TREATY EVENT

2014 Towards Universal Participation and Implementation

23–25 September and
30 September–1 October 2014

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

UNITED NATIONS
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FOREWORD

THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Mercury is a chemical of global concern owing to its long-range atmospheric transport, its persistence in the environment once anthropogenically introduced, its ability to bioaccumulate in ecosystems and its significant negative effects on human health and the environment.

Threats of mercury to human health and the environment do not observe borders, affecting people around the world and the environment that surrounds us all. There are health concerns, especially in developing countries, resulting from exposure to mercury of vulnerable populations, especially women, children, and, through them, future generations. Arctic ecosystems and indigenous communities are particularly vulnerable, because of the biomagnification of mercury and contamination of traditional foods.

Yet, mercury has continuously been supplied, traded, and used in certain products, processes or activities such as artisanal and small-scale gold mining. By using coal-fired power plants or waste incineration facilities, emissions and releases of mercury into the environment have continued.

To address this chemical of global concern, a legal framework for global action was needed. After years of preparatory work and intensive intergovernmental negotiations that took place under the auspices of the governing body of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Governments reached agreement on their collective commitment to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds: the Minamata Convention on Mercury was adopted at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Kumamoto, Japan on 10 October 2013.

Through the measures under this Convention, we hope to see decreasing levels of mercury emitted to the atmosphere and released to land, water and the oceans. Activities such as artisanal and small-scale gold mining will be supported to move to more sustainable and less environmentally damaging practices, resulting in a decrease in mercury poisoning of miners and their families, as well as decreased levels of mercury in the environment. Phasing-out of mercury-containing products has already begun and now has a legal backbone to increase its momentum; likewise for processes using mercury. Current activities to convert to alternative technologies that do not use mercury have been catalyzed by the negotiations, and the awareness that phase-out dates will be applied. There is every reason to conclude that the goals established in the Convention will be able to be reached.
Controls on the movement of mercury, as well as limitations on the use of mercury from primary mining, will support the above activities through controlling supply and limiting access to mercury. Cooperative actions will assist to address issues of waste mercury, including the sound management of mercury in the short term until final disposal. Specific actions relating to the provision of health services are included, as well as many activities to support research and sharing knowledge. The provision of directed capacity building and technical and financial assistance through this Convention makes the benefits accessible to all. The Convention will drive concerted international action to control mercury with rapidly accruing benefits occurring if there is early ratification that brings into force the Convention and catalyzes even greater commitment to the work ahead.

Implementing the obligations of the Convention, once it enters into force, will also be supported through a mechanism that will include, innovatively, a specific international programme to support capacity-building and technical assistance. In addition, robust provisions for information exchange and public awareness as well as measures to govern compliance have been included in the Convention to assist its implementation.

The Conference of the Plenipotentiaries on the Convention, in its resolution, called upon States and regional economic integration organizations to take, as soon as possible, the domestic measures necessary to enable them to meet their obligations upon ratification and thereafter to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention with a view to its entry into force as soon as possible. UNEP is supporting the efforts towards an early entry into force of the Convention and towards the implementation of its provisions. Together we will be able to address the risks mercury poses to our environment and to the health of humans and that of biodiversity everywhere. By committing to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, Governments will contribute to a transition to a green economy and sustainability of the global environment.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is currently open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 9 October 2014. I invite Governments, if they have not done so, to take the opportunity of this year’s Treaty Event to sign, and, where possible, ratify, accept or approve the Convention. Its early entry into force and universal participation are essential to a success of the Convention in effectively achieving its objective.

Achim Steiner
Under-Secretary-General
Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme
Excellency,

In my capacity as the depositary of more than 560 multilateral treaties, I have the honour to write to you with respect to the organization of the 2014 Treaty Event. This year, the Treaty Event will be held from **23 to 25 September 2014 and from 30 September to 1 October 2014** at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. This will be in conjunction with the general debate of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, which opens on 24 September 2014.

The Treaty Event has proven to be an effective means for promoting wider participation of states in the multilateral treaty framework, thereby fostering the rule of law at the international level. Since 2000, annual Treaty Events have attracted a total of 1,878 treaty actions. Last year, 59 states undertook 113 treaty actions during the course of the Treaty Event.

Today many treaties enjoy broad participation, but most fall short of the goal of universal participation. The Treaty Event provides a distinct opportunity for states to fulfil pledges made in national and international forums to sign on to and, particularly, to ratify or accede to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. 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 remains an ambitious yet important goal, requiring the combined efforts of all states.

I wish to extend this invitation to you to make use of the 2014 Treaty Event by signing treaties and 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. Treaties covering the areas of human rights, international trade, terrorism, law of the sea, disarmament, environment, privileges and immunities, and the safety of United Nations personnel will be highlighted at this year’s Treaty Event. A list of the highlighted treaties is enclosed with this letter. A general list of the treaties deposited with the Secretary-General is available on the website of the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs (https://treaties.un.org).
Should you wish to participate in the 2014 Treaty Event, kindly inform my office by 5 September 2014 of your intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the treaties of which I am the depositary, so that the necessary arrangements may be made.

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

BAN Ki-moon
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 which will be held from 23 to 25 September and 30 September to 1 October 2014 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York in conjunction with the general debate of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

The Treaty Event will highlight treaties deposited with the Secretary-General that cover areas of global concern, including human rights, international trade, terrorism, law of the sea, disarmament, the environment, privileges and immunities and the safety of United Nations personnel. The Treaty 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, Head of Government or 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.

Where a signature of a treaty deposited with the Secretary-General is to be undertaken by a person other than the Head of State, the Head of 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 Minister for Foreign Affairs.
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 on the website at [https://treaties.un.org](https://treaties.un.org).

Advice before 5 September 2014 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. The 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 2014 Treaty Event.

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

Miguel de Serpa Soares  
Under-Secretary-General  
for Legal Affairs and  
United Nations Legal Counsel
HIGHLIGHTED TREATIES

Multilateral Treaties to be highlighted at the 2014 Treaty Event
**Human rights**

2. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (New York, 18 December 1990)

**Trade, Commercial Arbitration & Transport**


**Terrorism, Criminal matters**

17.a. Amendment to article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Kampala, 10 June 2010)
17.b. Amendments on the crime of aggression to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Kampala, 11 June 2010)

**LAW OF THE SEA**


**DISARMAMENT**

22.a. 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)
30. Arms Trade Treaty (New York, 2 April 2013)

ENVIRONMENT
33. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm, 22 May 2001)
34. Minamata Convention on Mercury (Kumamoto, 10 October 2013)

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, AND THE SAFETY OF UNITED NATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PERSONNEL
The following is a list of treaties close to achieving universal participation.
## TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

**CLOSE TO UNIVERSAL PARTICIPATION**

*(status as of 6 May 2014)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE OF THE TREATY</th>
<th>NUMBER OF PARTIES (AS OF 6 MAY 2014)¹</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. <em>Montreal, 16 September 1987</em></td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. <em>London, 29 June 1990</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. <em>Copenhagen, 25 November 1992</em></td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties. <em>Montreal, 17 September 1997</em></td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. <em>Beijing, 3 December 1999</em></td>
<td>195</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹ This number may include both Member States of the United Nations and other States or entities (such as international organizations), depending on the final clauses of the respective treaties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE OF THE TREATY</th>
<th>NUMBER OF PARTIES (AS OF 6 MAY 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992</td>
<td>194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Vienna, 18 April 1961</td>
<td>190</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Vienna, 20 December 1988</td>
<td>188</td>
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<td>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. New York, 18 December 1979</td>
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<tr>
<td>TITLE OF THE TREATY</td>
<td>NUMBER OF PARTIES (AS OF 6 MAY 2014)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Vienna, 21 February 1971</td>
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<td>Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Vienna, 24 April 1963</td>
<td>177</td>
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<td>Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Rome, 13 June 1976</td>
<td>173</td>
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<tr>
<td>TITLE OF THE TREATY</td>
<td>NUMBER OF PARTIES (AS OF 6 MAY 2014)¹</td>
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<td>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Montreal, 29 January 2000</td>
<td>167</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. New York, 10 September 1996</td>
<td>162²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction Oslo, 18 September 1997</td>
<td>161</td>
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¹ Since the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has not yet entered into force, this figure indicates the number of States that have deposited their instrument of consent to be bound by the Treaty.

² Since the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has not yet entered into force, this figure indicates the number of States that have deposited their instrument of consent to be bound by the Treaty.
The list below is a selection of treaties which are currently open for signature.

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).
SELECTED MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WHICH ARE OPEN FOR SIGNATURE

9. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 10 December 1984
10. Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 18 December 2002
22. Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports, Bangkok, 1 May 2013
25. 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
The following is a complete list of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General.
UNITED NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED
WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

(As of 1 May 2014)¹

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—Admission of States to Membership in the United Nations in accordance
with Article 4 of the Charter. San Francisco, 24 October 1945
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
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.

February 1946
2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. New York,
21 November 1947

¹ The numbers assigned to the treaties in this list reflect those used in the United Nations Treaty Collection at https://treaties.un.org
4. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Vienna, 18 April 1961
7. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Vienna, 24 April 1963
10. Optional Protocol to the Convention on Special Missions concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. New York, 8 December 1969
12. Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts. Vienna, 8 April 1983

CHAPTER IV. HUMAN RIGHTS


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 V. REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS


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 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. Lusaka, 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
11. Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre. Bangkok, 1 April 1982
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. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road transport
   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


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

28.a. Amendments to Article 9 of the European Agreement on main international traffic arteries (AGR). Geneva, 29 March 2007


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


31.2. Rule No. 2. Uniform provisions for periodical technical inspections of wheeled vehicles with regard to their roadworthiness. Geneva, 13 November 2009

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
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

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


3. Intergovernmental Agreement on Dry Ports, Bangkok, 1 May 2013

CHAPTER XII. NAVIGATION


CHAPTER XIII. ECONOMIC STATISTICS


CHAPTER XIV. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS


2. Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials. Lake Success, New York, 22 November 1950


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.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

7.c. Protocol to the Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology on the Seat of the Centre. Trieste, Italy, 24 October 2007

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, 10 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 Coconut 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


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


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.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

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
1.k. Amendment of the text and annexes II to IX to the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone and the addition of new annexes X and XI. Geneva, 4 May 2012


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. Montreal, 17 September 1997

2.e. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Beijing, 3 December 1999


4.c. Amendment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. Cavtat, 4 June 2004


7. c. Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. Doha, 8 December 2012
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

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


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<tr>
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<th>Treaty Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-coast. Barcelona, 20 April 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities. Geneva, 3 November 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Agreement concerning Maritime Signals. Lisbon, 23 October 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Convention relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Åland Islands. Geneva, 20 October 1921</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Agreement concerning Manned Lightships not on their Stations. Lisbon, 23 October 1930</td>
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