MULTILATERAL TREATY FRAMEWORK:
AN INVITATION TO UNIVERSAL PARTICIPATION

TREATY EVENT
2012 Strengthening the Rule of Law

24–26 September and 1–2 October 2012
United Nations Headquarters
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FOREWORD

The global system is coming under unprecedented stress from interconnected and complex transformations in our human and physical geography. Environmental degradation, rapid urbanization, conflict, severe income inequalities and exclusion of vulnerable groups pose major challenges to human development and security.

Robust principles are needed to underpin the management of our future. The rule of law is a core principle of governance that ensures justice and fairness, values that are essential to humanity. It must guide our collective response to a fast-changing world.

On 24 September 2012, the General Assembly will be holding a high-level meeting on the rule of law at the national and international levels, which is potentially a seminal moment on this issue. This will indeed be the first time that the rule of law is debated at such a high-level since the World Summit in 2005. It will also be the first high-level meeting of the General Assembly dedicated solely to this subject.

We have come a long way since Member States demanded at the World Summit a stronger focus on the rule of law. In my capacity as the Chair of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, which brings together the nine United Nations entities most actively engaged on the rule of law, I am pleased by our progress.

To support Member States in their efforts to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels, we have enhanced our capacities and are increasingly integrating our work through joint rule of law approaches in places such as Timor-Leste, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti and South Sudan. We continue to support Member States, at their request, in the development and the implementation of international law. We seek to do so in an increasingly integrated and coherent manner to ensure support requested by Member States includes the provision of the necessary advice and capacity-building to comply with their international obligations.

Looking forward, the high-level event will be a unique opportunity for Member States to set themselves the agenda for progress and ensure that priorities and tools are put in place to guide the international community over the next five years.
Recognising that the body of international norms and standards developed under the auspices of the United Nations is one of the Organization’s greatest achievements and contribution to the rule of law, I am very pleased that this year’s Treaty Event will coincide with the high-level meeting on the rule of law. Indeed, international treaties are at the core of the rule of law. Therefore, in view of the high-level meeting, the Secretary-General encouraged Member States to ratify or accede to international treaties to which they are not yet party, and to review and remove any reservations to treaties to which they are party (A/66/749).

I strongly encourage States to use this Treaty Event to advance the universal application of the framework of internationally agreed upon norms and standards. Achieving universal participation would improve the predictability and consistency of responses to our global challenges and tangibly demonstrate States’ commitment to address them collectively, in a spirit of international solidarity and on the basis of our shared humanity.

Asha-Rose Migiro

The Secretary-General

9 May 2012

Excellency,

As the depositary of more than 550 multilateral treaties, I have the honour to refer to the annual treaty event of the United Nations. The Treaty Event will be held from 24 to 26 September and on 1 and 2 October 2012 in the Treaty Signing area in the General Assembly Building at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

In line with the decision of the General Assembly to convene, at its sixty-seventh session, a high-level meeting on the rule of law at the national and international levels, it is my pleasure to highlight the rule of law as the focus of the 2012 Treaty Event. The opening of the Treaty Event will coincide with the high-level meeting on 24 September 2012. The ensuing days of the annual treaty event will also coincide with the general debate of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, which opens on Tuesday, 25 September 2012.

Treaties are a critical foundation for the rule of law. The Charter of the United Nations and other multilateral treaties developed under the auspices of the United Nations and deposited with me form a comprehensive legal framework of norms and standards regulating the conduct of nations, and also, indirectly, the conduct of people. They are one of the major successes of the United Nations since its founding.

The Treaty Event provides a distinct opportunity for States to reaffirm their continuing commitment to strengthen the rule of law at the international level. Since 2000, the annual event has proven to be an effective means for promoting wider participation of States in the multilateral treaty framework and thereby fostering the rule of law at the international level. Over the past eleven years, treaty events have attracted a total of 1,679 treaty actions (including signatures, ratifications and accessions).

Only two treaties have thus far achieved one hundred per cent participation among the community of nations. Others have a broad participation but fall short of the goal of universal participation. I therefore ask you to join efforts to advance the universal application of the framework of internationally agreed upon norms and standards.

Universal participation and implementation of treaties is an ambitious and yet important goal which requires the combined efforts of all States to be realized.

Asha-Rose Migiro

UN Secretary-General’s Letter of Invitation
I wish to extend this invitation to you to make use of the 2012 Treaty Event by signing treaties and in particular by depositing instruments of ratification or accession to those treaties for which I act as the depositary thus contributing to the goal of universal participation. As indicated in the enclosed lists of treaties, only a few additional instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession are required to reach the goal of universal participation with respect to several treaties deposited with me (see attachment A), and to trigger the entry into force of a number of treaties (see attachment B). A general list of the treaties deposited with me is available at the website of the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs (http://treaties.un.org).

If you would like to join me at the 2012 Treaty Event, kindly inform me by 6 September 2012 of your intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the treaties of which I am the depositary, so that the necessary arrangements can be made.

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

BAN Ki-moon

* The attachments A and B are reproduced on pages 14 to 22

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 “2012 Treaty Event: Strengthening the Rule of Law” which will be held from 24 to 26 September and on 1 to 2 October 2012 in the Treaty Signing area in the General Assembly Building at the United Nations Headquarters in New York during the general debate of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

States are encouraged to utilize the occasion of the 2012 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. You will be receiving a booklet with information on treaties which are close to attaining universal participation; treaties which have not yet entered into force; as well as treaties which remain open for signature; and the complete list of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General for your review and reference.

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 Minister of Foreign Affairs 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 Minister of Foreign Affairs, 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
- 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. This document and other publications of the Treaty Section are available in the United Nations Treaty Collection at the website at http://treaties.un.org.

Advice before 6 September 2012 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. United Nations Treaty Collection website mentioned above provides updated information on the status of all treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. It is requested that appointments be made by contacting the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs (telephone: (+1-212) 963-5047; fax: (+1-212) 963-3693).

We look forward to your Government’s participation in the 2012 Treaty Event.

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

Patricia O’Brien
Under-Secretary-General
for Legal Affairs
The Legal Counsel
CLOSE TO ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL PARTICIPATION

The following is a list of treaties close to achieving universal participation.
### Title of the Treaty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the Treaty</th>
<th>Status as of 13 April 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.</td>
<td>Parties: 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London, 29 June 1990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing</td>
<td>Parties: 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa. Paris, 14 October</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.</td>
<td>Parties: 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen, 25 November 1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyoto, 11 December 1997</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and</td>
<td>Parties: 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. Geneva, 3 September 1992</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York, 18 December 1979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotrop</td>
<td>Parties: 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ic Substances. Vienna, 20 December 1988</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol amending the</td>
<td>Parties: 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their Disposal. Basel, 22 March 1989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York, 9 December 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This list contains treaties that have not yet attained universal participation (i.e., not all United Nations Member States are parties thereto.)

2 The number of Parties may include Member States of the United Nations and other entities, pursuant to the final clauses of each treaty.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE OF THE TREATY</th>
<th>STATUS AS OF 13 APRIL 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. <em>Beijing, 3 December 1999</em></td>
<td>Parties: 175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Entry into force of a treaty is the moment in time when a treaty becomes legally binding on the parties to the treaty. The provisions of the treaty determine the date of its entry in force. This may be a date specified in the treaty, or a date on which a specified number of ratifications, approvals, acceptances or accessions have been deposited with the Depositary.

A number of the treaties listed below require just one more instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in order to trigger entry into force, while others require just two or three instruments of consent to be bound in order to trigger entry into force.

The following is a list of treaties which are close to entry into force.
MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CLOSE TO ENTRY INTO FORCE

*(attachment B to the Secretary-General’s letter)*

**(status as of 18 April 2012)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MULTILATERAL TREATIES CLOSE TO ENTRY INTO FORCE</th>
<th>STATUS AS OF 18 APRIL 2012</th>
<th>NUMBER OF INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL, ACCESSION STILL REQUIRED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character. Vienna, 14 March 1975</td>
<td>Parties: 34</td>
<td>Still required : Ratification/Accession: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Parties: 4</td>
<td>Still required : Definitive signature/Accession: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention relating to the limitation of the liability of owners of inland navigation vessels. Geneva, 1 March 1973</td>
<td>Parties: 1</td>
<td>Still required : Ratification/Accession: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by inland waterway. Geneva, 6 February 1976</td>
<td>Parties: 1</td>
<td>Still required : Ratification/Accession: 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Simple signature (signature subject to ratification) is permitted for most multilateral treaties for a specified period of time, though some multilateral treaties remain open for signature indefinitely. By signature, the State has not expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, which does not occur until the State ratifies, accepts or approves the treaty. Signature does mean that a State is obliged, in good faith, to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty (articles 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multilateral Treaties Close to Entry Into Force</th>
<th>Status as of 18 April 2012</th>
<th>Number of Instruments of Ratification, Acceptance, Approval, Accession Still Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convention on Civil Liability for Damage caused during Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels. Geneva, 10 October 1989</td>
<td>Parties: 1</td>
<td>Still required: Ratification/Acceptance/Approval/Accession: 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a list of treaties which are currently open for signature.
8. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 10 December 1984
9. Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 18 December 2002
The following is a complete list of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General.
UNITED NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES

(As of 15 May 2012)

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

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

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.


CHAPTER IV. HUMAN RIGHTS


The numbers assigned to the treaties in this list reflect those used in the United Nations Treaty Collection at http://treaties.un.org
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

**CHAPTER VI. NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

2. International Opium Convention. The Hague, 23 January 1912
8.a. Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Geneva, 13 July 1931
10. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking. Bangkok, 27 November 1931
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

**CHAPTER V. REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS**


**Chapter Seven 2012: Strengthening The Rule of Law**

CHAPTER VII. TRAFFIC IN PERSONS


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


CHAPTER IX. HEALTH


3. Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute. New York, 28 October 1996


CHAPTER X. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

1.a. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Geneva, 30 October 1947


1.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. Luanda, 7 May 1982
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
14. Agreement to establish the South Centre. Geneva, 1 September 1994
19. Multilateral Agreement for the Establishment of an International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries. New York, 24 September 2010

CHAPTER XI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Customs Matters
5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material. Geneva, 7 November 1952

B. Road Traffic

2. Protocol concerning countries or territories at present occupied. Geneva, 19 September 1949
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.a. Additional Protocol
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
20. Convention on road signs and signals. Vienna, 8 November 1968
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
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
D. Water Transport

2. Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by inland waterway (CVN). Geneva, 6 February 1976

E. Multimodal Transport


CHAPTER XII. Navigation

1. Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials. Lake Success, New York, 22 November 1950
5. International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace. New York, 5 December 1980
8. 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

CHAPTER XVI. STATUS OF WOMEN

CHAPTER XVII. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
CHAPTER XVIII. PENAL MATTERS


2. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and amended by the Protocol. New York, 7 December 1953


4. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. Geneva, 7 September 1956


10.a. Amendment to article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Kampala, 11 June 2010

10.b. Amendments on the crime of aggression to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Kampala, 11 June 2010


CHAPTER XIX. COMMODITIES


7. Agreement establishing the Asian Coconuts Community. Bangkok, 12 December 1968

8. Agreement establishing the International Pepper Community. Bangkok, 16 April 1971


11. Agreement establishing the Asian Rice Trade Fund. Bangkok, 16 March 1973


17. Agreement establishing the Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre. Bangkok, 28 April 1977
23. Sixth International Tin Agreement. Geneva, 26 June 1981
25.g. Fourth Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1983, as modified. London, 1 October 1993


CHAPTER XX. MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

CHAPTER XXI. LAW OF THE SEA

CHAPTER XXII. COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

CHAPTER XXIII. LAW OF TREATIES

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
2a. Amendment to article 11, paragraph 2 (a), of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Bangkok, 13 November 1981
2b. Amendments to articles 3 (5) and 9 (8) of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Colombo, 29 November 1991
2c. 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
3a. Amendments to the Agreement establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development. Islamabad, 21 July 1999

CHAPTER XXVI. DISARMAMENT
1. Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques. New York, 10 December 1976
2c. 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
7. Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and all Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly. Kinshasa, 30 April 2010

CHAPTER XXVII. ENVIRONMENT


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.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.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


9.a. Amendment to the Agreement on the conservation of small cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas. Esbjerg, 22 August 2003

CHAPTER XXVIII. FISCAL MATTERS


CHAPTER XXIX. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Agreement on Succession Issues. Vienna, 29 June 2001
22. International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities. Geneva, 3 November 1923
31. Agreement concerning Maritime Signals. Lisbon, 23 October 1930
32. Convention relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Åland Islands. Geneva, 20 October 1921
33. Agreement concerning Manned Lightships not on their Stations. Lisbon, 23 October 1930