, the amount of explosive submunitions shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for these purposes.

Each Party shall adequately provide age- and gender-sensitive assistance for victims of cluster munitions, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as provide for their social and economical inclusion. Parties shall not discriminate against or among cluster munition victims and are obligated to develop, implement and enforce national laws and policies and to develop a national plan and budget.

The Convention requires that Parties cooperate and provide technical, material and financial assistance to achieve the objectives of the Convention. Parties have the right to seek and receive assistance and information from other Parties, where feasible. Parties in a position to do so shall provide assistance for cluster munitions victims as well as for cluster munitions clearance and destruction. Parties shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of the Convention.

Each Party is 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, the quantity of all cluster munitions, technical characteristics of each type of cluster munitions owned or possessed, the

status and progress of programmes for the destruction and the clearance, and types and quantities of cluster munitions destroyed. Each Party is required to update its report annually.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the month in which the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited (article 17).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

This Convention is open for signature until its entry into force. 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

Any State may, at the time of its ratification, acceptance or approval or accession, declare that it will apply provisionally Article 1 of this Convention pending its entry into force for that State (article 18).

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 CLUSTER MUNITIONS

*Dublin, 30 May 2008***NOT YET IN FORCE:**

"in accordance with article 17 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the month in which the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited. 2. For any State that deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."

STATUS:

Signatories: 96. Parties: 7.

TEXT:

Depositary notification C.N.776.2008.TREATIES-2 of 10 Nov 2008

Note: The Convention was concluded by the Dublin Diplomatic Conference on Cluster Munitions at Dublin on 30 May 2008. In accordance with its article 15, the Convention was opened for signature at Oslo, Norway, by all States on 3 December 2008 and will remain open thereafter at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until its entry into force.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application(n)</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Afghanistan	3 Dec 2008		
Albania	3 Dec 2008		
Angola	3 Dec 2008		
Australia	3 Dec 2008		
Austria	3 Dec 2008		2 Apr 2009
Belgium	3 Dec 2008		
Benin	3 Dec 2008		
Bolivia	3 Dec 2008		
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	3 Dec 2008		
Botswana	3 Dec 2008		
Bulgaria	3 Dec 2008		
Burkina Faso	3 Dec 2008		
Burundi.....	3 Dec 2008		
Canada	3 Dec 2008		
Cape Verde.....	3 Dec 2008		
Central African Republic.....	3 Dec 2008		
Chad	3 Dec 2008		
Chile	3 Dec 2008		
Colombia	3 Dec 2008		
Comoros	3 Dec 2008		
Congo	3 Dec 2008		
Cook Islands.....	3 Dec 2008		
Costa Rica	3 Dec 2008		
Côte d'Ivoire	4 Dec 2008		
Croatia	3 Dec 2008		
Czech Republic.....	3 Dec 2008		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18 Mar 2009		
Denmark.....	3 Dec 2008		
Ecuador.....	3 Dec 2008		
El Salvador	3 Dec 2008		
Fiji	3 Dec 2008		

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application(n)</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
France	3 Dec 2008		
Gambia	3 Dec 2008		
Germany	3 Dec 2008		
Ghana	3 Dec 2008		
Guatemala.....	3 Dec 2008		
Guinea	3 Dec 2008		
Guinea-Bissau	4 Dec 2008		
Holy See	3 Dec 2008		3 Dec 2008
Honduras	3 Dec 2008		
Hungary.....	3 Dec 2008		
Iceland.....	3 Dec 2008		
Indonesia	3 Dec 2008		
Ireland.....	3 Dec 2008		3 Dec 2008
Italy	3 Dec 2008		
Japan.....	3 Dec 2008		
Kenya	3 Dec 2008		
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	3 Dec 2008		18 Mar 2009
Lebanon.....	3 Dec 2008		
Lesotho.....	3 Dec 2008		
Liberia	3 Dec 2008		
Liechtenstein	3 Dec 2008		
Lithuania.....	3 Dec 2008		
Luxembourg	3 Dec 2008		
Madagascar.....	3 Dec 2008		
Malawi.....	3 Dec 2008		
Mali	3 Dec 2008		
Malta.....	3 Dec 2008		
Mexico.....	3 Dec 2008		6 May 2009
Monaco.....	3 Dec 2008		
Montenegro	3 Dec 2008		
Mozambique.....	3 Dec 2008		
Namibia	3 Dec 2008		
Nauru.....	3 Dec 2008		
Netherlands.....	3 Dec 2008		
New Zealand	3 Dec 2008		
Nicaragua	3 Dec 2008		
Niger.....	3 Dec 2008		
Norway.....	3 Dec 2008	3 Dec 2008 n	3 Dec 2008
Palau.....	3 Dec 2008		
Panama	3 Dec 2008		
Paraguay	3 Dec 2008		
Peru	3 Dec 2008		
Philippines.....	3 Dec 2008		
Portugal	3 Dec 2008		
Republic of Moldova.....	3 Dec 2008		

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application(n)</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Rwanda.....	3 Dec 2008		
Samoa.....	3 Dec 2008		
San Marino.....	3 Dec 2008		
Sao Tome and Principe.....	3 Dec 2008		
Senegal.....	3 Dec 2008		
Sierra Leone.....	3 Dec 2008		3 Dec 2008
Slovenia.....	3 Dec 2008		
Somalia.....	3 Dec 2008		
South Africa.....	3 Dec 2008		
Spain.....	3 Dec 2008		
Sweden.....	3 Dec 2008		
Switzerland.....	3 Dec 2008		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	3 Dec 2008		
Togo.....	3 Dec 2008		
Tunisia.....	12 Jan 2009		
Uganda.....	3 Dec 2008		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	3 Dec 2008		
United Republic of Tanzania.....	3 Dec 2008		
Uruguay.....	3 Dec 2008		
Zambia.....	3 Dec 2008		

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations *(New York, 13 February 1946)*

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the Convention) is to guarantee that the Organization enjoys in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purpose. Similarly, the Convention guarantees that representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization are accorded such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention provides that the Organization shall possess juridical personality, with the capacity to contract; acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property; and to institute legal proceedings. The Convention guarantees that the United Nations, its property and assets, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process, except in cases where the Organization has waived its immunity. It also guarantees that the premises of the Organization shall be inviolable. Its property and assets shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of governmental interference. The same guarantees apply to the archives of the United Nations and all documentation, funds, gold and currency held by the Organization and the transfer of such funds, gold or currency. In general, the assets, income and other property of the United Nations shall likewise be exempt from all direct taxes, and customs duties, prohibitions and restrictions on articles imported or exported by the Organization for its official use and with respect to publications of the Organization. The Convention provides that the Organization shall enjoy with respect to official communications treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government concerned to any other Government.

Moreover, the Convention provides that representatives of Members to the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and to conferences convened by the United Nations, shall, while exercising their functions and during their journey to and from the place of the meeting, enjoy various privileges and immunities. Some of these privileges and immunities include the immunity from personal arrest or detention, inviolability for all papers and documents, exemption from immigration restrictions, freedom of speech and independence in the discharge of their duties. Certain categories of United Nations officials are also accorded various privileges and immunities, which include, for example, exemption from taxation on salaries and emoluments paid by the United Nations, immunity from national service obligations, and immunity, together with their spouses and dependents, from immigration restrictions and alien registration. Privileges and immunities are also accorded to experts on mission for the United Nations during the period of their missions.

The Secretary-General and all Assistant Secretaries-General shall additionally be accorded the privileges, immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded by a State to diplomatic envoys.

The Convention provides that United Nations laissez-passer issued to its officials shall be recognized and accepted as valid travel documents by the authorities of its Members.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 17 September 1946.

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open for accession by any Member of the United Nations.

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

The Convention is silent with regard to denunciation and withdrawal.

CHAPTER III

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS, ETC

CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

New York, 13 February 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 17 September 1946, in accordance with section 32. The Convention first entered into force in regard to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by the deposit of its instrument of accession.
REGISTRATION: 14 December 1946, No. 4.
STATUS: Parties: 157.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 15, and vol. 90, p. 327 (corrigendum to vol. 1).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan	5 Sep 1947 a	Côte d'Ivoire.....	8 Dec 1961 d
Albania	2 Jul 1957 a	Croatia.....	12 Oct 1992 d
Algeria.....	31 Oct 1963 a	Cuba	9 Sep 1959 a
Angola.....	9 Aug 1990 a	Cyprus	5 Nov 1963 d
Antigua and Barbuda.....	25 Oct 1988 d	Czech Republic	22 Feb 1993 d
Argentina.....	12 Oct 1956 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	8 Dec 1964 a
Armenia.....	29 Apr 2004 a	Denmark.....	10 Jun 1948 a
Australia	2 Mar 1949 a	Djibouti	6 Apr 1978 d
Austria	10 May 1957 a	Dominica.....	24 Nov 1987 d
Azerbaijan	13 Aug 1992 a	Dominican Republic	7 Mar 1947 a
Bahamas	17 Mar 1977 d	Ecuador	22 Mar 1956 a
Bahrain	17 Sep 1992 a	Egypt.....	17 Sep 1948 a
Bangladesh	13 Jan 1978 d	El Salvador.....	9 Jul 1947 a
Barbados.....	10 Jan 1972 d	Estonia.....	21 Oct 1991 a
Belarus	22 Oct 1953 a	Ethiopia.....	22 Jul 1947 a
Belgium.....	25 Sep 1948 a	Fiji.....	21 Jun 1971 d
Belize	14 Sep 2005 a	Finland	31 Jul 1958 a
Bolivia	23 Dec 1949 a	France.....	18 Aug 1947 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	1 Sep 1993 d	Gabon.....	13 Mar 1964 a
Brazil.....	15 Dec 1949 a	Gambia.....	1 Aug 1966 d
Bulgaria.....	30 Sep 1960 a	Georgia.....	17 Dec 2007 a
Burkina Faso	27 Apr 1962 a	Germany.....	5 Nov 1980 a
Burundi.....	17 Mar 1971 a	Ghana	5 Aug 1958 a
Cambodia	6 Nov 1963 a	Greece	29 Dec 1947 a
Cameroon.....	20 Oct 1961 d	Guatemala	7 Jul 1947 a
Canada.....	22 Jan 1948 a	Guinea	10 Jan 1968 a
Central African Republic	4 Sep 1962 d	Guyana.....	28 Dec 1972 a
Chile.....	15 Oct 1948 a	Haiti	6 Aug 1947 a
China	11 Sep 1979 a	Honduras.....	16 May 1947 a
Colombia.....	6 Aug 1974 a	Hungary.....	30 Jul 1956 a
Congo.....	15 Oct 1962 d	Iceland.....	10 Mar 1948 a
Costa Rica	26 Oct 1949 a	India	13 May 1948 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Indonesia	8 Mar 1972 a	Panama.....	27 May 1947 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 May 1947 a	Papua New Guinea.....	4 Dec 1975 d
Iraq	15 Sep 1949 a	Paraguay.....	2 Oct 1953 a
Ireland	10 May 1967 a	Peru	24 Jul 1963 a
Israel.....	21 Sep 1949 a	Philippines.....	28 Oct 1947 a
Italy	3 Feb 1958 a	Poland	8 Jan 1948 a
Jamaica.....	9 Sep 1963 a	Portugal.....	14 Oct 1998 a
Japan.....	18 Apr 1963 a	Qatar.....	26 Sep 2007 a
Jordan	3 Jan 1958 a	Republic of Korea.....	9 Apr 1992 a
Kazakhstan	26 Aug 1998 a	Republic of Moldova	12 Apr 1995 a
Kenya	1 Jul 1965 a	Romania	5 Jul 1956 a
Kuwait.....	13 Dec 1963 a	Russian Federation.....	22 Sep 1953 a
Kyrgyzstan	28 Jan 2000 a	Rwanda	15 Apr 1964 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	24 Nov 1956 a	Senegal.....	27 May 1963 d
Latvia	21 Nov 1997 a	Serbia	12 Mar 2001 d
Lebanon.....	10 Mar 1949 a	Seychelles	26 Aug 1980 a
Lesotho.....	26 Nov 1969 a	Sierra Leone.....	13 Mar 1962 d
Liberia	14 Mar 1947 a	Singapore	18 Mar 1966 d
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	28 Nov 1958 a	Slovakia.....	28 May 1993 d
Liechtenstein	25 Mar 1993 a	Slovenia.....	6 Jul 1992 d
Lithuania	9 Dec 1993 a	Somalia	9 Jul 1963 a
Luxembourg	14 Feb 1949 a	South Africa.....	30 Aug 2002 a
Madagascar	23 May 1962 d	Spain	31 Jul 1974 a
Malawi	17 May 1966 a	Sri Lanka.....	19 Jun 2003 a
Malaysia.....	28 Oct 1957 d	St. Lucia.....	27 Aug 1986 d
Mali	28 Mar 1968 a	Sudan.....	21 Mar 1977 a
Malta	27 Jun 1968 d	Sweden.....	28 Aug 1947 a
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d	Syrian Arab Republic.....	29 Sep 1953 a
Mexico	26 Nov 1962 a	Tajikistan.....	19 Oct 2001 a
Micronesia (Federated States of).....	5 Dec 2008 a	Thailand	30 Mar 1956 a
Monaco.....	8 Mar 2005 a	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	18 Aug 1993 d
Mongolia	31 May 1962 a	Togo.....	27 Feb 1962 d
Montenegro	23 Oct 2006 d	Trinidad and Tobago.....	19 Oct 1965 a
Morocco	18 Mar 1957 a	Tunisia.....	7 May 1957 a
Mozambique.....	8 May 2001 a	Turkey.....	22 Aug 1950 a
Myanmar	25 Jan 1955 a	Turkmenistan	23 Nov 2007 a
Namibia.....	17 Jul 2006 a	Uganda	9 Jul 2001 a
Nepal	28 Sep 1965 a	Ukraine.....	20 Nov 1953 a
Netherlands	19 Apr 1948 a	United Arab Emirates.....	2 Jun 2003 a
New Zealand	10 Dec 1947 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	17 Sep 1946 a
Nicaragua	29 Nov 1947 a	United Republic of Tanzania	29 Oct 1962 a
Niger.....	25 Aug 1961 d	United States of America	29 Apr 1970 a
Nigeria.....	26 Jun 1961 d	Uruguay.....	16 Feb 1984 a
Norway.....	18 Aug 1947 a		
Pakistan	22 Sep 1948 a		

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	21 Dec 1998 a
Viet Nam	6 Apr 1988 a
Yemen	23 Jul 1963 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Zambia	16 Jun 1975 d
Zimbabwe	13 May 1991 a

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies *(New York, 21 November 1947)*

OBJECTIVES

Stemming from the need to unify as far as possible the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the United Nations and by the various specialized agencies, the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 21 November 1947, approved the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the Convention). The objective of this Convention is to guarantee the United Nations specialized agencies the enjoyment in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of their functions and the fulfillment of their purposes. Similarly, officials of United Nations specialized agencies shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions.

KEY PROVISIONS

Each Party to the Convention in respect to any specialized agency to which this Convention has become applicable shall accord to that agency the privileges and immunities set forth in the standard clauses, subject to any modifications contained in the provisions of the final or revised annexes relating to the specialized agencies concerned. The specialized agencies include the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the World Health Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. This summary focuses on the standard clauses.

The Convention provides that the specialized agencies shall possess juridical personality, with the capacity to contract; acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property; and to institute legal proceedings. The Convention guarantees that the specialized agencies, their property and assets, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process, except in cases where they have waived their immunity. It also guarantees that the premises of the specialized agencies shall be inviolable. Moreover, the property and assets of the specialized agencies shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of governmental interference. The same guarantees apply to the archives of the specialized agencies and all documentation, funds, gold and currency held by the specialized agencies and the transfer of such funds, gold or currency. In general, the assets, income and other property of the specialized agencies shall be exempt from all direct taxes; and customs duties, prohibitions and restrictions on articles imported or exported by the specialized agencies for their official use and with respect to publications of the specialized agencies. The Convention additionally provides that the specialized agencies shall enjoy with respect to official communications treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government concerned to any other Government. No censorship shall be applied to the official correspondence and other official communications of the specialized agencies.

Furthermore, the Convention provides that representatives of members at meetings convened by a specialized agency shall, while exercising their functions and during their journey to and from the place

of the meeting, enjoy various privileges and immunities. Some of these privileges and immunities include the immunity from personal arrest or detention, inviolability for all papers and documents, exemption from immigration restrictions, freedom of speech and independence in the discharge of their duties. Certain categories of officials of the specialized agencies are also accorded various privileges and immunities, which include, for example, exemption from taxation on salaries and emoluments paid by the specialized agencies, exemption from national service obligations, and immunity, together with their spouses and dependents, from immigration restrictions and alien registration. The Convention contains provisions to address the situation whereby a Party to the Convention considers that there has been an abuse of a privilege or immunity.

The Convention provides that the United Nations laissez-passer issued to officials of the specialized agencies shall be recognized and accepted as valid travel documents by the Party to the Convention.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 2 December 1948.

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open for accession by any Member State of the United Nations and any member State of a specialized agency. Each State shall indicate in its instrument of accession the specialized agency or agencies in respect of which it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention (Article XI, section 41).

Each Party to this Convention may by subsequent written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations undertake to apply the provisions of the Convention to one or more further specialized agencies (article XI, section 43).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to declarations. Each Party, which is not, or has ceased to be, a member of a specialized agency, may notify the Secretary-General and the head of the agency concerned that it intends to withhold from that agency the benefits of the Convention as from a specified date, which shall not be earlier than three months from the date of receipt of the notification. Likewise, each Party may withhold the benefit of the Convention from any specialized agency which ceases to be in relationship with the United Nations by notification to the Secretary-General (article XI, section 47).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. It is noted, however, that, in accordance with the depositary practice, the consent of the specialized agencies with regard to a reservation lodged by a State is necessary before such a reservation altering their own privileges and immunities under the Convention could become effective.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

The Convention is silent with regard to denunciation and withdrawal.

**CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES**

New York, 21 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 December 1948, in accordance with section 44. The Convention first entered into force as regards the Netherlands by the deposit of the instrument of accession undertaking to apply the provisions of the Convention to various specialized agencies.

REGISTRATION: 16 August 1949, No. 521.

STATUS: Parties: 116.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 33, p. 261.

Note: States that are parties to the Convention are listed in the *Participant* table below. For the lists of States applying the provisions of the Convention to the respective specialised agencies, see chapters III.2.1 to III.2.17.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Albania	15 Dec 2003 a	Finland	31 Jul 1958 a
Algeria.....	25 Mar 1964 a	France.....	2 Aug 2000 a
Antigua and Barbuda.....	14 Dec 1988 d	Gabon.....	29 Jun 1961 a
Argentina.....	10 Oct 1963 a	Gambia.....	1 Aug 1966 d
Australia	9 May 1986 a	Georgia.....	18 Jul 2007 a
Austria	21 Jul 1950 a	Germany.....	10 Oct 1957 a
Bahamas	17 Mar 1977 d	Ghana	9 Sep 1958 a
Bahrain	17 Sep 1992 a	Greece	21 Jun 1977 a
Barbados.....	19 Nov 1971 a	Guatemala	30 Jun 1951 a
Belarus	18 Mar 1966 a	Guinea	1 Jul 1959 a
Belgium.....	14 Mar 1962 a	Guyana	13 Sep 1973 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	1 Sep 1993 d	Haiti	16 Apr 1952 a
Botswana.....	5 Apr 1983 a	Hungary.....	2 Aug 1967 a
Brazil.....	22 Mar 1963 a	Iceland.....	17 Jan 2006 a
Bulgaria.....	13 Jun 1968 a	India	10 Feb 1949 a
Burkina Faso	6 Apr 1962 a	Indonesia	8 Mar 1972 a
Cambodia	15 Oct 1953 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	16 May 1974 a
Cameroon	30 Apr 1992 a	Iraq	9 Jul 1954 a
Central African Republic	15 Oct 1962 a	Ireland	10 May 1967 a
Chile.....	21 Sep 1951 a	Italy	30 Aug 1985 a
China	11 Sep 1979 a	Jamaica.....	4 Nov 1963 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....	8 Sep 1961 a	Japan	18 Apr 1963 a
Croatia.....	12 Oct 1992 d	Jordan.....	12 Dec 1950 a
Cuba	13 Sep 1972 a	Kenya	1 Jul 1965 a
Cyprus	6 May 1964 d	Kuwait.....	13 Nov 1961 a
Czech Republic	22 Feb 1993 d	Lao People's Democratic Republic	9 Aug 1960 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 Dec 1964 a	Latvia	19 Dec 2005 a
Denmark.....	25 Jan 1950 a	Lesotho.....	26 Nov 1969 a
Dominica.....	24 Jun 1988 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	30 Apr 1958 a
Ecuador	8 Jun 1951 a	Lithuania	10 Feb 1997 a
Egypt.....	28 Sep 1954 a	Luxembourg.....	20 Sep 1950 a
Estonia.....	8 Oct 1997 a	Madagascar	3 Jan 1966 a
Fiji	21 Jun 1971 d	Malawi	2 Aug 1965 a

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Malaysia	29 Mar 1962 d
Maldives	26 May 1969 a
Mali	24 Jun 1968 a
Malta	27 Jun 1968 d
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
Mongolia	3 Mar 1970 a
Montenegro	23 Oct 2006 d
Morocco	28 Apr 1958 a
Nepal	23 Feb 1954 a
Netherlands	2 Dec 1948 a
New Zealand	25 Nov 1960 a
Nicaragua	6 Apr 1959 a
Niger.....	15 May 1968 a
Nigeria.....	26 Jun 1961 d
Norway.....	25 Jan 1950 a
Pakistan	23 Jul 1951 a
Paraguay.....	13 Jan 2006 a
Philippines.....	20 Mar 1950 a
Poland.....	19 Jun 1969 a
Republic of Korea	13 May 1977 a
Romania	15 Sep 1970 a
Russian Federation	10 Jan 1966 a
Rwanda.....	15 Apr 1964 a
Senegal.....	2 Mar 1966 a
Serbia	12 Mar 2001 d
Seychelles.....	24 Jul 1985 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Sierra Leone.....	13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore	18 Mar 1966 d
Slovakia.....	28 May 1993 d
Slovenia.....	6 Jul 1992 d
South Africa.....	30 Aug 2002 a
Spain	26 Sep 1974 a
St. Lucia	2 Sep 1986 a
Sweden.....	12 Sep 1951 a
Thailand	30 Mar 1956 a
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	11 Mar 1996 d
Togo.....	15 Jul 1960 a
Tonga	17 Mar 1976 d
Trinidad and Tobago.....	19 Oct 1965 a
Tunisia.....	3 Dec 1957 a
Uganda	11 Aug 1983 a
Ukraine.....	13 Apr 1966 a
United Arab Emirates.....	11 Dec 2003 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Aug 1949 a
United Republic of Tanzania	29 Oct 1962 a
Uruguay.....	29 Dec 1977 a
Uzbekistan.....	18 Feb 1997 a
Vanuatu	2 Jan 2008 a
Zambia	16 Jun 1975 d
Zimbabwe	5 Mar 1991 a

United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property *(New York, 2 December 2004)*

OBJECTIVES

The United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property (the Convention) applies to the immunity of a State and its property from the jurisdiction of the courts of another State. The Convention aims at harmonizing State practice - in particular in the dealings of States with natural and juridical persons - thus enhancing legal certainty for both States and private entities in their – mostly economic – relations.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Convention provides for jurisdictional immunities of States and their property as supported by principles of customary international law. The Convention mandates that Parties give effect to State immunity by refraining from exercising jurisdiction in a proceeding before its courts against another State. The Convention only applies to proceedings instituted against a State before a court of another State following the entry into force of the Convention for the States concerned. For the purposes of the Convention, the term “State” refers to the State and its various organs of government; constituent units of a federal State or political subdivisions of the State, agencies and instrumentalities of the State, and State representatives as defined in the Convention.

The Convention also provides for State immunity relating to various measures of constraint in connection with proceedings before a court. For example, a State has immunity from pre-judgment measures (for example, attachment or arrest against property of a State), and post-judgment measures (for example, attachment, arrest or execution, against property of a State). The Convention sets forth categories of property that shall not be considered as property intended for use by the State for other than government non-commercial purposes. These categories include military property, property (including any bank account) intended to be used for diplomatic missions or missions to international organizations, property of the central bank or other monetary authority of the State, and property forming part of the cultural heritage or scientific interest of the State.

Moreover, the Convention provides for a variety of proceedings relating to particular relationships in which State immunity cannot be invoked. For example, a State, unless otherwise agreed between the States concerned, cannot invoke immunity from jurisdiction before a court of another State which is otherwise competent in a proceeding which relates to (1) a contract of employment between the State and an individual for work performed in the territory of that other State; (2) monetary compensation for death or injury to the person, or damage to or loss of tangible property, caused by an act or omission which is alleged to be attributable to the State; (3) the determination of any right of the State in any intellectual or industrial property which enjoys a measure of legal protection in the State of the forum; and (4) other matters relating to the ownership, possession and use of property, participation in companies or other collective bodies, ships owned or operated by a State, and arbitration agreements. A State also cannot invoke immunity for commercial transactions with a foreign natural or juridical person. In determining whether a contract or transaction is a “commercial transaction”, reference should be made primarily to the nature of the contract or transaction, but its purpose should also be taken into account if the parties to the contract or transaction

have so agreed, or if, in the practice of the State of the forum, that purpose is relevant to determining the non-commercial character of the contract or transaction.

The Convention contains in an Annex understandings with respect to certain of its provisions. The annex is an integral part of the Convention. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 59/38, to which the Convention is annexed, the Convention does not cover criminal proceedings.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention has not yet entered into force. It shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the thirtieth 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 (article 30).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States and is open to accession by any State (article 29).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

RESERVATIONS

Each Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 27(2), according to which disputes among Parties concerning 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 within six months after the date of the request for arbitration, to the International Court of Justice (article 27). The Convention is otherwise silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Any Party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the depositary. Denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the depositary. The Convention shall continue to apply to any question of jurisdictional immunities of States or their property arising in a proceeding instituted against a State before a court of another State prior to the date on which the denunciation takes effect for any of the States concerned (article 31).

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITIES OF STATES
AND THEIR PROPERTY

New York, 2 December 2004

NOT YET IN FORCE:

in accordance with article 30 which reads as follows: "1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the thirtieth 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 present Convention after the deposit of the thirtieth 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."

**STATUS:
TEXT:**

Signatories: 28. Parties: 6.
Doc. A/59/508; depositary notification C.N.141.2005.TREATIES-4 of 28 February 2005 [Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Convention (Chinese version)] and C.N.419.2005.TREATIES-6 of 31 May 2005 [Corrections to the original text of the Convention (Chinese version)]; C.N.359.2008.TREATIES-1 of 6 May 2008 (Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Convention (Arabic text) and to the Certified True Copies) and C.N.556.2008.TREATIES-2 of 21 August 2008 (corrections).

Note: The above Convention was adopted during the 65th plenary meeting of the General Assembly by resolution A/59/38 of 2 December 2004. In accordance with its articles 28 and 33, the Convention shall be open for signature by all States from 17 January 2005 until 17 January 2007, 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>
Austria	17 Jan 2005	14 Sep 2006	Morocco	17 Jan 2005	
Belgium	22 Apr 2005		Norway	8 Jul 2005	27 Mar 2006
China	14 Sep 2005		Paraguay	16 Sep 2005	
Czech Republic.....	13 Oct 2006		Portugal	25 Feb 2005	14 Sep 2006
Denmark	19 Sep 2006		Romania	14 Sep 2005	15 Feb 2007
Estonia	30 Mar 2006		Russian Federation	1 Dec 2006	
Finland.....	14 Sep 2005		Senegal	21 Sep 2005	
France	17 Jan 2007		Sierra Leone	21 Sep 2006	
Iceland	16 Sep 2005		Slovakia	15 Sep 2005	
India.....	12 Jan 2007		Sweden	14 Sep 2005	
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	17 Jan 2007	29 Sep 2008	Switzerland.....	19 Sep 2006	
Japan	11 Jan 2007		Timor-Leste	16 Sep 2005	
Lebanon	11 Nov 2005	21 Nov 2008	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Sep 2005	
Madagascar.....	15 Sep 2005				
Mexico.....	25 Sep 2006				

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 depositary (article 22).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Any Party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the depositary. Such denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which the notification is received by the depositary (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: 87.
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), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA), Succession(d)</i>
Albania.....		30 Mar 2001 a	Estonia		8 Mar 2006 a
Argentina	15 Dec 1994	6 Jan 1997	Fiji	25 Oct 1995	1 Apr 1999
Australia.....	22 Dec 1995	4 Dec 2000	Finland.....	15 Dec 1994	5 Jan 2001
Austria.....		6 Sep 2000 a	France	12 Jan 1995	9 Jun 2000
Azerbaijan.....		3 Aug 2000 a	Germany	1 Feb 1995	22 Apr 1997
Bangladesh.....	21 Dec 1994	22 Sep 1999	Greece.....		3 Aug 2000 a
Belarus	23 Oct 1995	29 Nov 2000	Guatemala.....		23 Sep 2008 a
Belgium.....	21 Dec 1995	19 Feb 2002	Guinea.....		7 Sep 2000 a
Bolivia.....	17 Aug 1995	22 Dec 2004	Guyana.....		21 May 2004 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		11 Aug 2003 a	Haiti	19 Dec 1994	
Botswana.....		1 Mar 2000 a	Honduras.....	17 May 1995	
Brazil.....	3 Feb 1995	6 Sep 2000	Hungary		13 Jul 1999 a
Brunei Darussalam.....		20 Mar 2002 a	Iceland		10 May 2001 a
Bulgaria.....		4 Jun 1998 a	Ireland.....		28 Mar 2002 a
Burkina Faso		27 Oct 2008 a	Italy.....	16 Dec 1994	5 Apr 1999
Canada	15 Dec 1994	3 Apr 2002	Jamaica		8 Sep 2000 a
Chile.....		27 Aug 1997 a	Japan	6 Jun 1995	6 Jun 1995 A
China.....		22 Sep 2004 a	Kenya.....		19 Oct 2004 a
Costa Rica.....		17 Oct 2000 a	Kuwait		19 Jul 2004 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....		13 Mar 2002 a	Lao People's Democratic Republic		22 Aug 2002 a
Croatia.....		27 Mar 2000 a	Lebanon		25 Sep 2003 a
Cyprus.....		1 Jul 2003 a	Lesotho		6 Sep 2000 a
Czech Republic	27 Dec 1995	13 Jun 1997	Liberia.....		22 Sep 2004 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ...		8 Oct 2003 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		22 Sep 2000 a
Denmark.....	15 Dec 1994	11 Apr 1995	Liechtenstein.....	16 Oct 1995	11 Dec 2000
Ecuador		28 Dec 2000 a			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA), Succession(d)</i>
Lithuania.....		8 Sep 2000 a	Sierra Leone.....	13 Feb 1995	
Luxembourg.....	31 May 1995	30 Jul 2001	Singapore.....		26 Mar 1996 a
Mali.....		2 Jan 2008 a	Slovakia.....	28 Dec 1995	26 Jun 1996
Malta.....	16 Mar 1995		Slovenia.....		21 Jan 2004 a
Monaco.....		5 Mar 1999 a	Spain.....	19 Dec 1994	13 Jan 1998
Mongolia.....		25 Feb 2004 a	Sri Lanka.....		23 Sep 2003 a
Montenegro.....		23 Oct 2006 d	Sweden.....	15 Dec 1994	25 Jun 1996
Nauru.....		12 Nov 2001 a	Switzerland.....		9 Nov 2007 a
Nepal.....		8 Sep 2000 a	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		6 Mar 2002 a
Netherlands.....	22 Dec 1995	7 Feb 2002 A	Togo.....	22 Dec 1995	21 Apr 2008
New Zealand.....	15 Dec 1994	16 Dec 1998	Tunisia.....	22 Feb 1995	12 Sep 2000
Norway.....	15 Dec 1994	3 Jul 1995	Turkey.....		9 Aug 2004 a
Pakistan.....	8 Mar 1995		Turkmenistan.....		29 Sep 1998 a
Panama.....	15 Dec 1994	4 Apr 1996	Ukraine.....	15 Dec 1994	17 Aug 1995
Paraguay.....		30 Dec 2008 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	19 Dec 1995	6 May 1998
Philippines.....	27 Feb 1995	17 Jun 1997	United States of America.....	19 Dec 1994	
Poland.....	17 Mar 1995	22 May 2000	Uruguay.....	17 Nov 1995	3 Sep 1999
Portugal.....	15 Dec 1994	14 Oct 1998	Uzbekistan.....		3 Jul 1996 a
Republic of Korea.....		8 Dec 1997 a			
Romania.....	27 Sep 1995	29 Dec 1997			
Russian Federation.....	26 Sep 1995	25 Jun 2001			
Samoa.....	16 Jan 1995	19 Aug 2005			
Senegal.....	21 Feb 1995	9 Jun 1999			
Serbia.....		31 Jul 2003 a			

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel *(New York, 8 December 2005)*

OBJECTIVES

The Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (the Convention), which was adopted on 9 December 1994, is a key legal instrument in efforts to give United Nations and associated personnel the security and the environment they need to do their work. Its entry into force in 1999 was a major step forward in strengthening the legal regime surrounding United Nations protection. The scope of the Convention covered United Nations operations where such operations are for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security, or where the Security Council or the General Assembly has declared that an exceptional risk exists to the safety of the personnel participating in the operation. Humanitarian, development, and other non-peacekeeping operations were covered only through such a declaration of exceptional risk. This was considered to be a serious flaw as there are no generally agreed criteria for determining whether such a risk exists. The new Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (the Optional Protocol) corrects this flaw. It expands the legal protection to all other United Nations operations, from emergency humanitarian assistance to peace building and the delivery of humanitarian, political and development assistance.

KEY PROVISIONS

The Optional Protocol expands the scope of the Convention to all other United Nations operations established by a competent organ of the United Nations in accordance with the United Nations Charter and conducted under United Nations authority and control for the purpose of (a) delivering humanitarian, political or development assistance in peace building, or (b) delivering emergency humanitarian assistance. A host State may make a declaration to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it shall not apply the provisions of the Optional Protocol with respect to the delivery of emergency humanitarian assistance conducted in response to a natural disaster.

The duty of a Party to the Optional Protocol with respect to the application of article 8 of the Convention to United Nations operations as defined in the Optional Protocol shall be without prejudice to its right to take action in the exercise of its national jurisdiction over any United Nations or associated personnel who violates the laws and regulations of that Party, provided that such action is not in violation of any other international law obligation of the Party.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Optional Protocol is not in force. The Optional Protocol 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 (article VI).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Optional Protocol is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory States, and is open to accession by any non-signatory State (article V).

Any State which is not a Party to the Convention may ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Optional Protocol if at the same time it ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to the Convention in accordance with articles 25 and 26 of the Convention (article V).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Optional Protocol is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

RESERVATIONS

The Optional Protocol is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Any Party may denounce the Optional Protocol by written notification to the depositary. Denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the depositary (article VII).

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

New York, 8 December 2005

NOT YET IN FORCE: in accordance with article 6 which reads as follows: "1. This Protocol 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 this Protocol after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."
STATUS: Signatories: 34. Parties: 18.
TEXT: Doc. A/60/518.

Note: The above Optional Protocol was adopted on 8 December 2005 during the 61st plenary meeting of the General Assembly by resolution A/60/42. In accordance with its article IV, the Optional Protocol shall be open for signature by all States from 16 January 2006 to 16 January 2007 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA)</i>
Australia	19 Sep 2006		Luxembourg	16 Jan 2006	
Austria	14 Mar 2006	1 Oct 2007	Mali	5 Jan 2007	
Azerbaijan	26 Sep 2006		Monaco		19 Apr 2007 a
Belgium	15 Sep 2006		Netherlands.....	19 Sep 2006	12 Sep 2007 A
Bolivia	3 Aug 2006		New Zealand	20 Sep 2006	
Botswana		13 Jun 2007 a	Norway	20 Jan 2006	24 Feb 2006 AA
Bulgaria	20 Sep 2006		Poland.....	15 Sep 2006	
Central African Republic.....	27 Feb 2006		Republic of Korea	20 Sep 2006	
Chile	15 Sep 2006		Romania	20 Sep 2006	
Cyprus	13 Sep 2006		Senegal	17 Jan 2006	
Czech Republic.....	20 Sep 2006	23 Sep 2008	Sierra Leone	21 Sep 2006	
Finland.....	15 Jan 2007		Slovakia.....	22 Sep 2006	7 May 2007
France		8 Aug 2008 a	Slovenia.....	13 Oct 2006	20 Apr 2009
Germany	13 Sep 2006	17 Dec 2007	Spain.....	19 Sep 2006	27 Sep 2007
Guatemala.....		11 Nov 2008 a	Sweden	7 Jul 2006	30 Aug 2006
Jamaica		5 May 2009 a	Switzerland.....	19 Sep 2006	9 Nov 2007
Kenya.....	12 Jan 2007	12 Jan 2007	Tunisia.....	19 Sep 2006	31 Jan 2008
Lebanon.....	14 Mar 2006		Ukraine.....	19 Sep 2006	
Liberia	21 Sep 2006		Uruguay.....	15 Sep 2006	
Liechtenstein.....	16 Jan 2006	4 May 2007			

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights *(New York, 10 December 2008)*

OBJECTIVES

The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (the Optional Protocol) grants competence to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (the Committee) to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals who have exhausted domestic remedies concerning alleged violations of any of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (the Covenant).

KEY PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the Optional Protocol, the Committee shall bring any admissible communication submitted to it under the Optional Protocol confidentially to the attention of the Party concerned. Within six months, the receiving Party shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been provided by that Party. The Optional Protocol specifies a number of criteria for when the Committee shall declare a communication inadmissible and also specifies that the Committee may, if necessary, decline to consider a communication where it does not reveal that the author has suffered a clear disadvantage, unless the Committee considers that the communication raises a serious issue of general importance.

Following the receipt of a communication and before a determination on the merits has been reached, the Committee may request that a Party take such interim measures as may be necessary in exceptional circumstances to avoid possible irreparable damage to the victim or victims of the alleged violations.

Parties to the Optional Protocol shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that individuals under their jurisdiction are not subjected to any form of ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of communicating with the Committee pursuant to the Optional Protocol.

The Optional Protocol allows the Committee to receive and consider inter-State communications amongst Parties that have made a declaration under article 10 recognizing this competence of the Committee. The Optional Protocol also permits the Committee to conduct inquiries into grave and systematic violations of any of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Covenant by a Party that has made a declaration under article 11 recognizing this competence of the Committee. The Optional Protocol provides for follow-up to the views of the Committee after examination of communications and to the inquiry procedure.

The Optional Protocol provides that a trust fund shall be established with a view to providing expert and technical assistance to Parties, with the consent of the Party concerned, for the enhanced implementation of the rights contained in the Covenant.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Optional Protocol has not yet entered into force. It shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification

or accession. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocol after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, the Optional Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit of its own such instrument (article 18).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Optional Protocol will open for signature on 24 September 2009 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Optional Protocol will be open for signature (indefinitely), by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant, and is subject to ratification or accession by any State that has ratified or acceded to the Covenant (article 17).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

A Party to the Optional Protocol may at any time declare by notification to the Secretary-General that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications in which a Party claims that another Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant. A Party having made such a declaration may, at any time, withdraw it by notification to the Secretary-General (article 10).

A Party to the Optional Protocol may at any time declare by notification to the Secretary-General that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to conduct inquiries of grave or systematic violations of the Covenant (article 11). A Party having made such a declaration may, at any time, withdraw it by notification to the Secretary-General (article 11).

RESERVATIONS

The Optional Protocol is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Any Party may denounce the Optional Protocol at any time by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation takes effect six months after the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General (article 20).

Denunciation shall be without prejudice to the continued application of the provisions of the Optional Protocol to any communication submitted under articles 2 and 10 or to any procedure initiated under article 11 before the effective date of denunciation (article 20).

**3. a) Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social
and Cultural Rights**

New York, 10 December 2008

United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea *(New York, 11 December 2008)*

OBJECTIVES

The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (the “Convention”), which is expected to be known as the “Rotterdam Rules”, aims at providing a uniform set of rules to modernize and harmonize the regime that currently governs the international carriage of goods involving a sea leg. While the existing conventions in respect of the international carriage of goods by sea, i.e., the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading (Brussels, 25 August 1924) (“the Hague Rules”), and its Protocols (“the Hague-Visby Rules”), and the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg, 31 March 1978) (“the Hamburg Rules”), have made significant contributions to the harmonization of the law governing the carriage of goods by sea, they do not currently provide a universal regime. Moreover, many technological and commercial developments, including the growth of containerization and the development of electronic commerce, have taken place since the adoption of those conventions, and should be reflected in the legal framework governing the international carriage of goods by sea. Nor do the current conventions provide shippers and carriers with the benefit of a binding and balanced universal regime to support the operation of contracts of carriage including an international sea leg, but involving various modes of transport.

Through the adoption of the uniform rules set out in the Convention, several benefits may accrue in terms of increased legal certainty, improved efficiency and commercial predictability in the international carriage of goods, and a reduction in the legal obstacles that impede the flow of international trade amongst States.

KEY PROVISIONS

Prepared by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the Convention builds upon, and is intended to supersede, earlier conventions that succeeded in harmonizing, to some extent, the rules relating to the international carriage of goods by sea, in particular, the Hague, the Hague-Visby and the Hamburg Rules. Certain aspects of the Convention deal with matters governed by those earlier instruments, including the scope of application of the Convention, the obligations and liability of the carrier, certain obligations of the shipper and provisions on the limitation of liability and time for suit.

However, the Convention also deals with a number of issues essential to the modernization of this area of the law. Two important examples in this regard are the specific provisions that, for the first time, provide a legal basis for both negotiable and non-negotiable electronic transport records, and for the recognition of the importance of container carriage in terms of the global carriage of goods. In regard to the latter point, modern container transport requires that shippers be able to enter into contracts of carriage that provide for door-to-door carriage of their containerized goods, not simply for port-to-port carriage as previous conventions have done. The Convention provides a modern, commercially viable legal regime to allow for such door-to-door carriage, while providing a balanced set of obligations as between the shipper and the carrier.

In addition to these two major innovations, the Convention fills legal gaps in the current legal regimes. In addition to clarifying aspects of the current law, new provisions are now included in the Convention in respect of transport documents and electronic records, delivery provisions, the role of the controlling party,

transfer of rights in respect of the goods, and special rules allowing for freedom of contract for the shipper, while providing important safety mechanisms to protect the shipper from any potential abuse.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention has not yet entered into force. It will enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of one year after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. When a State ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention enters into force in respect of that State on the first day of the month following the expiration of one year after the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 94).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is will be open for signature in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, on 23 September 2009, and thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York. It is subject to signature, ratification, acceptance, or approval by signatory States. It is open for accession by all States that are not signatory States as from the date it is open for signature (article 88).

A regional economic integration organization that is constituted by sovereign States and has competence over certain matters governed by the Convention may similarly sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention. When the number of States is relevant in the Convention, the regional economic integration organization shall not count as a Contracting State in addition to its member States that are Contracting States (article 93).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

No declaration made be made under the Convention except those expressly permitted pursuant to the following provisions of the Convention.

Pursuant to article 74, a Contracting State may declare that the provisions of chapter 14 on jurisdiction shall be binding on it by making such a declaration in accordance with article 91.

Pursuant to article 78, a Contracting State may declare that the provisions of chapter 15 on arbitration shall be binding on it by making such a declaration in accordance with article 91.

Any Contracting State may make a declaration under articles 74 and 78 at any time (article 91).

Article 92, paragraph 1, permits a Contracting State that has two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to the matters dealt with in the Convention to extend the Convention to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them, and may amend its declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.

Article 93, paragraph 2, requires a regional economic integration organization to make a declaration to the depositary specifying the matters governed by the Convention in respect of which competence has been transferred to that organization by its member States, and must promptly notify the depositary of any changes to the distribution of competence, including new transfers of competence.

The declarations permitted by article 92, paragraph 1, and by article 93, paragraph 2, must initially be made at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 91).

RESERVATIONS

No reservations may be made under this Convention (article 90).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A Party may denounce this Convention at any time by means of a formal notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary. Such denunciation takes effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of one year after the notification is received by the depositary. Where a longer period for the denunciation to take effect is specified in the notification, the denunciation takes effect upon the expiration of such longer period after the notification is received by the depositary (article 96).

**8. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON CONTRACTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
CARRIAGE OF GOODS WHOLLY OR PARTLY BY SEA**

New York, 11 December 2008

**UNITED NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES
(AS FROM 12 MARCH 2009)**

CHAPTER I. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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

CHAPTER II. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

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

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

1. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. New York, 13 February 1946
2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. New York, 21 November 1947 and annexes
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

CHAPTER IV. HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. New York, 9 December 1948
2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. New York, 7 March 1966
2. a). Amendment to article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. New York, 15 January 1992
3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
3. a). Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. New York, 10 December 2008.
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

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

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
15. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. New York, 13 December 2006
15. a) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. New York, 13 December 2006
16. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. New York, 20 December 2006

CHAPTER V. REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS

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

CHAPTER VI. NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

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

CHAPTER VII. TRAFFIC IN PERSONS

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

CHAPTER VIII. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

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

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4. Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris, on 4 May 1910. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949
5. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949. New York, 4 May 1949
6. Agreement for the Repression of Obscene Publications. Paris, 4 May 1910

CHAPTER IX. HEALTH

1. Constitution of the World Health Organization. New York, 22 July 1946
1. a). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 28 May 1959
1. b). Amendment to article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 20 May 1965
1. c). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 23 May 1967
1. d). Amendments to articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 22 May 1973
1. e). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 17 May 1976
1. f). Amendment to article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 18 May 1978
1. g). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 12 May 1986
1. h). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 16 May 1998
2. Protocol concerning the Office international d'hygiène publique. New York, 22 July 1946
3. Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute. New York, 28 October 1996
4. WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Geneva, 21 May 2003

CHAPTER X. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. a). General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Geneva, 30 October 1947
1. b). Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization. Havana, 24 March 1948.
1. c). Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Geneva, 14 September 1948
1. d). Memorandum of understanding relative to application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Annecy, 13 August 1949
2. Agreement establishing the African Development Bank. Khartoum, 4 August 1963
2. a). Amendments to the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank. Abidjan, 17 May 1979
2. b). Agreement establishing the African Development Bank done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963, as amended by resolution 05-79 adopted by the Board of Governors on 17 May 1979. Lusaka, 7 May 1982
3. Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States. New York, 8 July 1965
4. Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank. Manila, 4 December 1965
5. Articles of Association for the establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa. Accra, 4 May 1967
6. Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank. Kingston, 18 October 1969
7. Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. New York, 14 June 1974
7. a). Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. Vienna, 11 April 1980
7. b). Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980. New York, 14 June 1974
8. Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Rome, 13 June 1976
9. Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Vienna, 8 April 1979
10. United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Vienna, 11 April 1980
11. Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre. Bangkok, 1 April 1982
11. a). Amendments to the Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre. Kuala Lumpur, 16 July 1998
12. United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes. New York, 9 December 1988
13. United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade. Vienna, 17 April 1991
14. Agreement to establish the South Centre. Geneva, 1 September 1994
15. United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-by Letters of Credit. New York, 11 December 1995
16. Agreement Establishing the Bank for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Middle East and North Africa. Cairo, 28 August 1996
17. United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade. New York, 12 December 2001

18. United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts. New York, 23 November 2005

CHAPTER XI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. *Customs Matters*

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

B. *Road Traffic*

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

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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
11. b). Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) concerning the Electronic Consignment Note. Geneva, 20 February 2008
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
17. Agreement on Special Equipment for the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Use of such Equipment for the International Transport of some of those Foodstuffs. Geneva, 15 January 1962
18. European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR). Geneva, 19 January 1962
19. Convention on Road Traffic. Vienna, 8 November 1968
20. Convention on road signs and signals. Vienna, 8 November 1968
21. European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR). Geneva, 1 July 1970
22. Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP). Geneva, 1 September 1970
23. European Agreement supplementing the Convention on road traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 May 1971
24. European Agreement supplementing the Convention on road signs and signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 May 1971
25. Protocol on Road Markings, additional to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 March 1973
26. Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by road (CVR). Geneva, 1 March 1973
26. A). Protocol to the Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by road (CVR). Geneva, 5 July 1978
27. Agreement on minimum requirements for the issue and validity of driving permits (APC). Geneva, 1 April 1975
28. European Agreement on main international traffic arteries (AGR). Geneva, 15 November 1975
29. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Establishment of an Inter-African Motor Vehicle Third Party Liability Insurance Card. New York, 1 October 1978
30. Convention on Civil Liability for Damage caused during Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels (CRTD). Geneva, 10 October 1989
31. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions for Periodical Technical Inspections of Wheeled Vehicles and the Reciprocal Recognition of such Inspections. Vienna, 13 November 1997
31. 1). Rule No. 1. "Uniform provisions for periodical technical inspections of wheeled vehicles with regard to the protection of the environment". Geneva, 14 December 2001
32. Agreement concerning the Establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles. Geneva, 25 June 1998
33. Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq. Beirut, 10 May 2001
34. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network. Bangkok, 18 November 2003

C. Transport by Rail

1. International Convention to facilitate the crossing of frontiers for passengers and baggage carried by rail. Geneva, 10 January 1952

2. International Convention to facilitate the crossing of frontiers for goods carried by rail. Geneva, 10 January 1952
3. European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC). Geneva, 31 May 1985
4. Agreement on International Railways in the Arab Mashreq. Beirut, 14 April 2003
5. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network. Jakarta, 12 April 2006
6. Convention on the International Customs Transit Procedures for the Carriage of Goods by Rail under Cover of SMGS Consignment Notes. Geneva, 9 February 2006

D. Water Transport

1. Convention relating to the limitation of the liability of owners of inland navigation vessels (CLN). Geneva, 1 March 1973
1. a). Protocol to the Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN). Geneva, 5 July 1978
2. Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by inland waterway (CVN). Geneva, 6 February 1976
2. A). Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN). Geneva, 5 July 1978
3. United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978. Hamburg, 31 March 1978
4. International Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages, 1993. Geneva, 6 May 1993
5. European Agreement on Main Inland Waterways of International Importance (AGN). Geneva, 19 January 1996
6. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN). Geneva, 26 May 2000
7. Memorandum of Understanding on Maritime Transport Cooperation in the Arab Mashreq. Damascus, 9 May 2005
8. United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea. New York, 11 December 2008

E. Multimodal Transport

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

CHAPTER XII. NAVIGATION

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

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7. United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships. Geneva, 7 February 1986
8. International Convention on Arrest of Ships, 1999. Geneva, 12 March 1999

CHAPTER XIII. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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

CHAPTER XIV. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS

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

CHAPTER XV. DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

1. Convention on the declaration of death of missing persons. Lake Success, 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

CHAPTER XVI. STATUS OF WOMEN

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

CHAPTER XVII. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

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

CHAPTER XVIII. PENAL MATTERS

1. Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926. New York, 7 December 1953
2. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and amended by the Protocol. New York, 7 December 1953
3. Slavery Convention. Geneva, 25 September 1926
4. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. Geneva, 7 September 1956
5. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages. New York, 17 December 1979

6. International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. New York, 4 December 1989
7. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents. New York, 14 December 1973
8. Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel. New York, 9 December 1994
8. a). Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel. New York, 8 December 2005
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
15. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. New York, 13 April 2005

CHAPTER XIX. COMMODITIES

1. International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956. Geneva, 17 October 1955 and New York, 15 November 1955
2. Protocol amending the International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956. Geneva, 31 March 1958 and 3 April 1958
3. International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, as amended by the Protocol of 3 April 1958. Geneva, 3 April 1958
4. International Coffee Agreement, 1962. New York, 28 September 1962
5. International Coffee Agreement, 1968. New York, 18 and 31 March 1968
5. a). Extension with modifications of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, approved by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 264 of 14 April 1973. 14 April 1973
5. b). International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended with modifications by the International Coffee Council in Resolution No. 264 of 14 April 1973. 14 April 1973
5. c). Protocol for the continuation in force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended. London, 26 September 1974
5. d). International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended by the Protocol of 26 September 1974. 26 September 1975
6. International Sugar Agreement, 1968. New York, 3 and 24 December 1968
7. Agreement establishing the Asian Coconut Community. Bangkok, 12 December 1968
8. Agreement establishing the International Pepper Community. Bangkok, 16 April 1971
9. International Cocoa Agreement, 1972. Geneva, 21 October 1972
10. International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Geneva, 13 October 1973
10. a). Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Geneva, 30 September 1975
10. b). International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Geneva, 30 September 1975
10. c). Second extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended. Geneva, 18 June 1976
10. d). International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Geneva, 18 June 1976
10. e). Third extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as further extended. Geneva, 31 August 1977
11. Agreement establishing the Asian Rice Trade Fund. Bangkok, 16 March 1973
12. Protocol for the continuation in force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended. London, 26 September 1974
13. Fifth International Tin Agreement, 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

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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. London, 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
46. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006. Geneva, 27 January 2006

CHAPTER XX. MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

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

CHAPTER XXI. LAW OF THE SEA

1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. Geneva, 29 April 1958

2. Convention on the High Seas. Geneva, 29 April 1958
3. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas. Geneva, 29 April 1958
4. Convention on the Continental Shelf. Geneva, 29 April 1958
5. Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Geneva, 29 April 1958
6. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Montego Bay, 10 December 1982
6. a). Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982. New York, 28 July 1994
7. Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. New York, 4 August 1995
8. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. New York, 23 May 1997
9. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority. Kingston, 27 March 1998

CHAPTER XXII. COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

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

CHAPTER XXIII. LAW OF TREATIES

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

CHAPTER XXIV. OUTER SPACE

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

CHAPTER XXV. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. Convention relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. Brussels, 21 May 1974
2. Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Bangkok, 27 March 1976
2. a). Amendment to article 11, paragraph 2 (a), of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Bangkok, 13 November 1981
2. b). Amendments to articles 3 (5) and 9 (8) of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific telecommunity. Colombo, 29 November 1991
2. c). Amendments to the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. New Delhi, 23 October 2002
3. Agreement establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development. Kuala Lumpur, 12 August 1977
3. a). Amendments to the Agreement establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development. Islamabad, 21 July 1999
4. Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations. Tampere, 18 June 1998

CHAPTER XXVI. DISARMAMENT

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

- Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects. Geneva, 3 May 1996
2. c). Amendment to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects. 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
 6. Convention on Cluster Munitions. Dublin, 30 May 2008

CHAPTER XXVII. ENVIRONMENT

1. Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. Geneva, 13 November 1979
1. a). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe EMEP). Geneva, 28 September 1984
1. b). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent. Helsinki, 8 July 1985
1. c). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution concerning the control of emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes. Sofia, 31 October 1988
1. d). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes. Geneva, 18 November 1991
1. e). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions. Oslo, 14 June 1994
1. f). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Heavy Metals. Aarhus, 24 June 1998
1. g). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Aarhus, 24 June 1998
1. h). Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone. Gothenburg (Sweden), 30 November 1999
2. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Vienna, 22 March 1985
2. a). Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Montreal, 16 September 1987
2. b). Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. London, 29 June 1990
2. c). Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Copenhagen, 25 November 1992
2. d). Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties. Montreal, 17 September 1997
2. e). Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Beijing, 3 December 1999
3. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Basel, 22 March 1989
3. a). Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Geneva, 22 September 1995
3. b). Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Basel, 10 December 1999
4. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. Espoo, Finland, 25 February 1991
4. a). Amendment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. Sofia, 27 February 2001
4. b). Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. Kiev, 21 May 2003
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
7. b). Amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Nairobi, 17 November 2006.
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
13. b). Amendment to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. Almaty, 27 May 2005
14. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade. Rotterdam, 10 September 1998
15. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Stockholm, 22 May 2001
16. Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and to the 1992 Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. Kiev, 21 May 2003

CHAPTER XXVIII. FISCAL MATTERS

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

CHAPTER XXIX. MISCELLANEOUS

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

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES

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

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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