

Multilateral Treaty Framework:
An Invitation to Universal Participation

**2010 Treaty Event:
Towards Universal Participation and Implementation**



**Treaty Event
21-23 and 27-28 September 2010
United Nations Headquarters**



United Nations

Table of Contents

The Secretary-General's Letter to Heads of State and Government.....	vii
Procedural Information Provided by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs to Permanent Representatives in New York	ix
Foreword.....	xi

Summaries and Status (as at 9 April 2010) of the Highlighted Multilateral Treaties Featured in the 2010 Treaty Event

Human rights and statelessness

1. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (New York, 6 October 1999)	3
2. Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (New York, 18 December 2002)	7
3. 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
4. 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)	16
5. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (New York, 18 December 1990)	21
6. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (New York, 13 December 2006)	24
7. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (New York, 13 December 2006)	29
8. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (New York, 20 December 2006)	33
9. Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (New York, 28 September 1954)	37
10. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (New York, 30 August 1961)	41

The environment, biodiversity, the fight against desertification and climate change

11. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York, 9 May 1992)	44
12. Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992).....	49
13. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal, 29 January 2000)	54

14.	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (New York, 17 March 1992)	59
	Amendment to the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (Esbjerg, 22 August 2003)	62
15.	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (Paris, 14 October 1994)	64
16.	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto, 11 December 1997)	69
	Amendment to Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Nairobi, 17 November 2006)	74
17.	Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (New York, 21 May 1997).....	76
18.	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam, 10 September 1998).....	79
19.	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm, 22 May 2001)	84
20.	International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006 (Geneva, 27 January 2006).....	89
21.	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 10 December 1982)	94
	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).....	94
22.	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).....	107

Terrorism, organized crime and penal matters

23.	International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 17 December 1979)	111
24.	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997).....	116
25.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999)	121
26.	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 13 April 2005)	126
27.	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (New York, 15 November 2000).....	130
28.	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)	136
29.	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)	141

- 30. 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)146
- 31. United Nations Convention against Corruption (New York, 31 October 2003)150
- 32. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Rome, 17 July 1998)156
- 33. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (New York, 9 September 2002)161

Disarmament

- 34. 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).....165
- 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)169
- 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)172
- 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).....176
- 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).....179
- 35. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York, 10 September 1996)183
- 36. Convention on Cluster Munitions (Dublin, 30 May 2008)188

Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice

- 37. Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court193

Privileges and immunities, and the safety of United Nations and associated personnel

- 38. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (New York, 13 February 1946).....198
- 39. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (New York, 21 November 1947).....202

- 40. United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property (New York, 2 December 2004)206
- 41. Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (New York, 9 December 1994)209
- 42. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (New York, 8 December 2005).....213

Agreements recently opened for signature

- 43. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (New York, 10 December 2008).....216
- 44. Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (New York, 11 December 2008).....219

- List of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General223

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



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

12 April 2010

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the annual treaty event of the United Nations “2010 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation” which will be held from 21 to 23 and 27 to 28 September 2010 in the Treaty Signing area in the General Assembly Building in New York. The event will coincide with the General Debate of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly which opens on Tuesday, 21 September 2010. As in preceding 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 depositing instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession to those treaties deposited with me to which your country is not party already.

This year we are highlighting a theme which celebrates and safeguards life on earth, biodiversity. The year 2010 marks the International Year of Biodiversity; it also marks the start of the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification, another global issue requiring a global response.

I would like to encourage States which have not already done so to withdraw reservations made to jurisdictional clauses contained in multilateral treaties to which they are already a party, providing for the submission to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) of disputes in relation to the interpretation or application of those treaties. States becoming party to such instruments are also encouraged to accede to the jurisdictional clauses contained therein.

Furthermore, the event will also encourage States which have not already done so to deposit declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the ICJ under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court with me during this year's treaty event.

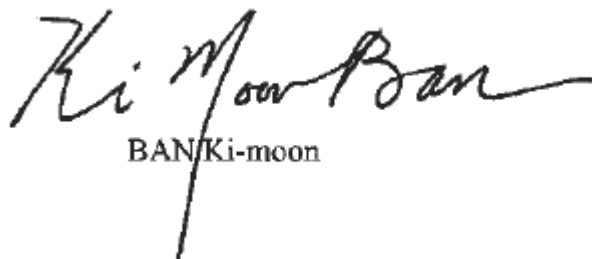
The event will also highlight treaties that address privileges and immunities and the safety of United Nations and associated personnel. These treaties are of increasing importance for the Organization to be able to effectively carry out its mandates around the world.

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 *2010 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 3 September 2010 of your intention to sign, ratify or accede to any of the treaties of which I am the depositary during the 2010 Treaty Event so that the necessary arrangements can be made by the Secretariat. There will be facilities to accommodate the media.

Please join us in September at the 2010 Treaty Event to move towards universal participation in and implementation of the global treaty framework, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

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*



HEADQUARTERS • SIEGE NEW YORK, NY 10017

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

REFERENCE: LA41TR/221/1/TE10

23 April 2010

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 "2010 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation" which will be held from 21 to 23 and 27 to 28 September 2010 in the Treaty Signing area in the General Assembly Building in New York during the general debate of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly. The treaty event will highlight treaties deposited with the Secretary-General that cover areas of global reach including human rights, terrorism, penal matters, disarmament, climate change and the protection of United Nations personnel. In particular, this year will be highlighting a theme which celebrates and safeguards life on earth, biodiversity. 2010 marks the International Year of Biodiversity; it also marks the start of the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification, another global issue requiring a global response.

In addition, this year's event draws attention to the possibility of deposit of declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court.

States are encouraged to utilize the occasion of the 2010 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.

Advice before **3 September 2010** 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.



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

Foreword

In 2002, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, World Leaders agreed to substantially reduce the rate of biodiversity loss worldwide by 2010. However, the Johannesburg target has not been met. Today biodiversity is being lost more quickly than ever. The current rate of extinction is estimated to be up to 1,000 times higher than the natural background rate. If this trend does not change, it is expected that an area of 1.3 billion hectares worldwide – about 1.5 times the United States – will completely lose its original biodiversity levels by 2050.

It is no exaggeration to say that our quality of life will suffer tremendously if we continue to lose biodiversity. We depend on biodiversity for everything from food, fuel and medicines, to air and water purification and the pollination of wild plants and crops. But despite the great importance of biodiversity to human wellbeing, the far-reaching consequences of biodiversity loss are unknown to the general public and to policymakers.

That is why the United Nations General Assembly declared 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity. This is a historic event in the life of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the international treaty devoted to the conservation and sustainable use of our biological resources, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. The goals the International Year are to raise awareness about the importance of biodiversity, to communicate the human costs of its ongoing loss, and to get people, and in particular youth and children, involved in efforts to conserve and sustainably use our natural heritage.

The International Year was officially launched in Berlin in early January under the chairmanship of the German Chancellor Angela Merkel, and will culminate in September in a High-Level Segment of the 65th session of UN General Assembly on biodiversity with the participation of Heads of State and Government. The New York Biodiversity Summit will be followed in October by the Nagoya Biodiversity Summit.

In Nagoya the 193 Parties to the Convention will adopt a new strategic plan for 2011-2020 which will include a 2050 biodiversity vision as well as a 2020 biodiversity target aimed at stopping biodiversity loss. This will be done with the participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including youth, local and indigenous authorities, parliamentarians, mayors, development cooperation agencies and the private sector.

All of us must do our part and play an active role during the International Year of Biodiversity. With the future wellbeing of our children at stake, business as usual is no longer an option. I therefore welcome the focus on biodiversity in the 2010 Treaty Event. As the slogan of the International Year reminds us, “Biodiversity is life. Biodiversity is our life.”



Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Ahmed Djoghlaif

*Summaries and Status (as at 9 April 2010) of the
Highlighted Multilateral Treaties Featured in the 2010 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: 99.
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	Equatorial Guinea.....		16 Oct 2009 a
Austria	10 Dec 1999	6 Sep 2000	Finland.....	10 Dec 1999	29 Dec 2000
Azerbaijan	6 Jun 2000	1 Jun 2001	France	10 Dec 1999	9 Jun 2000
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Gabon		5 Nov 2004 a
Belarus.....	29 Apr 2002	3 Feb 2004	Georgia		1 Aug 2002 a
Belgium	10 Dec 1999	17 Jun 2004	Germany	10 Dec 1999	15 Jan 2002
Belize.....		9 Dec 2002 a	Ghana	24 Feb 2000	
Benin	25 May 2000		Greece.....	10 Dec 1999	24 Jan 2002
Bolivia	10 Dec 1999	27 Sep 2000	Guatemala.....	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	7 Sep 2000	4 Sep 2002	Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	5 Aug 2009
Botswana		21 Feb 2007 a	Hungary.....		22 Dec 2000 a
Brazil	13 Mar 2001	28 Jun 2002	Iceland.....	10 Dec 1999	6 Mar 2001
Bulgaria	6 Jun 2000	20 Sep 2006	Indonesia	28 Feb 2000	
Burkina Faso.....	16 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2005	Ireland.....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Burundi.....	13 Nov 2001		Italy	10 Dec 1999	22 Sep 2000
Cambodia.....	11 Nov 2001		Kazakhstan	6 Sep 2000	24 Aug 2001
Cameroon		7 Jan 2005 a	Kyrgyzstan		22 Jul 2002 a
Canada		18 Oct 2002 a	Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2004
Chile	10 Dec 1999		Liberia	22 Sep 2004	
Colombia	10 Dec 1999	23 Jan 2007	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		18 Jun 2004 a
Congo	29 Sep 2008		Liechtenstein	10 Dec 1999	24 Oct 2001
Cook Islands.....		27 Nov 2007 a	Lithuania.....	8 Sep 2000	5 Aug 2004
Costa Rica.....	10 Dec 1999	20 Sep 2001	Luxembourg	10 Dec 1999	1 Jul 2003
Croatia	5 Jun 2000	7 Mar 2001	Madagascar.....	7 Sep 2000	

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>
Maldives		13 Mar 2006 a	Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	
Mali		5 Dec 2000 a	Slovakia	5 Jun 2000	17 Nov 2000
Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	31 Oct 2008	Slovenia	10 Dec 1999	23 Sep 2004
Mexico	10 Dec 1999	15 Mar 2002	Solomon Islands		6 May 2002 a
Mongolia	7 Sep 2000	28 Mar 2002	South Africa		18 Oct 2005 a
Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d	Spain	14 Mar 2000	6 Jul 2001
Mozambique		4 Nov 2008 a	Sri Lanka		15 Oct 2002 a
Namibia	19 May 2000	26 May 2000	St. Kitts and Nevis		20 Jan 2006 a
Nepal	18 Dec 2001	15 Jun 2007	Sweden	10 Dec 1999	24 Apr 2003
Netherlands	10 Dec 1999	22 May 2002	Switzerland	15 Feb 2007	29 Sep 2008
New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000	Tajikistan	7 Sep 2000	
Niger		30 Sep 2004 a	Thailand	14 Jun 2000	14 Jun 2000
Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	22 Nov 2004	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 Apr 2000	17 Oct 2003
Norway	10 Dec 1999	5 Mar 2002	Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a
Panama	9 Jun 2000	9 May 2001	Tunisia		23 Sep 2008 a
Paraguay	28 Dec 1999	14 May 2001	Turkey	8 Sep 2000	29 Oct 2002
Peru	22 Dec 2000	9 Apr 2001	Turkmenistan		20 May 2009 a
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. 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).

**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: 64. Parties: 50.

TEXT: GA Resolution A/RES/57/199 of 9 January 2003. C.N.25.2010.TREATIES-1 of 29 January 2010 (Proposal of corrections to the original text of the Optional Protocol (authentic Russian and Spanish texts) and to the certified true copies.

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	Gabon	15 Dec 2004	
Argentina	30 Apr 2003	15 Nov 2004	Georgia		9 Aug 2005 a
Armenia		14 Sep 2006 a	Germany	20 Sep 2006	4 Dec 2008
Australia	19 May 2009		Ghana	6 Nov 2006	
Austria	25 Sep 2003		Guatemala	25 Sep 2003	9 Jun 2008
Azerbaijan	15 Sep 2005	28 Jan 2009	Guinea	16 Sep 2005	
Belgium	24 Oct 2005		Honduras	8 Dec 2004	23 May 2006
Benin	24 Feb 2005	20 Sep 2006	Iceland	24 Sep 2003	
Bolivia	22 May 2006	23 May 2006	Ireland	2 Oct 2007	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Dec 2007	24 Oct 2008	Italy	20 Aug 2003	
Brazil	13 Oct 2003	12 Jan 2007	Kazakhstan	25 Sep 2007	22 Oct 2008
Burkina Faso	21 Sep 2005		Kyrgyzstan		29 Dec 2008 a
Cambodia	14 Sep 2005	30 Mar 2007	Lebanon		22 Dec 2008 a
Cameroon	15 Dec 2009		Liberia		22 Sep 2004 a
Chile	6 Jun 2005	12 Dec 2008	Liechtenstein	24 Jun 2005	3 Nov 2006
Congo	29 Sep 2008		Luxembourg	13 Jan 2005	
Costa Rica	4 Feb 2003	1 Dec 2005	Madagascar	24 Sep 2003	
Croatia	23 Sep 2003	25 Apr 2005	Maldives	14 Sep 2005	15 Feb 2006
Cyprus	26 Jul 2004	29 Apr 2009	Mali	19 Jan 2004	12 May 2005
Czech Republic	13 Sep 2004	10 Jul 2006	Malta	24 Sep 2003	24 Sep 2003
Denmark	26 Jun 2003	25 Jun 2004	Mauritius		21 Jun 2005 a
Ecuador	24 May 2007		Mexico	23 Sep 2003	11 Apr 2005
Estonia	21 Sep 2004	18 Dec 2006	Montenegro	23 Oct 2006 d	6 Mar 2009
Finland	23 Sep 2003		Netherlands	3 Jun 2005	
France	16 Sep 2005	11 Nov 2008	New Zealand	23 Sep 2003	14 Mar 2007
			Nicaragua	14 Mar 2007	25 Feb 2009

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>
Nigeria.....		27 Jul 2009 a	Sweden.....	26 Jun 2003	14 Sep 2005
Norway.....	24 Sep 2003		Switzerland.....	25 Jun 2004	24 Sep 2009
Paraguay.....	22 Sep 2004	2 Dec 2005	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	1 Sep 2006	13 Feb 2009
Peru.....		14 Sep 2006 a	Timor-Leste.....	16 Sep 2005	
Poland.....	5 Apr 2004	14 Sep 2005	Togo.....	15 Sep 2005	
Portugal.....	15 Feb 2006		Turkey.....	14 Sep 2005	
Republic of Moldova.....	16 Sep 2005	24 Jul 2006	Ukraine.....	23 Sep 2005	19 Sep 2006
Romania.....	24 Sep 2003	2 Jul 2009	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	26 Jun 2003	10 Dec 2003
Senegal.....	4 Feb 2003	18 Oct 2006	Uruguay.....	12 Jan 2004	8 Dec 2005
Serbia.....	25 Sep 2003	26 Sep 2006			
Sierra Leone.....	26 Sep 2003				
Slovenia.....		23 Jan 2007 a			
South Africa.....	20 Sep 2006				
Spain.....	13 Apr 2005	4 Apr 2006			

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.

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

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

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Each State shall deposit a binding declaration upon ratification or accession, which sets forth the minimum age at which the State will permit voluntary recruitment into its national armed forces and a description of the safeguards that it has adopted to ensure that such recruitment is not forced or coerced (article 3).

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: 125. Parties: 132.
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	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	9 Dec 2009	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	24 Feb 2010	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	Solomon Islands	24 Sep 2009	
Mali	8 Sep 2000	16 May 2002	Somalia	16 Sep 2005	
Malta	7 Sep 2000	9 May 2002	South Africa	8 Feb 2002	24 Sep 2009
Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	12 Feb 2009	Spain	6 Sep 2000	8 Mar 2002
Mexico	7 Sep 2000	15 Mar 2002	Sri Lanka	21 Aug 2000	8 Sep 2000
Micronesia (Federated States of)	8 May 2002		Sudan	9 May 2002	26 Jul 2005
Monaco	26 Jun 2000	13 Nov 2001	Suriname	10 May 2002	
Mongolia	12 Nov 2001	6 Oct 2004	Sweden	8 Jun 2000	20 Feb 2003
Montenegro		2 May 2007 d	Switzerland	7 Sep 2000	26 Jun 2002
Morocco	8 Sep 2000	22 May 2002	Syrian Arab Republic		17 Oct 2003 a
Mozambique		19 Oct 2004 a	Tajikistan		5 Aug 2002 a
Namibia	8 Sep 2000	16 Apr 2002	Thailand		27 Feb 2006 a
Nauru	8 Sep 2000		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17 Jul 2001	12 Jan 2004
Nepal	8 Sep 2000	3 Jan 2007	Timor-Leste		2 Aug 2004 a
Netherlands	7 Sep 2000	24 Sep 2009	Togo	15 Nov 2001	28 Nov 2005
			Tunisia	22 Apr 2002	2 Jan 2003
			Turkey	8 Sep 2000	4 May 2004

<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>
Turkmenistan.....		29 Apr 2005 a	Uruguay.....	7 Sep 2000	9 Sep 2003
Uganda.....		6 May 2002 a	Uzbekistan.....		23 Dec 2008 a
Ukraine.....	7 Sep 2000	11 Jul 2005	Vanuatu.....	16 Sep 2005	26 Sep 2007
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	7 Sep 2000	24 Jun 2003	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	7 Sep 2000	23 Sep 2003
United Republic of Tanzania.....		11 Nov 2004 a	Viet Nam.....	8 Sep 2000	20 Dec 2001
United States of America.....	5 Jul 2000	23 Dec 2002	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 (indefinitely) by any State that is a Party to the Convention or has signed it, and for ratification and accession (article 13).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Protocol is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

RESERVATIONS

The Protocol is silent with regard to reservations.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Denunciation of the Protocol is possible at any time by written notification and it takes effect one year after the date of receipt of the written notification by the Secretary-General. Denunciation does not have the effect of releasing the Party from its obligations under this Protocol in regard to any act or omission which occurs prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective, nor does it prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter which is already under consideration by the Committee on the Rights of the Child prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective (article 15).

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

New York, 25 May 2000

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 January 2002, in accordance with article 14(1).
REGISTRATION: 18 January 2002, No. 27531.
STATUS: Signatories: 117. Parties: 136.
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	Congo		27 Oct 2009 a
Argentina	1 Apr 2002	25 Sep 2003	Costa Rica	7 Sep 2000	9 Apr 2002
Armenia	24 Sep 2003	30 Jun 2005	Croatia.....	8 May 2002	13 May 2002
Australia	18 Dec 2001	8 Jan 2007	Cuba	13 Oct 2000	25 Sep 2001
Austria	6 Sep 2000	6 May 2004	Cyprus	8 Feb 2001	6 Apr 2006
Azerbaijan	8 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2002	Czech Republic.....	26 Jan 2005	
Bahrain		21 Sep 2004 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		11 Nov 2001 a
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000	Denmark	7 Sep 2000	24 Jul 2003
Belarus.....		23 Jan 2002 a	Djibouti.....	14 Jun 2006	
Belgium	6 Sep 2000	17 Mar 2006	Dominica		20 Sep 2002 a
Belize.....	6 Sep 2000	1 Dec 2003	Dominican Republic.....		6 Dec 2006 a
Benin	22 Feb 2001	31 Jan 2005	Ecuador.....	6 Sep 2000	30 Jan 2004
Bhutan	15 Sep 2005	26 Oct 2009	Egypt		12 Jul 2002 a
Bolivia	10 Nov 2001	3 Jun 2003	El Salvador	13 Sep 2002	17 May 2004
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	7 Sep 2000	4 Sep 2002	Equatorial Guinea.....		7 Feb 2003 a
Botswana		24 Sep 2003 a	Eritrea		16 Feb 2005 a
Brazil	6 Sep 2000	27 Jan 2004	Estonia.....	24 Sep 2003	3 Aug 2004
Brunei Darussalam		21 Nov 2006 a	Fiji	16 Sep 2005	
Bulgaria	8 Jun 2001	12 Feb 2002	Finland.....	7 Sep 2000	
Burkina Faso.....	16 Nov 2001	31 Mar 2006	France.....	6 Sep 2000	5 Feb 2003
Burundi.....		6 Nov 2007 a	Gabon	8 Sep 2000	1 Oct 2007
Cambodia.....	27 Jun 2000	30 May 2002	Gambia	21 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	5 Oct 2001		Georgia		28 Jun 2005 a
Canada	10 Nov 2001	14 Sep 2005	Germany	6 Sep 2000	15 Jul 2009
Cape Verde		10 May 2002 a	Ghana	24 Sep 2003	

2010 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>
Greece.....	7 Sep 2000	22 Feb 2008	Monaco.....	26 Jun 2000	24 Sep 2008
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	24 Feb 2010	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	7 Oct 2009	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	Solomon Islands	24 Sep 2009	
Malta.....	7 Sep 2000		South Africa		30 Jun 2003 a
Mauritania		23 Apr 2007 a	Spain.....	6 Sep 2000	18 Dec 2001
Mauritius	11 Nov 2001		Sri Lanka	8 May 2002	22 Sep 2006
Mexico.....	7 Sep 2000	15 Mar 2002	St. Vincent and the Grenadines		15 Sep 2005 a
Micronesia (Federated States of).....	8 May 2002		Sudan.....		2 Nov 2004 a
			Suriname.....	10 May 2002	
			Sweden	8 Sep 2000	19 Jan 2007
			Switzerland.....	7 Sep 2000	19 Sep 2006

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>
Syrian Arab Republic		15 May 2003 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Sep 2000	20 Feb 2009
Tajikistan		5 Aug 2002 a	United Republic of Tanzania.....		24 Apr 2003 a
Thailand.....		11 Jan 2006 a	United States of America	5 Jul 2000	23 Dec 2002
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	17 Jul 2001	17 Oct 2003	Uruguay.....	7 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2003
Timor-Leste		16 Apr 2003 a	Uzbekistan.....		23 Dec 2008 a
Togo.....	15 Nov 2001	2 Jul 2004	Vanuatu	16 Sep 2005	17 May 2007
Tunisia	22 Apr 2002	13 Sep 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	7 Sep 2000	8 May 2002
Turkey	8 Sep 2000	19 Aug 2002	Viet Nam	8 Sep 2000	20 Dec 2001
Turkmenistan.....		28 Mar 2005 a	Yemen		15 Dec 2004 a
Uganda.....		30 Nov 2001 a	Zambia.....	29 Sep 2008	
Ukraine	7 Sep 2000	3 Jul 2003			

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: 31. Parties: 42.
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
Cameroon	15 Dec 2009		Nigeria.....		27 Jul 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 entered into force on 3 May 2008 (article 45).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open for signature (indefinitely) by all States and by regional integration organisations. 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).

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: 144. Parties: 85.
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>
Albania	22 Dec 2009		Congo	30 Mar 2007	
Algeria	30 Mar 2007	4 Dec 2009	Cook Islands		8 May 2009 a
Andorra	27 Apr 2007		Costa Rica	30 Mar 2007	1 Oct 2008
Antigua and Barbuda	30 Mar 2007		Côte d'Ivoire	7 Jun 2007	
Argentina	30 Mar 2007	2 Sep 2008	Croatia	30 Mar 2007	15 Aug 2007
Armenia	30 Mar 2007		Cuba	26 Apr 2007	6 Sep 2007
Australia	30 Mar 2007	17 Jul 2008	Cyprus	30 Mar 2007	
Austria	30 Mar 2007	26 Sep 2008	Czech Republic	30 Mar 2007	28 Sep 2009
Azerbaijan	9 Jan 2008	28 Jan 2009	Denmark	30 Mar 2007	24 Jul 2009
Bahrain	25 Jun 2007		Dominica	30 Mar 2007	
Bangladesh	9 May 2007	30 Nov 2007	Dominican Republic	30 Mar 2007	18 Aug 2009
Barbados	19 Jul 2007		Ecuador	30 Mar 2007	3 Apr 2008
Belgium	30 Mar 2007	2 Jul 2009	Egypt	4 Apr 2007	14 Apr 2008
Benin	8 Feb 2008		El Salvador	30 Mar 2007	14 Dec 2007
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	13 Aug 2007	16 Nov 2009	Estonia	25 Sep 2007	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29 Jul 2009	12 Mar 2010	Ethiopia	30 Mar 2007	
Brazil	30 Mar 2007	1 Aug 2008	European Union	30 Mar 2007	
Brunei Darussalam	18 Dec 2007		Finland	30 Mar 2007	
Bulgaria	27 Sep 2007		France	30 Mar 2007	18 Feb 2010
Burkina Faso	23 May 2007	23 Jul 2009	Gabon	30 Mar 2007	1 Oct 2007
Burundi	26 Apr 2007		Georgia	10 Jul 2009	
Cambodia	1 Oct 2007		Germany	30 Mar 2007	24 Feb 2009
Cameroon	1 Oct 2008		Ghana	30 Mar 2007	
Canada	30 Mar 2007	11 Mar 2010	Greece	30 Mar 2007	
Cape Verde	30 Mar 2007		Guatemala	30 Mar 2007	7 Apr 2009
Central African Republic	9 May 2007		Guinea	16 May 2007	8 Feb 2008
Chile	30 Mar 2007	29 Jul 2008	Guyana	11 Apr 2007	
China	30 Mar 2007	1 Aug 2008	Haiti		23 Jul 2009 a
Colombia	30 Mar 2007		Honduras	30 Mar 2007	14 Apr 2008
Comoros	26 Sep 2007		Hungary	30 Mar 2007	20 Jul 2007
			Iceland	30 Mar 2007	
			India	30 Mar 2007	1 Oct 2007
			Indonesia	30 Mar 2007	

2010 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>
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		23 Oct 2009 a	Panama	30 Mar 2007	7 Aug 2007
Ireland.....	30 Mar 2007		Paraguay.....	30 Mar 2007	3 Sep 2008
Israel	30 Mar 2007		Peru	30 Mar 2007	30 Jan 2008
Italy.....	30 Mar 2007	15 May 2009	Philippines.....	25 Sep 2007	15 Apr 2008
Jamaica	30 Mar 2007	30 Mar 2007	Poland.....	30 Mar 2007	
Japan	28 Sep 2007		Portugal	30 Mar 2007	23 Sep 2009
Jordan	30 Mar 2007	31 Mar 2008	Qatar	9 Jul 2007	13 May 2008
Kazakhstan	11 Dec 2008		Republic of Korea	30 Mar 2007	11 Dec 2008
Kenya.....	30 Mar 2007	19 May 2008	Republic of Moldova.....	30 Mar 2007	
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	15 Jan 2008	25 Sep 2009	Romania	26 Sep 2007	
Latvia.....	18 Jul 2008	1 Mar 2010	Russian Federation	24 Sep 2008	
Lebanon	14 Jun 2007		Rwanda.....		15 Dec 2008 a
Lesotho		2 Dec 2008 a	San Marino	30 Mar 2007	22 Feb 2008
Liberia	30 Mar 2007		Saudi Arabia.....		24 Jun 2008 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	1 May 2008		Senegal	25 Apr 2007	
Lithuania.....	30 Mar 2007		Serbia.....	17 Dec 2007	31 Jul 2009
Luxembourg	30 Mar 2007		Seychelles.....	30 Mar 2007	2 Oct 2009
Madagascar.....	25 Sep 2007		Sierra Leone	30 Mar 2007	
Malawi.....	27 Sep 2007	27 Aug 2009	Slovakia.....	26 Sep 2007	
Malaysia	8 Apr 2008		Slovenia.....	30 Mar 2007	24 Apr 2008
Maldives	2 Oct 2007	5 Apr 2010	Solomon Islands	23 Sep 2008	
Mali	15 May 2007	7 Apr 2008	South Africa	30 Mar 2007	30 Nov 2007
Malta.....	30 Mar 2007		Spain.....	30 Mar 2007	3 Dec 2007
Mauritius	25 Sep 2007	8 Jan 2010	Sri Lanka	30 Mar 2007	
Mexico.....	30 Mar 2007	17 Dec 2007	Sudan.....	30 Mar 2007	24 Apr 2009
Monaco.....	23 Sep 2009		Suriname.....	30 Mar 2007	
Mongolia		13 May 2009 a	Swaziland	25 Sep 2007	
Montenegro.....	27 Sep 2007	2 Nov 2009	Sweden	30 Mar 2007	15 Dec 2008
Morocco.....	30 Mar 2007	8 Apr 2009	Syrian Arab Republic	30 Mar 2007	10 Jul 2009
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	28 Sep 2009
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	4 Feb 2010
Pakistan	25 Sep 2008		United Arab Emirates.....	8 Feb 2008	19 Mar 2010

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<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>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	30 Mar 2007	8 Jun 2009	Uruguay.....	3 Apr 2007	11 Feb 2009
United Republic of Tanzania.....	30 Mar 2007	10 Nov 2009	Uzbekistan.....	27 Feb 2009	
United States of America.....	30 Jul 2009		Vanuatu	17 May 2007	23 Oct 2008
			Viet Nam	22 Oct 2007	
			Yemen	30 Mar 2007	26 Mar 2009
			Zambia.....	9 May 2008	1 Feb 2010

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 entered into force on 3 May 2008 (article 45 of the Convention and article 13 of the Optional Protocol).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Optional Protocol is open for signature (indefinitely) by signatory States and regional integration organisations of the Convention (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).

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: 88. Parties: 52.
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		El Salvador.....	30 Mar 2007	14 Dec 2007
Andorra.....	27 Apr 2007		Finland.....	30 Mar 2007	
Antigua and Barbuda.....	30 Mar 2007		France.....	23 Sep 2008	18 Feb 2010
Argentina.....	30 Mar 2007	2 Sep 2008	Gabon.....	25 Sep 2007	
Armenia.....	30 Mar 2007		Georgia.....	10 Jul 2009	
Australia.....		21 Aug 2009 a	Germany.....	30 Mar 2007	24 Feb 2009
Austria.....	30 Mar 2007	26 Sep 2008	Ghana.....	30 Mar 2007	
Azerbaijan.....	9 Jan 2008	28 Jan 2009	Guatemala.....	30 Mar 2007	7 Apr 2009
Bangladesh.....		12 May 2008 a	Guinea.....	31 Aug 2007	8 Feb 2008
Belgium.....	30 Mar 2007	2 Jul 2009	Haiti.....		23 Jul 2009 a
Benin.....	8 Feb 2008		Honduras.....	23 Aug 2007	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	13 Aug 2007	16 Nov 2009	Hungary.....	30 Mar 2007	20 Jul 2007
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	29 Jul 2009	12 Mar 2010	Iceland.....	30 Mar 2007	
Brazil.....	30 Mar 2007	1 Aug 2008	Italy.....	30 Mar 2007	15 May 2009
Bulgaria.....	18 Dec 2008		Jamaica.....	30 Mar 2007	
Burkina Faso.....	23 May 2007	23 Jul 2009	Jordan.....	30 Mar 2007	
Burundi.....	26 Apr 2007		Kazakhstan.....	11 Dec 2008	
Cambodia.....	1 Oct 2007		Latvia.....	22 Jan 2010	
Cameroon.....	1 Oct 2008		Lebanon.....	14 Jun 2007	
Central African Republic.....	9 May 2007		Liberia.....	30 Mar 2007	
Chile.....	30 Mar 2007	29 Jul 2008	Lithuania.....	30 Mar 2007	
Congo.....	30 Mar 2007		Luxembourg.....	30 Mar 2007	
Cook Islands.....		8 May 2009 a	Madagascar.....	25 Sep 2007	
Costa Rica.....	30 Mar 2007	1 Oct 2008	Mali.....	15 May 2007	7 Apr 2008
Côte d'Ivoire.....	7 Jun 2007		Malta.....	30 Mar 2007	
Croatia.....	30 Mar 2007	15 Aug 2007	Mauritius.....	25 Sep 2007	
Cyprus.....	30 Mar 2007		Mexico.....	30 Mar 2007	17 Dec 2007
Czech Republic.....	30 Mar 2007		Mongolia.....		13 May 2009 a
Dominican Republic.....	30 Mar 2007	18 Aug 2009	Montenegro.....	27 Sep 2007	2 Nov 2009
Ecuador.....	30 Mar 2007	3 Apr 2008	Morocco.....		8 Apr 2009 a
			Namibia.....	25 Apr 2007	4 Dec 2007
			Nepal.....	3 Jan 2008	

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<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>
Nicaragua.....	21 Oct 2008	2 Feb 2010	Spain.....	30 Mar 2007	3 Dec 2007
Niger.....	2 Aug 2007	24 Jun 2008	Sudan.....		24 Apr 2009 a
Nigeria.....	30 Mar 2007		Swaziland.....	25 Sep 2007	
Panama.....	30 Mar 2007	7 Aug 2007	Sweden.....	30 Mar 2007	15 Dec 2008
Paraguay.....	30 Mar 2007	3 Sep 2008	Syrian Arab Republic....		10 Jul 2009 a
Peru.....	30 Mar 2007	30 Jan 2008	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	29 Jul 2009	
Portugal.....	30 Mar 2007	23 Sep 2009	Togo.....	23 Sep 2008	
Qatar.....	9 Jul 2007		Tunisia.....	30 Mar 2007	2 Apr 2008
Romania.....	25 Sep 2008		Turkey.....	28 Sep 2009	
Rwanda.....		15 Dec 2008 a	Uganda.....	30 Mar 2007	25 Sep 2008
San Marino.....	30 Mar 2007	22 Feb 2008	Ukraine.....	24 Sep 2008	4 Feb 2010
Saudi Arabia.....		24 Jun 2008 a	United Arab Emirates....	12 Feb 2008	
Senegal.....	25 Apr 2007		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	26 Feb 2009	7 Aug 2009
Serbia.....	17 Dec 2007	31 Jul 2009	United Republic of Tanzania.....	29 Sep 2008	10 Nov 2009
Seychelles.....	30 Mar 2007		Yemen.....	11 Apr 2007	26 Mar 2009
Sierra Leone.....	30 Mar 2007		Zambia.....	29 Sep 2008	
Slovakia.....	26 Sep 2007				
Slovenia.....	30 Mar 2007	24 Apr 2008			
Solomon Islands.....	24 Sep 2009				
South Africa.....	30 Mar 2007	30 Nov 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 (indefinitely) 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:

Signatories: 83. Parties: 18.

TEXT:

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	France	6 Feb 2007	23 Sep 2008
Algeria	6 Feb 2007		Gabon	25 Sep 2007	
Argentina	6 Feb 2007	14 Dec 2007	Germany	26 Sep 2007	24 Sep 2009
Armenia	10 Apr 2007		Ghana	6 Feb 2007	
Austria	6 Feb 2007		Greece	1 Oct 2008	
Azerbaijan	6 Feb 2007		Grenada	6 Feb 2007	
Belgium	6 Feb 2007		Guatemala	6 Feb 2007	
Benin	19 Mar 2010		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	3 Dec 2009	Italy	3 Jul 2007	
Burundi	6 Feb 2007		Japan	6 Feb 2007	23 Jul 2009
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	8 Dec 2009	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	1 Jul 2009
Cyprus	6 Feb 2007		Malta	6 Feb 2007	
Denmark	25 Sep 2007		Mexico	6 Feb 2007	18 Mar 2008
Ecuador	24 May 2007	20 Oct 2009	Monaco	6 Feb 2007	
Finland	6 Feb 2007				

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Mongolia	6 Feb 2007		Slovakia	26 Sep 2007	
Montenegro.....	6 Feb 2007		Slovenia	26 Sep 2007	
Morocco.....	6 Feb 2007		Spain.....	27 Sep 2007	24 Sep 2009
Mozambique.....	24 Dec 2008		St. Vincent and the Grenadines	29 Mar 2010	
Netherlands.....	29 Apr 2008		Swaziland	25 Sep 2007	
Niger.....	6 Feb 2007		Sweden	6 Feb 2007	
Nigeria.....		27 Jul 2009 a	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6 Feb 2007	
Norway	21 Dec 2007		Tunisia	6 Feb 2007	
Panama	25 Sep 2007		Uganda	6 Feb 2007	
Paraguay	6 Feb 2007		United Republic of Tanzania.....	29 Sep 2008	
Portugal	6 Feb 2007		Uruguay.....	6 Feb 2007	4 Mar 2009
Republic of Moldova.....	6 Feb 2007		Vanuatu	6 Feb 2007	
Romania.....	3 Dec 2008		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	21 Oct 2008	
Samoa	6 Feb 2007				
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: 65.
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	25 Sep 2009
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	Malawi		7 Oct 2009 a
Chad		12 Aug 1999 a	Mexico		7 Jun 2000 a
China			Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Colombia	30 Dec 1954		Netherlands	28 Sep 1954	12 Apr 1962
Costa Rica	28 Sep 1954	2 Nov 1977	Norway	28 Sep 1954	19 Nov 1956
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Philippines	22 Jun 1955	
Czech Republic		19 Jul 2004 a	Republic of Korea		22 Aug 1962 a
Denmark	28 Sep 1954	17 Jan 1956	Romania		27 Jan 2006 a
Ecuador	28 Sep 1954	2 Oct 1970	Rwanda		4 Oct 2006 a
El Salvador	28 Sep 1954		Senegal		21 Sep 2005 a
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d	Serbia		12 Mar 2001 d
Finland		10 Oct 1968 a	Slovakia		3 Apr 2000 a
France	12 Jan 1955	8 Mar 1960	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Germany	28 Sep 1954	26 Oct 1976	Spain		12 May 1997 a
Greece		4 Nov 1975 a	St. Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Apr 1999 d
Guatemala	28 Sep 1954	28 Nov 2000	Swaziland		16 Nov 1999 a
Guinea		21 Mar 1962 a	Sweden	28 Sep 1954	2 Apr 1965
Holy See	28 Sep 1954				

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<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>
Switzerland	28 Sep 1954	3 Jul 1972	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28 Sep 1954	16 Apr 1959
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		18 Jan 1994 d	Uruguay		2 Apr 2004 a
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d	Zambia.....		1 Nov 1974 d
Tunisia.....		29 Jul 1969 a	Zimbabwe.....		1 Dec 1998 d
Uganda.....		15 Apr 1965 a			

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: 37.
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	Liechtenstein		25 Sep 2009 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		13 Dec 1996 a	Netherlands.....	30 Aug 1961	13 May 1985
Brazil		25 Oct 2007 a	New Zealand		20 Sep 2006 a
Canada.....		17 Jul 1978 a	Niger.....		17 Jun 1985 a
Chad.....		12 Aug 1999 a	Norway		11 Aug 1971 a
Costa Rica.....		2 Nov 1977 a	Romania		27 Jan 2006 a
Czech Republic.....		19 Dec 2001 a	Rwanda.....		4 Oct 2006 a
Denmark		11 Jul 1977 a	Senegal		21 Sep 2005 a
Dominican Republic.....	5 Dec 1961		Slovakia.....		3 Apr 2000 a
Finland.....		7 Aug 2008 a	Swaziland		16 Nov 1999 a
France.....	31 May 1962		Sweden		19 Feb 1969 a
Germany		31 Aug 1977 a	Tunisia.....		12 May 2000 a
Guatemala.....		19 Jul 2001 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Aug 1961	29 Mar 1966
Hungary		12 May 2009 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).

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: 194.
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			

2010 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>
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	11 Jun 1992	5 Dec 1994 AA	Japan.....	13 Jun 1992	28 May 1993 A
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	11 Jun 1992	9 Jan 1995	Jordan.....	11 Jun 1992	12 Nov 1993
Denmark.....	9 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993	Kazakhstan.....	8 Jun 1992	17 May 1995
Djibouti.....	12 Jun 1992	27 Aug 1995	Kenya.....	12 Jun 1992	30 Aug 1994
Dominica.....		21 Jun 1993 a	Kiribati.....	13 Jun 1992	7 Feb 1995
Dominican Republic.....	12 Jun 1992	7 Oct 1998	Kuwait.....		28 Dec 1994 a
Ecuador.....	9 Jun 1992	23 Feb 1993	Kyrgyzstan.....		25 May 2000 a
Egypt.....	9 Jun 1992	5 Dec 1994	Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		4 Jan 1995 a
El Salvador.....	13 Jun 1992	4 Dec 1995	Latvia.....	11 Jun 1992	23 Mar 1995
Equatorial Guinea.....		16 Aug 2000 a	Lebanon.....	12 Jun 1992	15 Dec 1994
Eritrea.....		24 Apr 1995 a	Lesotho.....	11 Jun 1992	7 Feb 1995
Estonia.....	12 Jun 1992	27 Jul 1994	Liberia.....	12 Jun 1992	5 Nov 2002
Ethiopia.....	10 Jun 1992	5 Apr 1994	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	29 Jun 1992	14 Jun 1999
European Union.....	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993 AA	Liechtenstein.....	4 Jun 1992	22 Jun 1994
Fiji.....	9 Oct 1992	25 Feb 1993	Lithuania.....	11 Jun 1992	24 Mar 1995
Finland.....	4 Jun 1992	3 May 1994 A	Luxembourg.....	9 Jun 1992	9 May 1994
France.....	13 Jun 1992	25 Mar 1994	Madagascar.....	10 Jun 1992	2 Jun 1999
Gabon.....	12 Jun 1992	21 Jan 1998	Malawi.....	10 Jun 1992	21 Apr 1994
Gambia.....	12 Jun 1992	10 Jun 1994	Malaysia.....	9 Jun 1993	13 Jul 1994
Georgia.....		29 Jul 1994 a	Maldives.....	12 Jun 1992	9 Nov 1992
Germany.....	12 Jun 1992	9 Dec 1993	Mali.....	30 Sep 1992	28 Dec 1994
Ghana.....	12 Jun 1992	6 Sep 1995	Malta.....	12 Jun 1992	17 Mar 1994
Greece.....	12 Jun 1992	4 Aug 1994	Marshall Islands.....	12 Jun 1992	8 Oct 1992
Grenada.....	3 Dec 1992	11 Aug 1994	Mauritania.....	12 Jun 1992	20 Jan 1994
Guatemala.....	13 Jun 1992	15 Dec 1995	Mauritius.....	10 Jun 1992	4 Sep 1992
Guinea.....	12 Jun 1992	7 May 1993	Mexico.....	13 Jun 1992	11 Mar 1993
Guinea-Bissau.....	12 Jun 1992	27 Oct 1995	Micronesia (Federated States of).....	12 Jun 1992	18 Nov 1993
Guyana.....	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994	Monaco.....	11 Jun 1992	20 Nov 1992
Haiti.....	13 Jun 1992	25 Sep 1996	Mongolia.....	12 Jun 1992	30 Sep 1993
Honduras.....	13 Jun 1992	19 Oct 1995	Montenegro.....		23 Oct 2006 d
Hungary.....	13 Jun 1992	24 Feb 1994	Morocco.....	13 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1995
Iceland.....	4 Jun 1992	16 Jun 1993	Mozambique.....	12 Jun 1992	25 Aug 1995
India.....	10 Jun 1992	1 Nov 1993	Myanmar.....	11 Jun 1992	25 Nov 1994
Indonesia.....	5 Jun 1992	23 Aug 1994	Namibia.....	12 Jun 1992	16 May 1995
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	14 Jun 1992	18 Jul 1996	Nauru.....	8 Jun 1992	11 Nov 1993
Iraq.....		28 Jul 2009 a	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			

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>
Niger.....	11 Jun 1992	25 Jul 1995	St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....		2 Dec 1996 a
Nigeria.....	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994	Sudan.....	9 Jun 1992	19 Nov 1993
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
Somalia.....		11 Sep 2009 a			
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			

Convention on Biological Diversity *(Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992)*

OBJECTIVES

In response to the growing recognition that biological diversity is a global asset of tremendous value to present and future generations and to the increasing threat to the survival of species and integrity of habitats and ecosystems, the United Nations Environment Programme initiated work exploring the need for an international convention on biological diversity. Aspects to be taken into account in this process were the need to share costs and benefits between developed and developing countries as well as ways and means to support innovation by local people.

The work culminated on 22 May 1992 in the Nairobi Conference for the Adoption of the Agreed Text of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Conference adopted the Nairobi Final Act which conveyed the Agreed Text to the Rio Earth Summit held in 1992 in Brazil. In accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (the Convention), its objectives are “the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources”. The Convention is thus the first global, comprehensive agreement to address all aspects of biological diversity: genetic resources, species and ecosystems. It recognizes, for the first time, that the conservation of biological diversity is “a common concern of humankind” and an integral part of the development process. To achieve its objectives, the Convention, in accordance with the spirit of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, promotes a renewed partnership among countries. Its provisions on scientific and technical cooperation, access to genetic resources and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies form the foundations of this partnership.

KEY PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the Convention, the Parties undertake to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. The Parties are required to develop national biodiversity strategies and action plans and to integrate these into broader national plans for environment and development. This is particularly important for such sectors as forestry, agriculture, fisheries, energy, transportation and urban planning. Furthermore, Parties shall identify and monitor the important components of biological diversity that need to be conserved and used sustainably.

Other key provisions are to establish protected areas to conserve biological diversity while promoting environmentally sound development around these areas; to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and to promote the recovery of threatened species in collaboration with local residents; to respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge of the sustainable use of biological diversity with the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities; to prevent the introduction of, to control and to eradicate alien species that could threaten ecosystems, habitats or species; and to control the risks posed by organisms modified by biotechnology.

The Convention also focuses on promoting public participation, particularly when it comes to assessing the environmental impact of development projects that threaten biological diversity, and on educating people and raising awareness about the importance of biological diversity and the need to conserve it.

The Conference of the Parties is required to keep under review the implementation of the Convention. In doing so, the Parties are obliged to submit reports relating to national implementation of the provisions

in the Convention. In addition, the Convention provides for establishing the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice that provides the Conference of the Parties with advice relating to the implementation of the Convention.

The Convention also provides for the elaboration of protocols as deemed appropriate by the Conference of the Parties. The first protocol to the Convention is the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, adopted in Montreal, Canada, on 29 January 2000 by the Resumed Session of the First Extraordinary Conference of the Parties (ExCOP-1) to the Convention.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 29 December 1993 (article 36).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval and accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations (articles 34 and 35).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

A Party may declare that it accepts arbitration in accordance with the procedure laid down in Part I of Annex II and/or submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice as compulsory means of settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and the application of the Convention (article 27).

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention (article 34).

RESERVATIONS

No reservations may be made to the Convention (article 37).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

At any time after two 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 place upon expiry of one year after the date of its receipt by the depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of the withdrawal (article 38).

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 December 1993, in accordance with article 36(1).
REGISTRATION: 29 December 1993, No. 30619.
STATUS: Signatories: 168. Parties: 193.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, p. 79; and depositary notification C.N.329.1996.TREATIES-2 of 18 March 1996 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Arabic text).

Note: The Convention was adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Convention on Biological Diversity, during its Fifth session, held at Nairobi from 11 to 22 May 1992. The Convention was open for signature at Rio de Janeiro by all States and regional economic integration organizations from 5 June 1992 until 14 June 1992, and remained open at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 4 June 1993.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	12 Jun 1992	19 Sep 2002	Canada.....	11 Jun 1992	4 Dec 1992
Albania		5 Jan 1994 a	Cape Verde.....	12 Jun 1992	29 Mar 1995
Algeria.....	13 Jun 1992	14 Aug 1995	Central African Republic.....	13 Jun 1992	15 Mar 1995
Angola.....	12 Jun 1992	1 Apr 1998	Chad.....	12 Jun 1992	7 Jun 1994
Antigua and Barbuda.....	5 Jun 1992	9 Mar 1993	Chile.....	13 Jun 1992	9 Sep 1994
Argentina.....	12 Jun 1992	22 Nov 1994	China.....	11 Jun 1992	5 Jan 1993
Armenia.....	13 Jun 1992	14 May 1993 A	Colombia.....	12 Jun 1992	28 Nov 1994
Australia.....	5 Jun 1992	18 Jun 1993	Comoros.....	11 Jun 1992	29 Sep 1994
Austria.....	13 Jun 1992	18 Aug 1994	Congo.....	11 Jun 1992	1 Aug 1996
Azerbaijan.....	12 Jun 1992	3 Aug 2000 AA	Cook Islands.....	12 Jun 1992	20 Apr 1993
Bahamas.....	12 Jun 1992	2 Sep 1993	Costa Rica.....	13 Jun 1992	26 Aug 1994
Bahrain.....	9 Jun 1992	30 Aug 1996	Côte d'Ivoire.....	10 Jun 1992	29 Nov 1994
Bangladesh.....	5 Jun 1992	3 May 1994	Croatia.....	11 Jun 1992	7 Oct 1996
Barbados.....	12 Jun 1992	10 Dec 1993	Cuba.....	12 Jun 1992	8 Mar 1994
Belarus.....	11 Jun 1992	8 Sep 1993	Cyprus.....	12 Jun 1992	10 Jul 1996
Belgium.....	5 Jun 1992	22 Nov 1996	Czech Republic.....	4 Jun 1993	3 Dec 1993 AA
Belize.....	13 Jun 1992	30 Dec 1993	Democratic People's Republic of Korea....	11 Jun 1992	26 Oct 1994 AA
Benin.....	13 Jun 1992	30 Jun 1994	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	11 Jun 1992	3 Dec 1994
Bhutan.....	11 Jun 1992	25 Aug 1995	Denmark.....	12 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993
Bolivia.....	13 Jun 1992	3 Oct 1994	Djibouti.....	13 Jun 1992	1 Sep 1994
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		26 Aug 2002 a	Dominica.....		6 Apr 1994 a
Botswana.....	8 Jun 1992	12 Oct 1995	Dominican Republic.....	13 Jun 1992	25 Nov 1996
Brazil.....	5 Jun 1992	28 Feb 1994	Ecuador.....	9 Jun 1992	23 Feb 1993
Brunei Darussalam.....		28 Apr 2008 a	Egypt.....	9 Jun 1992	2 Jun 1994
Bulgaria.....	12 Jun 1992	17 Apr 1996	El Salvador.....	13 Jun 1992	8 Sep 1994
Burkina Faso.....	12 Jun 1992	2 Sep 1993	Equatorial Guinea.....		6 Dec 1994 a
Burundi.....	11 Jun 1992	15 Apr 1997	Eritrea.....		21 Mar 1996 a
Cambodia.....		9 Feb 1995 a	Estonia.....	12 Jun 1992	27 Jul 1994
Cameroon.....	14 Jun 1992	19 Oct 1994			

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Succession(d)</i>
Ethiopia	10 Jun 1992	5 Apr 1994	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	29 Jun 1992	12 Jul 2001
European Union.....	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993 AA	Liechtenstein	5 Jun 1992	19 Nov 1997
Fiji	9 Oct 1992	25 Feb 1993	Lithuania.....	11 Jun 1992	1 Feb 1996
Finland.....	5 Jun 1992	27 Jul 1994 A	Luxembourg	9 Jun 1992	9 May 1994
France	13 Jun 1992	1 Jul 1994	Madagascar.....	8 Jun 1992	4 Mar 1996
Gabon	12 Jun 1992	14 Mar 1997	Malawi.....	10 Jun 1992	2 Feb 1994
Gambia	12 Jun 1992	10 Jun 1994	Malaysia	12 Jun 1992	24 Jun 1994
Georgia		2 Jun 1994 a	Maldives	12 Jun 1992	9 Nov 1992
Germany	12 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993	Mali	30 Sep 1992	29 Mar 1995
Ghana.....	12 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994	Malta.....	12 Jun 1992	29 Dec 2000
Greece.....	12 Jun 1992	4 Aug 1994	Marshall Islands	12 Jun 1992	8 Oct 1992
Grenada	3 Dec 1992	11 Aug 1994	Mauritania	12 Jun 1992	16 Aug 1996
Guatemala.....	13 Jun 1992	10 Jul 1995	Mauritius	10 Jun 1992	4 Sep 1992
Guinea	12 Jun 1992	7 May 1993	Mexico.....	13 Jun 1992	11 Mar 1993
Guinea-Bissau.....	12 Jun 1992	27 Oct 1995	Micronesia (Federated States of).....	12 Jun 1992	20 Jun 1994
Guyana.....	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994	Monaco.....	11 Jun 1992	20 Nov 1992
Haiti.....	13 Jun 1992	25 Sep 1996	Mongolia	12 Jun 1992	30 Sep 1993
Honduras	13 Jun 1992	31 Jul 1995	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Hungary	13 Jun 1992	24 Feb 1994	Morocco	13 Jun 1992	21 Aug 1995
Iceland.....	10 Jun 1992	12 Sep 1994	Mozambique.....	12 Jun 1992	25 Aug 1995
India.....	5 Jun 1992	18 Feb 1994	Myanmar	11 Jun 1992	25 Nov 1994
Indonesia	5 Jun 1992	23 Aug 1994	Namibia	12 Jun 1992	16 May 1997
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	14 Jun 1992	6 Aug 1996	Nauru.....	5 Jun 1992	11 Nov 1993
Iraq.....		28 Jul 2009 a	Nepal	12 Jun 1992	23 Nov 1993
Ireland.....	13 Jun 1992	22 Mar 1996	Netherlands.....	5 Jun 1992	12 Jul 1994 A
Israel	11 Jun 1992	7 Aug 1995	New Zealand	12 Jun 1992	16 Sep 1993
Italy.....	5 Jun 1992	15 Apr 1994	Nicaragua	13 Jun 1992	20 Nov 1995
Jamaica	11 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	Niue		28 Feb 1996 a
Kazakhstan	9 Jun 1992	6 Sep 1994	Norway	9 Jun 1992	9 Jul 1993
Kenya.....	11 Jun 1992	26 Jul 1994	Oman	10 Jun 1992	8 Feb 1995
Kiribati.....		16 Aug 1994 a	Pakistan	5 Jun 1992	26 Jul 1994
Kuwait	9 Jun 1992	2 Aug 2002	Palau		6 Jan 1999 a
Kyrgyzstan.....		6 Aug 1996 a	Panama	13 Jun 1992	17 Jan 1995
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		20 Sep 1996 a	Papua New Guinea	13 Jun 1992	16 Mar 1993
Latvia.....	11 Jun 1992	14 Dec 1995	Paraguay.....	12 Jun 1992	24 Feb 1994
Lebanon.....	12 Jun 1992	15 Dec 1994	Peru	12 Jun 1992	7 Jun 1993
Lesotho	11 Jun 1992	10 Jan 1995	Philippines.....	12 Jun 1992	8 Oct 1993
Liberia	12 Jun 1992	8 Nov 2000	Poland.....	5 Jun 1992	18 Jan 1996
			Portugal	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Succession(d)</i>
Qatar	11 Jun 1992	21 Aug 1996	Tajikistan		29 Oct 1997 a
Republic of Korea.....	13 Jun 1992	3 Oct 1994	Thailand.....	12 Jun 1992	31 Oct 2003
Republic of Moldova.....	5 Jun 1992	20 Oct 1995	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		2 Dec 1997 a
Romania.....	5 Jun 1992	17 Aug 1994	Timor-Leste.....		10 Oct 2006 a
Russian Federation	13 Jun 1992	5 Apr 1995	Togo	12 Jun 1992	4 Oct 1995 A
Rwanda.....	10 Jun 1992	29 May 1996	Tonga.....		19 May 1998 a
Samoa	12 Jun 1992	9 Feb 1994	Trinidad and Tobago	11 Jun 1992	1 Aug 1996
San Marino	10 Jun 1992	28 Oct 1994	Tunisia.....	13 Jun 1992	15 Jul 1993
Sao Tome and Principe..	12 Jun 1992	29 Sep 1999	Turkey	11 Jun 1992	14 Feb 1997
Saudi Arabia		3 Oct 2001 a	Turkmenistan.....		18 Sep 1996 a
Senegal	13 Jun 1992	17 Oct 1994	Tuvalu.....	8 Jun 1992	20 Dec 2002
Serbia.....	8 Jun 1992	1 Mar 2002	Uganda	12 Jun 1992	8 Sep 1993
Seychelles.....	10 Jun 1992	22 Sep 1992	Ukraine.....	11 Jun 1992	7 Feb 1995
Sierra Leone.....		12 Dec 1994 a	United Arab Emirates....	11 Jun 1992	10 Feb 2000
Singapore.....	10 Mar 1993	21 Dec 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12 Jun 1992	3 Jun 1994
Slovakia	19 May 1993	25 Aug 1994 AA	United Republic of Tanzania.....	12 Jun 1992	8 Mar 1996
Slovenia.....	13 Jun 1992	9 Jul 1996	United States of America	4 Jun 1993	
Solomon Islands	13 Jun 1992	3 Oct 1995	Uruguay.....	9 Jun 1992	5 Nov 1993
Somalia.....		11 Sep 2009 a	Uzbekistan.....		19 Jul 1995 a
South Africa.....	4 Jun 1993	2 Nov 1995	Vanuatu	9 Jun 1992	25 Mar 1993
Spain.....	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	12 Jun 1992	13 Sep 1994
Sri Lanka	10 Jun 1992	23 Mar 1994	Viet Nam	28 May 1993	16 Nov 1994
St. Kitts and Nevis.....	12 Jun 1992	7 Jan 1993	Yemen	12 Jun 1992	21 Feb 1996
St. Lucia.....		28 Jul 1993 a	Zambia.....	11 Jun 1992	28 May 1993
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		3 Jun 1996 a	Zimbabwe.....	12 Jun 1992	11 Nov 1994
Sudan.....	9 Jun 1992	30 Oct 1995			
Suriname.....	13 Jun 1992	12 Jan 1996			
Swaziland	12 Jun 1992	9 Nov 1994			
Sweden	8 Jun 1992	16 Dec 1993			
Switzerland.....	12 Jun 1992	21 Nov 1994			
Syrian Arab Republic	3 May 1993	4 Jan 1996			

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity *(Montreal, 29 January 2000)*

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

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

In any circumstances, lack of scientific certainty due to insufficient relevant scientific information and knowledge regarding the extent of the potential adverse effects of a living modified organism shall not prevent the Parties from taking a decision, as appropriate, with regard to the import of the living modified organism in question in order to avoid or minimize such potential adverse effects.

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

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

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

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

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

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

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

RESERVATIONS

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

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

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

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Montreal, 29 January 2000

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 September 2003, in accordance with article 37(2).
REGISTRATION: 11 September 2003, No. 30619.
STATUS: Signatories: 103. Parties: 158.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, p. 208; depositary notification C.N.251.2000.TREATIES-1 of 27 April 2000; C.N.1471.2003.TREATIES-41 of 22 December 2003 (Proposal of corrections to the Arabic text of the Protocol) and C.N.291.2004.TREATIES-11 of 26 March 2004 (Rectification of the Arabic text of the Protocol and transmission of the relevant Procès-Verbal).

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Albania		8 Feb 2005 a	Central African Republic.....	24 May 2000	18 Nov 2008
Algeria.....	25 May 2000	5 Aug 2004	Chad	24 May 2000	1 Nov 2006
Angola		27 Feb 2009 a	Chile	24 May 2000	
Antigua and Barbuda.....	24 May 2000	10 Sep 2003	China	8 Aug 2000	8 Jun 2005 AA
Argentina.....	24 May 2000		Colombia.....	24 May 2000	20 May 2003
Armenia.....		30 Apr 2004 a	Comoros		25 Mar 2009 a
Austria	24 May 2000	27 Aug 2002	Congo	21 Nov 2000	13 Jul 2006
Azerbaijan		1 Apr 2005 a	Cook Islands.....	21 May 2001	
Bahamas	24 May 2000	15 Jan 2004	Costa Rica	24 May 2000	6 Feb 2007
Bangladesh	24 May 2000	5 Feb 2004	Croatia	8 Sep 2000	29 Aug 2002
Barbados.....		6 Sep 2002 a	Cuba	24 May 2000	17 Sep 2002
Belarus.....		26 Aug 2002 a	Cyprus		5 Dec 2003 a
Belgium	24 May 2000	15 Apr 2004	Czech Republic.....	24 May 2000	8 Oct 2001
Belize.....		12 Feb 2004 a	Democratic People's Republic of Korea....	20 Apr 2001	29 Jul 2003
Benin	24 May 2000	2 Mar 2005	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		23 Mar 2005 a
Bhutan		26 Aug 2002 a	Denmark.....	24 May 2000	27 Aug 2002
Bolivia	24 May 2000	22 Apr 2002	Djibouti.....		8 Apr 2002 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		1 Oct 2009 a	Dominica		13 Jul 2004 a
Botswana	1 Jun 2001	11 Jun 2002	Dominican Republic.....		20 Jun 2006 a
Brazil		24 Nov 2003 a	Ecuador.....	24 May 2000	30 Jan 2003
Bulgaria	24 May 2000	13 Oct 2000	Egypt	20 Dec 2000	23 Dec 2003
Burkina Faso.....	24 May 2000	4 Aug 2003	El Salvador	24 May 2000	26 Sep 2003
Burundi.....		2 Oct 2008 a	Eritrea.....		10 Mar 2005 a
Cambodia.....		17 Sep 2003 a	Estonia.....	6 Sep 2000	24 Mar 2004
Cameroon	9 Feb 2001	20 Feb 2003	Ethiopia	24 May 2000	9 Oct 2003
Canada.....	19 Apr 2001		European Union.....	24 May 2000	27 Aug 2002 AA
Cape Verde.....		1 Nov 2005 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>
Fiji	2 May 2001	5 Jun 2001	Maldives		3 Sep 2002 a
Finland.....	24 May 2000	9 Jul 2004	Mali	4 Apr 2001	28 Aug 2002
France	24 May 2000	7 Apr 2003 AA	Malta.....		5 Jan 2007 a
Gabon		2 May 2007 a	Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Gambia	24 May 2000	9 Jun 2004	Mauritania		22 Jul 2005 a
Georgia		4 Nov 2008 a	Mauritius		11 Apr 2002 a
Germany	24 May 2000	20 Nov 2003	Mexico.....	24 May 2000	27 Aug 2002
Ghana.....		30 May 2003 a	Monaco.....	24 May 2000	
Greece.....	24 May 2000	21 May 2004	Mongolia		22 Jul 2003 a
Grenada	24 May 2000	5 Feb 2004	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Guatemala.....		28 Oct 2004 a	Morocco	25 May 2000	
Guinea	24 May 2000	11 Dec 2007	Mozambique.....	24 May 2000	21 Oct 2002
Guyana.....		18 Mar 2008 a	Myanmar	11 May 2001	13 Feb 2008
Haiti	24 May 2000		Namibia	24 May 2000	10 Feb 2005
Honduras	24 May 2000	18 Nov 2008	Nauru.....		12 Nov 2001 a
Hungary.....	24 May 2000	13 Jan 2004	Nepal	2 Mar 2001	
Iceland	1 Jun 2001		Netherlands.....	24 May 2000	8 Jan 2002 A
India.....	23 Jan 2001	17 Jan 2003	New Zealand	24 May 2000	24 Feb 2005
Indonesia	24 May 2000	3 Dec 2004	Nicaragua	26 May 2000	28 Aug 2002
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	23 Apr 2001	20 Nov 2003	Niger.....	24 May 2000	30 Sep 2004
Ireland.....	24 May 2000	14 Nov 2003	Nigeria.....	24 May 2000	15 Jul 2003
Italy.....	24 May 2000	24 Mar 2004	Niue		8 Jul 2002 a
Jamaica	4 Jun 2001		Norway.....	24 May 2000	10 May 2001
Japan.....		21 Nov 2003 a	Oman		11 Apr 2003 a
Jordan	11 Oct 2000	11 Nov 2003	Pakistan	4 Jun 2001	2 Mar 2009
Kazakhstan		8 Sep 2008 a	Palau	29 May 2001	13 Jun 2003
Kenya.....	15 May 2000	24 Jan 2002	Panama	11 May 2001	1 May 2002
Kiribati.....	7 Sep 2000	20 Apr 2004	Papua New Guinea		14 Oct 2005 a
Kyrgyzstan.....		5 Oct 2005 a	Paraguay	3 May 2001	10 Mar 2004
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		3 Aug 2004 a	Peru	24 May 2000	14 Apr 2004
Latvia		13 Feb 2004 a	Philippines.....	24 May 2000	5 Oct 2006
Lesotho		20 Sep 2001 a	Poland.....	24 May 2000	10 Dec 2003
Liberia		15 Feb 2002 a	Portugal	24 May 2000	30 Sep 2004 A
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		14 Jun 2005 a	Qatar		14 Mar 2007 a
Lithuania.....	24 May 2000	7 Nov 2003	Republic of Korea	6 Sep 2000	3 Oct 2007
Luxembourg	11 Jul 2000	28 Aug 2002	Republic of Moldova.....	14 Feb 2001	4 Mar 2003
Madagascar.....	14 Sep 2000	24 Nov 2003	Romania	11 Oct 2000	30 Jun 2003
Malawi.....	24 May 2000	27 Feb 2009	Rwanda.....	24 May 2000	22 Jul 2004
Malaysia	24 May 2000	3 Sep 2003	Samoa	24 May 2000	30 May 2002
			Saudi Arabia.....		9 Aug 2007 a
			Senegal	31 Oct 2000	8 Oct 2003
			Serbia.....		8 Feb 2006 a
			Seychelles.....	23 Jan 2001	13 May 2004

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>
Slovakia	24 May 2000	24 Nov 2003	Tonga.....		18 Sep 2003 a
Slovenia	24 May 2000	20 Nov 2002	Trinidad and Tobago		5 Oct 2000 a
Solomon Islands		28 Jul 2004 a	Tunisia.....	19 Apr 2001	22 Jan 2003
South Africa.....		14 Aug 2003 a	Turkey	24 May 2000	24 Oct 2003
Spain.....	24 May 2000	16 Jan 2002	Turkmenistan.....		21 Aug 2008 a
Sri Lanka	24 May 2000	28 Apr 2004	Uganda	24 May 2000	30 Nov 2001
St. Kitts and Nevis.....		23 May 2001 a	Ukraine		6 Dec 2002 a
St. Lucia.....		16 Jun 2005 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 May 2000	19 Nov 2003
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Aug 2003 a	United Republic of Tanzania.....		24 Apr 2003 a
Sudan		13 Jun 2005 a	Uruguay.....	1 Jun 2001	
Suriname.....		27 Mar 2008 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	24 May 2000	13 May 2002
Swaziland		13 Jan 2006 a	Viet Nam		21 Jan 2004 a
Sweden	24 May 2000	8 Aug 2002	Yemen		1 Dec 2005 a
Switzerland.....	24 May 2000	26 Mar 2002	Zambia.....		27 Apr 2004 a
Syrian Arab Republic		1 Apr 2004 a	Zimbabwe.....	4 Jun 2001	25 Feb 2005
Tajikistan		12 Feb 2004 a			
Thailand.....		10 Nov 2005 a			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	26 Jul 2000	14 Jun 2005			
Togo.....	24 May 2000	2 Jul 2004			

**Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic,
North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas**
(New York, 17 March 1992)

OBJECTIVES

The Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (the Agreement) was concluded in recognition of the vulnerable and largely unclear status of small cetaceans, defined as any species, subspecies or population of toothed whales Odontoceti, except the sperm whale *Physeter macrocephalus*, in the area of the Agreement. As integral parts of marine ecosystems and in view of threats such as by-catch, habitat deterioration and disturbance, it was recognized that they merit immediate attention in order to improve their conservation status and to gather information as a basis for sound decisions on management and conservation.

Since migrating cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises) regularly cross national boundaries, the protection of these crucial components of marine biodiversity can only effectively be achieved by means of international cooperation. Thus, the aim of the Agreement is to promote close cooperation amongst Parties with a view to achieving and maintaining a favourable conservation status for small cetaceans in the ASCOBANS area.

KEY PROVISIONS

Under the Agreement, parties undertake to cooperate closely in order to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for small cetaceans. In particular, each Party shall apply within the limits of its jurisdiction and in accordance with its international obligations, the conservation, research and management measures prescribed in the Annex. In this regard, a Conservation and Management Plan, which forms part of the Agreement, obliges Parties to engage in habitat conservation and management, surveys and research, pollution mitigation and public information.

The provisions of this agreement shall not affect the rights of a Party to take stricter measures for the conservation of small cetaceans.

Parties are also obliged to submit a brief report to the Secretariat not later than 31 March each year, commencing with the first complete year after the entry into force of the agreement for that Party. The report shall cover progress made and difficulties experienced during the past calendar year in implementing the agreement. The Parties shall meet not less than once every three years to review the progress made and difficulties encountered in the implementation and operation of the agreement since the last meeting and to decide upon future provisions and priorities (article 6).

Each Party shall designate a Coordinating Authority for activities under this agreement and is entitled to appoint one member of the Advisory Committee, who may be accompanied by advisers.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Agreement entered into force on 29 March 1994 (article 8).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Agreement is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatories (article 8(4)). The Agreement is open for accession to all Range States and Regional Economic Integration Organizations. Pursuant to article 1(2)(f), Range State is defined as any State that exercises jurisdiction over any part of the range of a species covered by this agreement or a State whose flag vessels, outside national jurisdictional limits but within the area of the agreement, are engaged in operations adversely affecting small cetaceans. Regional Economic Integration Organization is defined as an organization constituted by sovereign States which has competence in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements in matters covered by this agreement (article 1(2)(d)).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

The Agreement is silent with regard to declarations and notifications.

RESERVATIONS

The Agreement and its Annex are not subject to general reservations. However, a Range State or Regional Economic Integration Organization may, on becoming a Party, enter a specific reservation with regard to any particular species, subspecies or population of small cetaceans. Such reservations shall be communicated to the depositary on signing or upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (article 8).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

A Party may at any time denounce this Agreement. Such denunciation shall be notified in writing to the depositary and take effect one year after the receipt thereof (article 8).

AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF SMALL CETACEANS OF THE BALTIC,
NORTH EAST ATLANTIC, IRISH AND NORTH SEAS *

New York, 17 March 1992

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 March 1994, in accordance with article 8(5).
REGISTRATION: 29 March 1994, No. 30865.
STATUS: Signatories: 6. Parties: 10.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1772, p. 217; and C.N.338.1995.TREATIES-2 of 22 November 1995 (procès-verbal of rectification of the French authentic text).

Note: The Agreement was approved at Geneva on 13 September 1991, during the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals pursuant to article IV (4) of the said Convention, which was done at Bonn on 23 June 1979 (“Bonn Convention”). The Agreement was open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 17 March 1992 and will remain open for signature at United Nations Headquarters until its entry into force.

* The Amendment to the Agreement (see Chapter XXVII-9(a) herein), which entered into force on 3 February 2008, changed the name of the Agreement. The Agreement was previously known as “Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas”.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature(s), Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature(s), Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A), Approval(AA)</i>
Belgium	6 Nov 1992	14 May 1993	Netherlands.....	29 Jul 1992	29 Dec 1992 AA
Denmark	19 Aug 1992	29 Dec 1993 AA	Poland.....		18 Jan 1996 a
European Union.....	7 Oct 1992		Sweden		31 Mar 1992 s
Finland.....		13 Sep 1999 a	United Kingdom of		
France		3 Oct 2005 a	Great Britain and		
Germany	9 Apr 1992	6 Oct 1993	Northern Ireland	16 Apr 1992	13 Jul 1993
Lithuania.....		27 Jun 2005 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)

KEY PROVISIONS

The Amendment to the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (the Amendment) extended the area of the Agreement south-westwards. The Amendment also, *inter alia*, changes the name of the Agreement as follows: “Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas”. Finally, the Amendment adds a new subparagraph 6.5.4 to article 6(5) according to which any State that becomes a Party to the Agreement after the entry into force of an amendment shall, failing an expression of a different intention by that State: a) be considered as a Party to the Agreement as amended; and b) be considered as a Party to the unamended Agreement in relation to any Party not bound by the amendment.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Amendment entered into force on 3 February 2008 (article 6) of the Agreement).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

Parties to the Agreement may consent to be bound by an amendment by depositing instruments of acceptance with the depositary (article 6).

**Amendment to the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the
Baltic and North Seas**

Esbjerg, 22 August 2003

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 February 2008, in accordance with article 6.5.3.
REGISTRATION: 3 February 2008, No. 30865.
STATUS: Parties: 6.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.346.2006.TREATIES-1 of 9 May 2006.

Note: By Resolution No. 4, adopted on 22 August 2003 at the 4th meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the conservation of small cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas, held in Esbjerg, Denmark, from 19 to 22 August 2003, the Parties adopted an amendment to the Agreement, in accordance with paragraph 6.5. The Amendment, *inter alia*, changes the name of the Agreement as follows: “Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas”.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance(A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance(A)</i>
Denmark.....	19 Dec 2006 A	Germany.....	15 Jan 2007 A
Finland	5 Nov 2007 A	Netherlands	24 May 2007 A
France.....	3 Oct 2005 A	Poland	1 Jul 2009 A

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
(Paris, 14 October 1994)

OBJECTIVES

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (the Convention) is a major achievement of the international community. Stemming from the United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the Convention is an innovative document, which breaks new ground in international environmental law.

The Convention describes its objective as “[t]o combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas”. Furthermore, the Convention adds that “[a]chieving this objective will involve long-term integrated strategies that focus simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of the land and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular, at the community level.”

KEY PROVISIONS

Both affected and developed Contracting Parties undertake comprehensive sets of obligations under the Convention. In accordance with the Convention, all Contracting Parties have an obligation to adopt an integrated approach addressing the physical, biological and socio-economic aspects of desertification and drought. In addition, affected Contracting Parties undertake to give priority to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought by establishing strategies and priorities within the framework of sustainable development plans and policies. In turn, Contracting Parties from developed countries commit themselves to active support by providing substantial financial resources and other forms of assistance, individually or jointly, to the efforts of affected developing Contracting Parties.

The Convention is to be implemented through National Action Programmes supplemented by such programmes at regional and sub-regional levels. National Action Programmes form the very core of the Convention. The Contracting Parties should implement the Convention, taking into account the participation of populations and local communities in a spirit of partnership and international cooperation.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is established as the supreme body of the Convention, whose main task is to make the decisions necessary to promote effective implementation of the Convention. The Convention also establishes a Permanent Secretariat which will, among other duties, make arrangements for sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, and compile and transmit reports submitted to it. Scientific and technological information and advice will be provided by a Committee on Science and Technology.

Africa is given priority and particular attention throughout the Convention and the first of the four Regional Implementation Annexes, which form an integral part of the Convention, is devoted to the continent.

There are three further Regional Implementation Annexes to the Convention (Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Northern Mediterranean) to provide guidelines and arrangements for the effective implementation of the Convention. All of the Annexes provide for action programmes to be part and parcel of their policies for sustainable development.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 26 December 1996 (article 36).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It remains open for ratification, acceptance, approval and accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations (article 34).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS

A Party which is not a regional economic integration organization may declare that it recognizes arbitration in accordance with procedures adopted by the Conferences of the Parties and/or submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice as compulsory means of settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and the application of the Convention. A Party which is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration in accordance with procedures adopted by the Conferences of the Parties (article 28).

A regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by the Convention (article 34).

Any Party may declare that, with respect to it, any additional regional implementation annex or any amendment to any regional implementation annex shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto (article 31).

RESERVATIONS

No reservations may be made to the Convention (article 37).

WITHDRAWAL/DENUNCIATION

At any time after three years from the date on which the Convention has entered into force for a Party, that 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 38).

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT AND/OR DESERTIFICATION, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA

Paris, 14 October 1994

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 December 1996, in accordance with article 36(1).
REGISTRATION: 26 December 1996, No. 33480.
STATUS: Signatories: 115. Parties: 193.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, p. 3; depositary notification C.N.176.1995.TREATIES-6 of 27 July 1995 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Chinese text); C.N.513.2000.TREATIES-9 of 19 July 2000 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic russian text); C.N.1490.2000.TREATIES-16 of 6 March 2001 (adoption of annex V) and C.N.866.2001.TREATIES-5 of 17 September 2001 (Entry into force of Annex V).

Note: The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa (established pursuant to resolution 47/188 of the General Assembly dated 22 December 1992), during its Fifth session held at Paris. The Convention was open for signature at Paris by all States and regional economic integration organizations on 14 and 15 October 1994. Thereafter, it remained open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 13 October 1995.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A)</i>
Afghanistan.....		1 Nov 1995 a	Burkina Faso	14 Oct 1994	26 Jan 1996
Albania		27 Apr 2000 a	Burundi.....	14 Oct 1994	6 Jan 1997
Algeria.....	14 Oct 1994	22 May 1996	Cambodia	15 Oct 1994	18 Aug 1997
Andorra.....		15 Jul 2002 a	Cameroon	14 Oct 1994	29 May 1997
Angola.....	14 Oct 1994	30 Jun 1997	Canada.....	14 Oct 1994	1 Dec 1995
Antigua and Barbuda.....	4 Apr 1995	6 Jun 1997	Cape Verde.....	14 Oct 1994	8 May 1995
Argentina	15 Oct 1994	6 Jan 1997	Central African Republic.....	14 Oct 1994	5 Sep 1996
Armenia	14 Oct 1994	2 Jul 1997	Chad	14 Oct 1994	27 Sep 1996
Australia	14 Oct 1994	15 May 2000	Chile	3 Mar 1995	11 Nov 1997
Austria		2 Jun 1997 a	China	14 Oct 1994	18 Feb 1997
Azerbaijan		10 Aug 1998 a	Colombia	14 Oct 1994	8 Jun 1999
Bahamas		10 Nov 2000 a	Comoros	14 Oct 1994	3 Mar 1998
Bahrain		14 Jul 1997 a	Congo	15 Oct 1994	12 Jul 1999
Bangladesh	14 Oct 1994	26 Jan 1996	Cook Islands.....		21 Aug 1998 a
Barbados		14 May 1997 a	Costa Rica	15 Oct 1994	5 Jan 1998
Belarus.....		29 Aug 2001 a	Côte d'Ivoire	15 Oct 1994	4 Mar 1997
Belgium		30 Jun 1997 a	Croatia	15 Oct 1994	6 Oct 2000 A
Belize.....		23 Jul 1998 a	Cuba	15 Oct 1994	13 Mar 1997
Benin	14 Oct 1994	29 Aug 1996	Cyprus		29 Mar 2000 a
Bhutan		20 Aug 2003 a	Czech Republic.....		25 Jan 2000 a
Bolivia	14 Oct 1994	1 Aug 1996	Democratic People's Republic of Korea....		29 Dec 2003 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		26 Aug 2002 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	14 Oct 1994	12 Sep 1997
Botswana	12 Oct 1995	11 Sep 1996	Denmark.....	15 Oct 1994	22 Dec 1995
Brazil	14 Oct 1994	25 Jun 1997	Djibouti.....	15 Oct 1994	12 Jun 1997
Brunei Darussalam		4 Dec 2002 a			
Bulgaria		21 Feb 2001 a			

2010 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A)</i>
Dominica		8 Dec 1997 a	Latvia.....		21 Oct 2002 a
Dominican Republic		26 Jun 1997 a	Lebanon.....	14 Oct 1994	16 May 1996
Ecuador.....	19 Jan 1995	6 Sep 1995	Lesotho.....	15 Oct 1994	12 Sep 1995
Egypt.....	14 Oct 1994	7 Jul 1995	Liberia.....		2 Mar 1998 a
El Salvador.....		27 Jun 1997 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	15 Oct 1994	22 Jul 1996
Equatorial Guinea.....	14 Oct 1994	27 Jun 1997	Liechtenstein.....		29 Dec 1999 a
Eritrea.....	14 Oct 1994	14 Aug 1996	Lithuania.....		25 Jul 2003 a
Ethiopia.....	15 Oct 1994	27 Jun 1997	Luxembourg.....	14 Oct 1994	4 Feb 1997
European Union.....	14 Oct 1994	26 Mar 1998	Madagascar.....	14 Oct 1994	25 Jun 1997
Fiji.....		26 Aug 1998 a	Malawi.....	17 Jan 1995	13 Jun 1996
Finland.....	15 Oct 1994	20 Sep 1995 A	Malaysia.....	6 Oct 1995	25 Jun 1997
France.....	14 Oct 1994	12 Jun 1997	Maldives.....		3 Sep 2002 a
Gabon.....		6 Sep 1996 a	Mali.....	15 Oct 1994	31 Oct 1995
Gambia.....	14 Oct 1994	11 Jun 1996	Malta.....	15 Oct 1994	30 Jan 1998
Georgia.....	15 Oct 1994	23 Jul 1999	Marshall Islands.....		2 Jun 1998 a
Germany.....	14 Oct 1994	10 Jul 1996	Mauritania.....	14 Oct 1994	7 Aug 1996
Ghana.....	15 Oct 1994	27 Dec 1996	Mauritius.....	17 Mar 1995	23 Jan 1996
Greece.....	14 Oct 1994	5 May 1997	Mexico.....	15 Oct 1994	3 Apr 1995
Grenada.....		28 May 1997 a	Micronesia (Federated States of).....	12 Dec 1994	25 Mar 1996
Guatemala.....		10 Sep 1998 a	Monaco.....		5 Mar 1999 a
Guinea.....	14 Oct 1994	23 Jun 1997	Mongolia.....	15 Oct 1994	3 Sep 1996
Guinea-Bissau.....	15 Oct 1994	27 Oct 1995	Montenegro.....		4 Jun 2007 a
Guyana.....		26 Jun 1997 a	Morocco.....	15 Oct 1994	7 Nov 1996
Haiti.....	15 Oct 1994	25 Sep 1996	Mozambique.....	28 Sep 1995	13 Mar 1997
Honduras.....	22 Feb 1995	25 Jun 1997	Myanmar.....		2 Jan 1997 a
Hungary.....		13 Jul 1999 a	Namibia.....	24 Oct 1994	16 May 1997
Iceland.....		3 Jun 1997 a	Nauru.....		22 Sep 1998 a
India.....	14 Oct 1994	17 Dec 1996	Nepal.....	12 Oct 1995	15 Oct 1996
Indonesia.....	15 Oct 1994	31 Aug 1998	Netherlands.....	15 Oct 1994	27 Jun 1995 A
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	14 Oct 1994	29 Apr 1997	New Zealand.....		7 Sep 2000 a
Ireland.....	15 Oct 1994	31 Jul 1997	Nicaragua.....	21 Nov 1994	17 Feb 1998
Israel.....	14 Oct 1994	26 Mar 1996	Niger.....	14 Oct 1994	19 Jan 1996
Italy.....	14 Oct 1994	23 Jun 1997	Nigeria.....	31 Oct 1994	8 Jul 1997
Jamaica.....		12 Nov 1997 a	Niue.....		14 Aug 1998 a
Japan.....	14 Oct 1994	11 Sep 1998 A	Norway.....	15 Oct 1994	30 Aug 1996
Jordan.....	13 Apr 1995	21 Oct 1996	Oman.....		23 Jul 1996 a
Kazakhstan.....	14 Oct 1994	9 Jul 1997	Pakistan.....	15 Oct 1994	24 Feb 1997
Kenya.....	14 Oct 1994	24 Jun 1997	Palau.....		15 Jun 1999 a
Kiribati.....		8 Sep 1998 a	Panama.....	22 Feb 1995	4 Apr 1996
Kuwait.....	22 Sep 1995	27 Jun 1997	Papua New Guinea.....		6 Dec 2000 a
Kyrgyzstan.....		19 Sep 1997 a	Paraguay.....	1 Dec 1994	15 Jan 1997
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	30 Aug 1995	20 Sep 1996 A	Peru.....	15 Oct 1994	9 Nov 1995
			Philippines.....	8 Dec 1994	10 Feb 2000

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Acceptance(A)</i>
Poland.....		14 Nov 2001 a	Syrian Arab Republic	15 Oct 1994	10 Jun 1997
Portugal	14 Oct 1994	1 Apr 1996	Tajikistan		16 Jul 1997 a
Qatar		15 Mar 1999 a	Thailand.....		7 Mar 2001 a
Republic of Korea.....	14 Oct 1994	17 Aug 1999	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		6 Mar 2002 a
Republic of Moldova.....		10 Mar 1999 a	Timor-Leste		20 Aug 2003 a
Romania.....		19 Aug 1998 a	Togo	15 Oct 1994	4 Oct 1995 A
Russian Federation		29 May 2003 a	Tonga.....		25 Sep 1998 a
Rwanda.....	22 Jun 1995	22 Oct 1998	Trinidad and Tobago		8 Jun 2000 a
Samoa		21 Aug 1998 a	Tunisia.....	14 Oct 1994	11 Oct 1995
San Marino		23 Jul 1999 a	Turkey	14 Oct 1994	31 Mar 1998
Sao Tome and Principe..	4 Oct 1995	8 Jul 1998	Turkmenistan.....	27 Mar 1995	18 Sep 1996
Saudi Arabia		25 Jun 1997 a	Tuvalu.....		14 Sep 1998 a
Senegal	14 Oct 1994	26 Jul 1995	Uganda	21 Nov 1994	25 Jun 1997
Serbia.....		18 Dec 2007 a	Ukraine		27 Aug 2002 a
Seychelles.....	14 Oct 1994	26 Jun 1997	United Arab Emirates....		21 Oct 1998 a
Sierra Leone.....	11 Nov 1994	25 Sep 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Oct 1994	18 Oct 1996
Singapore.....		26 Apr 1999 a	United Republic of Tanzania.....	14 Oct 1994	19 Jun 1997
Slovakia		7 Jan 2002 a	United States of America	14 Oct 1994	17 Nov 2000
Slovenia		28 Jun 2001 a	Uruguay		17 Feb 1999 a
Solomon Islands		16 Apr 1999 a	Uzbekistan.....	7 Dec 1994	31 Oct 1995
Somalia.....		24 Jul 2002 a	Vanuatu	28 Sep 1995	10 Aug 1999
South Africa.....	9 Jan 1995	30 Sep 1997	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....		29 Jun 1998 a
Spain.....	14 Oct 1994	30 Jan 1996	Viet Nam		25 Aug 1998 a
Sri Lanka		9 Dec 1998 a	Yemen		14 Jan 1997 a
St. Kitts and Nevis.....		30 Jun 1997 a	Zambia.....	15 Oct 1994	19 Sep 1996
St. Lucia.....		2 Jul 1997 a	Zimbabwe.....	15 Oct 1994	23 Sep 1997
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	15 Oct 1994	16 Mar 1998			
Sudan.....	15 Oct 1994	24 Nov 1995			
Suriname.....		1 Jun 2000 a			
Swaziland	27 Jul 1995	7 Oct 1996			
Sweden	15 Oct 1994	12 Dec 1995			
Switzerland.....	14 Oct 1994	19 Jan 1996			

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).

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: 16 February 2005, No. 30822.

STATUS: Signatories: 84. Parties: 190.

TEXT: 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	Bulgaria	18 Sep 1998	15 Aug 2002
Algeria		16 Feb 2005 a	Burkina Faso		31 Mar 2005 a
Angola		8 May 2007 a	Burundi		18 Oct 2001 a
Antigua and Barbuda	16 Mar 1998	3 Nov 1998	Cambodia		22 Aug 2002 a
Argentina	16 Mar 1998	28 Sep 2001	Cameroon		28 Aug 2002 a
Armenia		25 Apr 2003 a	Canada	29 Apr 1998	17 Dec 2002
Australia	29 Apr 1998	12 Dec 2007	Cape Verde		10 Feb 2006 a
Austria	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Central African Republic		18 Mar 2008 a
Azerbaijan		28 Sep 2000 a	Chad		18 Aug 2009 a
Bahamas		9 Apr 1999 a	Chile	17 Jun 1998	26 Aug 2002
Bahrain		31 Jan 2006 a	China	29 May 1998	30 Aug 2002 AA
Bangladesh		22 Oct 2001 a	Colombia		30 Nov 2001 a
Barbados		7 Aug 2000 a	Comoros		10 Apr 2008 a
Belarus		26 Aug 2005 a	Congo		12 Feb 2007 a
Belgium	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Cook Islands	16 Sep 1998	27 Aug 2001
Belize		26 Sep 2003 a	Costa Rica	27 Apr 1998	9 Aug 2002
Benin		25 Feb 2002 a	Côte d’Ivoire		23 Apr 2007 a
Bhutan		26 Aug 2002 a	Croatia	11 Mar 1999	30 May 2007
Bolivia	9 Jul 1998	30 Nov 1999	Cuba	15 Mar 1999	30 Apr 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina		16 Apr 2007 a	Cyprus		16 Jul 1999 a
Botswana		8 Aug 2003 a	Czech Republic	23 Nov 1998	15 Nov 2001 AA
Brazil	29 Apr 1998	23 Aug 2002	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea		27 Apr 2005 a
Brunei Darussalam		20 Aug 2009 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>
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		23 Mar 2005 a	Kenya		25 Feb 2005 a
Denmark.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Kiribati		7 Sep 2000 a
Djibouti.....		12 Mar 2002 a	Kuwait.....		11 Mar 2005 a
Dominica		25 Jan 2005 a	Kyrgyzstan		13 May 2003 a
Dominican Republic.....		12 Feb 2002 a	Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		6 Feb 2003 a
Ecuador.....	15 Jan 1999	13 Jan 2000	Latvia.....	14 Dec 1998	5 Jul 2002
Egypt	15 Mar 1999	12 Jan 2005	Lebanon.....		13 Nov 2006 a
El Salvador	8 Jun 1998	30 Nov 1998	Lesotho		6 Sep 2000 a
Equatorial Guinea.....		16 Aug 2000 a	Liberia		5 Nov 2002 a
Eritrea		28 Jul 2005 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		24 Aug 2006 a
Estonia.....	3 Dec 1998	14 Oct 2002	Liechtenstein	29 Jun 1998	3 Dec 2004
Ethiopia		14 Apr 2005 a	Lithuania.....	21 Sep 1998	3 Jan 2003
European Union.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA	Luxembourg	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Fiji	17 Sep 1998	17 Sep 1998	Madagascar.....		24 Sep 2003 a
Finland.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Malawi.....		26 Oct 2001 a
France	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA	Malaysia	12 Mar 1999	4 Sep 2002
Gabon		12 Dec 2006 a	Maldives	16 Mar 1998	30 Dec 1998
Gambia		1 Jun 2001 a	Mali	27 Jan 1999	28 Mar 2002
Georgia.....		16 Jun 1999 a	Malta.....	17 Apr 1998	11 Nov 2001
Germany.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Marshall Islands	17 Mar 1998	11 Aug 2003
Ghana.....		30 May 2003 a	Mauritania		22 Jul 2005 a
Greece.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Mauritius		9 May 2001 a
Grenada		6 Aug 2002 a	Mexico.....	9 Jun 1998	7 Sep 2000
Guatemala.....	10 Jul 1998	5 Oct 1999	Micronesia (Federated States of).....	17 Mar 1998	21 Jun 1999
Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a	Monaco.....	29 Apr 1998	27 Feb 2006
Guinea-Bissau.....		18 Nov 2005 a	Mongolia		15 Dec 1999 a
Guyana.....		5 Aug 2003 a	Montenegro		4 Jun 2007 a
Haiti.....		6 Jul 2005 a	Morocco		25 Jan 2002 a
Honduras	25 Feb 1999	19 Jul 2000	Mozambique.....		18 Jan 2005 a
Hungary		21 Aug 2002 a	Myanmar		13 Aug 2003 a
Iceland		23 May 2002 a	Namibia		4 Sep 2003 a
India.....		26 Aug 2002 a	Nauru.....		16 Aug 2001 a
Indonesia	13 Jul 1998	3 Dec 2004	Nepal		16 Sep 2005 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		22 Aug 2005 a	Netherlands.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 A
Iraq.....		28 Jul 2009 a	New Zealand	22 May 1998	19 Dec 2002
Ireland.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Nicaragua	7 Jul 1998	18 Nov 1999
Israel	16 Dec 1998	15 Mar 2004	Niger.....	23 Oct 1998	30 Sep 2004
Italy.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Nigeria.....		10 Dec 2004 a
Jamaica		28 Jun 1999 a	Niue	8 Dec 1998	6 May 1999
Japan.....	28 Apr 1998	4 Jun 2002 A	Norway.....	29 Apr 1998	30 May 2002
Jordan		17 Jan 2003 a			
Kazakhstan	12 Mar 1999	19 Jun 2009			

<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>
Oman		19 Jan 2005 a	Swaziland		13 Jan 2006 a
Pakistan		11 Jan 2005 a	Sweden	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Palau		10 Dec 1999 a	Switzerland.....	16 Mar 1998	9 Jul 2003
Panama	8 Jun 1998	5 Mar 1999	Syrian Arab Republic		27 Jan 2006 a
Papua New Guinea	2 Mar 1999	28 Mar 2002	Tajikistan.....		29 Dec 2008 a
Paraguay	25 Aug 1998	27 Aug 1999	Thailand.....	2 Feb 1999	28 Aug 2002
Peru.....	13 Nov 1998	12 Sep 2002	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Nov 2004 a
Philippines.....	15 Apr 1998	20 Nov 2003	Timor-Leste.....		14 Oct 2008 a
Poland.....	15 Jul 1998	13 Dec 2002	Togo		2 Jul 2004 a
Portugal	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA	Tonga.....		14 Jan 2008 a
Qatar		11 Jan 2005 a	Trinidad and Tobago	7 Jan 1999	28 Jan 1999
Republic of Korea.....	25 Sep 1998	8 Nov 2002	Tunisia.....		22 Jan 2003 a
Republic of Moldova.....		22 Apr 2003 a	Turkey		28 May 2009 a
Romania.....	5 Jan 1999	19 Mar 2001	Turkmenistan.....	28 Sep 1998	11 Jan 1999
Russian Federation	11 Mar 1999	18 Nov 2004	Tuvalu.....	16 Nov 1998	16 Nov 1998
Rwanda.....		22 Jul 2004 a	Uganda		25 Mar 2002 a
Samoa.....	16 Mar 1998	27 Nov 2000	Ukraine.....	15 Mar 1999	12 Apr 2004
Sao Tome and Principe..		25 Apr 2008 a	United Arab Emirates....		26 Jan 2005 a
Saudi Arabia		31 Jan 2005 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Senegal		20 Jul 2001 a	United Republic of Tanzania.....		26 Aug 2002 a
Serbia.....		19 Oct 2007 a	United States of America	12 Nov 1998	
Seychelles.....	20 Mar 1998	22 Jul 2002	Uruguay.....	29 Jul 1998	5 Feb 2001
Sierra Leone.....		10 Nov 2006 a	Uzbekistan.....	20 Nov 1998	12 Oct 1999
Singapore.....		12 Apr 2006 a	Vanuatu		17 Jul 2001 a
Slovakia.....	26 Feb 1999	31 May 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....		18 Feb 2005 a
Slovenia.....	21 Oct 1998	2 Aug 2002	Viet Nam	3 Dec 1998	25 Sep 2002
Solomon Islands	29 Sep 1998	13 Mar 2003	Yemen		15 Sep 2004 a
South Africa.....		31 Jul 2002 a	Zambia.....	5 Aug 1998	7 Jul 2006
Spain.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Zimbabwe.....		30 Jun 2009 a
Sri Lanka		3 Sep 2002 a			
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			

**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 Depositary 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 Depositary its instrument of acceptance of the said Amendment.”.

STATUS: Parties: 21.
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	Morocco	3 Mar 2010 A
Australia.....	12 Dec 2007 A	Norway.....	26 Aug 2008 A
Azerbaijan.....	28 Jan 2009 A	Republic of Korea.....	10 Dec 2009 A
Belarus	6 Jun 2007 A	Republic of Moldova.....	18 Nov 2008 A
Czech Republic.....	18 Apr 2007 A	Russian Federation.....	27 Jun 2008 A
France.....	[19 Aug 2009 A]	Serbia	31 Jul 2009 A
India	18 Nov 2008 A	Syrian Arab Republic.....	16 Jun 2009 A
Israel.....	28 Dec 2009 A	Turkmenistan	21 Aug 2008 A
Kyrgyzstan	2 Nov 2009 A	Ukraine.....	5 Jan 2010 A
Mauritius.....	23 Sep 2009 A	Uzbekistan.....	16 Oct 2007 A
Mexico	3 Apr 2009 A	Viet Nam.....	29 Jul 2008 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: 18
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		Paraguay.....	25 Aug 1998	
Finland.....	31 Oct 1997	23 Jan 1998 A	Portugal.....	11 Nov 1997	22 Jun 2005
Germany.....	13 Aug 1998	15 Jan 2007	Qatar.....		28 Feb 2002 a
Hungary.....	20 Jul 1999	26 Jan 2000 AA	South Africa.....	13 Aug 1997	26 Oct 1998
Iraq.....		9 Jul 2001 a	Spain.....		24 Sep 2009 a
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	
Norway.....	30 Sep 1998	30 Sep 1998			

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:

STATUS:

TEXT:

24 February 2004, No. 39973.

Signatories: 73. Parties: 132.

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	13 Aug 2009
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

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>
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 Union.....	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	Serbia.....		31 Jul 2009 a
Lebanon.....		13 Nov 2006 a	Seychelles.....	11 Sep 1998	
Lesotho		30 May 2008 a	Singapore.....		24 May 2005 a
Liberia		22 Sep 2004 a	Slovakia.....		26 Jan 2007 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		9 Jul 2002 a	Slovenia.....	11 Sep 1998	17 Nov 1999
Liechtenstein.....		18 Jun 2004 a	South Africa		4 Sep 2002 a
Lithuania.....		17 Mar 2004 a	Spain.....	11 Sep 1998	2 Mar 2004
Luxembourg	11 Sep 1998	28 Aug 2002	Sri Lanka		19 Jan 2006 a
Madagascar.....	8 Dec 1998	22 Sep 2004	St. Lucia	25 Jan 1999	
Malawi.....		27 Feb 2009 a	Sudan.....		17 Feb 2005 a
Malaysia		4 Sep 2002 a	Suriname.....		30 May 2000 a
Maldives		17 Oct 2006 a	Sweden	11 Sep 1998	10 Oct 2003
Mali	11 Sep 1998	5 Jun 2003	Switzerland.....	11 Sep 1998	10 Jan 2002
			Syrian Arab Republic	11 Sep 1998	24 Sep 2003

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>
Tajikistan	28 Sep 1998		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Sep 1998	17 Jun 2004
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	
Tonga.....		31 Mar 2010 a	Uruguay.....	11 Sep 1998	4 Mar 2003
Trinidad and Tobago		16 Dec 2009 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		19 Apr 2005 a
Tunisia	11 Sep 1998		Viet Nam		7 May 2007 a
Turkey	11 Sep 1998		Yemen		4 Feb 2006 a
Uganda.....		18 Aug 2008 a			
Ukraine		6 Dec 2002 a			
United Arab Emirates		10 Sep 2002 a			

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

OBJECTIVES

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

KEY PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE

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

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).

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).

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).

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).

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. 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).

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: 170.

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] and C.N.1017.2007.TREATIES-14 of 31 October 2007 [Entry into force 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.524.2009.TREATIES-4 of 26 August 2009 [Adoption of Amendments to Annexes A, B and C].

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	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	23 May 2001	30 Mar 2010
Algeria	5 Sep 2001	22 Sep 2006	Botswana		28 Oct 2002 a
Angola		23 Oct 2006 a	Brazil	23 May 2001	16 Jun 2004
Antigua and Barbuda.....	23 May 2001	10 Sep 2003	Brunei Darussalam	21 May 2002	
Argentina	23 May 2001	25 Jan 2005	Bulgaria	23 May 2001	20 Dec 2004
Armenia	23 May 2001	26 Nov 2003	Burkina Faso	23 May 2001	31 Dec 2004
Australia	23 May 2001	20 May 2004	Burundi.....	2 Apr 2002	2 Aug 2005
Austria	23 May 2001	27 Aug 2002	Cambodia	23 May 2001	25 Aug 2006
Azerbaijan		13 Jan 2004 a	Cameroon	5 Oct 2001	19 May 2009
Bahamas	20 Mar 2002	3 Oct 2005	Canada.....	23 May 2001	23 May 2001
Bahrain	22 May 2002	31 Jan 2006	Cape Verde.....		1 Mar 2006 a
Bangladesh	23 May 2001	12 Mar 2007	Central African Republic.....	9 May 2002	12 Feb 2008
Barbados.....		7 Jun 2004 a	Chad	16 May 2002	10 Mar 2004
Belarus.....		3 Feb 2004 a	Chile	23 May 2001	20 Jan 2005
Belgium	23 May 2001	25 May 2006	China	23 May 2001	13 Aug 2004
Belize.....	14 May 2002	25 Jan 2010	Colombia	23 May 2001	22 Oct 2008
Benin	23 May 2001	5 Jan 2004	Comoros	23 May 2001	23 Feb 2007
Bolivia	23 May 2001	3 Jun 2003			

2010 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>
Congo	4 Dec 2001	12 Feb 2007	Ireland.....	23 May 2001	
Cook Islands		29 Jun 2004 a	Israel.....	30 Jul 2001	
Costa Rica.....	16 Apr 2002	6 Feb 2007	Italy	23 May 2001	
Côte d'Ivoire.....	23 May 2001	20 Jan 2004	Jamaica	23 May 2001	1 Jun 2007
Croatia	23 May 2001	30 Jan 2007	Japan.....		30 Aug 2002 a
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 Union.....	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	28 Sep 2009	Nepal	5 Apr 2002	6 Mar 2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	23 May 2001	6 Feb 2006			

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>
Netherlands.....	23 May 2001	28 Jan 2002 A	St. Kitts and Nevis.....		21 May 2004 a
New Zealand.....	23 May 2001	24 Sep 2004	St. Lucia		4 Oct 2002 a
Nicaragua.....	23 May 2001	1 Dec 2005	St. Vincent and the Grenadines		15 Sep 2005 a
Niger.....	12 Oct 2001	12 Apr 2006	Sudan.....	23 May 2001	29 Aug 2006
Nigeria.....	23 May 2001	24 May 2004	Suriname.....	22 May 2002	
Niue	12 Mar 2002	2 Sep 2005	Swaziland		13 Jan 2006 a
Norway	23 May 2001	11 Jul 2002	Sweden	23 May 2001	8 May 2002
Oman	4 Mar 2002	19 Jan 2005	Switzerland.....	23 May 2001	30 Jul 2003
Pakistan	6 Dec 2001	17 Apr 2008	Syrian Arab Republic	15 Feb 2002	5 Aug 2005
Palau	28 Mar 2002		Tajikistan.....	21 May 2002	8 Feb 2007
Panama	23 May 2001	5 Mar 2003	Thailand.....	22 May 2002	31 Jan 2005
Papua New Guinea	23 May 2001	7 Oct 2003	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23 May 2001	27 May 2004
Paraguay	12 Oct 2001	1 Apr 2004	Togo	23 May 2001	22 Jul 2004
Peru.....	23 May 2001	14 Sep 2005	Tonga.....	21 May 2002	23 Oct 2009
Philippines	23 May 2001	27 Feb 2004	Trinidad and Tobago		13 Dec 2002 a
Poland.....	23 May 2001	23 Oct 2008	Tunisia.....	23 May 2001	17 Jun 2004
Portugal	23 May 2001	15 Jul 2004 A	Turkey	23 May 2001	14 Oct 2009
Qatar		10 Dec 2004 a	Tuvalu.....		19 Jan 2004 a
Republic of Korea.....	4 Oct 2001	25 Jan 2007	Uganda		20 Jul 2004 a
Republic of Moldova.....	23 May 2001	7 Apr 2004	Ukraine.....	23 May 2001	25 Sep 2007
Romania.....	23 May 2001	28 Oct 2004	United Arab Emirates.....	23 May 2001	11 Jul 2002
Russian Federation	22 May 2002		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec 2001	17 Jan 2005
Rwanda.....		5 Jun 2002 a	United Republic of Tanzania.....	23 May 2001	30 Apr 2004
Samoa	23 May 2001	4 Feb 2002	United States of America	23 May 2001	
Sao Tome and Principe..	3 Apr 2002	12 Apr 2006	Uruguay	23 May 2001	9 Feb 2004
Saudi Arabia.....	14 Mar 2002		Vanuatu	21 May 2002	16 Sep 2005
Senegal	23 May 2001	8 Oct 2003	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	23 May 2001	19 Apr 2005
Serbia.....	2 May 2002	31 Jul 2009	Viet Nam	23 May 2001	22 Jul 2002
Seychelles.....	25 Mar 2002	3 Jun 2008 a	Yemen	5 Dec 2001	9 Jan 2004
Sierra Leone.....		26 Sep 2003 a	Zambia.....	23 May 2001	7 Jul 2006
Singapore.....	23 May 2001	24 May 2005	Zimbabwe.....	23 May 2001	
Slovakia.....	23 May 2001	5 Aug 2002			
Slovenia.....	23 May 2001	4 May 2004			
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			

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:

Signatories: 50. Parties: 44.

TEXT:

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
Austria	23 Oct 2009		3 Feb 2010
Belgium	25 Apr 2008	25 Apr 2008 n	
Bulgaria	26 Nov 2008		17 Dec 2009
Cambodia	3 Feb 2009		15 Jul 2009 A
Cameroon	13 Feb 2007		21 Aug 2009
Canada	2 Mar 2009		19 Nov 2009
Central African Republic.....	1 May 2008		
China	28 May 2008		14 Dec 2009 AA
Colombia	3 May 2007		
Congo	31 Jul 2008		
Côte d’Ivoire	31 Oct 2008		31 Oct 2008 AA
Czech Republic.....	23 Sep 2008		17 Dec 2009
Denmark.....			18 Nov 2009 s
Ecuador.....	24 May 2007		5 Nov 2008
Estonia.....	23 Sep 2009		
European Union.....	2 Nov 2007	2 Nov 2007 n	
Finland.....	19 Feb 2008		17 Dec 2009 A
France	7 Nov 2008		7 Apr 2010 AA
Gabon	11 Nov 2008		11 Nov 2008 A
Germany.....	17 Dec 2009		17 Dec 2009 AA
Ghana			7 Oct 2008 s
Greece.....	29 Oct 2007		

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application(n)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Definitive signature(s)</i>
Guatemala.....	14 Jul 2006		
Guyana			2 Dec 2008 s
Honduras	30 Jul 2008		
India.....	23 Apr 2008		25 Jul 2008
Indonesia	7 Apr 2006		31 Mar 2009
Ireland.....	26 Jun 2009		17 Dec 2009
Italy	26 Jun 2008		23 Sep 2009
Japan.....	16 Feb 2007		31 Aug 2007 A
Liberia	3 Nov 2008		3 Nov 2008 A
Lithuania.....	30 Apr 2008		17 Dec 2009
Luxembourg	10 Sep 2009		
Madagascar.....	19 Sep 2006		
Malaysia	28 Mar 2007		28 Sep 2007
Mali	24 Sep 2009		
Mexico.....	25 Jul 2007		6 Mar 2008
Netherlands.....	4 Dec 2007		30 Sep 2009 A
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		8 Jul 2009
Portugal	9 Jun 2008		17 Dec 2009
Republic of Korea			3 Feb 2009 s
Romania	25 Sep 2008		17 Dec 2009
Slovakia.....	6 Mar 2009		17 Dec 2009
Slovenia.....	15 Dec 2008		17 Dec 2009
Spain.....	23 Sep 2008		17 Dec 2009
Sweden	28 Oct 2008		28 Oct 2008
Switzerland.....	13 Dec 2006		27 Apr 2007
Togo	21 Apr 2006		16 Nov 2009 A
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 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)

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 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (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 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 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 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 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: 160.
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

<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 Union.....	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	14 Aug 2009	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	10 Jul 2009	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	

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>
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	28 May 1993 d	8 May 1996
Mexico.....	10 Dec 1982	18 Mar 1983	Slovenia.....		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.....	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		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		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			

<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	Yemen	10 Dec 1982	21 Jul 1987
Vanuatu	10 Dec 1982	10 Aug 1999	Zambia.....	10 Dec 1982	7 Mar 1983
Viet Nam	10 Dec 1982	25 Jul 1994	Zimbabwe.....	10 Dec 1982	24 Feb 1993

**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: 138.
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		

<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
Chad.....				14 Aug 2009 P
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
Dominican Republic.....				10 Jul 2009 P
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 Union.....	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

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>
India	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		29 Jun 1995
Indonesia	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		2 Jun 2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			1 Nov 1994	
Iraq		16 Nov 1994		
Ireland	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	21 Jun 1996
Italy	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994	29 Jul 1994	13 Jan 1995
Jamaica	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Japan.....	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		20 Jun 1996
Jordan			14 Nov 1994	27 Nov 1995 P
Kenya		16 Nov 1994		29 Jul 1994 s
Kiribati				24 Feb 2003 P
Kuwait.....		16 Nov 1994		2 Aug 2002 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	27 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		5 Jun 1998 P
Latvia				23 Dec 2004 a
Lebanon.....				5 Jan 1995 P
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

<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>
Netherlands	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jun 1996
New Zealand	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		19 Jul 1996
Nicaragua				3 May 2000 P
Nigeria.....	25 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
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

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>
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		16 Nov 1994		19 Aug 1994 P
Togo	3 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Tonga				2 Aug 1995 P
Trinidad and Tobago	10 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Tunisia.....	15 May 1995	16 Nov 1994		24 May 2002
Tuvalu				9 Dec 2002 P
Uganda	9 Aug 1994	16 Nov 1994		28 Jul 1995 p
Ukraine.....	28 Feb 1995	16 Nov 1994		26 Jul 1999
United Arab Emirates.....		16 Nov 1994		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		25 Jul 1997
United Republic of Tanzania.....	7 Oct 1994	16 Nov 1994		25 Jun 1998
United States of America	29 Jul 1994	16 Nov 1994		
Uruguay.....	29 Jul 1994		29 Jul 1994	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: 77.
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	28 Sep 2009
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 Union	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			

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<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
Nigeria.....		2 Nov 2009 a	South Africa.....		14 Aug 2003 a
Niue.....	4 Dec 1995	11 Oct 2006	Spain.....	3 Dec 1996	19 Dec 2003
Norway.....	4 Dec 1995	30 Dec 1996	Sri Lanka.....	9 Oct 1996	24 Oct 1996
Oman.....		14 May 2008 a	St. Lucia.....	12 Dec 1995	9 Aug 1996
Pakistan.....	15 Feb 1996		Sweden.....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003
Palau.....		26 Mar 2008 a	Tonga.....	4 Dec 1995	31 Jul 1996
Panama.....		16 Dec 2008 a	Trinidad and Tobago.....		13 Sep 2006 a
Papua New Guinea.....	4 Dec 1995	4 Jun 1999	Tuvalu.....		2 Feb 2009 a
Philippines.....	30 Aug 1996		Uganda.....	10 Oct 1996	
Poland.....		14 Mar 2006 a	Ukraine.....	4 Dec 1995	27 Feb 2003
Portugal.....	27 Jun 1996	19 Dec 2003	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	4 Dec 1995	10 Dec 2001
Republic of Korea.....	26 Nov 1996	1 Feb 2008	United States of America.....	4 Dec 1995	21 Aug 1996
Romania.....		16 Jul 2007 a	Uruguay.....	16 Jan 1996	10 Sep 1999
Russian Federation.....	4 Dec 1995	4 Aug 1997	Vanuatu.....	23 Jul 1996	
Samoa.....	4 Dec 1995	25 Oct 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

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

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: 167.

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			

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>
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		Niue		22 Jun 2009 a
Italy.....	18 Apr 1980	20 Mar 1986	Norway.....	18 Dec 1980	2 Jul 1981
Jamaica.....	27 Feb 1980	9 Aug 2005	Oman.....		22 Jul 1988 a
Japan.....	22 Dec 1980	8 Jun 1987	Pakistan		8 Sep 2000 a
Jordan		19 Feb 1986 a	Palau		14 Nov 2001 a
Kazakhstan		21 Feb 1996 a	Panama	24 Jan 1980	19 Aug 1982
Kenya.....		8 Dec 1981 a	Papua New Guinea		30 Sep 2003 a
Kiribati.....		15 Sep 2005 a	Paraguay.....		22 Sep 2004 a
Kuwait		6 Feb 1989 a	Peru		6 Jul 2001 a
Kyrgyzstan.....		2 Oct 2003 a	Philippines.....	2 May 1980	14 Oct 1980
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		22 Aug 2002 a	Poland.....		25 May 2000 a
Latvia.....		14 Nov 2002 a	Portugal	16 Jun 1980	6 Jul 1984
Lebanon.....		4 Dec 1997 a	Republic of Korea		4 May 1983 a
Lesotho.....	17 Apr 1980	5 Nov 1980	Republic of Moldova.....		10 Oct 2002 a
Liberia	30 Jan 1980	5 Mar 2003	Romania		17 May 1990 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		25 Sep 2000 a	Russian Federation		11 Jun 1987 a
Liechtenstein.....		28 Nov 1994 a	Rwanda.....		13 May 2002 a
Lithuania.....		2 Feb 2001 a	Sao Tome and Principe..		23 Aug 2006 a
Luxembourg	18 Dec 1979	29 Apr 1991	Saudi Arabia.....		8 Jan 1991 a
Madagascar.....		24 Sep 2003 a	Senegal	2 Jun 1980	10 Mar 1987
Malawi.....		17 Mar 1986 a	Serbia.....		12 Mar 2001 d
Malaysia		29 May 2007 a	Seychelles.....		12 Nov 2003 a
			Sierra Leone		26 Sep 2003 a
			Slovakia.....		28 May 1993 d

<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>
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d	Tunisia		18 Jun 1997 a
South Africa.....		23 Sep 2003 a	Turkey		15 Aug 1989 a
Spain.....		26 Mar 1984 a	Turkmenistan.....		25 Jun 1999 a
Sri Lanka		8 Sep 2000 a	Uganda	10 Nov 1980	5 Nov 2003
St. Kitts and Nevis		17 Jan 1991 a	Ukraine		19 Jun 1987 a
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		12 Sep 2000 a	United Arab Emirates....		24 Sep 2003 a
Sudan		19 Jun 1990 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18 Dec 1979	22 Dec 1982
Suriname.....	30 Jul 1980	5 Nov 1981	United Republic of Tanzania.....		22 Jan 2003 a
Swaziland		4 Apr 2003 a	United States of America	21 Dec 1979	7 Dec 1984
Sweden	25 Feb 1980	15 Jan 1981	Uruguay		4 Mar 2003 a
Switzerland.....	18 Jul 1980	5 Mar 1985	Uzbekistan		19 Jan 1998 a
Tajikistan		6 May 2002 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		13 Dec 1988 a
Thailand.....		2 Oct 2007 a	Yemen		14 Jul 2000 a
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		12 Mar 1998 d			
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

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

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

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

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORIST
BOMBINGS

New York, 15 December 1997

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 May 2001, in accordance with article 22 which reads as follows: “1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.”.

REGISTRATION: 23 May 2001, No. 37517.

STATUS: Signatories: 58. Parties: 164.

TEXT: 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)].

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>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.....		24 Sep 2003 a	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		11 Aug 2003 a
Albania		22 Jan 2002 a	Botswana		8 Sep 2000 a
Algeria.....	17 Dec 1998	8 Nov 2001	Brazil.....	12 Mar 1999	23 Aug 2002
Andorra.....		23 Sep 2004 a	Brunei Darussalam		14 Mar 2002 a
Antigua and Barbuda.....		24 Sep 2009 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			

<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>
Croatia		2 Jun 2005 a	Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		22 Aug 2002 a
Cuba.....		15 Nov 2001 a	Latvia.....		25 Nov 2002 a
Cyprus	26 Mar 1998	24 Jan 2001	Lesotho		12 Nov 2001 a
Czech Republic.....	29 Jul 1998	6 Sep 2000	Liberia		5 Mar 2003 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		27 Jun 2008 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		22 Sep 2000 a
Denmark	23 Dec 1999	31 Aug 2001	Liechtenstein		26 Nov 2002 a
Djibouti.....		1 Jun 2004 a	Lithuania.....	8 Jun 1998	17 Mar 2004
Dominica		24 Sep 2004 a	Luxembourg	6 Feb 1998	6 Feb 2004
Dominican Republic.....		21 Oct 2008 a	Madagascar.....	1 Oct 1999	24 Sep 2003
Egypt	14 Dec 1999	9 Aug 2005	Malawi.....		11 Aug 2003 a
El Salvador		15 May 2003 a	Malaysia		24 Sep 2003 a
Equatorial Guinea.....		7 Feb 2003 a	Maldives.....		7 Sep 2000 a
Estonia	27 Dec 1999	10 Apr 2002	Mali		28 Mar 2002 a
Ethiopia		16 Apr 2003 a	Malta.....		11 Nov 2001 a
Fiji		15 May 2008 a	Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Finland.....	23 Jan 1998	28 May 2002 A	Mauritania		30 Apr 2003 a
France	12 Jan 1998	19 Aug 1999	Mauritius		24 Jan 2003 a
Gabon		10 Mar 2005 a	Mexico.....		20 Jan 2003 a
Georgia		18 Feb 2004 a	Micronesia (Federated States of).....		23 Sep 2002 a
Germany	26 Jan 1998	23 Apr 2003	Monaco.....	25 Nov 1998	6 Sep 2001
Ghana.....		6 Sep 2002 a	Mongolia		7 Sep 2000 a
Greece.....	2 Feb 1998	27 May 2003	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Grenada		13 Dec 2001 a	Morocco		9 May 2007 a
Guatemala.....		12 Feb 2002 a	Mozambique.....		14 Jan 2003 a
Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a	Myanmar		12 Nov 2001 a
Guinea-Bissau.....		6 Aug 2008 a	Nauru.....		2 Aug 2005 a
Guyana.....		12 Sep 2007 a	Nepal	24 Sep 1999	
Honduras		25 Mar 2003 a	Netherlands.....	12 Mar 1998	7 Feb 2002 A
Hungary	21 Dec 1999	13 Nov 2001	New Zealand		4 Nov 2002 a
Iceland	28 Sep 1998	15 Apr 2002	Nicaragua		17 Jan 2003 a
India.....	17 Sep 1999	22 Sep 1999	Niger.....		26 Oct 2004 a
Indonesia		29 Jun 2006 a	Niue		22 Jun 2009 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			
Kuwait		19 Apr 2004 a			
Kyrgyzstan.....		1 May 2001 a			

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>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>
Philippines	23 Sep 1998	7 Jan 2004	Sweden	12 Feb 1998	6 Sep 2001
Poland	14 Jun 1999	3 Feb 2004	Switzerland		23 Sep 2003 a
Portugal	30 Dec 1999	10 Nov 2001	Tajikistan		29 Jul 2002 a
Qatar		27 Jun 2008 a	Thailand		12 Jun 2007 a
Republic of Korea	3 Dec 1999	17 Feb 2004	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	16 Dec 1998	30 Aug 2004
Republic of Moldova		10 Oct 2002 a	Togo	21 Aug 1998	10 Mar 2003
Romania	30 Apr 1998	29 Jul 2004	Tonga		9 Dec 2002 a
Russian Federation	12 Jan 1998	8 May 2001	Trinidad and Tobago		2 Apr 2001 a
Rwanda		13 May 2002 a	Tunisia		22 Apr 2005 a
San Marino		12 Mar 2002 a	Turkey	20 May 1999	30 May 2002
Sao Tome and Principe		12 Apr 2006 a	Turkmenistan	18 Feb 1999	25 Jun 1999
Saudi Arabia		31 Oct 2007 a	Uganda	11 Jun 1999	5 Nov 2003
Senegal		27 Oct 2003 a	Ukraine		26 Mar 2002 a
Serbia		31 Jul 2003 a	United Arab Emirates		23 Sep 2005 a
Seychelles		22 Aug 2003 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12 Jan 1998	7 Mar 2001
Sierra Leone		26 Sep 2003 a	United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jan 2003 a
Singapore		31 Dec 2007 a	United States of America	12 Jan 1998	26 Jun 2002
Slovakia	28 Jul 1998	8 Dec 2000	Uruguay	23 Nov 1998	10 Nov 2001
Slovenia	30 Oct 1998	25 Sep 2003	Uzbekistan	23 Feb 1998	30 Nov 1998
Solomon Islands		24 Sep 2009 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	23 Sep 1998	23 Sep 2003
South Africa	21 Dec 1999	1 May 2003	Yemen		23 Apr 2001 a
Spain	1 May 1998	30 Apr 1999			
Sri Lanka	12 Jan 1998	23 Mar 1999			
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			

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

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

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

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

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING OF
TERRORISM

New York, 9 December 1999

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 April 2002, in accordance with article 26 which reads as follows: “1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.”

REGISTRATION: 10 April 2002, No. 38349.

STATUS: Signatories: 132. Parties: 173.

TEXT: Resolution A/RES/54/109; depositary notifications C.N.327.2000.TREATIES-12 of 30 May 2000 (rectification of the original text of the Convention); and C.N.3.2002.TREATIES-1 of 2 January 2002 [proposal for corrections to the original text of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)] and C.N.86.2002.TREATIES-4 of 1 February 2002 [Rectification of the original of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.312.2002.TREATIES-14 of 4 April 2002 [proposal of a correction to the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)] and C.N.420.2002.TREATIES-20 of 3 May 2002 [rectification of the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)].

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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), 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

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	1 Mar 2001	30 Nov 2001	Kyrgyzstan		2 Oct 2003 a
Czech Republic.....	6 Sep 2000	27 Dec 2005	Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		29 Sep 2008 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea....	12 Nov 2001		Latvia.....	18 Dec 2001	14 Nov 2002
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	11 Nov 2001	28 Oct 2005	Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001
Denmark	25 Sep 2001	27 Aug 2002	Liberia		5 Mar 2003 a
Djibouti.....	15 Nov 2001	13 Mar 2006	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	13 Nov 2001	9 Jul 2002
Dominica		24 Sep 2004 a	Liechtenstein	2 Oct 2001	9 Jul 2003
Dominican Republic.....	15 Nov 2001	4 Sep 2008	Lithuania.....		20 Feb 2003 a
Ecuador.....	6 Sep 2000	9 Dec 2003	Luxembourg	20 Sep 2001	5 Nov 2003
Egypt	6 Sep 2000	1 Mar 2005	Madagascar.....	1 Oct 2001	24 Sep 2003
El Salvador		15 May 2003 a	Malawi.....		11 Aug 2003 a
Equatorial Guinea.....		7 Feb 2003 a	Malaysia		29 May 2007 a
Estonia	6 Sep 2000	22 May 2002	Maldives		20 Apr 2004 a
Fiji		15 May 2008 a	Mali	11 Nov 2001	28 Mar 2002
Finland.....	10 Jan 2000	28 Jun 2002 A	Malta.....	10 Jan 2000	11 Nov 2001
France	10 Jan 2000	7 Jan 2002	Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Gabon	8 Sep 2000	10 Mar 2005	Mauritania		30 Apr 2003 a
Georgia	23 Jun 2000	27 Sep 2002	Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	14 Dec 2004
Germany	20 Jul 2000	17 Jun 2004	Mexico.....	7 Sep 2000	20 Jan 2003
Ghana.....	12 Nov 2001	6 Sep 2002	Micronesia (Federated States of).....	12 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2002
Greece.....	8 Mar 2000	16 Apr 2004	Monaco.....	10 Nov 2001	10 Nov 2001
Grenada		13 Dec 2001 a	Mongolia	12 Nov 2001	25 Feb 2004
Guatemala.....	23 Oct 2001	12 Feb 2002	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Guinea	16 Nov 2001	14 Jul 2003	Morocco	12 Oct 2001	19 Sep 2002
Guinea-Bissau.....	14 Nov 2001	19 Sep 2008	Mozambique.....	11 Nov 2001	14 Jan 2003
Guyana.....		12 Sep 2007 a	Myanmar	12 Nov 2001	16 Aug 2006
Haiti		13 Jan 2010 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	Niue.....		22 Jun 2009 a
Italy.....	13 Jan 2000	27 Mar 2003	Norway.....	1 Oct 2001	15 Jul 2002
Jamaica	10 Nov 2001	16 Sep 2005	Pakistan		17 Jun 2009 a
Japan.....	30 Oct 2001	11 Jun 2002 A	Palau.....		14 Nov 2001 a
Jordan	24 Sep 2001	28 Aug 2003	Panama	12 Nov 2001	3 Jul 2002
Kazakhstan		24 Feb 2003 a	Papua New Guinea		30 Sep 2003 a
Kenya.....	4 Dec 2001	27 Jun 2003			
Kiribati.....		15 Sep 2005 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>
Paraguay	12 Oct 2001	30 Nov 2004	Sweden	15 Oct 2001	6 Jun 2002
Peru.....	14 Sep 2000	10 Nov 2001	Switzerland.....	13 Jun 2001	23 Sep 2003
Philippines	16 Nov 2001	7 Jan 2004	Syrian Arab Republic		24 Apr 2005 a
Poland.....	4 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2003	Tajikistan.....	6 Nov 2001	16 Jul 2004
Portugal	16 Feb 2000	18 Oct 2002	Thailand.....	18 Dec 2001	29 Sep 2004
Qatar		27 Jul 2008 a	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31 Jan 2000	30 Aug 2004
Republic of Korea.....	9 Oct 2001	17 Feb 2004	Togo	15 Nov 2001	10 Mar 2003
Republic of Moldova.....	16 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2002	Tonga.....		9 Dec 2002 a
Romania.....	26 Sep 2000	9 Jan 2003	Trinidad and Tobago		23 Sep 2009 a
Russian Federation	3 Apr 2000	27 Nov 2002	Tunisia.....	2 Nov 2001	10 Jun 2003
Rwanda.....	4 Dec 2001	13 May 2002	Turkey	27 Sep 2001	28 Jun 2002
Samoa	13 Nov 2001	27 Sep 2002	Turkmenistan.....		7 Jan 2005 a
San Marino	26 Sep 2000	12 Mar 2002	Uganda	13 Nov 2001	5 Nov 2003
Sao Tome and Principe..		12 Apr 2006 a	Ukraine.....	8 Jun 2000	6 Dec 2002
Saudi Arabia	29 Nov 2001	23 Aug 2007	United Arab Emirates....		23 Sep 2005 a
Senegal		24 Sep 2004 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 Jan 2000	7 Mar 2001
Serbia.....	12 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2002	United Republic of Tanzania.....		22 Jan 2003 a
Seychelles	15 Nov 2001	30 Mar 2004	United States of America	10 Jan 2000	26 Jun 2002
Sierra Leone.....	27 Nov 2001	26 Sep 2003	Uruguay.....	25 Oct 2001	8 Jan 2004
Singapore.....	18 Dec 2001	30 Dec 2002	Uzbekistan.....	13 Dec 2000	9 Jul 2001
Slovakia	26 Jan 2001	13 Sep 2002	Vanuatu		31 Oct 2005 a
Slovenia.....	10 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2004	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	16 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2003
Solomon Islands		24 Sep 2009 a	Viet Nam		25 Sep 2002 a
Somalia.....	19 Dec 2001		Yemen		3 Mar 2010 a
South Africa.....	10 Nov 2001	1 May 2003			
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			

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

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).
REGISTRATION: 7 July 2007, No. 44004.
STATUS: Signatories: 115. Parties: 65.
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		Denmark.....	14 Sep 2005	20 Mar 2007
Albania	23 Nov 2005		Djibouti.....	14 Jun 2006	
Andorra.....	11 May 2006		Dominican Republic.....		11 Jun 2008 a
Antigua and Barbuda.....		1 Dec 2009 a	Ecuador.....	15 Sep 2005	
Argentina.....	14 Sep 2005		Egypt.....	20 Sep 2005	
Armenia.....	15 Sep 2005		El Salvador.....	16 Sep 2005	27 Nov 2006
Australia.....	14 Sep 2005		Estonia.....	14 Sep 2005	
Austria.....	15 Sep 2005	14 Sep 2006	Fiji.....		15 May 2008 a
Azerbaijan.....	15 Sep 2005	28 Jan 2009	Finland.....	14 Sep 2005	13 Jan 2009 A
Bangladesh.....		7 Jun 2007 a	France.....	14 Sep 2005	
Belarus.....	15 Sep 2005	13 Mar 2007	Gabon.....	15 Sep 2005	1 Oct 2007
Belgium.....	14 Sep 2005	2 Oct 2009	Germany.....	15 Sep 2005	8 Feb 2008
Benin.....	15 Sep 2005		Ghana.....	6 Nov 2006	
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	7 Dec 2005		Greece.....	15 Sep 2005	
Brazil.....	16 Sep 2005	25 Sep 2009	Guatemala.....	20 Sep 2005	
Bulgaria.....	14 Sep 2005		Guinea.....	16 Sep 2005	
Burkina Faso.....	21 Sep 2005		Guinea-Bissau.....		6 Aug 2008 a
Burundi.....	29 Mar 2006	24 Sep 2008	Guyana.....	15 Sep 2005	
Cambodia.....	7 Dec 2006		Hungary.....	14 Sep 2005	12 Apr 2007
Canada.....	14 Sep 2005		Iceland.....	16 Sep 2005	
Central African Republic.....		19 Feb 2008 a	India.....	24 Jul 2006	1 Dec 2006
Chile.....	22 Sep 2005		Ireland.....	15 Sep 2005	
China.....	14 Sep 2005		Israel.....	27 Dec 2006	
Colombia.....	1 Nov 2006		Italy.....	14 Sep 2005	
Comoros.....		12 Mar 2007 a	Jamaica.....	5 Dec 2006	
Costa Rica.....	15 Sep 2005		Japan.....	15 Sep 2005	3 Aug 2007 A
Croatia.....	16 Sep 2005	30 May 2007	Jordan.....	16 Nov 2005	
Cuba.....		17 Jun 2009 a	Kazakhstan.....	16 Sep 2005	31 Jul 2008
Cyprus.....	15 Sep 2005	28 Jan 2008	Kenya.....	15 Sep 2005	13 Apr 2006
Czech Republic.....	15 Sep 2005	25 Jul 2006	Kiribati.....	15 Sep 2005	26 Sep 2008
			Kuwait.....	16 Sep 2005	
			Kyrgyzstan.....	5 May 2006	2 Oct 2007

2010 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation

<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>
Latvia.....	16 Sep 2005	25 Jul 2006	Russian Federation	14 Sep 2005	29 Jan 2007
Lebanon.....	23 Sep 2005	13 Nov 2006	Rwanda.....	6 Mar 2006	
Lesotho	16 Sep 2005		Sao Tome and Principe..	19 Dec 2005	
Liberia	16 Sep 2005		Saudi Arabia.....	26 Dec 2006	7 Dec 2007
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	16 Sep 2005	22 Dec 2008	Senegal	21 Sep 2005	
Liechtenstein.....	16 Sep 2005	25 Sep 2009	Serbia.....	15 Sep 2005	26 Sep 2006
Lithuania.....	16 Sep 2005	19 Jul 2007	Seychelles.....	7 Oct 2005	
Luxembourg	15 Sep 2005	2 Oct 2008	Sierra Leone	14 Sep 2005	
Madagascar.....	15 Sep 2005		Singapore.....	1 Dec 2006	
Malawi.....		7 Oct 2009 a	Slovakia.....	15 Sep 2005	23 Mar 2006
Malaysia	16 Sep 2005		Slovenia.....	14 Sep 2005	17 Dec 2009
Mali		5 Nov 2009 a	Solomon Islands		24 Sep 2009 a
Malta.....	15 Sep 2005		South Africa	14 Sep 2005	9 May 2007
Mauritania		28 Apr 2008 a	Spain.....	14 Sep 2005	22 Feb 2007
Mauritius	14 Sep 2005		Sri Lanka	14 Sep 2005	27 Sep 2007
Mexico.....	12 Jan 2006	27 Jun 2006	Swaziland	15 Sep 2005	
Monaco.....	14 Sep 2005		Sweden	14 Sep 2005	
Mongolia	3 Nov 2005	6 Oct 2006	Switzerland.....	14 Sep 2005	15 Oct 2008
Montenegro.....	23 Oct 2006 d		Syrian Arab Republic	14 Sep 2005	
Morocco.....	19 Apr 2006	31 Mar 2010	Tajikistan.....	14 Sep 2005	
Mozambique.....	1 May 2006		Thailand.....	14 Sep 2005	
Netherlands.....	16 Sep 2005		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	16 Sep 2005	19 Mar 2007
New Zealand.....	14 Sep 2005		Timor-Leste.....	16 Sep 2005	
Nicaragua.....	15 Sep 2005	25 Feb 2009	Togo	15 Sep 2005	
Niger.....		2 Jul 2008 a	Turkey	14 Sep 2005	
Norway	16 Sep 2005		Turkmenistan.....		28 Mar 2008 a
Palau	15 Sep 2005		Ukraine	14 Sep 2005	25 Sep 2007
Panama	21 Feb 2006	21 Jun 2007	United Arab Emirates....		10 Jan 2008 a
Paraguay	16 Sep 2005	29 Jan 2009	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Sep 2005	24 Sep 2009
Peru.....	14 Sep 2005	29 May 2009	United States of America	14 Sep 2005	
Philippines	15 Sep 2005		Uruguay.....	16 Sep 2005	
Poland.....	14 Sep 2005	8 Apr 2010	Uzbekistan.....		29 Apr 2008 a
Portugal	21 Sep 2005				
Qatar	16 Feb 2006				
Republic of Korea.....	16 Sep 2005				
Republic of Moldova....	16 Sep 2005	18 Apr 2008			
Romania.....	14 Sep 2005	24 Jan 2007			

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).

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).

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).

Likewise, each Party shall notify the depositary of the language or languages acceptable for the purposes of mutual legal assistance (article 18).

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). 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: 154.
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	Cameroon	13 Dec 2000	6 Feb 2006
Albania	12 Dec 2000	21 Aug 2002	Canada.....	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
Algeria.....	12 Dec 2000	7 Oct 2002	Cape Verde.....	13 Dec 2000	15 Jul 2004
Andorra.....	11 Nov 2001		Central African Republic.....		14 Sep 2004 a
Angola	13 Dec 2000		Chad		18 Aug 2009 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
Cambodia.....	11 Nov 2001	12 Dec 2005			

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>
Ethiopia	14 Dec 2000	23 Jul 2007	Liechtenstein	12 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2008
European Union.....	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	22 May 2009	Oman		13 May 2005 a
Kazakhstan	13 Dec 2000	31 Jul 2008	Pakistan	14 Dec 2000	13 Jan 2010
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	

<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	Timor-Leste.....		9 Nov 2009 a
Saudi Arabia.....	12 Dec 2000	18 Jan 2005	Togo.....	12 Dec 2000	2 Jul 2004
Senegal.....	13 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2003	Trinidad and Tobago.....	26 Sep 2001	6 Nov 2007
Serbia.....	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001	Tunisia.....	13 Dec 2000	19 Jun 2003
Seychelles.....	12 Dec 2000	22 Apr 2003	Turkey.....	13 Dec 2000	25 Mar 2003
Sierra Leone.....	27 Nov 2001		Turkmenistan.....		28 Mar 2005 a
Singapore.....	13 Dec 2000	28 Aug 2007	Uganda.....	12 Dec 2000	9 Mar 2005
Slovakia.....	14 Dec 2000	3 Dec 2003	Ukraine.....	12 Dec 2000	21 May 2004
Slovenia.....	12 Dec 2000	21 May 2004	United Arab Emirates....	9 Dec 2002	7 May 2007
South Africa.....	14 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2004	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	14 Dec 2000	9 Feb 2006
Spain.....	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002	United Republic of Tanzania.....	13 Dec 2000	24 May 2006
Sri Lanka.....	13 Dec 2000	22 Sep 2006	United States of America.....	13 Dec 2000	3 Nov 2005
St. Kitts and Nevis.....	20 Nov 2001	21 May 2004	Uruguay.....	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2005
St. Lucia.....	26 Sep 2001		Uzbekistan.....	13 Dec 2000	9 Dec 2003
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	24 Jul 2002		Vanuatu.....		4 Jan 2006 a
Sudan.....	15 Dec 2000	10 Dec 2004	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
Suriname.....		25 May 2007 a	Viet Nam.....	13 Dec 2000	
Swaziland.....	14 Dec 2000		Yemen.....	15 Dec 2000	8 Feb 2010
Sweden.....	12 Dec 2000	30 Apr 2004	Zambia.....		24 Apr 2005 a
Switzerland.....	12 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2006	Zimbabwe.....	12 Dec 2000	12 Dec 2007
Syrian Arab Republic....	13 Dec 2000	8 Apr 2009			
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). 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: 137.

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	Cambodia	11 Nov 2001	2 Jul 2007
Algeria	6 Jun 2001	9 Mar 2004	Cameroon	13 Dec 2000	6 Feb 2006
Antigua and Barbuda.....		17 Feb 2010	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	Chad		18 Aug 2009 a
Austria	12 Dec 2000	15 Sep 2005	Chile	8 Aug 2002	29 Nov 2004
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	30 Oct 2003	China		8 Feb 2010 a
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001	26 Sep 2008	Colombia.....	12 Dec 2000	4 Aug 2004
Bahrain		7 Jun 2004 a	Congo	14 Dec 2000	
Barbados.....	26 Sep 2001		Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	9 Sep 2003
Belarus.....	14 Dec 2000	25 Jun 2003	Croatia.....	12 Dec 2000	24 Jan 2003
Belgium	12 Dec 2000	11 Aug 2004	Cyprus	12 Dec 2000	6 Aug 2003
Belize.....		26 Sep 2003 a	Czech Republic.....	10 Dec 2002	
Benin	13 Dec 2000	30 Aug 2004	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		28 Oct 2005 a
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000	18 May 2006	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.....	15 Dec 2000	5 Feb 2008
Brazil	12 Dec 2000	29 Jan 2004	Ecuador.....	13 Dec 2000	17 Sep 2002
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	5 Dec 2001	Egypt	1 May 2002	5 Mar 2004
Burkina Faso.....	15 Dec 2000	15 May 2002	El Salvador	15 Aug 2002	18 Mar 2004
Burundi	14 Dec 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>
Equatorial Guinea.....	14 Dec 2000	7 Feb 2003	Luxembourg	13 Dec 2000	20 Apr 2009
Estonia	20 Sep 2002	12 May 2004	Madagascar.....	14 Dec 2000	15 Sep 2005
European Union.....	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2006 AA	Malawi.....		17 Mar 2005 a
Finland.....	12 Dec 2000	7 Sep 2006 A	Malaysia		26 Feb 2009 a
France	12 Dec 2000	29 Oct 2002	Mali	15 Dec 2000	12 Apr 2002
Gambia	14 Dec 2000	5 May 2003	Malta.....	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003
Georgia	13 Dec 2000	5 Sep 2006	Mauritania		22 Jul 2005 a
Germany	12 Dec 2000	14 Jun 2006	Mauritius		24 Sep 2003 a
Greece.....	13 Dec 2000		Mexico.....	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2003
Grenada		21 May 2004 a	Monaco.....	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Guatemala.....		1 Apr 2004 a	Mongolia		27 Jun 2008 a
Guinea		9 Nov 2004 a	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Guinea-Bissau.....	14 Dec 2000	10 Sep 2007	Mozambique.....	15 Dec 2000	20 Sep 2006
Guyana.....		14 Sep 2004 a	Myanmar		30 Mar 2004 a
Haiti	13 Dec 2000		Namibia	13 Dec 2000	16 Aug 2002
Honduras		1 Apr 2008 a	Nauru.....	12 Nov 2001	
Hungary	14 Dec 2000	22 Dec 2006	Netherlands.....	12 Dec 2000	27 Jul 2005 A
Iceland	13 Dec 2000		New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	19 Jul 2002
India.....	12 Dec 2002		Nicaragua		12 Oct 2004 a
Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	28 Sep 2009	Niger.....	21 Aug 2001	30 Sep 2004
Iraq.....		9 Feb 2009 a	Nigeria.....	13 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2001
Ireland.....	13 Dec 2000		Norway	13 Dec 2000	23 Sep 2003
Israel	14 Nov 2001	23 Jul 2008	Oman		13 May 2005 a
Italy.....	12 Dec 2000	2 Aug 2006	Panama	13 Dec 2000	18 Aug 2004
Jamaica	13 Feb 2002	29 Sep 2003	Paraguay	12 Dec 2000	22 Sep 2004
Japan	9 Dec 2002		Peru	14 Dec 2000	23 Jan 2002
Jordan		11 Jun 2009 a	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	Qatar		29 May 2009 a
Kuwait		12 May 2006 a	Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000	
Kyrgyzstan.....	13 Dec 2000	2 Oct 2003	Republic of Moldova.....	14 Dec 2000	16 Sep 2005
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		26 Sep 2003 a	Romania	14 Dec 2000	4 Dec 2002
Latvia.....	10 Dec 2002	25 May 2004	Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000	26 May 2004
Lebanon.....	9 Dec 2002	5 Oct 2005	Rwanda.....	14 Dec 2000	26 Sep 2003
Lesotho.....	14 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2003	San Marino	14 Dec 2000	
Liberia		22 Sep 2004 a	Sao Tome and Principe..		23 Aug 2006 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	13 Nov 2001	24 Sep 2004	Saudi Arabia.....	10 Dec 2002	20 Jul 2007
Liechtenstein.....	14 Mar 2001	20 Feb 2008	Senegal	13 Dec 2000	27 Oct 2003
Lithuania.....	25 Apr 2002	23 Jun 2003	Serbia.....	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
			Seychelles.....	22 Jul 2002	22 Jun 2004
			Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	
			Slovakia.....	15 Nov 2001	21 Sep 2004

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>
Slovenia.....	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004	Trinidad and Tobago	26 Sep 2001	6 Nov 2007
South Africa.....	14 Dec 2000	20 Feb 2004	Tunisia.....	13 Dec 2000	14 Jul 2003
Spain.....	13 Dec 2000	1 Mar 2002	Turkey	13 Dec 2000	25 Mar 2003
Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000		Turkmenistan.....		28 Mar 2005 a
St. Kitts and Nevis.....		21 May 2004 a	Uganda	12 Dec 2000	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	20 Nov 2002		Ukraine.....	15 Nov 2001	21 May 2004
Suriname.....		25 May 2007 a	United Arab Emirates....		21 Jan 2009 a
Swaziland	8 Jan 2001		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Dec 2000	9 Feb 2006
Sweden	12 Dec 2000	1 Jul 2004	United Republic of Tanzania.....	13 Dec 2000	24 May 2006
Switzerland.....	2 Apr 2002	27 Oct 2006	United States of America	13 Dec 2000	3 Nov 2005
Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	8 Apr 2009	Uruguay.....	13 Dec 2000	4 Mar 2005
Tajikistan		8 Jul 2002 a	Uzbekistan.....	28 Jun 2001	12 Aug 2008
Thailand.....	18 Dec 2001		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	14 Dec 2000	13 May 2002
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	12 Dec 2000	12 Jan 2005	Zambia.....		24 Apr 2005 a
Timor-Leste.....		9 Nov 2009 a			
Togo.....	12 Dec 2000	8 May 2009			

**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). 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 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: 123.
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	Cambodia	11 Nov 2001	12 Dec 2005
Algeria	6 Jun 2001	9 Mar 2004	Cameroon	13 Dec 2000	6 Feb 2006
Antigua and Barbuda		17 Feb 2010 a	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 Union	12 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2006 AA
Burundi	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>
Finland.....	12 Dec 2000	7 Sep 2006 A	Mauritania		22 Jul 2005 a
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	28 Sep 2009	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	16 Sep 2005
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	
			St. Kitts and Nevis.....		21 May 2004 a
			St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	20 Nov 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>
Suriname.....		25 May 2007 a	Turkmenistan.....		28 Mar 2005 a
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	8 Apr 2009	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	
Timor-Leste		9 Nov 2009 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	14 Dec 2000	19 Apr 2005
Togo.....	12 Dec 2000		Zambia.....		24 Apr 2005 a
Trinidad and Tobago	26 Sep 2001	6 Nov 2007			
Tunisia.....	13 Dec 2000	14 Jul 2003			
Turkey	13 Dec 2000	25 Mar 2003			

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). 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.”.

REGISTRATION: 3 July 2005, No. 39574.

STATUS: Signatories: 52. Parties: 79.

TEXT: Doc. A/55/383/Add.2; depositary notification C.N.959.2002.TREATIES-24 of 6 September 2002 (Correction to the English text of the original of the Protocol); C.N.1321.2003.TREATIES-10 of 21 November 2003 (Algeria: Proposed correction to the authentic Arabic text of the Protocol and C.N.105.2004.TREATIES-2 of 12 February 2004 (Correction to the Arabic text of the original of the Protocol).

Note: The Protocol was adopted by resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001 at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Protocol will be open for signature by all States and by regional economic integration organizations, provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed the Protocol, from 2 July 2001 to 12 December 2002, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), 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 Union	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	

<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).

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).

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).

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).

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

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: 143.
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	Republic.....		
Albania	18 Dec 2003	25 May 2006	Chile	11 Dec 2003	13 Sep 2006
Algeria.....	9 Dec 2003	25 Aug 2004	China	10 Dec 2003	13 Jan 2006
Angola	10 Dec 2003	29 Aug 2006	Colombia.....	10 Dec 2003	27 Oct 2006
Antigua and Barbuda.....		21 Jun 2006 a	Comoros	10 Dec 2003	
Argentina.....	10 Dec 2003	28 Aug 2006	Congo		13 Jul 2006 a
Armenia.....	19 May 2005	8 Mar 2007	Costa Rica	10 Dec 2003	21 Mar 2007
Australia	9 Dec 2003	7 Dec 2005	Côte d'Ivoire	10 Dec 2003	
Austria	10 Dec 2003	11 Jan 2006	Croatia.....	10 Dec 2003	24 Apr 2005
Azerbaijan	27 Feb 2004	1 Nov 2005	Cuba	9 Dec 2005	9 Feb 2007
Bahamas		10 Jan 2008 a	Cyprus	9 Dec 2003	23 Feb 2009
Bahrain	8 Feb 2005		Czech Republic.....	22 Apr 2005	
Bangladesh		27 Feb 2007 a	Denmark.....	10 Dec 2003	26 Dec 2006
Barbados.....	10 Dec 2003		Djibouti.....	17 Jun 2004	20 Apr 2005
Belarus.....	28 Apr 2004	17 Feb 2005	Dominican Republic.....	10 Dec 2003	26 Oct 2006
Belgium	10 Dec 2003	25 Sep 2008	Ecuador.....	10 Dec 2003	15 Sep 2005
Benin	10 Dec 2003	14 Oct 2004	Egypt.....	9 Dec 2003	25 Feb 2005
Bhutan	15 Sep 2005		El Salvador	10 Dec 2003	1 Jul 2004
Bolivia	9 Dec 2003	5 Dec 2005	Ethiopia	10 Dec 2003	26 Nov 2007
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	16 Sep 2005	26 Oct 2006	European Union.....	15 Sep 2005	12 Nov 2008 AA
Brazil.....	9 Dec 2003	15 Jun 2005	Fiji		14 May 2008 a
Brunei Darussalam	11 Dec 2003	2 Dec 2008	Finland.....	9 Dec 2003	20 Jun 2006 A
Bulgaria	10 Dec 2003	20 Sep 2006	France.....	9 Dec 2003	11 Jul 2005
Burkina Faso.....	10 Dec 2003	10 Oct 2006	Gabon	10 Dec 2003	1 Oct 2007
Burundi.....		10 Mar 2006 a	Georgia.....		4 Nov 2008 a
Cambodia.....		5 Sep 2007 a	Germany.....	9 Dec 2003	
Cameroon	10 Dec 2003	6 Feb 2006	Ghana	9 Dec 2004	27 Jun 2007
Canada.....	21 May 2004	2 Oct 2007	Greece.....	10 Dec 2003	17 Sep 2008
Cape Verde.....	9 Dec 2003	23 Apr 2008	Guatemala.....	9 Dec 2003	3 Nov 2006
Central African	11 Feb 2004	6 Oct 2006	Guinea.....	15 Jul 2005	

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>
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	14 Sep 2009	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	5 Oct 2009	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	25 Sep 2009	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	6 Nov 2009
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	24 Sep 2009
			Syrian Arab Republic	9 Dec 2003	

<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	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9 Dec 2003	9 Feb	2006
Thailand.....	9 Dec 2003			United Republic of Tanzania.....	9 Dec 2003	25 May	2005
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	18 Aug 2005	13 Apr	2007	United States of America	9 Dec 2003	30 Oct	2006
Timor-Leste	10 Dec 2003	27 Mar	2009	Uruguay.....	9 Dec 2003	10 Jan	2007
Togo.....	10 Dec 2003	6 Jul	2005	Uzbekistan		29 Jul	2008 a
Trinidad and Tobago	11 Dec 2003	31 May	2006	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	10 Dec 2003	2 Feb	2009
Tunisia.....	30 Mar 2004	23 Sep	2008	Viet Nam	10 Dec 2003	19 Aug	2009
Turkey	10 Dec 2003	9 Nov	2006	Yemen	11 Dec 2003	7 Nov	2005
Turkmenistan.....		28 Mar	2005 a	Zambia.....	11 Dec 2003	7 Dec	2007
Uganda.....	9 Dec 2003	9 Sep	2004	Zimbabwe.....	20 Feb 2004	8 Mar	2007
Ukraine	11 Dec 2003	2 Dec	2009				
United Arab Emirates	10 Aug 2005	22 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: 111.
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); C.N.713.2009.TREATIES-4 of 29 October 2009 (Proposal of amendment by Norway to the Statute); C.N.723.2009.TREATIES-5 of 29 October 2009 (Proposal of amendments by the Netherlands to the Statute); C.N.725.2009.TREATIES-6 of 29 October 2009 (Proposal of amendment by Mexico to the Statute); C.N.727.2009.TREATIES-7 of 29 October 2009 (Proposal of amendment by Liechtenstein to the Statute); C.N.733.2009.TREATIES-8 of 29 October 2009 (Proposal of amendment by Belgium to the Statute); C.N.737.2009.TREATIES-9 of 29 October 2009 (Proposal of amendments by Trinidad and Tobago to the Statute); C.N.851.2009.TREATIES-10 of 30 November 2009 (Proposal of amendment by South Africa to the Statute) [^e].

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	Bolivia.....	17 Jul 1998	27 Jun 2002
Albania.....	18 Jul 1998	31 Jan 2003	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	17 Jul 2000	11 Apr 2002
Algeria.....	28 Dec 2000		Botswana.....	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000
Andorra.....	18 Jul 1998	30 Apr 2001	Brazil.....	7 Feb 2000	20 Jun 2002
Angola.....	7 Oct 1998		Bulgaria.....	11 Feb 1999	11 Apr 2002
Antigua and Barbuda.....	23 Oct 1998	18 Jun 2001	Burkina Faso.....	30 Nov 1998	16 Apr 2004
Argentina.....	8 Jan 1999	8 Feb 2001	Burundi.....	13 Jan 1999	21 Sep 2004
Armenia.....	1 Oct 1999		Cambodia.....	23 Oct 2000	11 Apr 2002
Australia.....	9 Dec 1998	1 Jul 2002	Cameroon.....	17 Jul 1998	
Austria.....	7 Oct 1998	28 Dec 2000	Canada.....	18 Dec 1998	7 Jul 2000
Bahamas.....	29 Dec 2000		Cape Verde.....	28 Dec 2000	
Bahrain.....	11 Dec 2000		Central African Republic.....	7 Dec 1999	3 Oct 2001
Bangladesh.....	16 Sep 1999	23 Mar 2010	Chad.....	20 Oct 1999	1 Nov 2006
Barbados.....	8 Sep 2000	10 Dec 2002	Chile.....	11 Sep 1998	29 Jun 2009
Belgium.....	10 Sep 1998	28 Jun 2000	Colombia.....	10 Dec 1998	5 Aug 2002
Belize.....	5 Apr 2000	5 Apr 2000	Comoros.....	22 Sep 2000	18 Aug 2006
Benin.....	24 Sep 1999	22 Jan 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>
Congo	17 Jul 1998	3 May 2004	Kyrgyzstan	8 Dec 1998	
Cook Islands		18 Jul 2008 a	Latvia.....	22 Apr 1999	28 Jun 2002
Costa Rica.....	7 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2001	Lesotho.....	30 Nov 1998	6 Sep 2000
Côte d'Ivoire.....	30 Nov 1998		Liberia	17 Jul 1998	22 Sep 2004
Croatia	12 Oct 1998	21 May 2001	Liechtenstein	18 Jul 1998	2 Oct 2001
Cyprus	15 Oct 1998	7 Mar 2002	Lithuania.....	10 Dec 1998	12 May 2003
Czech Republic.....	13 Apr 1999	21 Jul 2009	Luxembourg	13 Oct 1998	8 Sep 2000
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	8 Sep 2000	11 Apr 2002	Madagascar.....	18 Jul 1998	14 Mar 2008
Denmark	25 Sep 1998	21 Jun 2001	Malawi.....	2 Mar 1999	19 Sep 2002
Djibouti.....	7 Oct 1998	5 Nov 2002	Mali	17 Jul 1998	16 Aug 2000
Dominica		12 Feb 2001 a	Malta.....	17 Jul 1998	29 Nov 2002
Dominican Republic	8 Sep 2000	12 May 2005	Marshall Islands	6 Sep 2000	7 Dec 2000
Ecuador.....	7 Oct 1998	5 Feb 2002	Mauritius	11 Nov 1998	5 Mar 2002
Egypt	26 Dec 2000		Mexico.....	7 Sep 2000	28 Oct 2005
Eritrea	7 Oct 1998		Monaco.....	18 Jul 1998	
Estonia	27 Dec 1999	30 Jan 2002	Mongolia	29 Dec 2000	11 Apr 2002
Fiji	29 Nov 1999	29 Nov 1999	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
Finland.....	7 Oct 1998	29 Dec 2000	Morocco	8 Sep 2000	
France	18 Jul 1998	9 Jun 2000	Mozambique.....	28 Dec 2000	
Gabon	22 Dec 1998	20 Sep 2000	Namibia	27 Oct 1998	25 Jun 2002
Gambia	4 Dec 1998	28 Jun 2002	Nauru.....	13 Dec 2000	12 Nov 2001
Georgia	18 Jul 1998	5 Sep 2003	Netherlands.....	18 Jul 1998	17 Jul 2001 A
Germany.....	10 Dec 1998	11 Dec 2000	New Zealand	7 Oct 1998	7 Sep 2000
Ghana.....	18 Jul 1998	20 Dec 1999	Niger.....	17 Jul 1998	11 Apr 2002
Greece.....	18 Jul 1998	15 May 2002	Nigeria.....	1 Jun 2000	27 Sep 2001
Guinea	7 Sep 2000	14 Jul 2003	Norway	28 Aug 1998	16 Feb 2000
Guinea-Bissau.....	12 Sep 2000		Oman	20 Dec 2000	
Guyana.....	28 Dec 2000	24 Sep 2004	Panama	18 Jul 1998	21 Mar 2002
Haiti.....	26 Feb 1999		Paraguay	7 Oct 1998	14 May 2001
Honduras	7 Oct 1998	1 Jul 2002	Peru	7 Dec 2000	10 Nov 2001
Hungary.....	15 Jan 1999	30 Nov 2001	Philippines.....	28 Dec 2000	
Iceland	26 Aug 1998	25 May 2000	Poland.....	9 Apr 1999	12 Nov 2001
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	31 Dec 2000		Portugal	7 Oct 1998	5 Feb 2002
Ireland.....	7 Oct 1998	11 Apr 2002	Republic of Korea	8 Mar 2000	13 Nov 2002
Israel.....	31 Dec 2000		Republic of Moldova.....	8 Sep 2000	
Italy.....	18 Jul 1998	26 Jul 1999	Romania	7 Jul 1999	11 Apr 2002
Jamaica	8 Sep 2000		Russian Federation	13 Sep 2000	
Japan.....		17 Jul 2007 a	Samoa.....	17 Jul 1998	16 Sep 2002
Jordan	7 Oct 1998	11 Apr 2002	San Marino	18 Jul 1998	13 May 1999
Kenya.....	11 Aug 1999	15 Mar 2005	Sao Tome and Principe..	28 Dec 2000	
Kuwait	8 Sep 2000		Senegal	18 Jul 1998	2 Feb 1999
			Serbia.....	19 Dec 2000	6 Sep 2001
			Seychelles.....	28 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>
Sierra Leone.....	17 Oct 1998	15 Sep 2000	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7 Oct 1998	6 Mar 2002
Slovakia	23 Dec 1998	11 Apr 2002	Timor-Leste		6 Sep 2002 a
Slovenia.....	7 Oct 1998	31 Dec 2001	Trinidad and Tobago	23 Mar 1999	6 Apr 1999
Solomon Islands	3 Dec 1998		Uganda	17 Mar 1999	14 Jun 2002
South Africa.....	17 Jul 1998	27 Nov 2000	Ukraine	20 Jan 2000	
Spain.....	18 Jul 1998	24 Oct 2000	United Arab Emirates.....	27 Nov 2000	
St. Kitts and Nevis.....		22 Aug 2006 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Nov 1998	4 Oct 2001
St. Lucia.....	27 Aug 1999		United Republic of Tanzania.....	29 Dec 2000	20 Aug 2002
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		3 Dec 2002 a	United States of America	31 Dec 2000	
Sudan	8 Sep 2000		Uruguay.....	19 Dec 2000	28 Jun 2002
Suriname.....		15 Jul 2008 a	Uzbekistan	29 Dec 2000	
Sweden	7 Oct 1998	28 Jun 2001	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	14 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2000
Switzerland.....	18 Jul 1998	12 Oct 2001	Yemen	28 Dec 2000	
Syrian Arab Republic	29 Nov 2000		Zambia.....	17 Jul 1998	13 Nov 2002
Tajikistan	30 Nov 1998	5 May 2000	Zimbabwe.....	17 Jul 1998	
Thailand.....	2 Oct 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). The Agreement is otherwise silent with regard to reservations.

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: 63.

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	Georgia		10 Mar 2010 a
Andorra.....	21 Jun 2004	11 Feb 2005	Germany.....	14 Jul 2003	2 Sep 2004
Argentina.....	7 Oct 2002	1 Feb 2007	Ghana	12 Sep 2003	
Austria	10 Sep 2002	17 Dec 2003	Greece.....	25 Sep 2003	6 Jul 2007
Bahamas	30 Jun 2004		Guinea	1 Apr 2004	
Belgium	11 Sep 2002	28 Mar 2005	Guyana		16 Nov 2005 a
Belize.....	26 Sep 2003	14 Sep 2005	Honduras		1 Apr 2008 a
Benin	10 Sep 2002	24 Jan 2006	Hungary.....	10 Sep 2002	22 Mar 2006
Bolivia	23 Mar 2004	20 Jan 2006	Iceland	10 Sep 2002	1 Dec 2003
Botswana		13 Nov 2008 a	Ireland.....	9 Sep 2003	20 Nov 2006
Brazil	17 May 2004		Italy	10 Sep 2002	20 Nov 2006
Bulgaria	2 May 2003	28 Jul 2006	Jamaica	30 Jun 2004	
Burkina Faso.....	7 May 2004	10 Oct 2005	Jordan	28 Jun 2004	
Canada	30 Apr 2004	22 Jun 2004	Latvia.....	29 Jun 2004	23 Dec 2004
Central African Republic.....		6 Oct 2006 a	Lesotho.....		16 Sep 2005 a
Colombia.....	18 Dec 2003	15 Apr 2009	Liberia		16 Sep 2005 a
Costa Rica.....	16 Sep 2002		Liechtenstein		21 Sep 2004 a
Croatia	23 Sep 2003	17 Dec 2004	Lithuania.....	25 May 2004	30 Dec 2004
Cyprus	10 Jun 2003	18 Aug 2005	Luxembourg	10 Sep 2002	20 Jan 2006
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		3 Jul 2007 a	Madagascar.....	12 Sep 2002	
Denmark	13 Sep 2002	3 Jun 2005	Malawi.....		7 Oct 2009 a
Dominican Republic.....		10 Sep 2009 a	Mali	20 Sep 2002	8 Jul 2004
Ecuador.....	26 Sep 2002	19 Apr 2006	Mexico.....		26 Sep 2007 a
Estonia	27 Jun 2003	13 Sep 2004	Mongolia	4 Feb 2003	
Finland.....	10 Sep 2002	8 Dec 2004 A	Montenegro		23 Oct 2006 d
France.....	10 Sep 2002	17 Feb 2004 AA	Namibia	10 Sep 2002	29 Jan 2004
			Netherlands.....	11 Sep 2003	24 Jul 2008 A
			New Zealand	22 Oct 2002	14 Apr 2004

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>
Norway	10 Sep 2002	10 Sep 2002	Switzerland.....	10 Sep 2002	
Panama	14 Apr 2003	16 Aug 2004	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		19 Oct 2005 a
Paraguay	11 Feb 2004	19 Jul 2005	Trinidad and Tobago	10 Sep 2002	6 Feb 2003
Peru.....	10 Sep 2002		Uganda	7 Apr 2004	21 Jan 2009
Poland.....	30 Jun 2004	10 Feb 2009	Ukraine		29 Jan 2007 a
Portugal	10 Dec 2002	3 Oct 2007	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 Sep 2002	25 Jan 2008
Republic of Korea.....	28 Jun 2004	18 Oct 2006	United Republic of Tanzania.....	27 Jan 2004	
Romania.....	30 Jun 2004	17 Nov 2005	Uruguay	30 Jun 2004	3 Nov 2006
Senegal	19 Sep 2002		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	16 Jul 2003	
Serbia.....	18 Jul 2003	7 May 2004			
Sierra Leone.....	26 Sep 2003				
Slovakia.....	19 Dec 2003	26 May 2004			
Slovenia.....	25 Sep 2003	23 Sep 2004			
Spain.....	21 Apr 2003	24 Sep 2009			
Sweden	19 Feb 2004	13 Jan 2005			

**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: 111.
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

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>
Italy.....	10 Apr 1981	20 Jan 1995	Republic of Korea		9 May 2001 a
Jamaica		25 Sep 2008 a	Republic of Moldova.....		8 Sep 2000 a
Japan.....	22 Sep 1981	9 Jun 1982 A	Romania	8 Apr 1982	26 Jul 1995
Jordan		19 Oct 1995 a	Russian Federation	10 Apr 1981	10 Jun 1982
Kazakhstan		8 Jul 2009 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	16 Nov 2009 a			
Qatar					

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: 73.

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	Germany.....	26 Jan 2005 A
Argentina.....	25 Feb 2004 a	Greece.....	26 Nov 2004
Australia.....	3 Dec 2002 A	Guatemala.....	13 Feb 2009 a
Austria.....	25 Sep 2003 A	Guinea-Bissau.....	6 Aug 2008 a
Belarus.....	27 Mar 2008 P	Holy See.....	9 Dec 2002 A
Belgium.....	12 Feb 2004	Hungary.....	27 Dec 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	17 Mar 2008 a	Iceland.....	22 Aug 2008 P
Bulgaria.....	28 Feb 2003	India.....	18 May 2005 a
Burkina Faso.....	26 Nov 2003 a	Ireland.....	8 Nov 2006 A
Canada.....	22 Jul 2002 A	Italy.....	1 Sep 2004
Chile.....	27 Sep 2007 A	Jamaica.....	25 Sep 2008 a
China.....	11 Aug 2003	Japan.....	10 Jul 2003 A
Colombia.....	20 May 2009 a	Latvia.....	23 Apr 2003 a
Costa Rica.....	3 Jun 2009	Liberia.....	16 Sep 2005 a
Croatia.....	27 May 2003	Liechtenstein.....	18 Jun 2004 A
Cuba.....	17 Oct 2007 A	Lithuania.....	12 May 2003 A
Czech Republic.....	6 Jun 2006	Luxembourg.....	13 Jun 2005
Denmark.....	15 Sep 2004 A	Malta.....	24 Sep 2004 a
Ecuador.....	10 Mar 2009 A	Mexico.....	22 May 2003 A
El Salvador.....	13 Sep 2007 a	Montenegro.....	23 Oct 2006 d
Estonia.....	12 May 2003	Netherlands.....	19 May 2004 A
Finland.....	22 Jun 2004 A	New Zealand.....	21 Aug 2007 A
France.....	10 Dec 2002 AA	Nicaragua.....	6 Sep 2007
Georgia.....	8 Jun 2009 a	Niger.....	18 Sep 2007 P

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>
Norway.....	18 Nov 2003 AA
Panama.....	16 Aug 2004 a
Paraguay.....	3 Dec 2008 a
Peru.....	14 Feb 2005
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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>
Spain.....	9 Feb 2004
Sri Lanka.....	24 Sep 2004 a
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
Uruguay.....	7 Aug 2007 a

**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 II as amended 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 2of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 3 December 1998, No. 22495.
STATUS: Parties: 93.
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	Germany.....	2 May 1997 P
Argentina.....	21 Oct 1998 P	Greece.....	20 Jan 1999 P
Australia.....	22 Aug 1997 P	Guatemala.....	29 Oct 2001 P
Austria.....	27 Jul 1998 P	Guinea-Bissau.....	6 Aug 2008 P
Bangladesh.....	6 Sep 2000 P	Holy See.....	22 Jul 1997 P
Belarus.....	2 Mar 2004 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.....	7 Sep 2000 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	Jordan.....	6 Sep 2000 P
Cape Verde.....	16 Sep 1997 P	Latvia.....	22 Aug 2002 P
Chile.....	15 Oct 2003 P	Liberia.....	16 Sep 2005 P
China.....	4 Nov 1998 P	Liechtenstein.....	19 Nov 1997 P
Colombia.....	6 Mar 2000 P	Lithuania.....	3 Jun 1998 P
Costa Rica.....	17 Dec 1998 P	Luxembourg.....	5 Aug 1999 P
Croatia.....	25 Apr 2002 P	Madagascar.....	14 Mar 2008 P
Cyprus.....	22 Jul 2003 P	Maldives.....	7 Sep 2000 P
Czech Republic.....	10 Aug 1998 P	Mali.....	24 Oct 2001 P
Denmark.....	30 Apr 1997 P	Malta.....	24 Sep 2004 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
Georgia.....	8 Jun 2009 P	Nicaragua.....	5 Dec 2000 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>
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
Republic of Moldova.....	16 Jul 2001 P	Ukraine.....	15 Dec 1999 P
Romania.....	25 Aug 2003 P	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	11 Feb 1999 P
Russian Federation.....	2 Mar 2005 P	United States of America.....	24 May 1999 P
Senegal.....	29 Nov 1999 P	Uruguay.....	18 Aug 1998 P
Seychelles.....	8 Jun 2000 P	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	19 Apr 2005 P
Sierra Leone.....	30 Sep 2004 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: 96.
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	Kazakhstan.....	8 Jul 2009 P
Cape Verde.....	16 Sep 1997 P	Latvia.....	11 Mar 1998 P
Chile.....	15 Oct 2003 P	Liberia.....	16 Sep 2005 P
China.....	4 Nov 1998 P	Liechtenstein.....	19 Nov 1997 P
Colombia.....	6 Mar 2000 P	Lithuania.....	3 Jun 1998 P
Costa Rica.....	17 Dec 1998 P	Luxembourg.....	5 Aug 1999 P
Croatia.....	25 Apr 2002 P	Madagascar.....	14 Mar 2008 P
Cyprus.....	22 Jul 2003 P	Maldives.....	7 Sep 2000 P
Czech Republic.....	10 Aug 1998 P	Mali.....	24 Oct 2001 P
Denmark.....	30 Apr 1997 P	Malta.....	24 Sep 2004 P
Ecuador.....	16 Dec 2003 P	Mauritius.....	24 Dec 2002 P
El Salvador.....	26 Jan 2000 P	Mexico.....	10 Mar 1998 P
Estonia.....	20 Apr 2000 P	Mongolia.....	6 Apr 1999 P
Finland.....	11 Jan 1996 P	Montenegro.....	23 Oct 2006 d
France.....	30 Jun 1998 P	Morocco.....	19 Mar 2002 P
Georgia.....	14 Jul 2006 P	Nauru.....	12 Nov 2001 P

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>
Netherlands	25 Mar 1999 P
New Zealand	8 Jan 1998 P
Nicaragua	5 Dec 2000 P
Niger	18 Sep 2007 P
Norway	20 Apr 1998 P
Pakistan	5 Dec 2000 P
Panama	26 Mar 1997 P
Paraguay	3 Dec 2008 P
Peru	3 Jul 1997 P
Philippines.....	12 Jun 1997 P
Poland.....	23 Sep 2004 P
Portugal	12 Nov 2001 P
Qatar	16 Nov 2009 P
Republic of Moldova.....	8 Sep 2000 P
Romania	25 Aug 2003 P
Russian Federation	9 Sep 1999 P
Saudi Arabia.....	7 Dec 2007 P
Serbia	12 Aug 2003 P
Seychelles.....	8 Jun 2000 P

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Consent to be bound(P), Succession(d)</i>
Sierra Leone.....	30 Sep 2004 P
Slovakia.....	30 Nov 1999 P
Slovenia.....	3 Dec 2002 P
South Africa.....	26 Jun 1998 P
Spain	19 Jan 1998 P
Sri Lanka.....	24 Sep 2004 P
Sweden.....	15 Jan 1997 P
Switzerland	24 Mar 1998 P
Tajikistan.....	12 Oct 1999 P
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19 Mar 2007 P
Tunisia.....	23 Mar 2006 P
Turkey	2 Mar 2005 P
Ukraine.....	28 May 2003 P
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Feb 1999 P
United States of America	21 Jan 2009 P
Uruguay.....	18 Sep 1998 P
Uzbekistan.....	29 Sep 1997 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: 65.
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	El Salvador	23 Mar 2006 P
Australia	4 Jan 2007 P	Estonia	18 Dec 2006 P
Austria	1 Oct 2007 P	Finland	23 Mar 2005 P
Belarus	29 Sep 2008 P	France	31 Oct 2006 P
Belgium	25 Jan 2010 P	Georgia	22 Dec 2008 P
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Nov 2007 P	Germany	3 Mar 2005 P
Bulgaria	7 Nov 2005 P	Guatemala	28 Feb 2008 P
Canada	19 May 2009 P	Guinea-Bissau	6 Aug 2008 P
Chile	18 Aug 2009 P	Holy See	13 Dec 2005 P
Costa Rica	27 Apr 2009 P	Hungary	13 Nov 2006 P
Croatia	7 Feb 2005 P	Iceland	22 Aug 2008 P
Cyprus	11 Mar 2010 P	India	18 May 2005 P
Czech Republic	6 Jun 2006 P	Ireland	8 Nov 2006 P
Denmark	28 Jun 2005 P	Italy	11 Feb 2010 P
Ecuador	10 Mar 2009 P	Jamaica	25 Sep 2008 P

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Succession(d), Consent to be bound(P)</i>
Latvia	16 Sep 2009 P	Republic of Moldova	21 Apr 2008 P
Liberia	16 Sep 2005 P	Romania	29 Jan 2008 P
Liechtenstein	12 May 2006 P	Russian Federation	21 Jul 2008 P
Lithuania	29 Sep 2004 P	Senegal	6 Nov 2008 P
Luxembourg	13 Jun 2005 P	Sierra Leone	30 Sep 2004 P
Madagascar	14 Mar 2008 P	Slovakia.....	23 Mar 2006 P
Mali	24 Apr 2009 P	Slovenia.....	22 Feb 2007 P
Malta	22 Sep 2006 P	Spain	9 Feb 2007 P
Netherlands	18 Jul 2005 P	Sweden.....	2 Jun 2004 P
New Zealand	2 Oct 2007 P	Switzerland	12 May 2006 P
Nicaragua	15 Sep 2005 P	Tajikistan.....	18 May 2006 P
Norway.....	8 Dec 2005 P	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19 Mar 2007 P
Pakistan	3 Feb 2009 P	Tunisia.....	7 Mar 2008 P
Paraguay.....	3 Dec 2008 P	Ukraine.....	17 May 2005 P
Peru	29 May 2009 P	United Arab Emirates.....	26 Feb 2009 P
Portugal.....	22 Feb 2008 P	United States of America	21 Jan 2009 P
Qatar.....	16 Nov 2009 P	Uruguay.....	7 Aug 2007 P
Republic of Korea	23 Jan 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: 181. Parties: 151.
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			

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>
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	17 Aug 2009
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	28 Oct 2009
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				

<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 Macedonia	29 Oct 1998	14 Mar 2000
Philippines	24 Sep 1996	23 Feb 2001	Timor-Leste.....	26 Sep 2008	
Poland.....	24 Sep 1996	25 May 1999	Togo	2 Oct 1996	2 Jul 2004
Portugal	24 Sep 1996	26 Jun 2000	Trinidad and Tobago	8 Oct 2009	
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			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2 Jul 2009	23 Sep 2009			
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 1 August 2010 (article 17).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

This Convention is open for signature until its entry into force, on 1st August 2010. 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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 2010, in accordance with article 17(1).
STATUS: Signatories: 104. Parties: 30.
TEXT: Depository 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>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Afghanistan	3 Dec 2008		
Albania	3 Dec 2008		16 Jun 2009
Angola	3 Dec 2008		
Australia	3 Dec 2008		
Austria	3 Dec 2008		2 Apr 2009
Belgium	3 Dec 2008		22 Dec 2009
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		16 Feb 2010
Burundi.....	3 Dec 2008		25 Sep 2009
Cameroon	15 Dec 2009		
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		17 Aug 2009
Cyprus	23 Sep 2009		
Czech Republic.....	3 Dec 2008		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18 Mar 2009		
Denmark.....	3 Dec 2008		12 Feb 2010
Dominican Republic.....	10 Nov 2009		
Ecuador.....	3 Dec 2008		
El Salvador	3 Dec 2008		
Fiji	3 Dec 2008		

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application(n)</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification</i>
France	3 Dec 2008		25 Sep 2009
Gambia	3 Dec 2008		
Germany	3 Dec 2008		8 Jul 2009
Ghana	3 Dec 2008		
Guatemala.....	3 Dec 2008		
Guinea	3 Dec 2008		
Guinea-Bissau	4 Dec 2008		
Haiti	28 Oct 2009		
Holy See	3 Dec 2008		3 Dec 2008
Honduras	3 Dec 2008		
Hungary	3 Dec 2008		
Iceland.....	3 Dec 2008		
Indonesia	3 Dec 2008		
Iraq	12 Nov 2009		
Ireland.....	3 Dec 2008		3 Dec 2008
Italy	3 Dec 2008		
Jamaica	12 Jun 2009		
Japan.....	3 Dec 2008		14 Jul 2009 A
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		10 Jul 2009
Madagascar.....	3 Dec 2008		
Malawi.....	3 Dec 2008		7 Oct 2009
Mali	3 Dec 2008		
Malta.....	3 Dec 2008		24 Sep 2009
Mexico.....	3 Dec 2008		6 May 2009
Monaco.....	3 Dec 2008		
Montenegro	3 Dec 2008		25 Jan 2010
Mozambique.....	3 Dec 2008		
Namibia	3 Dec 2008		
Nauru.....	3 Dec 2008		
Netherlands.....	3 Dec 2008		
New Zealand	3 Dec 2008		22 Dec 2009
Nicaragua	3 Dec 2008		2 Nov 2009
Niger.....	3 Dec 2008		2 Jun 2009
Nigeria.....	12 Jun 2009		
Norway	3 Dec 2008	3 Dec 2008 n	3 Dec 2008
Palau	3 Dec 2008		

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Provisional application(n)</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification</i>
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		16 Feb 2010 a
Rwanda	3 Dec 2008		
Samoa	3 Dec 2008		
San Marino	3 Dec 2008		10 Jul 2009
Sao Tome and Principe	3 Dec 2008		
Senegal	3 Dec 2008		
Sierra Leone	3 Dec 2008		3 Dec 2008
Slovenia	3 Dec 2008		19 Aug 2009
Somalia	3 Dec 2008		
South Africa	3 Dec 2008		
Spain	3 Dec 2008		17 Jun 2009
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	23 Sep 2009		
Sweden	3 Dec 2008		
Switzerland	3 Dec 2008		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 Dec 2008		8 Oct 2009
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		24 Sep 2009
Zambia	3 Dec 2008		12 Aug 2009

Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court

OBJECT AND PURPOSE

In the exercise of its jurisdiction in contentious cases, the International Court of Justice has to decide, in accordance with international law, disputes of a legal nature that are submitted to it by States. An international legal dispute can be defined as a disagreement on a point of law or fact, a conflict of legal views or of interests between States.

Only States may apply to and appear before the International Court of Justice in contentious proceedings. International organizations, other groups or private individuals are not entitled to institute contentious proceedings before the Court.

Article 35 of the Statute defines the conditions of access for States to the Court. While under paragraph 1 of that Article the Court is open to the States parties to the Statute, paragraph 2 is intended to regulate access to the Court by States which are not parties to the Statute. The conditions of access of such States are, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force at the date of the entry into force of the Statute, to be determined by the Security Council, with the proviso that in no case shall such conditions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court. Security Council resolution 9 (1946) of 15 October 1946 was adopted in implementation of Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court. Declarations made pursuant to that resolution are deposited with the Registrar of the Court.

The Court can only deal with a dispute when the States concerned have recognized its jurisdiction. No State can therefore be a party to proceedings before the Court unless it has in some manner or other consented thereto.

DECLARATIONS RECOGNIZING AS COMPULSORY THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The States parties to the Statute of the Court may “at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court” (Art. 36, para. 2, of the Statute).

Each State which has recognized the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court has in principle the right to bring before the Court, by filing an application instituting proceedings, any other State which has accepted the same obligation.

Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court take the form of a unilateral act of the State concerned and are deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the current time, a total of 66 States have deposited such declarations.

In view of the provisions of Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, declarations made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice which have not lapsed or been withdrawn are also included. There are now six such declarations.

The current status of declarations under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute, can be found on the site of the International Court of Justice (www.icj-cij.org) as well as on the site of the Treaty Section (<http://treaties.un.org>)

HOW TO DEPOSIT A DECLARATION

A declaration recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court must be signed by the Head of State, Head of Government, Minister for Foreign Affairs or Permanent Representative to the United Nations and must be deposited with the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs, in New York, which performs the functions of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

DATE OF EFFECT

The date of effect of a declaration recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court is the date on which it is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the date specified in the declaration itself.

RESERVATIONS

Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court may include reservations excluding certain categories of dispute.

TERMINATION OR WITHDRAWAL OF A DECLARATION

Termination or withdrawal of a declaration is effected by means of a written notification to the Secretary-General as depositary. It takes effect on the date indicated in that notification (unless it is otherwise provided for in the declaration itself – for example, through a clause requiring a certain period of notice of termination). The same conditions apply *mutatis mutandis* to modifications of a declaration.

DECLARATIONS RECOGNIZING AS COMPULSORY THE JURISDICTION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE UNDER ARTICLE 36, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE
STATUTE OF THE COURT

STATUS: States parties having accepted the jurisdiction of the Court: 66.

Note: Declarations under Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court as implemented by Security Council Resolution 9 (1946) of 15 October 1946 are deposited with the Registrar of the Court. For those declarations, see United Nations, Treaty Series, or the Yearbooks of the Court.

States which have made declarations under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice or whose declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice are deemed to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. (See paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.)

(State names which appear in brackets are States having made declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for specified periods of time and which have been terminated or have since expired. For an explanation thereof, see endnotes at the end of this chapter.)

Participant

Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
[Bolivia]
Botswana
[Brazil]
Bulgaria
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
[Colombia]
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cyprus
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Egypt
[El Salvador]
Estonia
Finland
[France]
Gambia

Participant

Georgia
Germany
Greece
[Guatemala]
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India
[Israel]
Japan
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
[Nauru]
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Senegal
[Serbia]
Slovakia
Somalia
[South Africa]
Spain
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland

Participant

[Thailand]

Togo

[Turkey]

Uganda

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

[United States of America]

Uruguay

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 (section 32).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is open for accession by any Member of the United Nations (section 32).

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. It is noted, however, that, in accordance with the depositary practice, the consent of the United Nations with regard to a reservation lodged by a State is necessary before such a reservation altering its own privileges and immunities under the Convention would become effective.

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

The Convention is silent with regard to denunciation and withdrawal.

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	Cyprus	5 Nov 1963 d
Albania	2 Jul 1957 a	Czech Republic	22 Feb 1993 d
Algeria	31 Oct 1963 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 Dec 1964 a
Angola	9 Aug 1990 a	Denmark	10 Jun 1948 a
Antigua and Barbuda	25 Oct 1988 d	Djibouti	6 Apr 1978 d
Argentina	12 Oct 1956 a	Dominica	24 Nov 1987 d
Armenia	29 Apr 2004 a	Dominican Republic	7 Mar 1947 a
Australia	2 Mar 1949 a	Ecuador	22 Mar 1956 a
Austria	10 May 1957 a	Egypt	17 Sep 1948 a
Azerbaijan	13 Aug 1992 a	El Salvador	9 Jul 1947 a
Bahamas	17 Mar 1977 d	Estonia	21 Oct 1991 a
Bahrain	17 Sep 1992 a	Ethiopia	22 Jul 1947 a
Bangladesh	13 Jan 1978 d	Fiji	21 Jun 1971 d
Barbados	10 Jan 1972 d	Finland	31 Jul 1958 a
Belarus	22 Oct 1953 a	France	18 Aug 1947 a
Belgium	25 Sep 1948 a	Gabon	13 Mar 1964 a
Belize	14 Sep 2005 a	Gambia	1 Aug 1966 d
Bolivia	23 Dec 1949 a	Georgia	17 Dec 2007 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 Sep 1993 d	Germany	5 Nov 1980 a
Brazil	15 Dec 1949 a	Ghana	5 Aug 1958 a
Bulgaria	30 Sep 1960 a	Greece	29 Dec 1947 a
Burkina Faso	27 Apr 1962 a	Guatemala	7 Jul 1947 a
Burundi	17 Mar 1971 a	Guinea	10 Jan 1968 a
Cambodia	6 Nov 1963 a	Guyana	28 Dec 1972 a
Cameroon	20 Oct 1961 d	Haiti	6 Aug 1947 a
Canada	22 Jan 1948 a	Honduras	16 May 1947 a
Central African Republic	4 Sep 1962 d	Hungary	30 Jul 1956 a
Chile	15 Oct 1948 a	Iceland	10 Mar 1948 a
China	11 Sep 1979 a	India	13 May 1948 a
Colombia	6 Aug 1974 a	Indonesia	8 Mar 1972 a
Congo	15 Oct 1962 d	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 May 1947 a
Costa Rica	26 Oct 1949 a	Iraq	15 Sep 1949 a
Côte d'Ivoire	8 Dec 1961 d	Ireland	10 May 1967 a
Croatia	12 Oct 1992 d	Israel	21 Sep 1949 a
Cuba	9 Sep 1959 a	Italy	3 Feb 1958 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
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	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	21 Dec 1998 a
Pakistan.....	22 Sep 1948 a	Viet Nam.....	6 Apr 1988 a
Panama.....	27 May 1947 a	Yemen.....	23 Jul 1963 a
Papua New Guinea.....	4 Dec 1975 d	Zambia.....	16 Jun 1975 d
Paraguay.....	2 Oct 1953 a	Zimbabwe.....	13 May 1991 a
Peru.....	24 Jul 1963 a		
Philippines.....	28 Oct 1947 a		
Poland.....	8 Jan 1948 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 (section 44).

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 (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 (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 (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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Malaysia	29 Mar 1962 d	Sierra Leone	13 Mar 1962 d
Maldives	26 May 1969 a	Singapore	18 Mar 1966 d
Mali	24 Jun 1968 a	Slovakia.....	28 May 1993 d
Malta	27 Jun 1968 d	Slovenia.....	6 Jul 1992 d
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d	South Africa	30 Aug 2002 a
Mongolia	3 Mar 1970 a	Spain	26 Sep 1974 a
Montenegro	23 Oct 2006 d	St. Lucia	2 Sep 1986 a
Morocco	28 Apr 1958 a	Sweden.....	12 Sep 1951 a
Nepal	23 Feb 1954 a	Thailand	30 Mar 1956 a
Netherlands	2 Dec 1948 a	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	11 Mar 1996 d
New Zealand	25 Nov 1960 a	Togo	15 Jul 1960 a
Nicaragua	6 Apr 1959 a	Tonga	17 Mar 1976 d
Niger.....	15 May 1968 a	Trinidad and Tobago.....	19 Oct 1965 a
Nigeria.....	26 Jun 1961 d	Tunisia.....	3 Dec 1957 a
Norway.....	25 Jan 1950 a	Uganda.....	11 Aug 1983 a
Pakistan	23 Jul 1951 a	Ukraine.....	13 Apr 1966 a
Paraguay.....	13 Jan 2006 a	United Arab Emirates.....	11 Dec 2003 a
Philippines.....	20 Mar 1950 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Aug 1949 a
Poland.....	19 Jun 1969 a	United Republic of Tanzania	29 Oct 1962 a
Republic of Korea	13 May 1977 a	Uruguay.....	29 Dec 1977 a
Romania	15 Sep 1970 a	Uzbekistan.....	18 Feb 1997 a
Russian Federation.....	10 Jan 1966 a	Vanuatu	2 Jan 2008 a
Rwanda.....	15 Apr 1964 a	Zambia	16 Jun 1975 d
Senegal	2 Mar 1966 a	Zimbabwe	5 Mar 1991 a
Serbia	12 Mar 2001 d		
Seychelles.....	24 Jul 1985 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: 8.
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	23 Dec 2009
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	17 Jan 2007	29 Sep 2008	Switzerland.....	19 Sep 2006	
Japan.....	11 Jan 2007		Timor-Leste.....	16 Sep 2005	
Kazakhstan		17 Feb 2010 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Sep 2005	
Lebanon	11 Nov 2005	21 Nov 2008			
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

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

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.”. 15 January 1999, No. 35457.

REGISTRATION: Signatories: 43. Parties: 89.

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

TEXT:

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			

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

<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	Senegal.....	21 Feb 1995	9 Jun 1999
Luxembourg.....	31 May 1995	30 Jul 2001	Serbia.....		31 Jul 2003 a
Malawi.....		7 Oct 2009 a	Sierra Leone.....	13 Feb 1995	
Mali.....		2 Jan 2008 a	Singapore.....		26 Mar 1996 a
Malta.....	16 Mar 1995		Slovakia.....	28 Dec 1995	26 Jun 1996
Monaco.....		5 Mar 1999 a	Slovenia.....		21 Jan 2004 a
Mongolia.....		25 Feb 2004 a	Spain.....	19 Dec 1994	13 Jan 1998
Montenegro.....		23 Oct 2006 d	Sri Lanka.....		23 Sep 2003 a
Nauru.....		12 Nov 2001 a	Sweden.....	15 Dec 1994	25 Jun 1996
Nepal.....		8 Sep 2000 a	Switzerland.....		9 Nov 2007 a
Netherlands.....	22 Dec 1995	7 Feb 2002 A	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		6 Mar 2002 a
New Zealand.....	15 Dec 1994	16 Dec 1998	Togo.....	22 Dec 1995	21 Apr 2008
Norway.....	15 Dec 1994	3 Jul 1995	Tunisia.....	22 Feb 1995	12 Sep 2000
Pakistan.....	8 Mar 1995		Turkey.....		9 Aug 2004 a
Panama.....	15 Dec 1994	4 Apr 1996	Turkmenistan.....		29 Sep 1998 a
Paraguay.....		30 Dec 2008 a	Ukraine.....	15 Dec 1994	17 Aug 1995
Philippines.....	27 Feb 1995	17 Jun 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	19 Dec 1995	6 May 1998
Poland.....	17 Mar 1995	22 May 2000	United States of America.....	19 Dec 1994	
Portugal.....	15 Dec 1994	14 Oct 1998	Uruguay.....	17 Nov 1995	3 Sep 1999
Republic of Korea.....		8 Dec 1997 a	Uzbekistan.....		3 Jul 1996 a
Romania.....	27 Sep 1995	29 Dec 1997			
Russian Federation.....	26 Sep 1995	25 Jun 2001			
Samoa.....	16 Jan 1995	19 Aug 2005			
Saudi Arabia.....		22 Mar 2010 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: 21.

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		Liechtenstein	16 Jan 2006	4 May 2007
Austria	14 Mar 2006	1 Oct 2007	Luxembourg	16 Jan 2006	
Azerbaijan	26 Sep 2006	18 Mar 2010	Mali	5 Jan 2007	5 Nov 2009
Belgium	15 Sep 2006		Monaco.....		19 Apr 2007 a
Bolivia	3 Aug 2006		Netherlands.....	19 Sep 2006	12 Sep 2007 A
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		1 Oct 2009 a	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	

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).

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

New York, 10 December 2008

STATUS: Signatories: 32.
TEXT: Doc.A/63/435; C.N.869.2009.TREATIES-34 of 11 December 2009 (Rectification of the original of the Protocol (French authentic text) and transmission of the Procès-verbal).

Note: The above Optional Protocol was adopted on 10 December 2008 during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly by resolution A/RES/63/117. In accordance with article 17, the Optional Protocol shall be open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The signing ceremony was held on 24 September 2009 during the 2009 Treaty Event at the 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>
Argentina	24 Sep	2009	Madagascar.....	25 Sep	2009
Armenia	29 Sep	2009	Mali	24 Sep	2009
Azerbaijan	25 Sep	2009	Mongolia	23 Dec	2009
Belgium	24 Sep	2009	Montenegro	24 Sep	2009
Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	12 Feb	2010	Netherlands.....	24 Sep	2009
Chile	24 Sep	2009	Paraguay	6 Oct	2009
Congo	25 Sep	2009	Portugal	24 Sep	2009
Ecuador.....	24 Sep	2009	Senegal	24 Sep	2009
El Salvador	25 Sep	2009	Slovakia.....	24 Sep	2009
Finland.....	24 Sep	2009	Slovenia.....	24 Sep	2009
Gabon	24 Sep	2009	Solomon Islands	24 Sep	2009
Ghana.....	24 Sep	2009	Spain.....	24 Sep	2009
Guatemala.....	24 Sep	2009	Timor-Leste	28 Sep	2009
Guinea-Bissau.....	25 Sep	2009	Togo	25 Sep	2009
Italy.....	28 Sep	2009	Ukraine.....	24 Sep	2009
Luxembourg	24 Sep	2009	Uruguay.....	24 Sep	2009

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 will be opened 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 may 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).

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

New York, 11 December 2008

STATUS: Signatories: 21.
TEXT: Doc. A/RES/63/122

Note: The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted on 11 December 2008 during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly by resolution A/RES/63/122. In accordance with its article 88 (1), the Convention shall be open for signature by all States at Rotterdam, the Netherlands, on 23 September 2009, and thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification</i>
Armenia	29 Sep	2009	Netherlands.....	23 Sep	2009
Cameroon	29 Sep	2009	Niger.....	22 Oct	2009
Congo	23 Sep	2009	Nigeria.....	23 Sep	2009
Denmark	23 Sep	2009	Norway	23 Sep	2009
France	23 Sep	2009	Poland.....	23 Sep	2009
Gabon	23 Sep	2009	Senegal	23 Sep	2009
Ghana.....	23 Sep	2009	Spain.....	23 Sep	2009
Greece.....	23 Sep	2009	Switzerland.....	23 Sep	2009
Guinea	23 Sep	2009	Togo	23 Sep	2009
Madagascar.....	25 Sep	2009	United States of America	23 Sep	2009
Mali	26 Oct	2009			

**UNITED NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES
(AS FROM 31 DECEMBER 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

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 EUROP wagons. Geneva, 15 January 1958
13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). Geneva, 15 January 1959
14. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport. Geneva, 9 December 1960
15. Customs Convention on Containers, 1972. Geneva, 2 December 1972
16. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). Geneva, 14 November 1975
17. International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods. Geneva, 21 October 1982
18. Convention on Customs Treatment of Pool Containers used in International Transport. Geneva, 21 January 1994

B. *Road Traffic*

1. Convention on Road Traffic. Geneva, 19 September 1949
2. Protocol concerning countries or territories at present occupied. Geneva, 19 September 1949
3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals. Geneva, 19 September 1949
4. European Agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention on road traffic and the 1949 Protocol on road signs and signals. Geneva, 16 September 1950
5. European Agreement on the application of article 3 of annex 7 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic Concerning the Dimensions and Weights of Vehicles Permitted to Travel on Certain Roads of the Contracting Parties. Geneva, 16 September 1950
6. European Agreement on the application of article 23 of the 1949 Convention on road traffic, concerning the dimensions and weights of vehicles permitted to travel on certain roads of the Contracting Parties. Geneva, 16 September 1950
7. Declaration on the construction of main international traffic arteries. Geneva, 16 September 1950
8. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road transport (a) Additional Protocol (b) Protocol of Signature. Geneva, 17 March 1954
8. c). Protocol relating to the adoption of Annex C. 1 to the Set of Rules annexed to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road transport. Geneva, 1 July 1954
9. Agreement on Signs for Road Works, amending the European Agreement of 16 September 1950 supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals 1. Geneva, 16 December 1955
10. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic. Geneva, 18 May 1956

11. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR). Geneva, 19 May 1956
11. a). Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR). Geneva, 5 July 1978
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
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
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

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

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, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas. New York, 17 March 1992
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
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
11. Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses. New York, 21 May 1997
12. 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
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