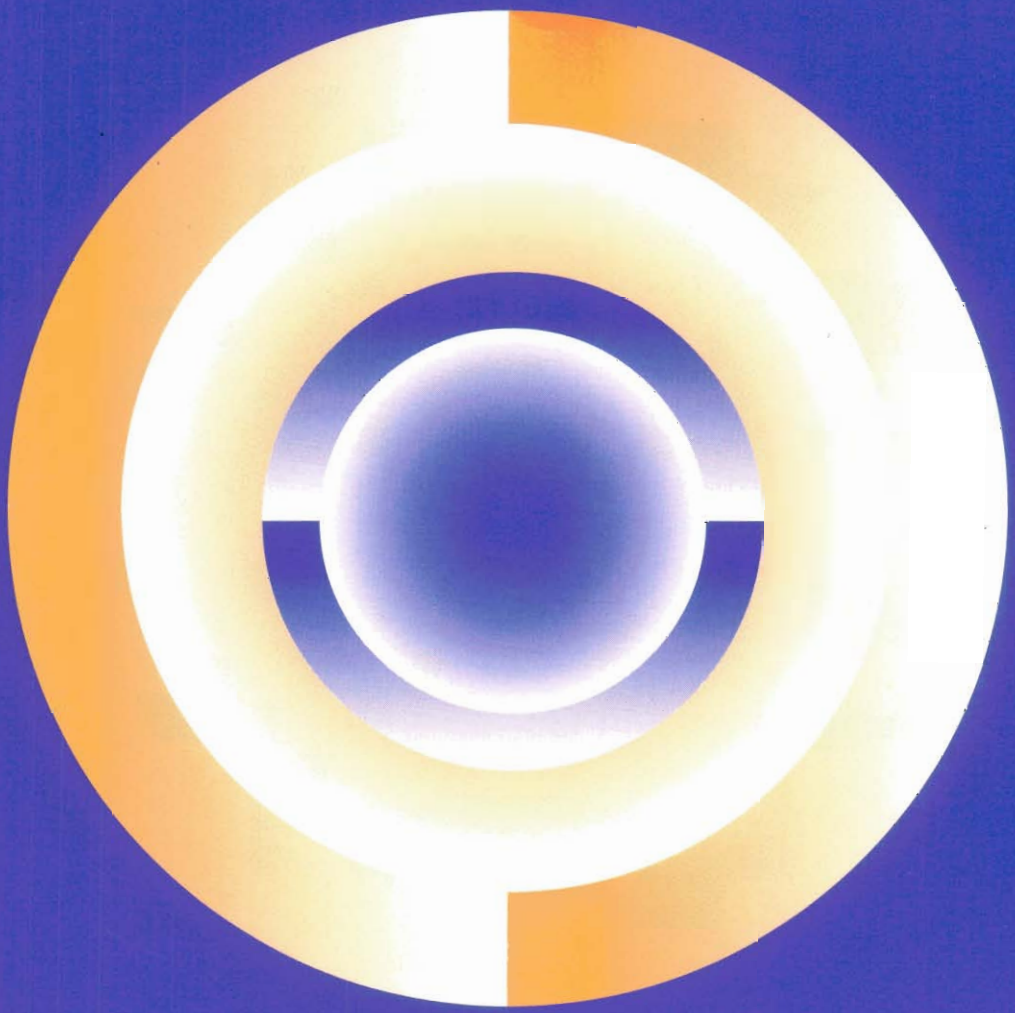
Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

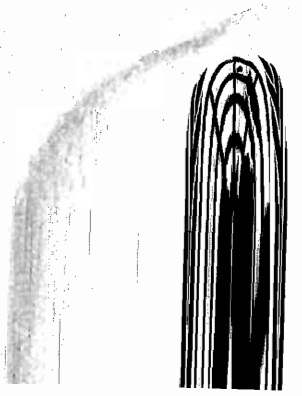
Focus 2001: Rights of Women and Children



United Nations

Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

Focus 2001: Rights of Women and Children



Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation

Focus 2001: Rights of Women and Children

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

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

14 August 2001

Excellency,

You will recall my invitation to Heads of State and Government attending the Millennium Summit last year to make use of that unique occasion to reaffirm their commitment to the international rule of law by signing and ratifying or acceding to those treaties deposited with me to which their countries were not already party. Eighty-four delegations responded to this invitation and undertook 274 treaty actions during the three days of the Summit.

Encouraged by this expression of the commitment to the rule of law by the international community, a similar treaty event will be organized in 2001 to coincide with the Special Session on Children and the General Debate of the 56th General Assembly from 19 September to 5 October 2001. The focus of the event this year will be on the rights of women and children. Twenty-three treaties pertaining to the rights of women and children have been identified for special attention, underlining the significance of the role of multilateral treaties in advancing those rights. A list of these treaties is attached. The opportunity provided by this event could also be used to sign and ratify or accede to any other treaty deposited with me, to which a State is not already a party.

The General Assembly, in its Millennium Declaration in September 2000, expressed its resolve, inter alia, to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law as well as respect for all internationally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms. I wish to emphasise my own firm commitment to these goals of the international community, in particular, to combating all forms of violence against women and to the need to strengthen the capacity of all countries to implement the principles of democracy and respect for human rights. In the new century, the enhancement of the international rule of law and human rights will be a central priority for the United Nations.

./...

In addition to undertaking actions to participate in the international treaty framework, States may also need to take adequate measures to implement the obligations under these treaties within the domestic jurisdictions. I wish to repeat the call made last year to those States which need assistance in this respect to advise me of their needs as soon as possible.

Information about the treaty event and its focus on the rights of women and children was sent to the Permanent Missions of the Member States of the United Nations in May 2001. I wish to encourage Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the international rule of law by signing and ratifying or acceding to those treaties to which they are not already party. Appropriate facilities will be made available for treaty actions to be undertaken in a solemn setting. In case you intend to participate in the Special Session or in the General Debate of the General Assembly, you may wish to consider undertaking any treaty action on behalf of your Government in person.

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

Kofi A. Annan

Introduction

The General Assembly of the United Nations, in its Millennium Declaration, highlighted the need to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. In particular, the General Assembly underlined the importance of strengthening the capacity of all countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights as well as the urgency to combat all forms of violence against women.

The Secretary-General has also made the enhancement of the rule of law in international affairs a central priority for the United Nations. The advancement of the rights of women and children is an essential part of this endeavour.

In furthering this goal, the Secretary-General has encouraged States, which have not done so already, to become party to treaties deposited with him and thus contribute to enhancing the international rule of law.

During the Millennium Summit held in September 2000, a special treaty event was organized at which274 treaty actions (187 signatures and 87 ratifications/accessions, etc.) were undertaken by 84 delegations. Of these, 59 were at the level of Head of State or Government. To coincide with the treaty event, a booklet entitled *MillenniumSummit - Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation* was published in English and French and distributed widely.

Given the very positive response from States to the Millennium Summit Treaty Event, it was decided to hold a similar event annually, although on a smaller scale. Accordingly, a treaty signature, ratification, accession event will be held to coincide with the United Nations Special Session on Children and the General Debate of the 56th General Assembly from 19 September to 5 October 2001. The focus in 2001 will be the rights of women and children. 23 treaties relating to the advancement of the rights of women and children, underlining the significant role of the multilateral treaty framework in advancing these rights, have been selected for special attention. Accordingly, those States that have not already signed, ratified or acceded to treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, particularly to those treaties relating to the advancement of the rights of women and children, could make use of this opportunity to do so.

This booklet, *Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation, Focus 2001: Rights of Women and Children*, summarizes the objectives and key provisions of the 23 treaties highlighted for this year's treaty event. Appropriate arrangements will be made for the media to cover this event.

It is noted that, consistent with rules of international law and the practice of the Secretary-General, a Head of State or Government or a Foreign Minister does not require Full Powers to execute a treaty action in person.

However, where an action relating to a treaty deposited with the Secretary-General is to be undertaken by a person other than the Head of State or Government or the Foreign Minister, duly executed Full Powers are necessary.

Full Powers should:

- Bear the signature of the Head of State or Government or the Foreign Minister;
- Clearly indicate the title of that signatory;
- Specify the title of the instrument to be signed;
- State the full name of the person authorized to sign the instrument.

Wherever possible, Full Powers should be submitted for verification to the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations in advance of the intended date of the treaty action.

Furthermore, where general Full Powers have been issued to a person and have been deposited with the Secretariat in advance, specific Full Powers are not required for that person.

Further information on Full Powers can be obtained from the publication *Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Treaties* (ST/LEG/7/Rev.1) at http://untreaty.un.org.

Information on the status of treaties deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 2000 can be obtained from the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General as at 31 December 2000* (ST/LEG/SER.E/19) or from the *United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet (UNTC)* at http://untreaty.un.org, which is updated on a daily basis.

It would be appreciated if advice were provided on the nature of any assistance that may be required by a State in order to sign, ratify or accede to or to give effect internally to the relevant treaty obligations. Once this information is received by the Secretariat, efforts will be undertaken to make the required assistance available, within the constraints of the resources available to the Organization and its organs.

For further information, please contact the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations.

Tel No: 212 963-5048
Fax No: 212 963-3693
Email:
Internet: http://untreaty.un.org

Hans Corell
Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs
The Legal Counsel

Summaries and Status

of the Core Group of Multilateral Treaties

1. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, New York, 18 December 1979

Objectives

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is the most comprehensive treaty on women's human rights, establishing legally binding obligations to end discrimination. Often described as the international bill of rights for women, the Convention provides for equality between women and men in the enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Discrimination against women is to be eliminated through legal, policy and programmatic measures and through temporary special measures to accelerate women's equality, which are defined as non-discriminatory.

Key Provisions

States parties are required to end all forms of discrimination against women and to ensure their equality with men in political and public life with regard to nationality, education, employment, health and economic and social benefits. Obligations are also imposed to eliminate discrimination against women in marriage and family life and to ensure that women and men are treated equally before the law. States are required to take account of the particular problems of women in rural areas, and their special roles in the economic survival of the family.

The Convention is the only human rights treaty to affirm the reproductive rights of women. In addition, it obliges States parties to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women in order to eliminate prejudices and customs and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women.

The Convention establishes a monitoring body – the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – which comprises 23 independent experts. The Committee is mandated to consider reports from States parties and to make suggestions and general recommendations based on these reports. The Committee directs its suggestions to the United Nations system and its general recommendations to States parties.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by all States and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: 3 September 1981

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 97 Contracting Parties: 168

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

New York, 18 December 1979

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 September 1981 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 27 (1).
REGISTRATION: 3 September 1981, No. 20378.
STATUS: Signatories: 97. Parties: 168.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p. 13.

Note: The Convention was opened for signature at the United Nations Headquarters on 1 March 1980.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Afghanistan	14 Aug 1980	
Albania		11 May 1994 a
Algeria		22 May 1996 a
Andorra		15 Jan 1997 a
Angola		17 Sep 1986 a
Antigua and Barbuda		1 Aug 1989 a
Argentina	17 Jul 1980	15 Jul 1985
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a
Australia	17 Jul 1980	28 Jul 1983
Austria	17 Jul 1980	31 Mar 1982
Azerbaijan		10 Jul 1995 a
Bahamas		8 Oct 1993 a
Bangladesh		6 Nov 1984 a
Barbados	24 Jul 1980	16 Oct 1980
Belarus	17 Jul 1980	4 Feb 1981
Belgium	17 Jul 1980	10 Jul 1985
Belize	7 Mar 1990	16 May 1990
Benin	11 Nov 1981	12 Mar 1992
Bhutan	17 Jul 1980	31 Aug 1981
Bolivia	30 May 1980	8 Jun 1990
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Botswana		13 Aug 1996 a
Brazil	31 Mar 1981	1 Feb 1984
Bulgaria	17 Jul 1980	8 Feb 1982
Burkina Faso		14 Oct 1987 a
Burundi	17 Jul 1980	8 Jan 1992
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	15 Oct 1992 a
Cameroon	6 Jun 1983	23 Aug 1994
Canada	17 Jul 1980	10 Dec 1981
Cape Verde		5 Dec 1980 a
Central African Republic		21 Jun 1991 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a
Chile	17 Jul 1980	7 Dec 1989
China	17 Jul 1980	4 Nov 1980
Colombia	17 Jul 1980	19 Jan 1982
Comoros		31 Oct 1994 a
Congo	29 Jul 1980	26 Jul 1982
Costa Rica	17 Jul 1980	4 Apr 1986
Côte d'Ivoire	17 Jul 1980	18 Dec 1995
Croatia		9 Sep 1992 d
Cuba	6 Mar 1980	17 Jul 1980
Cyprus		23 Jul 1985 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		27 Feb 2001 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17 Jul 1980	17 Oct 1986
Denmark	17 Jul 1980	21 Apr 1983
Djibouti		2 Dec 1998 a
Dominica	15 Sep 1980	15 Sep 1980
Dominican Republic	17 Jul 1980	2 Sep 1982
Ecuador	17 Jul 1980	9 Nov 1981
Egypt	16 Jul 1980	18 Sep 1981
El Salvador	14 Nov 1980	19 Aug 1981
Equatorial Guinea		23 Oct 1984 a
Eritrea		5 Sep 1995 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Ethiopia	8 Jul 1980	10 Sep 1981
Fiji		28 Aug 1995 a
Finland	17 Jul 1980	4 Sep 1986
France	17 Jul 1980	14 Dec 1983
Gabon	17 Jul 1980	21 Jan 1983
Gambia	29 Jul 1980	16 Apr 1993
Georgia		26 Oct 1994 a
Germany	17 Jul 1980	10 Jul 1985
Ghana	17 Jul 1980	2 Jan 1986
Greece	2 Mar 1982	7 Jun 1983
Grenada	17 Jul 1980	30 Aug 1990
Guatemala	8 Jun 1981	12 Aug 1982
Guinea	17 Jul 1980	9 Aug 1982
Guinea-Bissau	17 Jul 1980	23 Aug 1985
Guyana	17 Jul 1980	17 Jul 1980
Haiti	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981
Honduras	11 Jun 1980	3 Mar 1983
Hungary	6 Jun 1980	22 Dec 1980
Iceland	24 Jul 1980	18 Jun 1985
India	30 Jul 1980	9 Jul 1993
Indonesia	29 Jul 1980	13 Sep 1984
Iraq		13 Aug 1986 a
Ireland		23 Dec 1985 a
Israel	17 Jul 1980	3 Oct 1991
Italy	17 Jul 1980	10 Jun 1985
Jamaica	17 Jul 1980	19 Oct 1984
Japan	17 Jul 1980	25 Jun 1985
Jordan	3 Dec 1980	1 Jul 1992
Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Kenya		9 Mar 1984 a
Kuwait		2 Sep 1994 a
Kyrgyzstan		10 Feb 1997 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17 Jul 1980	14 Aug 1981
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lebanon		16 Apr 1997 a
Lesotho	17 Jul 1980	22 Aug 1995
Liberia		17 Jul 1984 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a
Liechtenstein		22 Dec 1995 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Lithuania		18 Jan 1994 a
Luxembourg	17 Jul 1980	2 Feb 1989
Madagascar	17 Jul 1980	17 Mar 1989
Malawi		12 Mar 1987 a
Malaysia		5 Jul 1995 a
Maldives		1 Jul 1993 a
Mali	5 Feb 1985	10 Sep 1985
Malta		8 Mar 1991 a
Mauritania		10 May 2001 a
Mauritius		9 Jul 1984 a
Mexico	17 Jul 1980	23 Mar 1981
Mongolia	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981
Morocco		21 Jun 1993 a
Mozambique		21 Apr 1997 a
Myanmar		22 Jul 1997 a
Namibia		23 Nov 1992 a
Nepal	5 Feb 1991	22 Apr 1991
Netherlands	17 Jul 1980	23 Jul 1991
New Zealand	17 Jul 1980	10 Jan 1985
Nicaragua	17 Jul 1980	27 Oct 1981
Niger		8 Oct 1999 a
Nigeria	23 Apr 1984	13 Jun 1985
Norway	17 Jul 1980	21 May 1981
Pakistan		12 Mar 1996 a
Panama	26 Jun 1980	29 Oct 1981
Papua New Guinea		12 Jan 1995 a
Paraguay		6 Apr 1987 a
Peru	23 Jul 1981	13 Sep 1982
Philippines	15 Jul 1980	5 Aug 1981
Poland	29 May 1980	30 Jul 1980
Portugal	24 Apr 1980	30 Jul 1980
Republic of Korea	25 May 1983	27 Dec 1984
Republic of Moldova		1 Jul 1994 a
Romania	4 Sep 1980	7 Jan 1982
Russian Federation	17 Jul 1980	23 Jan 1981
Rwanda	1 May 1980	2 Mar 1981
Saint Kitts and Nevis		25 Apr 1985 a
Saint Lucia		8 Oct 1982 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4 Aug 1981 a
Samoa		25 Sep 1992 a
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995	
Saudi Arabia	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Senegal	29 Jul 1980	5 Feb 1985
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Sierra Leone	21 Sep 1988	11 Nov 1988
Singapore		5 Oct 1995 a
Slovakia		28 May 1993 a
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
South Africa	29 Jan 1993	15 Dec 1995
Spain	17 Jul 1980	5 Jan 1984
Sri Lanka	17 Jul 1980	5 Oct 1981
Suriname		1 Mar 1993 a
Sweden	7 Mar 1980	2 Jul 1980
Switzerland	23 Jan 1987	27 Mar 1997
Tajikistan		26 Oct 1993 a
Thailand		9 Aug 1985 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d
Togo		26 Sep 1983 a
Trinidad and Tobago	27 Jun 1985	12 Jan 1990
Tunisia	24 Jul 1980	20 Sep 1985
Turkey		20 Dec 1985 a
Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Tuvalu		6 Oct 1999 a
Uganda	30 Jul 1980	22 Jul 1985
Ukraine	17 Jul 1980	12 Mar 1981
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 Jul 1981	7 Apr 1986
United Republic of Tanzania	17 Jul 1980	20 Aug 1985
United States of America	17 Jul 1980	
Uruguay	30 Mar 1981	9 Oct 1981
Uzbekistan		19 Jul 1995 a
Vanuatu		8 Sep 1995 a
Venezuela	17 Jul 1980	2 May 1983
Viet Nam	29 Jul 1980	17 Feb 1982
Yemen		30 May 1984 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zambia	17 Jul 1980	21 Jun 1985
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

2. 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 is to allow individuals or groups of individuals who have exhausted national remedies to petition the Committee directly about alleged violations of 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

States 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 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.

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

Entry into force: 22 December 2000

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 67 Contracting Parties: 22

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: 67. Parties: 22.
TEXT: A/RES/54/4.

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.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a)*
Argentina	28 Feb 2000	
Austria	10 Dec 1999	6 Sep 2000
Azerbaijan	6 Jun 2000	1 Jun 2001
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000
Belgium	10 Dec 1999	
Benin	25 May 2000	
Bolivia	10 Dec 1999	27 Sep 2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000	
Brazil	13 Mar 2001	
Bulgaria	6 Jun 2000	
Chile	10 Dec 1999	
Colombia	10 Dec 1999	
Costa Rica	10 Dec 1999	
Croatia	5 Jun 2000	7 Mar 2001
Cuba	17 Mar 2000	
Cyprus	8 Feb 2001	
Czech Republic	10 Dec 1999	26 Feb 2001
Denmark	10 Dec 1999	31 May 2000
Dominican Republic	14 Mar 2000	
Ecuador	10 Dec 1999	
El Salvador	4 Apr 2001	
Finland	10 Dec 1999	29 Dec 2000
France	10 Dec 1999	9 Jun 2000
Germany	10 Dec 1999	
Ghana	24 Feb 2000	
Greece	10 Dec 1999	
Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Hungary		22 Dec 2000 a
Iceland	10 Dec 1999	6 Mar 2001
Indonesia	28 Feb 2000	
Ireland	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Italy	10 Dec 1999	22 Sep 2000
Kazakhstan	6 Sep 2000	
Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	
Liechtenstein	10 Dec 1999	
Lithuania	8 Sep 2000	
Luxembourg	10 Dec 1999	
Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	
Malawi	7 Sep 2000	
Mali		5 Dec 2000 a
Mexico	10 Dec 1999	
Mongolia	7 Sep 2000	
Namibia	19 May 2000	26 May 2000
Netherlands	10 Dec 1999	
New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	
Norway	10 Dec 1999	
Panama	9 Jun 2000	9 May 2001
Paraguay	28 Dec 1999	14 May 2001
Peru	22 Dec 2000	9 Apr 2001
Philippines	21 Mar 2000	
Portugal	16 Feb 2000	
Romania	6 Sep 2000	
Russian Federation	8 May 2001	
Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Senegal	10 Dec 1999	26 May 2000
Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	
Slovakia	5 Jun 2000	17 Nov 2000
Slovenia	10 Dec 1999	
Spain	14 Mar 2000	
Sweden	10 Dec 1999	
Tajikistan	7 Sep 2000	
Thailand	14 Jun 2000	14 Jun 2000
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 Apr 2000	
Turkey	8 Sep 2000	
Ukraine	7 Sep 2000	
Uruguay	9 May 2000	
Venezuela	17 Mar 2000	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

3. Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York, 20 November 1989

Objectives

The Convention is the principal children's treaty encompassing a full range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The Convention aims at protecting children from discrimination, neglect and abuse. It grants and provides for the implementation of rights for children both in times of peace and during armed conflict. The Convention constitutes a rallying point and a useful tool for civil society and individuals, working for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child. In many respects, it is an innovative instrument.

Key Provisions

It is the first legally binding international instrument which provides in a single text universally recognized norms and standards concerning the protection and promotion of the rights of the child.

It is the most rapidly and widely ratified international human rights instrument in the world. Such unprecedented wide participation clearly demonstrates a common political will to improve the situation of children.

The Convention emphasizes the spirit of complementarity and interdependence of human rights by combining civil and political rights with economic, social and cultural rights. It calls for a holistic approach in analysis and recognizes that the enjoyment of one right cannot be separated from the enjoyment of others.

It establishes a new vision of the child, combining provisions aimed at protecting the child through positive action by the State, the parents and relevant institutions, with the recognition of the child as a holder of participatory rights and freedoms.

In so doing, it establishes rights in new areas which were not covered by previous international instruments, such as the right of the child to freely express views and have them given due weight, and the right of the child to a name and nationality from birth. In addition, the Convention establishes standards in new areas including the issue of alternative care, the rights of disabled and refugee children and the administration of juvenile justice. The need for recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of neglect, exploitation or abuse is also set forth.

The Convention acknowledges the primary role of the family and parents in the care and protection of the child, while stressing the obligation of the State to help families in carrying out this task. It calls for positive action by institutions and the State or parents.

It constitutes a useful tool for advocacy and greater awareness of the new perspective of children's rights, and attaches special importance to international cooperation and assistance as ways of achieving the effective protection of children's rights.

Four general principles are enshrined in the Convention. They express the philosophy it conveys and provide guidance for national programmes of implementation.

Key provisions focus on:

- Non-discrimination;
- Best interests of the child;
- Right to life, survival and development;
- Views of the child.

Article 43 of the Convention establishes the Committee on the Rights of the Child, a monitoring body of ten experts, for the purpose of examining the progress made by States parties in implementing the Convention.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by all States and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: 2 September 1990

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 139 Contracting Parties: 191

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

New York, 20 November 1989

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49 (1).
REGISTRATION: 2 September 1990, No. 27531.
STATUS: Signatories: 139. Parties: 191.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, p. 3; depositary notifications C.N.147.1993.TREATIES-5 of 15 May 1993 [amendments to article 43 (2)][1]; and C.N.322.1995.TREATIES-7 of 7 November 1995 [amendment to article 43 (2)].

Note: The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989 at the Forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Convention is open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Afghanistan	27 Sep 1990	28 Mar 1994
Albania	26 Jan 1990	27 Feb 1992
Algeria	26 Jan 1990	16 Apr 1993
Andorra	2 Oct 1995	2 Jan 1996
Angola	14 Feb 1990	5 Dec 1990
Antigua and Barbuda	12 Mar 1991	5 Oct 1993
Argentina	29 Jun 1990	4 Dec 1990
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a
Australia	22 Aug 1990	17 Dec 1990
Austria	26 Aug 1990	6 Aug 1992
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a
Bahamas	30 Oct 1990	20 Feb 1991
Bahrain		13 Feb 1992 a
Bangladesh	26 Jan 1990	3 Aug 1990
Barbados	19 Apr 1990	9 Oct 1990
Belarus	26 Jan 1990	1 Oct 1990
Belgium	26 Jan 1990	16 Dec 1991
Belize	2 Mar 1990	2 May 1990
Benin	25 Apr 1990	3 Aug 1990
Bhutan	4 Jun 1990	1 Aug 1990
Bolivia	8 Mar 1990	26 Jun 1990
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Botswana		14 Mar 1995 a
Brazil	26 Jan 1990	24 Sep 1990
Brunei Darussalam		27 Dec 1995 a
Bulgaria	31 May 1990	3 Jun 1991
Burkina Faso	26 Jan 1990	31 Aug 1990
Burundi	8 May 1990	19 Oct 1990
Cambodia		15 Oct 1992 a
Cameroon	25 Sep 1990	11 Jan 1993
Canada	28 May 1990	13 Dec 1991
Cape Verde		4 Jun 1992 a
Central African Republic	30 Jul 1990	23 Apr 1992
Chad	30 Sep 1990	2 Oct 1990
Chile	26 Jan 1990	13 Aug 1990
China	29 Aug 1990	2 Mar 1992
Colombia	26 Jan 1990	28 Jan 1991
Comoros	30 Sep 1990	22 Jun 1993
Congo		14 Oct 1993 a
Cook Islands		6 Jun 1997 a
Costa Rica	26 Jan 1990	21 Aug 1990
Côte d'Ivoire	26 Jan 1990	4 Feb 1991
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba	26 Jan 1990	21 Aug 1991
Cyprus	5 Oct 1990	7 Feb 1991
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	23 Aug 1990	21 Sep 1990
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 Mar 1990	27 Sep 1990
Denmark	26 Jan 1990	19 Jul 1991
Djibouti	30 Sep 1990	6 Dec 1990
Dominica	26 Jan 1990	13 Mar 1991
Dominican Republic	8 Aug 1990	11 Jun 1991
Ecuador	26 Jan 1990	23 Mar 1990
Egypt	5 Feb 1990	6 Jul 1990
El Salvador	26 Jan 1990	10 Jul 1990
Equatorial Guinea		15 Jun 1992 a
Eritrea	20 Dec 1993	3 Aug 1994
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Ethiopia		14 May 1991 a
Fiji	2 Jul 1993	13 Aug 1993
Finland	26 Jan 1990	20 Jun 1991
France	26 Jan 1990	7 Aug 1990
Gabon	26 Jan 1990	9 Feb 1994
Gambia	5 Feb 1990	8 Aug 1990
Georgia		2 Jun 1994 a
Germany	26 Jan 1990	6 Mar 1992
Ghana	29 Jan 1990	5 Feb 1990
Greece	26 Jan 1990	11 May 1993
Grenada	21 Feb 1990	5 Nov 1990
Guatemala	26 Jan 1990	6 Jun 1990
Guinea		13 Jul 1990 a
Guinea-Bissau	26 Jan 1990	20 Aug 1990
Guyana	30 Sep 1990	14 Jan 1991
Haiti	26 Jan 1990	8 Jun 1995
Holy See	20 Apr 1990	20 Apr 1990
Honduras	31 May 1990	10 Aug 1990
Hungary	14 Mar 1990	7 Oct 1991
Iceland	26 Jan 1990	28 Oct 1992
India		11 Dec 1992 a
Indonesia	26 Jan 1990	5 Sep 1990
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5 Sep 1991	13 Jul 1994
Iraq		15 Jun 1994 a
Ireland	30 Sep 1990	28 Sep 1992
Israel	3 Jul 1990	3 Oct 1991
Italy	26 Jan 1990	5 Sep 1991
Jamaica	26 Jan 1990	14 May 1991
Japan	21 Sep 1990	22 Apr 1994

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Jordan	29 Aug 1990	24 May 1991
Kazakhstan	16 Feb 1994	12 Aug 1994
Kenya	26 Jan 1990	30 Jul 1990
Kiribati		11 Dec 1995 a
Kuwait	7 Jun 1990	21 Oct 1991
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		8 May 1991 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lebanon	26 Jan 1990	14 May 1991
Lesotho	21 Aug 1990	10 Mar 1992
Liberia	26 Apr 1990	4 Jun 1993
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 Apr 1993 a
Liechtenstein	30 Sep 1990	22 Dec 1995
Lithuania		31 Jan 1992 a
Luxembourg	21 Mar 1990	7 Mar 1994
Madagascar	19 Apr 1990	19 Mar 1991
Malawi		2 Jan 1991 a
Malaysia		17 Feb 1995 a
Maldives	21 Aug 1990	11 Feb 1991
Mali	26 Jan 1990	20 Sep 1990
Malta	26 Jan 1990	30 Sep 1990
Marshall Islands	14 Apr 1993	4 Oct 1993
Mauritania	26 Jan 1990	16 May 1991
Mauritius		26 Jul 1990 a
Mexico	26 Jan 1990	21 Sep 1990
Micronesia (Federated States of)		5 May 1993 a
Monaco		21 Jun 1993 a
Mongolia	26 Jan 1990	5 Jul 1990
Morocco	26 Jan 1990	21 Jun 1993
Mozambique	30 Sep 1990	26 Apr 1994
Myanmar		15 Jul 1991 a
Namibia	26 Sep 1990	30 Sep 1990
Nauru		27 Jul 1994 a
Nepal	26 Jan 1990	14 Sep 1990
Netherlands	26 Jan 1990	6 Feb 1995 A
New Zealand	1 Oct 1990	6 Apr 1993
Nicaragua	6 Feb 1990	5 Oct 1990
Niger	26 Jan 1990	30 Sep 1990
Nigeria	26 Jan 1990	19 Apr 1991
Niue		20 Dec 1995 a
Norway	26 Jan 1990	8 Jan 1991
Oman		9 Dec 1996 a
Pakistan	20 Sep 1990	12 Nov 1990
Palau		4 Aug 1995 a
Panama	26 Jan 1990	12 Dec 1990
Papua New Guinea	30 Sep 1990	2 Mar 1993
Paraguay	4 Apr 1990	25 Sep 1990
Peru	26 Jan 1990	4 Sep 1990
Philippines	26 Jan 1990	21 Aug 1990
Poland	26 Jan 1990	7 Jun 1991
Portugal	26 Jan 1990	21 Sep 1990
Qatar	8 Dec 1992	3 Apr 1995
Republic of Korea	25 Sep 1990	20 Nov 1991
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a
Romania	26 Jan 1990	28 Sep 1990
Russian Federation	26 Jan 1990	16 Aug 1990
Rwanda	26 Jan 1990	24 Jan 1991
Saint Kitts and Nevis	26 Jan 1990	24 Jul 1990
Saint Lucia	30 Sep 1990	16 Jun 1993
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20 Sep 1993	26 Oct 1993
Samoa	30 Sep 1990	29 Nov 1994
San Marino		25 Nov 1991 a
Sao Tome and Principe		14 May 1991 a
Saudi Arabia		26 Jan 1996 a
Senegal	26 Jan 1990	31 Jul 1990
Seychelles		7 Sep 1990 a
Sierra Leone	13 Feb 1990	18 Jun 1990
Singapore		5 Oct 1995 a
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Solomon Islands		10 Apr 1995 a
South Africa	29 Jan 1993	16 Jun 1995
Spain	26 Jan 1990	6 Dec 1990
Sri Lanka	26 Jan 1990	12 Jul 1991
Sudan	24 Jul 1990	3 Aug 1990
Suriname	26 Jan 1990	1 Mar 1993
Swaziland	22 Aug 1990	7 Sep 1995
Sweden	26 Jan 1990	29 Jun 1990
Switzerland	1 May 1991	24 Feb 1997
Syrian Arab Republic	18 Sep 1990	15 Jul 1993
Tajikistan		26 Oct 1993 a
Thailand		27 Mar 1992 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		2 Dec 1993 d
Togo	26 Jan 1990	1 Aug 1990
Tonga		6 Nov 1995 a
Trinidad and Tobago	30 Sep 1990	5 Dec 1991
Tunisia	26 Feb 1990	30 Jan 1992
Turkey	14 Sep 1990	4 Apr 1995
Turkmenistan		20 Sep 1993 a
Tuvalu		22 Sep 1995 a
Uganda	17 Aug 1990	17 Aug 1990
Ukraine	21 Feb 1990	28 Aug 1991
United Arab Emirates		3 Jan 1997 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 Apr 1990	16 Dec 1991
United Republic of Tanzania	1 Jun 1990	10 Jun 1991
United States of America	16 Feb 1995	
Uruguay	26 Jan 1990	20 Nov 1990
Uzbekistan		29 Jun 1994 a
Vanuatu	30 Sep 1990	7 Jul 1993
Venezuela	26 Jan 1990	13 Sep 1990
Viet Nam	26 Jan 1990	28 Feb 1990
Yemen	13 Feb 1990	1 May 1991
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zambia	30 Sep 1990	6 Dec 1991
Zimbabwe	8 Mar 1990	11 Sep 1990

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

4. 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 is to seek limits on the use of children in armed conflict and, particularly, to raise the minimum age limit for recruitment and to limit the actual participation of persons under 18 years in hostilities.

Key Provisions

The Optional Protocol prohibits the recruitment of individuals under 18 years of age by non-State actors. It imposes an obligation upon States to raise the minimum age of recruitment above the age set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

It also establishes an obligation upon States to take all feasible measures to prevent the direct participation in hostilities by individuals under the age of 18.

It further requires States to establish safeguards relative to the voluntary recruitment of individuals under the age of 18.

Finally, the Optional Protocol sets forth an obligation upon States to report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its implementation.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State that is a party to the Convention or has signed it. Subject to ratification. Open for accession by any State

Entry into force: Not yet in force (the Optional Protocol will enter into force three months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with its article 10)

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 80 Contracting Parties: 4

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

New York, 25 May 2000

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 10).

STATUS: Signatories: 80. Parties: 4.

TEXT: Doc.A/54/RES/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.592.2001.TREATIES-7 of 15 June 2001 [proposal of correction to 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.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a)*
Andorra	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001
Argentina	15 Jun 2000	
Austria	6 Sep 2000	
Azerbaijan	8 Sep 2000	
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000
Belgium	6 Sep 2000	
Belize	6 Sep 2000	
Benin	22 Feb 2001	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000	
Brazil	6 Sep 2000	
Bulgaria	8 Jun 2001	
Cambodia	27 Jun 2000	
Canada	5 Jun 2000	7 Jul 2000
China	15 Mar 2001	
Colombia	6 Sep 2000	
Costa Rica	7 Sep 2000	
Cuba	13 Oct 2000	
Czech Republic	6 Sep 2000	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 Sep 2000	
Denmark	7 Sep 2000	
Ecuador	6 Sep 2000	
El Salvador	18 Sep 2000	
Finland	7 Sep 2000	
France	6 Sep 2000	
Gabon	8 Sep 2000	
Gambia	21 Dec 2000	
Germany	6 Sep 2000	
Greece	7 Sep 2000	
Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	8 Sep 2000	
Holy See	10 Oct 2000	
Iceland	7 Sep 2000	
Ireland	7 Sep 2000	
Italy	6 Sep 2000	
Jamaica	8 Sep 2000	
Jordan	6 Sep 2000	
Kazakhstan	6 Sep 2000	
Kenya	8 Sep 2000	
Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	
Liechtenstein	8 Sep 2000	
Luxembourg	8 Sep 2000	
Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	
Malawi	7 Sep 2000	
Mali	8 Sep 2000	
Malta	7 Sep 2000	
Mexico	7 Sep 2000	
Monaco	26 Jun 2000	
Morocco	8 Sep 2000	
Namibia	8 Sep 2000	
Nauru	8 Sep 2000	
Nepal	8 Sep 2000	
Netherlands	7 Sep 2000	
New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	
Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	
Norway	13 Jun 2000	
Panama	31 Oct 2000	
Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	
Peru	1 Nov 2000	
Philippines	8 Sep 2000	
Portugal	6 Sep 2000	
Republic of Korea	6 Sep 2000	
Romania	6 Sep 2000	
Russian Federation	15 Feb 2001	
San Marino	5 Jun 2000	
Senegal	8 Sep 2000	
Seychelles	23 Jan 2001	
Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	
Singapore	7 Sep 2000	
Slovenia	8 Sep 2000	
Spain	6 Sep 2000	
Sri Lanka	21 Aug 2000	8 Sep 2000
Sweden	8 Jun 2000	
Switzerland	7 Sep 2000	
Turkey	8 Sep 2000	
Ukraine	7 Sep 2000	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Sep 2000	
United States of America	5 Jul 2000	
Uruguay	7 Sep 2000	
Venezuela	7 Sep 2000	
Viet Nam	8 Sep 2000	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

5. 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

Objective

The Optional Protocol supplements the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by providing detailed requirements for the criminalization of violations of the rights of children in the context of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

Key Provisions

The Optional Protocol provides definitions for the offences of "sale of children", "child prostitution" and "child pornography". It sets standards for the treatment of violations under domestic law, including with regard to offenders, protection of victims and prevention efforts. It also provides a framework for increased international cooperation in these areas, in particular for the prosecution of offenders.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State that is a party to the Convention or has signed it and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: Not yet in force (the Optional Protocol will enter into force three months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with its article 14)

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 73 Contracting Parties: 3

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

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 14).
STATUS: Signatories: 73. Parties: 3.
TEXT: Doc. A/54/RES/263; and 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)].

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.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a)*
Andorra	7 Sep 2000	30 Apr 2001
Austria	6 Sep 2000	
Azerbaijan	8 Sep 2000	
Bangladesh	6 Sep 2000	6 Sep 2000
Belgium	6 Sep 2000	
Belize	6 Sep 2000	
Benin	22 Feb 2001	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000	
Brazil	6 Sep 2000	
Bulgaria	8 Jun 2001	
Cambodia	27 Jun 2000	
Chile	28 Jun 2000	
China	6 Sep 2000	
Colombia	6 Sep 2000	
Costa Rica	7 Sep 2000	
Cuba	13 Oct 2000	
Cyprus	8 Feb 2001	
Denmark	7 Sep 2000	
Ecuador	6 Sep 2000	
Finland	7 Sep 2000	
France	6 Sep 2000	
Gabon	8 Sep 2000	
Gambia	21 Dec 2000	
Germany	6 Sep 2000	
Greece	7 Sep 2000	
Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	8 Sep 2000	
Holy See	10 Oct 2000	
Iceland	7 Sep 2000	
Ireland	7 Sep 2000	
Italy	6 Sep 2000	
Jamaica	8 Sep 2000	
Jordan	6 Sep 2000	
Kazakhstan	6 Sep 2000	
Kenya	8 Sep 2000	
Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	
Liechtenstein	8 Sep 2000	
Luxembourg	8 Sep 2000	
Madagascar	7 Sep 2000	
Malawi	7 Sep 2000	
Malta	7 Sep 2000	
Mexico	7 Sep 2000	
Monaco	26 Jun 2000	
Morocco	8 Sep 2000	
Namibia	8 Sep 2000	
Nauru	8 Sep 2000	
Nepal	8 Sep 2000	
Netherlands	7 Sep 2000	
New Zealand	7 Sep 2000	
Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	
Norway	13 Jun 2000	
Panama	31 Oct 2000	9 Feb 2001
Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	
Peru	1 Nov 2000	
Philippines	8 Sep 2000	
Portugal	6 Sep 2000	
Republic of Korea	6 Sep 2000	
Romania	6 Sep 2000	
San Marino	5 Jun 2000	
Senegal	8 Sep 2000	
Seychelles	23 Jan 2001	
Sierra Leone	8 Sep 2000	
Slovenia	8 Sep 2000	
Spain	6 Sep 2000	
Sweden	8 Sep 2000	
Switzerland	7 Sep 2000	
Turkey	8 Sep 2000	
Ukraine	7 Sep 2000	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Sep 2000	
United States of America	5 Jul 2000	
Uruguay	7 Sep 2000	
Venezuela	7 Sep 2000	
Viet Nam	8 Sep 2000	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

6. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, New York, 7 March 1966

Objectives

This Convention defines and condemns racial discrimination and commits States to change national laws and policies which create or perpetuate racial discrimination. It was the first human rights instrument to establish an international monitoring system and was also revolutionary in its provision of national measures towards the advancement of specific racial or ethnic groups.

One of the main objectives of the Convention is to promote racial equality. As such, the Convention not only aims to achieve *de jure* racial equality but also *de facto* equality, which allows the various ethnic, racial and national groups to enjoy the same social development.

Furthermore, the Convention recognizes that certain racial or ethnic groups may need special protection or may need to be assisted by special measures in order to achieve adequate development. The Convention provides that such special measures shall not be considered racial discrimination so long as they are not continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Key Provisions

The Convention defines the concept of racial discrimination, covering what is sometimes called indirect discrimination or unjustifiable disparate impact. The Convention shall not apply to distinctions, exclusions, restrictions or preferences made by a State party between citizens and non-citizens.

Other important provisions include imperative stipulations obliging States parties to adopt legislation to criminalize and punish the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, acts of violence against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin and assistance in such activities.

The Convention contains a non-exhaustive long list of rights and freedoms in the enjoyment of which racial discrimination shall be prohibited and eliminated. The list includes certain rights not expressly contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as the right to inherit and the right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public. It also includes rights in regard to which racial discrimination is prohibited, such as the right to work, the right to join trade unions and the right to housing.

In order to monitor and review actions taken by States to fulfil their obligations, the Convention established the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), which was the first body created by the United Nations to monitor the implementation by States of a human rights treaty. Its mandate is to review the legal, judicial, administrative and other steps taken by individual States to fulfil their obligations to combat racial discrimination. The Convention establishes three procedures to facilitate CERD's review. The first is the requirement that all States parties to the Convention submit periodic reports to the Committee. The second procedure provides for State-to-State complaints and the third permits an individual or a group of

persons, who claim to be victims of racial discrimination, to lodge a complaint against the State allegedly responsible. This may be done only if the State Party concerned has declared, under the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of CERD to receive such complaints.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: 4 January 1969

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 81 Contracting Parties: 157

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

New York, 7 March 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 January 1969, in accordance with article 19.
REGISTRATION: 12 March 1969, No. 9464.
STATUS: Signatories: 81. Parties: 157.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, p. 195.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Afghanistan		6 Jul 1983 a
Albania		11 May 1994 a
Algeria	9 Dec 1966	14 Feb 1972
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d
Argentina	13 Jul 1967	2 Oct 1968
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a
Australia	13 Oct 1966	30 Sep 1975
Austria	22 Jul 1969	9 May 1972
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a
Bahamas		5 Aug 1975 d
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a
Bangladesh		11 Jun 1979 a
Barbados		8 Nov 1972 a
Belarus	7 Mar 1966	8 Apr 1969
Belgium	17 Aug 1967	7 Aug 1975
Belize	6 Sep 2000	
Benin	2 Feb 1967	
Bhutan	26 Mar 1973	
Bolivia	7 Jun 1966	22 Sep 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina		16 Jul 1993 d
Botswana		20 Feb 1974 a
Brazil	7 Mar 1966	27 Mar 1968
Bulgaria	1 Jun 1966	8 Aug 1966
Burkina Faso		18 Jul 1974 a
Burundi	1 Feb 1967	27 Oct 1977
Cambodia	12 Apr 1966	28 Nov 1983
Cameroon	12 Dec 1966	24 Jun 1971
Canada	24 Aug 1966	14 Oct 1970
Cape Verde		3 Oct 1979 a
Central African Republic	7 Mar 1966	16 Mar 1971
Chad		17 Aug 1977 a
Chile	3 Oct 1966	20 Oct 1971
China		29 Dec 1981 a
Colombia	23 Mar 1967	2 Sep 1981
Comoros	22 Sep 2000	
Congo		11 Jul 1988 a
Costa Rica	14 Mar 1966	16 Jan 1967
Côte d'Ivoire		4 Jan 1973 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba	7 Jun 1966	15 Feb 1972
Cyprus	12 Dec 1966	21 Apr 1967
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo		21 Apr 1976 a
Denmark	21 Jun 1966	9 Dec 1971
Dominican Republic		25 May 1983 a
Ecuador		22 Sep 1966 a
Egypt	28 Sep 1966	1 May 1967
El Salvador		30 Nov 1979 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Ethiopia		23 Jun 1976 a
Fiji		11 Jan 1973 d
Finland	6 Oct 1966	14 Jul 1970
France		28 Jul 1971 a
Gabon	20 Sep 1966	29 Feb 1980
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Georgia		2 Jun 1999 a
Germany	10 Feb 1967	16 May 1969
Ghana	8 Sep 1966	8 Sep 1966
Greece	7 Mar 1966	18 Jun 1970
Grenada	17 Dec 1981	
Guatemala	8 Sep 1967	18 Jan 1983
Guinea	24 Mar 1966	14 Mar 1977
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Guyana	11 Dec 1968	15 Feb 1977
Haiti	30 Oct 1972	19 Dec 1972
Holy See	21 Nov 1966	1 May 1969
Hungary	15 Sep 1966	4 May 1967
Iceland	14 Nov 1966	13 Mar 1967
India	2 Mar 1967	3 Dec 1968
Indonesia		25 Jun 1999 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 Mar 1967	29 Aug 1968
Iraq	18 Feb 1969	14 Jan 1970
Ireland	21 Mar 1968	29 Dec 2000
Israel	7 Mar 1966	3 Jan 1979
Italy	13 Mar 1968	5 Jan 1976
Jamaica	14 Aug 1966	4 Jun 1971
Japan		15 Dec 1995 a
Jordan		30 May 1974 a
Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Kuwait		15 Oct 1968 a
Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		22 Feb 1974 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lebanon		12 Nov 1971 a
Lesotho		4 Nov 1971 a
Liberia		5 Nov 1976 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		3 Jul 1968 a
Liechtenstein		1 Mar 2000 a
Lithuania	8 Jun 1998	10 Dec 1998
Luxembourg	12 Dec 1967	1 May 1978
Madagascar	18 Dec 1967	7 Feb 1969
Malawi		11 Jun 1996 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Maldives		24 Apr 1984 a
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Malta	5 Sep 1968	27 May 1971
Mauritania	21 Dec 1966	13 Dec 1988
Mauritius		30 May 1972 a
Mexico	1 Nov 1966	20 Feb 1975
Monaco		27 Sep 1995 a
Mongolia	3 May 1966	6 Aug 1969
Morocco	18 Sep 1967	18 Dec 1970
Mozambique		18 Apr 1983 a
Namibia		11 Nov 1982 a
Nepal		30 Jan 1971 a
Netherlands	24 Oct 1966	10 Dec 1971
New Zealand	25 Oct 1966	22 Nov 1972
Nicaragua		15 Feb 1978 a
Niger	14 Mar 1966	27 Apr 1967
Nigeria		16 Oct 1967 a
Norway	21 Nov 1966	6 Aug 1970
Pakistan	19 Sep 1966	21 Sep 1966
Panama	8 Dec 1966	16 Aug 1967
Papua New Guinea		27 Jan 1982 a
Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	
Peru	22 Jul 1966	29 Sep 1971
Philippines	7 Mar 1966	15 Sep 1967
Poland	7 Mar 1966	5 Dec 1968
Portugal		24 Aug 1982 a
Qatar		22 Jul 1976 a
Republic of Korea	8 Aug 1978	5 Dec 1978
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a
Romania		15 Sep 1970 a
Russian Federation	7 Mar 1966	4 Feb 1969
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a
Saint Lucia		14 Feb 1990 d
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Saudi Arabia		23 Sep 1997 a
Senegal	22 Jul 1968	19 Apr 1972
Seychelles		7 Mar 1978 a
Sierra Leone	17 Nov 1966	2 Aug 1967
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Solomon Islands		17 Mar 1982 d
Somalia	26 Jan 1967	26 Aug 1975
South Africa	3 Oct 1994	10 Dec 1998
Spain		13 Sep 1968 a
Sri Lanka		18 Feb 1982 a
Sudan		21 Mar 1977 a
Suriname		15 Mar 1984 d
Swaziland		7 Apr 1969 a
Sweden	5 May 1966	6 Dec 1971
Switzerland		29 Nov 1994 a
Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Tajikistan		11 Jan 1995 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d
Togo		1 Sep 1972 a
Tonga		16 Feb 1972 a
Trinidad and Tobago	9 Jun 1967	4 Oct 1973
Tunisia	12 Apr 1966	13 Jan 1967
Turkey	13 Oct 1972	
Turkmenistan		29 Sep 1994 a
Uganda		21 Nov 1980 a
Ukraine	7 Mar 1966	7 Mar 1969
United Arab Emirates		20 Jun 1974 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Oct 1966	7 Mar 1969
United Republic of Tanzania		27 Oct 1972 a
United States of America	28 Sep 1966	21 Oct 1994
Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	30 Aug 1968
Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Venezuela	21 Apr 1967	10 Oct 1967
Viet Nam		9 Jun 1982 a
Yemen		18 Oct 1972 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zambia	11 Oct 1968	4 Feb 1972
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

7. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, New York, 10 December 1984

Objectives

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are particularly serious violations of human rights and, as such, are strictly condemned by international law. Based upon the recognition that such practices are outlawed, the Convention strengthens the existing prohibition by a number of supporting measures. The Convention provides for several forms of international supervision in relation to the observance by States parties of their obligations under the Convention including the creation of an international supervisory body – the Committee against Torture – which can consider complaints from a State party or from or on behalf of individuals.

Key Provisions

The prohibition against torture is absolute and, according to the Convention, no exceptional circumstances whatsoever, including state of emergency or war or an order from a public authority may be invoked as a justification of torture. "Torture" is defined as:

> "... any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions."

States parties have the obligation to prevent and punish not only acts of torture as defined in the Convention, but also other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, when such acts are committed by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity.

States parties have an obligation to take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture from occurring on their territories. Measures mentioned in the Convention include the prohibition and punishability by appropriate penalties of all acts of torture in domestic criminal law; education and information regarding the prohibition against torture to be fully integrated into the training of law enforcement personnel, civil or military, medical personnel, public officials and others; the systematic review by State parties of interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as of arrangements for the custody and treatment of suspects, detainees and prisoners; guarantees for the prompt and impartial investigation by competent authorities into allegations of torture; the protection of witnesses; and the possibility for victims to obtain redress and fair and adequate compensation and rehabilitation.

In addition, States parties have an obligation not to expel, return or extradite a person to another State where he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture. An act of torture is required to be made an extraditable offence and a State party is to take measures to establish its jurisdiction over crimes of torture committed in any part of its territory by one of its nationals and when an alleged offender is present on its territory and not extradited.

In order to monitor and review actions taken by States parties to fulfill their obligations, the Committee against Torture has four procedures at its disposal. The first is the obligation for all States parties to submit periodic reports to the Committee for examination, which results in the adoption of recommendations by the Committee to the State party in question. A particular feature of the Convention is that if the Committee receives reliable information indicating that torture is being systematically practiced in the territory of a State party, the Committee may decide to initiate a confidential inquiry of the situation. Such inquiry would be carried out in cooperation with the State party concerned and would include country visits. The Committee can also consider complaints from individuals who claim to be victims of a violation by a State party to the Convention. This may be done only if the State party concerned has declared that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and examine such complaints. Finally, a procedure of State-to-State complaints is provided for by the Convention, but has so far never been resorted to.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by all States and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: 26 June 1987

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 70 Contracting Parties: 124

CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

New York, 10 December 1984

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 June 1987, in accordance with article 27 (1).
REGISTRATION: 26 June 1987, No. 24841.
STATUS: Signatories: 70. Parties: 124.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, p. 85.

Note: The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by resolution 39/46[2] of 10 December 1984 at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Convention is open for signature by all States, in accordance with its article 25.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Afghanistan	4 Feb 1985	1 Apr 1987
Albania		11 May 1994 a
Algeria	26 Nov 1985	12 Sep 1989
Antigua and Barbuda		19 Jul 1993 a
Argentina	4 Feb 1985	24 Sep 1986
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a
Australia	10 Dec 1985	8 Aug 1989
Austria	14 Mar 1985	29 Jul 1987
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a
Bahrain		6 Mar 1998 a
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a
Belarus	19 Dec 1985	13 Mar 1987
Belgium	4 Feb 1985	25 Jun 1999
Belize		17 Mar 1986 a
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a
Bolivia	4 Feb 1985	12 Apr 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000
Brazil	23 Sep 1985	28 Sep 1989
Bulgaria	10 Jun 1986	16 Dec 1986
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a
Burundi		18 Feb 1993 a
Cambodia		15 Oct 1992 a
Cameroon		19 Dec 1986 a
Canada	23 Aug 1985	24 Jun 1987
Cape Verde		4 Jun 1992 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a
Chile	23 Sep 1987	30 Sep 1988
China	12 Dec 1986	4 Oct 1988
Colombia	10 Apr 1985	8 Dec 1987
Comoros	22 Sep 2000	
Costa Rica	4 Feb 1985	11 Nov 1993
Côte d'Ivoire		18 Dec 1995 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba	27 Jan 1986	17 May 1995
Cyprus	9 Oct 1985	18 Jul 1991
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo		18 Mar 1996 a
Denmark	4 Feb 1985	27 May 1987
Dominican Republic	4 Feb 1985	
Ecuador	4 Feb 1985	30 Mar 1988
Egypt		25 Jun 1986 a
El Salvador		17 Jun 1996 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Ethiopia		14 Mar 1994 a
Finland	4 Feb 1985	30 Aug 1989
France	4 Feb 1985	18 Feb 1986
Gabon	21 Jan 1986	8 Sep 2000
Gambia	23 Oct 1985	
Georgia		26 Oct 1994 a
Germany	13 Oct 1986	1 Oct 1990
Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Greece	4 Feb 1985	6 Oct 1988
Guatemala		5 Jan 1990 a
Guinea	30 May 1986	10 Oct 1989
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Guyana	25 Jan 1988	19 May 1988
Honduras		5 Dec 1996 a
Hungary	28 Nov 1986	15 Apr 1987
Iceland	4 Feb 1985	23 Oct 1996
India	14 Oct 1997	
Indonesia	23 Oct 1985	28 Oct 1998
Ireland	28 Sep 1992	
Israel	22 Oct 1986	3 Oct 1991
Italy	4 Feb 1985	12 Jan 1989
Japan		29 Jun 1999 a
Jordan		13 Nov 1991 a
Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Kenya		21 Feb 1997 a
Kuwait		8 Mar 1996 a
Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lebanon		5 Oct 2000 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a
Liechtenstein	27 Jun 1985	2 Nov 1990
Lithuania		1 Feb 1996 a
Luxembourg	22 Feb 1985	29 Sep 1987
Malawi		11 Jun 1996 a
Mali		26 Feb 1999 a
Malta		13 Sep 1990 a
Mauritius		9 Dec 1992 a
Mexico	18 Mar 1985	23 Jan 1986
Monaco		6 Dec 1991 a
Morocco	8 Jan 1986	21 Jun 1993
Mozambique		14 Sep 1999 a
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Nepal		14 May 1991 a
Netherlands	4 Feb 1985	21 Dec 1988
New Zealand	14 Jan 1986	10 Dec 1989
Nicaragua	15 Apr 1985	
Niger		5 Oct 1998 a
Nigeria	28 Jul 1988	
Norway	4 Feb 1985	9 Jul 1986

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Panama	22 Feb 1985	24 Aug 1987
Paraguay	23 Oct 1989	12 Mar 1990
Peru	29 May 1985	7 Jul 1988
Philippines		18 Jun 1986 a
Poland	13 Jan 1986	26 Jul 1989
Portugal	4 Feb 1985	9 Feb 1989
Qatar		11 Jan 2000 a
Republic of Korea		9 Jan 1995 a
Republic of Moldova		28 Nov 1995 a
Romania		18 Dec 1990 a
Russian Federation	10 Dec 1985	3 Mar 1987
Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Saudi Arabia		23 Sep 1997 a
Senegal	4 Feb 1985	21 Aug 1986
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Sierra Leone	18 Mar 1985	25 Apr 2001
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia		16 Jul 1993 a
Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a
South Africa	29 Jan 1993	10 Dec 1998
Spain	4 Feb 1985	21 Oct 1987
Sri Lanka		3 Jan 1994 a
Sudan	4 Jun 1986	
Sweden	4 Feb 1985	8 Jan 1986
Switzerland	4 Feb 1985	2 Dec 1986
Tajikistan		11 Jan 1995 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		12 Dec 1994 d
Togo	25 Mar 1987	18 Nov 1987
Tunisia	26 Aug 1987	23 Sep 1988
Turkey	25 Jan 1988	2 Aug 1988
Turkmenistan		25 Jun 1999 a
Uganda		3 Nov 1986 a
Ukraine	27 Feb 1986	24 Feb 1987
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15 Mar 1985	8 Dec 1988
United States of America	18 Apr 1988	21 Oct 1994
Uruguay	4 Feb 1985	24 Oct 1986
Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Venezuela	15 Feb 1985	29 Jul 1991
Yemen		5 Nov 1991 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zambia		7 Oct 1998 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

8. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, New York, 16 December 1966

Objectives

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

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

Of all the basic human rights standards, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides the most important international legal framework for protecting basic human rights.

Key Provisions

The Covenant contains some of the most significant international legal provisions establishing economic, social and cultural rights, including rights relating to work in just and favourable conditions, to social protection, to an adequate standard of living, to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, to education and to enjoyment of the benefits of cultural freedom and scientific progress. It also provides for the right of self-determination; equal rights for men and women; the right to work; the right to just and favourable conditions of work; the right to form and join trade unions; the right to social security and social insurance; protection and assistance to the family; the right to adequate standard of living; the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the right to education; the right to take part in cultural life; and the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

Compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Covenant and the level of implementation of the rights and duties in question is monitored by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which submits annual reports on its activities to the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee works on the basis of many sources of information, including reports

submitted by States parties and information from United Nations specialized agencies including the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. In addition, information is submitted from the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and others. It also makes use of information from other United Nations treaty bodies, from national non-governmental and community-based organizations working in States which have ratified the Covenant, from international human rights and other non-governmental organizations, and from generally available literature.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: 3 January 1976

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 64 Contracting Parties: 145

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

New York, 16 December 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 January 1976, in accordance with article 27.
REGISTRATION: 3 January 1976, No. 14531.
STATUS: Signatories: 64. Parties: 145.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 3.

Note: The Covenant was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Afghanistan		24 Jan 1983 a
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	12 Sep 1989
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	8 Aug 1986
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a
Australia	18 Dec 1972	10 Dec 1975
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a
Belarus	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983
Belize	6 Sep 2000	
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Brazil		24 Jan 1992 a
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a
Burundi		9 May 1990 a
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	26 May 1992 a
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a
Canada		19 May 1976 a
Cape Verde		6 Aug 1993 a
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a
Chile	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972
China	27 Oct 1997	27 Mar 2001
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968
Côte d'Ivoire		26 Mar 1992 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cyprus	9 Jan 1967	2 Apr 1969
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 Sep 1981 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972
Dominica		17 Jun 1993 a
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a
Ecuador	29 Sep 1967	6 Mar 1969
Egypt	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979
Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a
Eritrea		17 Apr 2001 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Ethiopia		11 Jun 1993 a
Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975
France		4 Nov 1980 a
Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Germany	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Greece		16 May 1985 a
Grenada		6 Sep 1991 a
Guatemala		19 May 1988 a
Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Guinea-Bissau		2 Jul 1992 a
Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Honduras	19 Dec 1966	17 Feb 1981
Hungary	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Iceland	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
India		10 Apr 1979 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Ireland	1 Oct 1973	8 Dec 1989
Israel	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1991
Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Kuwait		21 May 1996 a
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7 Dec 2000	
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lebanon		3 Nov 1972 a
Lesotho		9 Sep 1992 a
Liberia	18 Apr 1967	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 May 1970 a
Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a
Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a
Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	18 Aug 1983
Madagascar	14 Apr 1970	22 Sep 1971
Malawi		22 Dec 1993 a
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Malta	22 Oct 1968	13 Sep 1990
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a
Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a
Monaco	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997
Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974
Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Nepal		14 May 1991 a
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978
New Zealand	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a
Niger		7 Mar 1986 a
Nigeria		29 Jul 1993 a
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977
Paraguay		10 Jun 1992 a
Peru	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	7 Jun 1974
Poland	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977
Portugal	7 Oct 1976	31 Jul 1978
Republic of Korea		10 Apr 1990 a
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a
Romania	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974
Russian Federation	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
San Marino		18 Oct 1985 a
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995	
Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Solomon Islands		17 Mar 1982 d
Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a
South Africa	3 Oct 1994	
Spain	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977
Sri Lanka		11 Jun 1980 a
Sudan		18 Mar 1986 a
Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Switzerland		18 Jun 1992 a
Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a
Thailand		5 Sep 1999 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d
Togo		24 May 1984 a
Trinidad and Tobago		8 Dec 1978 a
Tunisia	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Turkey	15 Aug 2000	
Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Uganda		21 Jan 1987 a
Ukraine	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
United States of America	5 Oct 1977	
Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Venezuela	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Viet Nam		24 Sep 1982 a
Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

9. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, New York, 16 December 1966

Objectives

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 was codified into two Covenants, which the General Assembly adopted on 16 December 1966. Together with the Optional Protocols, they constitute the "International Bill of Human Rights". The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a landmark in the efforts of the international community to promote human rights. It defends the right to life and stipulates that no individual can be subjected to torture, enslavement, forced labour and arbitrary detention or be restricted from such freedoms as movement, expression and association.

Key Provisions

The Covenant is divided into six parts. Part I reaffirms the right of self-determination. Part II formulates general obligations by States parties, notably to implement the Covenant through legislative and other measures, to provide effective remedies to victims and to ensure gender equality, and it restricts the possibility of derogation. Part III spells out the classical civil and political rights, including the right to life, the prohibition of torture, the right to liberty and security of person, the right to freedom of movement, the right to a fair hearing, the right to privacy, the right to freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly, the right to family life, the rights of children to special protection, the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs, the over-arching right to equal treatment, and the special rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. Part IV regulates the election of members of the Human Rights Committee, the State reporting procedure and the inter-State complaints mechanism. Part V stipulates that nothing in the Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and to utilize fully their natural resources. Part VI provides that the Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States and sets out the amendment procedure. The Covenant is not subject to denunciation.

The Human Rights Committee monitors implementation by States parties in a variety of ways. Initial and periodic reports are examined by the plenary, which formulates concluding observations with concrete recommendations. In order to assist States parties in preparing reports, the Committee has formulated 28 general comments, which constitute a commentary on the provisions of the Covenant. Well in advance of the examination of a report, the Committee forwards a list of issues to the State party concerned. The list is prepared by the members and takes into consideration information received from other United Nations organs and specialized agencies as well as from non-governmental organizations.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: 23 March 1976

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 64 Contracting Parties: 147

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

New York, 16 December 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 March 1976, in accordance with article 49 , for all provisions except those of article 41; 28 March 1979 for the provisions of article 41 (Human Rights Committee), in accordance with paragraph 2 of the said article 41.
REGISTRATION: 23 March 1976, No. 14668.
STATUS: Signatories: 64. Parties: 147.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 171 and vol. 1057, p. 407 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Spanish text).

Note: The Covenant was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Afghanistan		24 Jan 1983 a
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	12 Sep 1989
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	8 Aug 1986
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a
Australia	18 Dec 1972	13 Aug 1980
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a
Bangladesh		6 Sep 2000 a
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a
Belarus	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983
Belize		10 Jun 1996 a
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000
Brazil		24 Jan 1992 a
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a
Burundi		9 May 1990 a
Cambodia	17 Oct 1980	26 May 1992 a
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a
Canada		19 May 1976 a
Cape Verde		6 Aug 1993 a
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a
Chile	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972
China	5 Oct 1998	
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968
Côte d'Ivoire		26 Mar 1992 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cyprus	19 Dec 1966	2 Apr 1969
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		14 Sep 1981 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972
Dominica		17 Jun 1993 a
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a
Ecuador	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969
Egypt	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979
Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Ethiopia		11 Jun 1993 a
Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975
France		4 Nov 1980 a
Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Gambia		22 Mar 1979 a
Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Germany	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Greece		5 May 1997 a
Grenada		6 Sep 1991 a
Guatemala		5 May 1992 a
Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Haiti		6 Feb 1991 a
Honduras	19 Dec 1966	25 Aug 1997
Hungary	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Iceland	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
India		10 Apr 1979 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Ireland	1 Oct 1973	8 Dec 1989
Israel	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1991
Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Kenya		1 May 1972 a
Kuwait		21 May 1996 a
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7 Dec 2000	
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lebanon		3 Nov 1972 a
Lesotho		9 Sep 1992 a
Liberia	18 Apr 1967	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 May 1970 a
Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a
Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a
Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	18 Aug 1983
Madagascar	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971
Malawi		22 Dec 1993 a
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Malta		13 Sep 1990 a
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a
Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a
Monaco	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997
Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974
Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979
Mozambique		21 Jul 1993 a
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Nepal		14 May 1991 a
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978
New Zealand	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a
Niger		7 Mar 1986 a
Nigeria		29 Jul 1993 a
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977
Paraguay		10 Jun 1992 a
Peru	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	23 Oct 1986
Poland	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977
Portugal	7 Oct 1976	15 Jun 1978
Republic of Korea		10 Apr 1990 a
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a
Romania	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974
Russian Federation	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
San Marino		18 Oct 1985 a
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995	
Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a
South Africa	3 Oct 1994	10 Dec 1998
Spain	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977
Sri Lanka		11 Jun 1980 a
Sudan		18 Mar 1986 a
Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Switzerland		18 Jun 1992 a
Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a
Thailand		29 Oct 1996 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d
Togo		24 May 1984 a
Trinidad and Tobago		21 Dec 1978 a
Tunisia	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Turkey	15 Aug 2000	
Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Uganda		21 Jun 1995 a
Ukraine	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a
United States of America	5 Oct 1977	8 Jun 1992
Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Venezuela	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Viet Nam		24 Sep 1982 a
Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

10. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, New York, 16 December 1966

Objectives

The (first) Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides States parties to the Covenant with the option to recognize the additional competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and examine communications from individuals. It allows individuals or groups of individuals who have exhausted local remedies to petition the Committee directly about alleged violations of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by their Governments.

Key Provisions

Under the Optional Protocol, the Committee's final decisions on the merits are akin to judgements, but are called "Views". As a direct result of the Committee's Views, States parties have commuted death sentences, released prisoners, paid compensation to victims and changed their legislation. The Committee has also established a follow-up procedure and conducts visits to States parties to assist them in the implementation of the Committee's Views.

The Committee's case-law under the Optional Protocol is increasingly quoted by national and international tribunals and has given rise to considerable interest in the academic community, since it constitutes the concretization of human rights in individual cases.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State which has signed the Covenant and to ratification and accession by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant

Entry into force: 23 March 1976

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 28 Contracting Parties: 98

Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

New York, 16 December 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 March 1976, in accordance with article 9.
REGISTRATION: 23 March 1976, No. 14668.
STATUS: Signatories: 28. Parties: 98.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 171.

Note: The Protocol was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

Participant	*Signature, Succession to signature (d)*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Algeria		12 Sep 1989 a
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a
Argentina		8 Aug 1986 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a
Australia		25 Sep 1991 a
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Dec 1987
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a
Belarus		30 Sep 1992 a
Belgium		17 May 1994 a
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 Mar 1995	1 Mar 1995
Bulgaria		26 Mar 1992 a
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a
Canada		19 May 1976 a
Cape Verde		19 May 2000 a
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a
Chile		27 May 1992 a
China		
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968
Côte d'Ivoire		5 Mar 1997 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1995 a
Cyprus	19 Dec 1966	15 Apr 1992
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a
Ecuador	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	6 Jun 1995
Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Finland	11 Dec 1967	19 Aug 1975
France		17 Feb 1984 a
Gambia		9 Jun 1988 a
Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Germany		25 Aug 1993 a
Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Greece		5 May 1997 a
Guatemala		28 Nov 2000 a
Guinea	19 Mar 1975	17 Jun 1993
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Guyana		10 May 1993 a
Honduras	19 Dec 1966	
Hungary		7 Sep 1988 a
Iceland		22 Aug 1979 a
Ireland		8 Dec 1989 a
Italy	30 Apr 1976	15 Sep 1978
Jamaica	[19Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975]
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Latvia		22 Jun 1994 a
Lesotho		6 Sep 2000 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a
Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a
Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a
Luxembourg		18 Aug 1983 a
Madagascar	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971
Malawi		11 Jun 1996 a
Malta		13 Sep 1990 a
Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a
Mongolia		16 Apr 1991 a
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Nepal		14 May 1991 a
Netherlands	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978
New Zealand		26 May 1989 a
Nicaragua		12 Mar 1980 a
Niger		7 Mar 1986 a
Norway	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972
Panama	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977
Paraguay		10 Jan 1995 a
Peru	11 Aug 1977	3 Oct 1980
Philippines	19 Dec 1966	22 Aug 1989
Poland		7 Nov 1991 a
Portugal	1 Aug 1978	3 May 1983
Republic of Korea		10 Apr 1990 a
Romania		20 Jul 1993 a
Russian Federation		1 Oct 1991 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
San Marino		18 Oct 1985 a
Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Senegal	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Sierra Leone		23 Aug 1996 a
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia		16 Jul 1993 a
Somalia		24 Jan 1990 a
Spain		25 Jan 1985 a
Sri Lanka		3 Oct 1997 a
Suriname		28 Dec 1976 a
Sweden	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Tajikistan		4 Jan 1999 a

Status as at 15 June 2001

Participant	*Signature, Succession to signature (d)*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12 Dec 1994 d	12 Dec 1994
Togo		30 Mar 1988 a
Trinidad and Tobago		[14 Nov 1980 a]
Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Uganda		14 Nov 1995 a
Ukraine		25 Jul 1991 a
Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Venezuela	15 Nov 1976	10 May 1978
Yugoslavia	12 Mar 2001 d	
Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

11. 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

Objectives

The Second Optional Protocol recognizes that the Covenant strongly suggests that the abolition of the death penalty is desirable and should be considered as progress in the enjoyment of the right to life, notwithstanding the fact that later, the Covenant also allows the imposition of the death penalty under certain conditions.

The objective of this Protocol is to provide for the abolition of the death penalty.

Key Provisions

Important provisions of the Second Optional Protocol include the disallowance of reservations, except reservations concerning the application of the death penalty in time of war for most crimes of a military nature committed during wartime.

States parties are also requested to include in the reports to the Human Rights Committee information on the measures that they have adopted to give effect to the Second Optional Protocol.

Under the Second Optional Protocol, the Human Rights Committee is also conferred competence under the first Optional Protocol to receive and consider communications from individuals concerning the provisions of the Second Optional Protocol.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State which has signed the Covenant and to ratification and accession by any State which has ratified or acceded to the Covenant

Entry into force: 11 July 1991

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 29 Contracting Parties: 45

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 July 1991, in accordance with article 8 (1).
REGISTRATION: 11 July 1991, No. 14668.
STATUS: Signatories: 29. Parties: 45.
TEXT: Doc. A/RES/44/128.

Note: The said Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by resolution 44/128[1] of 15 December 1989 at the Forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and is open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York by all States having signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a)*
Australia		2 Oct 1990 a
Austria	8 Apr 1991	2 Mar 1993
Azerbaijan		22 Jan 1999 a
Belgium	12 Jul 1990	8 Dec 1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 Sep 2000	16 Mar 2001
Bulgaria	11 Mar 1999	10 Aug 1999
Cape Verde		19 May 2000 a
Colombia		5 Aug 1997 a
Costa Rica	14 Feb 1990	5 Jun 1998
Croatia		12 Oct 1995 a
Cyprus		10 Sep 1999 a
Denmark	13 Feb 1990	24 Feb 1994
Ecuador		23 Feb 1993 a
Finland	13 Feb 1990	4 Apr 1991
Georgia		22 Mar 1999 a
Germany	13 Feb 1990	18 Aug 1992
Greece		5 May 1997 a
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Honduras	10 May 1990	
Hungary		24 Feb 1994 a
Iceland	30 Jan 1991	2 Apr 1991
Ireland		18 Jun 1993 a
Italy	13 Feb 1990	14 Feb 1995
Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a
Lithuania	8 Sep 2000	
Luxembourg	13 Feb 1990	12 Feb 1992
Malta		29 Dec 1994 a
Monaco		28 Mar 2000 a
Mozambique		21 Jul 1993 a
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Nepal		4 Mar 1998 a
Netherlands	9 Aug 1990	26 Mar 1991
New Zealand	22 Feb 1990	22 Feb 1990
Nicaragua	21 Feb 1990	
Norway	13 Feb 1990	5 Sep 1991
Panama		21 Jan 1993 a
Poland	21 Mar 2000	
Portugal	13 Feb 1990	17 Oct 1990
Romania	15 Mar 1990	27 Feb 1991
Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Seychelles		15 Dec 1994 a
Slovakia	22 Sep 1998	22 Jun 1999
Slovenia	14 Sep 1993	10 Mar 1994
Spain	23 Feb 1990	11 Apr 1991
Sweden	13 Feb 1990	11 May 1990
Switzerland		16 Jun 1994 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		26 Jan 1995 a
Turkmenistan		11 Jan 2000 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	31 Mar 1999	10 Dec 1999
Uruguay	13 Feb 1990	21 Jan 1993
Venezuela	7 Jun 1990	22 Feb 1993

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

12. 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 this 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 fall victim to human traffickers who recruit them under false pretences and some are even held against their will under slavelike 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 States 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 States parties to the Convention.

Open for signature (indefinitely) and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: Not yet in force (the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with its article 87 (1))

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 14 Contracting Parties: 16

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

New York, 18 December 1990

NOT YET IN FORCE: [(see article 87 (1)].
STATUS: Signatories: 14. Parties: 16.
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[1] 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).

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Azerbaijan		11 Jan 1999 a
Bangladesh	7 Oct 1998	
Bolivia		16 Oct 2000 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		13 Dec 1996 a
Cape Verde		16 Sep 1997 a
Chile	24 Sep 1993	
Colombia		24 May 1995 a
Comoros	22 Sep 2000	
Egypt		19 Feb 1993 a
Ghana	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Guatemala	7 Sep 2000	
Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Mexico	22 May 1991	8 Mar 1999
Morocco	15 Aug 1991	21 Jun 1993
Paraguay	13 Sep 2000	
Philippines	15 Nov 1993	5 Jul 1995
Sao Tome and Principe	6 Sep 2000	
Senegal		9 Jun 1999 a
Seychelles		15 Dec 1994 a
Sierra Leone	15 Sep 2000	
Sri Lanka		11 Mar 1996 a
Tajikistan	7 Sep 2000	
Turkey	13 Jan 1999	
Uganda		14 Nov 1995 a
Uruguay		15 Feb 2001 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

13. Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 31 March 1953

Objectives

By 1945, only 25 countries had granted women full political rights. One year later, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that Member States should fulfil the purposes of the United Nations Charter by granting women the same political rights as men. The Convention on the Political Rights of Women is the first instrument of international law which recognized, protected and promoted the political rights of women everywhere. Its purpose is to ensure equality between men and women in the enjoyment of the right to participate in public life.

Key Provisions

Under the Convention, States Parties are required to implement the principle of equality of rights for men and women and recognize that everyone has a right to take part in the government of his/her country. The Convention provides that women, on an equal basis with men, without any discrimination, are entitled to vote in all elections, run for election to all publicly elected bodies established by national law, hold public office and exercise all public functions established by national law. To a significant degree, these provisions were designed to correct past injustices proscribing women from political participation in society and to assure future political participation on a non-discriminatory basis.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by any Member of the United Nations and also by any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: 7 July 1954

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 46 Contracting Parties: 115

CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

New York, 31 March 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 1954, in accordance with article VI.
REGISTRATION: 7 July 1954, No. 2613.
STATUS: Signatories: 46. Parties: 115.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 193, p. 135.

Note: The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 640 (VII), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 December 1952.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Afghanistan		16 Nov 1966 a
Albania		12 May 1955 a
Angola		17 Sep 1986 a
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d
Argentina	31 Mar 1953	27 Feb 1961
Australia		10 Dec 1974 a
Austria	19 Oct 1959	18 Apr 1969
Bahamas		16 Aug 1977 d
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a
Barbados		12 Jan 1973 a
Belarus	31 Mar 1953	11 Aug 1954
Belgium		20 May 1964 a
Bolivia	9 Apr 1953	22 Sep 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Brazil	20 May 1953	13 Aug 1963
Bulgaria		17 Mar 1954 a
Burundi		18 Feb 1993 a
Canada		30 Jan 1957 a
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d
Chile	31 Mar 1953	18 Oct 1967
China		
Colombia		5 Aug 1986 a
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d
Costa Rica	31 Mar 1953	25 Jul 1967
Côte d'Ivoire		18 Dec 1995 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba	31 Mar 1953	8 Apr 1954
Cyprus	10 Sep 1968	12 Nov 1968
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo		12 Oct 1977 a
Denmark	29 Oct 1953	7 Jul 1954
Dominican Republic	31 Mar 1953	11 Dec 1953
Ecuador	31 Mar 1953	23 Apr 1954
Egypt		8 Sep 1981 a
El Salvador	24 Jun 1953	
Ethiopia	31 Mar 1953	21 Jan 1969
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Finland		6 Oct 1958 a
France	31 Mar 1953	22 Apr 1957
Gabon	19 Apr 1967	19 Apr 1967
Germany		4 Nov 1970 a
Ghana		28 Dec 1965 a
Greece	1 Apr 1953	29 Dec 1953
Guatemala	31 Mar 1953	7 Oct 1959
Guinea	19 Mar 1975	24 Jan 1978
Haiti	23 Jul 1957	12 Feb 1958
Hungary	2 Sep 1954	20 Jan 1955
Iceland	25 Nov 1953	30 Jun 1954
India	29 Apr 1953	1 Nov 1961
Indonesia	31 Mar 1953	16 Dec 1958
Ireland		14 Nov 1968 a
Israel	14 Apr 1953	6 Jul 1954
Italy		6 Mar 1968 a
Jamaica		14 Aug 1966 a
Japan	1 Apr 1955	13 Jul 1955
Jordan		1 Jul 1992 a
Kazakhstan		28 Mar 2000 a
Kyrgyzstan		10 Feb 1997 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		28 Jan 1969 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lebanon	24 Feb 1954	5 Jun 1956
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 a
Liberia	9 Dec 1953	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a
Luxembourg	4 Jun 1969	1 Nov 1976
Madagascar		12 Feb 1964 a
Malawi		29 Jun 1966 a
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Malta		9 Jul 1968 a
Mauritania		4 May 1976 a
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	31 Mar 1953	23 Mar 1981
Mongolia		18 Aug 1965 a
Morocco		22 Nov 1976 a
Myanmar	14 Sep 1954	
Nepal		26 Apr 1966 a
Netherlands	8 Aug 1968	30 Jul 1971
New Zealand		22 May 1968 a
Nicaragua		17 Jan 1957 a
Niger		7 Dec 1964 d
Nigeria	11 Jul 1980	17 Nov 1980
Norway	18 Sep 1953	24 Aug 1956
Pakistan	18 May 1954	7 Dec 1954
Papua New Guinea		27 Jan 1982 a
Paraguay	16 Nov 1953	22 Feb 1990
Peru		1 Jul 1975 a
Philippines	23 Sep 1953	12 Sep 1957
Poland	31 Mar 1953	11 Aug 1954
Republic of Korea		23 Jun 1959 a
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a
Romania	27 Apr 1954	6 Aug 1954
Russian Federation	31 Mar 1953	3 May 1954
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Apr 1999 d
Senegal		2 May 1963 d

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Sierra Leone		25 Jul 1962 a
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 a
South Africa	29 Jan 1993	
Spain		14 Jan 1974 a
Swaziland		20 Jul 1970 a
Sweden	6 Oct 1953	31 Mar 1954
Tajikistan		7 Jun 1999 a
Thailand	5 Mar 1954	30 Nov 1954
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d
Trinidad and Tobago		24 Jun 1966 a
Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
Turkey	12 Jan 1954	26 Jan 1960
Turkmenistan		11 Oct 1999 a
Uganda		21 Jun 1995 a
Ukraine	31 Mar 1953	15 Nov 1954
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		24 Feb 1967 a
United Republic of Tanzania		19 Jun 1975 a
United States of America		8 Apr 1976 a
Uruguay	26 May 1953	
Uzbekistan		29 Sep 1997 a
Venezuela		31 May 1983 a
Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zambia		4 Feb 1972 a
Zimbabwe		5 Jun 1995 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

14. Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, New York, 20 February 1957

Objectives

Laws governing nationality reflect one of the most fundamental legal relationships between the individual and the State. The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women reaffirms article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that everyone has a right to nationality and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of nationality or the right to change nationality. The Convention is designed to prevent the hardships caused as a result of the conflict of laws whereby women who had married foreign nationals were deprived of their own nationality without their consent or were rendered stateless, especially in the event of divorce. It assures that a married woman's nationality is not automatically altered because of her marital status and the nationality of her husband, and secures a married woman's right to her own nationality.

Key Provisions

The Convention provides for the general principle that men and women have equal rights to acquire, change or retain their nationality. It stipulates that neither the celebration nor the dissolution of marriage between one of its nationals and a foreign national, nor the change of nationality by the husband during marriage, shall automatically affect the nationality of the wife.

Furthermore, the Convention provides that a foreign wife of a national may, at her request, acquire the nationality of her husband through special naturalization procedures, subject to limitations dictated by interests of national security or public policy. States parties agree that the Convention shall not affect any laws or judicial practice by which a foreign wife may acquire her husband's nationality as a matter of right.

Open for signature (indefinitely) by any State Member of the United Nations and also by any other State which is or hereafter becomes a member of any specialized agency of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: 11 August 1958

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 27 Contracting Parties: 70

CONVENTION ON THE NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

New York, 20 February 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 August 1958 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 6.
REGISTRATION: 11 August 1958, No. 4468.
STATUS: Signatories: 27. Parties: 70.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 309, p. 65.

Note: The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 1040 (XI) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 29 January 1957.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Albania		27 Jul 1960 a
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d
Argentina		10 Oct 1963 a
Armenia		18 May 1994 a
Australia		14 Mar 1961 a
Austria		19 Jan 1968 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a
Bahamas		10 Jun 1976 d
Barbados		26 Oct 1979 a
Belarus	7 Oct 1957	23 Dec 1958
Belgium	15 May 1972	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Brazil	26 Jul 1966	4 Dec 1968
Bulgaria		22 Jun 1960 a
Canada	20 Feb 1957	21 Oct 1959
Chile	18 Mar 1957	
China		
Colombia	20 Feb 1957	
Côte d'Ivoire		2 Nov 1999 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba	20 Feb 1957	5 Dec 1957
Cyprus		26 Apr 1971 d
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Denmark	20 Feb 1957	22 Jun 1959
Dominican Republic	20 Feb 1957	10 Oct 1957
Ecuador	16 Jan 1958	29 Mar 1960
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Finland		15 May 1968 a
Germany		7 Feb 1974 a
Ghana		15 Aug 1966 a
Guatemala	20 Feb 1957	13 Jul 1960
Guinea	19 Mar 1975	
Hungary	5 Dec 1957	3 Dec 1959
Iceland		18 Oct 1977 a
India	15 May 1957	
Ireland	24 Sep 1957	25 Nov 1957
Israel	12 Mar 1957	7 Jun 1957
Jamaica	12 Mar 1957	30 Jul 1964 d
Jordan		1 Jul 1992 a
Kazakhstan		28 Mar 2000 a
Kyrgyzstan		10 Feb 1997 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a
Luxembourg	11 Sep 1975	22 Jul 1977
Malawi		8 Sep 1966 a
Malaysia		24 Feb 1959 a
Mali		2 Feb 1973 a
Malta		7 Jun 1967 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico		4 Apr 1979 a
Netherlands		[8 Aug 1966 a]
New Zealand	7 Jul 1958	17 Dec 1958
Nicaragua		9 Jan 1986 a
Norway	9 Sep 1957	20 May 1958
Pakistan	10 Apr 1958	
Poland		3 Jul 1959 a
Portugal	21 Feb 1957	
Romania		2 Dec 1960 a
Russian Federation	6 Sep 1957	17 Sep 1958
Saint Lucia		14 Oct 1991 d
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Apr 1999 d
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		18 Mar 1966 d
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
South Africa	29 Jan 1993	
Sri Lanka		30 May 1958 a
Swaziland		18 Sep 1970 a
Sweden	6 May 1957	13 May 1958
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20 Apr 1994 d
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Ukraine	15 Oct 1957	3 Dec 1958
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	[20 Feb 1957	28 Aug 1957]
United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
Uruguay	20 Feb 1957	
Venezuela		31 May 1983 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zambia		22 Jan 1975 d
Zimbabwe		1 Dec 1998 d

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

15. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, New York, 10 December 1962

Objectives

The objective of the Convention on the Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages is to ensure equal rights for both spouses in connection with marriage, as called for in article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that men and women, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and start a family; that they are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution; and that a marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of both parties. The Convention therefore aims at eliminating forced marriages, child marriages and the betrothal of young girls.

In resolution 2018 (XX) of 1 November 1965, the General Assembly adopted a Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, which contained virtually the same text as that of the Convention. The Recommendation was intended as a guideline for States that were unable to ratify the Convention.

Key Provisions

The Convention requires full and free consent of both parties to a marriage. It provides that such consent is to be expressed in person, unless there are exceptional circumstances, after due publicity and in the presence of a competent authority and witnesses, as prescribed by law.

The Convention calls for States parties to establish a minimum age for marriage. It stipulates that no marriage is to be legally entered into by any person below such minimum age, except where a competent authority has granted a dispensation, for serious reasons, in the interest of the spouses. The Convention also obliges States parties to register all marriages in an appropriate official register.

Closed for signature. Subject to ratification. Open for accession to all States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies, and to any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become party

Entry into force: 9 December 1964

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 16 Contracting Parties: 49

CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

New York, 10 December 1962

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 December 1964 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 6.
REGISTRATION: 23 December 1964, No. 7525.
STATUS: Signatories: 16. Parties: 49.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 521, p. 231.

Note: The Convention was opened for signature pursuant to resolution 1763 (XVII),[1] adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 7 November 1962.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d
Argentina		26 Feb 1970 a
Austria		1 Oct 1969 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a
Barbados		1 Oct 1979 a
Benin		19 Oct 1965 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Brazil		11 Feb 1970 a
Burkina Faso		8 Dec 1964 a
Chile	10 Dec 1962	
China		
Côte d'Ivoire		18 Dec 1995 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba	17 Oct 1963	20 Aug 1965
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Denmark	31 Oct 1963	8 Sep 1964
Dominican Republic		8 Oct 1964 a
Fiji		19 Jul 1971 d
Finland		18 Aug 1964 a
France	10 Dec 1962	
Germany		9 Jul 1969 a
Greece	3 Jan 1963	
Guatemala		18 Jan 1983 a
Guinea	10 Dec 1962	24 Jan 1978
Hungary		5 Nov 1975 a
Iceland		18 Oct 1977 a
Israel	10 Dec 1962	
Italy	20 Dec 1963	
Jordan		1 Jul 1992 a
Kyrgyzstan		10 Feb 1997 a
Mali		19 Aug 1964 a
Mexico		22 Feb 1983 a
Mongolia		6 Jun 1991 a
Netherlands	10 Dec 1962	2 Jul 1965
New Zealand	23 Dec 1963	12 Jun 1964
Niger		1 Dec 1964 a
Norway		10 Sep 1964 a
Philippines	5 Feb 1963	21 Jan 1965
Poland	17 Dec 1962	8 Jan 1965
Romania	27 Dec 1963	21 Jan 1993
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Apr 1999 d
Samoa		24 Aug 1964 a
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
South Africa		29 Jan 1993 a
Spain		15 Apr 1969 a
Sri Lanka	12 Dec 1962	
Sweden	10 Dec 1962	16 Jun 1964
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d
Trinidad and Tobago		2 Oct 1969 a
Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		9 Jul 1970 a
United States of America	10 Dec 1962	
Venezuela		31 May 1983 a
Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zimbabwe		23 Nov 1994 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

16. 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 Convention aims at promoting international cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime. As the first comprehensive international legal instrument for the fight against organized crime, the Convention, together with its Protocols, provides law enforcement and judicial authorities with unique tools to combat this problem. It is also intended to provide greater co-ordination 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 internationally agreed upon for the first time. The Convention establishes four specific crimes (participation in organized criminal groups, money-laundering, corruption and obstruction of justice) to combat areas of criminality which are commonly used in support of transnational organized crime activities. Under the Convention, members 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 crimes when they are transnational in nature and involve an organized criminal group.

States Parties to the Convention are obliged to adopt domestic laws and practices which would prevent or suppress certain types of 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 officials. It should be noted that bank secrecy could not be used to shield criminal activities.

States 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 States 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 this article, it is highly recommended that assistance be channeled through

central authorities to regulate the process. One of its innovative elements is that the Convention allows for electronic transmission of requests for quicker processing. Bank secrecy should not be a ground for refusing assistance. In specific areas, such as law enforcement action, international cooperation could take much more direct and less formal form to enhance its effectiveness.

The nature of transnational organized crime makes the protection of victims and witnesses a matter of such importance that the Convention also requires States Parties to adopt appropriate measures to protect witnesses from potential intimidation or retaliation. This includes physical protection, relocation, and within legal constraints, concealment of identities.

The Convention further calls on States 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 States Parties to combat transnational organized crime. The Conference will first meet within the first year of the entry into force of the Convention.

Open for signature (until 12 December 2002) by all States and by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed the Convention. Subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party

Entry into force: Not yet in force

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 126 Contracting Parties: 1

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

New York, 15 November 2000

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 38).
STATUS: Signatories: 126. Parties: 1.
TEXT: Doc. A/55/383.

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.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)*
Afghanistan	14 Dec 2000	
Albania	12 Dec 2000	
Algeria	12 Dec 2000	
Angola	13 Dec 2000	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000	
Australia	13 Dec 2000	
Austria	12 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000	
Belgium	12 Dec 2000	
Benin	13 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec 2000	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000	
Canada	14 Dec 2000	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000	
Chile	13 Dec 2000	
China	12 Dec 2000	
Colombia	12 Dec 2000	
Congo	14 Dec 2000	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	
Côte d'Ivoire	15 Dec 2000	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000	
Cuba	13 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000	
Czech Republic	12 Dec 2000	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000	
Dominican Republic	13 Dec 2000	
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	
Egypt	13 Dec 2000	
El Salvador	14 Dec 2000	
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000	
Estonia	14 Dec 2000	
Ethiopia	14 Dec 2000	
European Community	12 Dec 2000	
Finland	12 Dec 2000	
France	12 Dec 2000	
Gambia	14 Dec 2000	
Georgia	13 Dec 2000	
Germany	12 Dec 2000	
Greece	13 Dec 2000	
Guatemala	12 Dec 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Honduras	14 Dec 2000	
Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12 Dec 2000	
Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
Israel	13 Dec 2000	
Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Japan	12 Dec 2000	
Kazakhstan	13 Dec 2000	
Kuwait	12 Dec 2000	
Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	
Latvia	13 Dec 2000	
Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	
Liechtenstein	12 Dec 2000	
Lithuania	13 Dec 2000	
Luxembourg	13 Dec 2000	
Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Malawi	13 Dec 2000	
Mali	15 Dec 2000	
Malta	14 Dec 2000	
Mauritius	12 Dec 2000	
Mexico	13 Dec 2000	
Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Morocco	13 Dec 2000	
Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	
Namibia	13 Dec 2000	
Netherlands	12 Dec 2000	
New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	
Nicaragua	14 Dec 2000	
Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	
Norway	13 Dec 2000	
Pakistan	14 Dec 2000	
Panama	13 Dec 2000	
Paraguay	12 Dec 2000	
Peru	14 Dec 2000	
Philippines	14 Dec 2000	
Poland	12 Dec 2000	
Portugal	12 Dec 2000	
Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000	
Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000	
Romania	14 Dec 2000	
Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)*
Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	
San Marino	14 Dec 2000	
Saudi Arabia	12 Dec 2000	
Senegal	13 Dec 2000	
Seychelles	12 Dec 2000	
Singapore	13 Dec 2000	
Slovakia	14 Dec 2000	
Slovenia	12 Dec 2000	
South Africa	14 Dec 2000	
Spain	13 Dec 2000	
Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000	
Sudan	15 Dec 2000	
Swaziland	14 Dec 2000	
Sweden	12 Dec 2000	
Switzerland	12 Dec 2000	
Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
Tajikistan	12 Dec 2000	
Thailand	13 Dec 2000	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12 Dec 2000	
Togo	12 Dec 2000	
Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	
Turkey	13 Dec 2000	
Uganda	12 Dec 2000	
Ukraine	12 Dec 2000	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Dec 2000	
United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	
United States of America	13 Dec 2000	
Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	
Uzbekistan	13 Dec 2000	
Venezuela	14 Dec 2000	
Viet Nam	13 Dec 2000	
Yemen	15 Dec 2000	
Yugoslavia	12 Dec 2000	
Zimbabwe	12 Dec 2000	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

17. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Protocol on Trafficking in Persons), New York, 15 November 2000

Objectives

This Protocol establishes the first common international definition of "trafficking in persons". It is intended to prevent and combat such crime and facilitate international co-operation against it. The Protocol also highlights the problem associated with trafficking in persons that often leads to inhuman, degrading and dangerous exploitation of trafficked persons. As is the case with the parent Convention, the Protocol is expected to standardize terminology, laws and practices of countries.

Key Provisions

While the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 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 Protocol on Trafficking in Persons applies to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of trafficking offences, as well as to the protection of the trafficked persons.

The key definition, "trafficking in persons", is intended to include a range of cases where human beings are exploited by organized criminal groups, particularly where there is an element of duress involved and a transnational aspect, such as the movement of people across borders. According to the definition, the consent of the victim is irrelevant where illicit means are established, although criminal law defenses are preserved.

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

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

Law enforcement agencies of countries which ratify the Protocol would be required to co-operate with each other in the identification of offenders and trafficked persons; sharing information about the methods of offenders and training investigators, enforcement and victim-

support personnel. States 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 co-operation in establishing the validity of their own documents when used abroad.

The Conference of States Parties, which is established by the Convention, will have similar functions for the Protocol.

Open for signature (until 12 December 2002) by all States and by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed the Protocol. Subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party

Entry into force: Not yet in force

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 86 Contracting Parties: 1

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

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 17).
STATUS: Signatories: 86. Parties: 1.
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.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)*
Albania	12 Dec 2000	
Algeria	6 Jun 2001	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000	
Austria	12 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000	
Belgium	12 Dec 2000	
Benin	13 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec 2000	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000	
Canada	14 Dec 2000	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000	
Colombia	12 Dec 2000	
Congo	14 Dec 2000	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000	
Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000	
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000	
European Community	12 Dec 2000	
Finland	12 Dec 2000	
France	12 Dec 2000	
Gambia	14 Dec 2000	
Georgia	13 Dec 2000	
Germany	12 Dec 2000	
Greece	13 Dec 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	
Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	
Liechtenstein	14 Mar 2001	
Luxembourg	13 Dec 2000	
Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Mali	15 Dec 2000	
Malta	14 Dec 2000	
Mexico	13 Dec 2000	
Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	
Namibia	13 Dec 2000	
Netherlands	12 Dec 2000	
New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	
Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	
Norway	13 Dec 2000	
Panama	13 Dec 2000	
Paraguay	12 Dec 2000	
Peru	14 Dec 2000	
Philippines	14 Dec 2000	
Portugal	12 Dec 2000	
Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000	
Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000	
Romania	14 Dec 2000	
Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000	
Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	
San Marino	14 Dec 2000	
Senegal	13 Dec 2000	
Seychelles	12 Dec 2000	
South Africa	14 Dec 2000	
Spain	13 Dec 2000	
Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000	
Swaziland	8 Jan 2001	
Sweden	12 Dec 2000	
Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12 Dec 2000	
Togo	12 Dec 2000	
Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	
Turkey	13 Dec 2000	
Uganda	12 Dec 2000	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Dec 2000	
United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)*
United States of America	13 Dec 2000	
Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	
Venezuela	14 Dec 2000	
Yugoslavia	12 Dec 2000	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

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

Objectives

This Protocol aims at preventing and combatting smuggling, promoting cooperation among States Parties and protecting the rights of smuggled migrants. As in the Convention and 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 co-ordinated as possible to make collective international measures both efficient and effective.

Key Provisions

As is the case with the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, Convention provisions 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.

States Parties to the Protocol are required to criminalize the basic smuggling of migrants and other forms of activity that support such smuggling.

The Protocol specifies that migrants should not become liable for having been smuggled.

Specific provisions for smuggling by sea are included because of the seriousness and volume of the problem. Under one such provision, States 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. States may board and search vessels believed to be of their own registry.

States 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 States' cooperation in the field of public information. States 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.

Open for signature (until 12 December 2002) by all States and by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed the Protocol. Subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party

Entry into force: Not yet in force

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 83 Contracting Parties: 1

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

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 22).
STATUS: Signatories: 83. Parties: 1.
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.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)*
Albania	12 Dec 2000	
Algeria	6 Jun 2001	
Argentina	12 Dec 2000	
Austria	12 Dec 2000	
Azerbaijan	12 Dec 2000	
Bahamas	9 Apr 2001	
Belarus	14 Dec 2000	
Belgium	12 Dec 2000	
Bolivia	12 Dec 2000	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Dec 2000	
Brazil	12 Dec 2000	
Bulgaria	13 Dec 2000	
Burkina Faso	15 Dec 2000	
Burundi	14 Dec 2000	
Cameroon	13 Dec 2000	
Canada	14 Dec 2000	
Cape Verde	13 Dec 2000	
Congo	14 Dec 2000	
Costa Rica	16 Mar 2001	
Croatia	12 Dec 2000	
Cyprus	12 Dec 2000	
Denmark	12 Dec 2000	
Dominican Republic	15 Dec 2000	
Ecuador	13 Dec 2000	
Equatorial Guinea	14 Dec 2000	
European Community	12 Dec 2000	
Finland	12 Dec 2000	
France	12 Dec 2000	
Gambia	14 Dec 2000	
Georgia	13 Dec 2000	
Germany	12 Dec 2000	
Greece	13 Dec 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	14 Dec 2000	
Haiti	13 Dec 2000	
Hungary	14 Dec 2000	
Iceland	13 Dec 2000	
Indonesia	12 Dec 2000	
Ireland	13 Dec 2000	
Italy	12 Dec 2000	
Kyrgyzstan	13 Dec 2000	
Lesotho	14 Dec 2000	
Liechtenstein	14 Mar 2001	
Luxembourg	12 Dec 2000	
Madagascar	14 Dec 2000	
Mali	15 Dec 2000	
Malta	14 Dec 2000	
Mexico	13 Dec 2000	
Monaco	13 Dec 2000	5 Jun 2001
Mozambique	15 Dec 2000	
Namibia	13 Dec 2000	
Netherlands	12 Dec 2000	
New Zealand	14 Dec 2000	
Nigeria	13 Dec 2000	
Norway	13 Dec 2000	
Panama	13 Dec 2000	
Peru	14 Dec 2000	
Philippines	14 Dec 2000	
Portugal	12 Dec 2000	
Republic of Korea	13 Dec 2000	
Republic of Moldova	14 Dec 2000	
Romania	14 Dec 2000	
Russian Federation	12 Dec 2000	
Rwanda	14 Dec 2000	
San Marino	14 Dec 2000	
Senegal	13 Dec 2000	
Seychelles	12 Dec 2000	
South Africa	14 Dec 2000	
Spain	13 Dec 2000	
Sri Lanka	13 Dec 2000	
Swaziland	8 Jan 2001	
Sweden	12 Dec 2000	
Syrian Arab Republic	13 Dec 2000	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12 Dec 2000	
Togo	12 Dec 2000	
Tunisia	13 Dec 2000	
Turkey	13 Dec 2000	
Uganda	12 Dec 2000	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Dec 2000	
United Republic of Tanzania	13 Dec 2000	
United States of America	13 Dec 2000	
Uruguay	13 Dec 2000	
Venezuela	14 Dec 2000	
Yugoslavia	12 Dec 2000	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

19. 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

Objectives

The Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others consolidates other international agreements concluded on this issue since 1904. The main objective of the Convention is to provide effective measures against all forms of trafficking in women and the exploitation of prostitution. For the first time in an international instrument, the Convention declares prostitution and the traffic in persons to be incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and to endanger the welfare of the individual, the family and the community.

Key Provisions

States Parties agree to punish any person who procures, entices or leads away another person for purposes of prostitution, even with the consent of that person; exploits the prostitution of another person, even with the consent of that person; or keeps or supports a brothel. The Convention requires that these offences be classified as extraditable offences.

The Convention requires that States Parties take measures to prevent prostitution, and provide rehabilitation and social reintegration of its victims. States Parties are also required to supervise employment agencies in order to prevent persons seeking employment, in particular women and children, from being exposed to the danger of prostitution. Obligations are further imposed to establish systems of coordination and exchange of information among States Parties and to take appropriate measures in connection with immigration and emigration procedures.

The Convention obliges States Parties to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations information on the laws and regulations relating to the Convention, as well as the measures taken for its implementation.

Open for signature (indefinitely) on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council and to ratification and accession

Entry into force: 25 July 1951

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 13 Contracting Parties: 73

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 July 1951, in accordance with article 24.

REGISTRATION: 25 July 1951, No. 1342.

STATUS: Signatories: 13. Parties: 73.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 271.

Note: The Convention was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 317 (IV) of 2 December 1949.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Afghanistan		21 May 1985 a
Albania		6 Nov 1958 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Argentina		15 Nov 1957 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a
Bangladesh		11 Jan 1985 a
Belarus		24 Aug 1956 a
Belgium		22 Jun 1965 a
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Brazil	5 Oct 1951	12 Sep 1958
Bulgaria		18 Jan 1955 a
Burkina Faso		27 Aug 1962 a
Cameroon		19 Feb 1982 a
Central African Republic		29 Sep 1981 a
Congo		25 Aug 1977 a
Côte d'Ivoire		2 Nov 1999 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba		4 Sep 1952 a
Cyprus		5 Oct 1983 a
Czech Republic		30 Dec 1993 d
Denmark	12 Feb 1951	
Djibouti		21 Mar 1979 a
Ecuador	24 Mar 1950	3 Apr 1979
Egypt		12 Jun 1959 a
Ethiopia		10 Sep 1981 a
Finland	27 Feb 1953	8 Jun 1972
France		19 Nov 1960 a
Guinea		26 Apr 1962 a
Haiti		26 Aug 1953 a
Honduras	13 Apr 1954	15 Jun 1993
Hungary		29 Sep 1955 a
India	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jul 1953	
Iraq		22 Sep 1955 a
Israel		28 Dec 1950 a
Italy		18 Jan 1980 a
Japan		1 May 1958 a
Jordan		13 Apr 1976 a
Kuwait		20 Nov 1968 a
Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		14 Apr 1978 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Liberia	21 Mar 1950	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		3 Dec 1956 a
Luxembourg	9 Oct 1950	5 Oct 1983
Malawi		13 Oct 1965 a
Mali		23 Dec 1964 a
Mauritania		6 Jun 1986 a
Mexico		21 Feb 1956 a
Morocco		17 Aug 1973 a
Myanmar	14 Mar 1956	
Niger		10 Jun 1977 a
Norway		23 Jan 1952 a
Pakistan	21 Mar 1950	11 Jul 1952
Philippines	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952
Poland		2 Jun 1952 a
Portugal		30 Sep 1992 a
Republic of Korea		13 Feb 1962 a
Romania		15 Feb 1955 a
Russian Federation		11 Aug 1954 a
Senegal		19 Jul 1979 a
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Singapore		26 Oct 1966 a
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
South Africa	16 Oct 1950	10 Oct 1951
Spain		18 Jun 1962 a
Sri Lanka		15 Apr 1958 a
Syrian Arab Republic		12 Jun 1959 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d
Togo		14 Mar 1990 a
Ukraine		15 Nov 1954 a
Venezuela		18 Dec 1968 a
Yemen		6 Apr 1989 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zimbabwe		15 Nov 1995 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

20. 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

Objectives and Key Provisions

The Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others consists of only two paragraphs. The first paragraph, which contains the objective of the Protocol, ensures that the Convention does not prevent States Parties from adopting stricter conditions than those provided for in the Convention, in order to enforce its provisions.

The second paragraph stipulates that the entry into force provisions of the Convention shall apply to the Protocol.

Open for signature (indefinitely) on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council and ratification and accession

Entry into force: 25 July 1951

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 13 Contracting Parties: 34

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

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 July 1951, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 25 July 1951, No. 1342.
STATUS: Signatories: 13. Parties: 34.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 316.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Albania		6 Nov 1958 a
Argentina		1 Dec 1960 a
Belarus		24 Aug 1956 a
Belgium		22 Jun 1965 a
Brazil	5 Oct 1951	12 Sep 1958
Bulgaria		18 Jan 1955 a
Cuba		4 Sep 1952 a
Czech Republic		30 Dec 1993 d
Denmark	12 Feb 1951	
Ecuador	24 Mar 1950	
Egypt		12 Jun 1959 a
Finland	27 Feb 1953	
Guinea		26 Apr 1962 a
Haiti		26 Aug 1953 a
Honduras	13 Apr 1954	
India	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jul 1953	
Israel		28 Dec 1950 a
Japan		1 May 1958 a
Kuwait		20 Nov 1968 a
Liberia	21 Mar 1950	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		3 Dec 1956 a
Luxembourg	9 Oct 1950	5 Oct 1983
Mexico		21 Feb 1956 a
Myanmar	14 Mar 1956	
Niger		10 Jun 1977 a
Norway		23 Jan 1952 a
Pakistan	21 Mar 1950	
Philippines	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952
Poland		2 Jun 1952 a
Republic of Korea		13 Feb 1962 a
Romania		15 Feb 1955 a
Russian Federation		11 Aug 1954 a
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
South Africa	16 Oct 1950	10 Oct 1951
Spain		18 Jun 1962 a
Sri Lanka		7 Aug 1958 a
Syrian Arab Republic		12 Jun 1959 a
Togo		14 Mar 1990 a
Ukraine		15 Nov 1954 a
Venezuela		18 Dec 1968 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

21. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and amended by the Protocol done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, 7 December 1953

Objectives

Slavery was the first human rights issue to arouse wide international concern. Yet, in the face of universal condemnation, slavery-like practices, including traditional slavery and the slave trade, sale of children, child prostitution, the exploitation of child labour, debt bondage, the traffic in persons, and the exploitation of prostitution persist. As slavery practices are usually clandestine, it is difficult to have a clear picture of the scale of contemporary slavery. Efforts to uncover, punish or eliminate it are complicated by the fact that the victims of slavery are generally from the poorest and most vulnerable social groups.

The Convention, which was drawn up by the League of Nations, is the first of three modern conventions directly related to the issue of slavery. Its main objective is to prevent and suppress the slave trade, and to bring about the abolition of slavery in all its forms. Under the Protocol amending the Slavery Convention, the United Nations formally became the successor to the League of Nations in the application of the Slavery Convention.

Key Provisions

The Convention defines slavery as the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. The slave trade is defined as including all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce the person to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging the person; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to selling or exchanging; and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves.

States Parties to the Convention undertake to prevent and suppress the slave trade, and to bring about the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms. Each State Party agrees to adopt appropriate measures to prevent and suppress the embarkation, disembarkation and transport of slaves, and to give other States Parties assistance in securing the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

States Parties recognize that recourse to compulsory or forced labour may have grave consequences and undertake to take all necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery. States Parties also agree to adopt necessary measures in order that severe penalties are imposed in respect of infractions of laws and regulations enacted to give effect to the Convention. They also agree to communicate to each other, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, information on such laws and regulations.

Open for accession by all States, including States which are not Members of the United Nations, to which the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall have communicated a certified copy of the Convention

Entry into force: 7 July 1955

Status as at 15 June 2001: Contracting Parties: 93

SLAVERY CONVENTION, SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1926 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL DONE AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

New York, 7 December 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 1955 the date on which the amendments, set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 7 December 1953, entered into force in accordance with article III of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 7 July 1955, No. 2861.
STATUS: Parties: 93.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 212, p. 17.

Participant	*Definitive signature or participation in the Convention and the Protocol*	*Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)*
Afghanistan	16 Aug 1954	
Albania		2 Jul 1957 a
Algeria		20 Nov 1963 a
Australia	9 Dec 1953	
Austria	16 Jul 1954	
Azerbaijan	16 Aug 1996	
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976	
Bangladesh	7 Jan 1985	
Barbados	22 Jul 1976	
Belarus		13 Sep 1956 a
Belgium	13 Dec 1962	
Bolivia	6 Oct 1983	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Brazil		6 Jan 1966 a
Cameroon	27 Jun 1984	
Canada	17 Dec 1953	
Chile	20 Jun 1995	
China		
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba	28 Jun 1954	
Cyprus		21 Apr 1986 d
Denmark	3 Mar 1954	
Dominica	17 Aug 1994	
Ecuador	17 Aug 1955	
Egypt	29 Sep 1954	
Ethiopia		21 Jan 1969
Fiji	12 Jun 1972	
Finland	19 Mar 1954	
France	14 Feb 1963	
Germany	29 May 1973	
Greece	12 Dec 1955	
Guatemala	11 Nov 1983	
Guinea	12 Jul 1963	
Hungary	26 Feb 1958	
India	12 Mar 1954	
Iraq	23 May 1955	
Ireland	31 Aug 1961	
Israel	12 Sep 1955	
Italy	4 Feb 1954	
Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d
Jordan		5 May 1959 a
Kuwait		28 May 1963 a
Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Liberia	7 Dec 1953	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		14 Feb 1957 a
Madagascar		12 Feb 1964 a
Malawi		2 Aug 1965 a
Mali	2 Feb 1973	
Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Mauritania	6 Jun 1986	
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	3 Feb 1954	
Monaco	12 Nov 1954	
Mongolia		20 Dec 1968 a
Morocco	11 May 1959	
Myanmar	29 Apr 1957	
Nepal		7 Jan 1963 a
Netherlands	7 Jul 1955	
New Zealand	16 Dec 1953	
Nicaragua	14 Jan 1986	
Niger	7 Dec 1964	
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	11 Apr 1957	
Pakistan		30 Sep 1955 a
Papua New Guinea		27 Jan 1982 a
Philippines		12 Jul 1955 a
Romania	13 Nov 1957	
Russian Federation		8 Aug 1956 a
Saint Lucia	14 Feb 1990	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981
Saudi Arabia		5 Jul 1973 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Solomon Islands	3 Sep 1981	
South Africa	29 Dec 1953	
Spain	10 Nov 1976	
Sri Lanka		21 Mar 1958 a
Sudan		9 Sep 1957 d
Sweden	17 Aug 1954	
Switzerland	7 Dec 1953	
Syrian Arab Republic	4 Aug 1954	
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		15 Jul 1966 a
Turkey	14 Jan 1955	
Turkmenistan	1 May 1997	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Definitive signature or participation in the Convention and the Protocol*	*Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)*
Uganda		12 Aug 1964 a
Ukraine		27 Jan 1959 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Dec 1953	
United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
United States of America	7 Mar 1956	
Uruguay		7 Jun 2001 a
Viet Nam		14 Aug 1956 a
Yemen		9 Feb 1987 a
Zambia		26 Mar 1973 d

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

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

Objectives

The Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery addresses institutions and practices resembling slavery which are not covered by the Slavery Convention, including debt bondage, servile forms of marriage, and the exploitation of children and adolescents. The objective of the Supplementary Convention is to intensify national and international efforts to abolish slavery, the slave trade, and institutions and practices similar to slavery.

Key Provisions

States Parties to the Convention agree to abandon debt bondage; serfdom; the exploitation of child labour; and practices whereby a woman may be given in marriage, without the right to refuse, on payment of a consideration in money or in kind, or may be transferred to another person by her husband, his family or clan, or may be inherited by another person on her husband's death. To this end, States Parties undertake to prescribe minimum ages for marriage, to encourage the use of facilities whereby the consent of both parties to marriage may be freely expressed in the presence of a competent civil or religious authority, and to encourage the registration of marriages.

Obligations are imposed to make the act of conveying or attempting to convey slaves from one country to another; the act of mutilating, branding or otherwise marking a slave or a person of servile status; and the act of enslaving another person criminal offences under the law of the State Party and to make those convicted of such offences liable to punishment. The Convention also declares that any slave who takes refuge on a ship belonging to a State Party shall ipso facto be free.

States Parties agree to cooperate with each other and the United Nations to give effect to the Convention, and to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations information on relevant laws, regulations and administrative measures enacted to implement the Convention.

Closed for signature. Subject to ratification by the signatory States. Open for accession by any State Member of the United Nations or of a specialized agency, or by any other State to which an invitation to accede has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations

Entry into force: 30 April 1957

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 35 Contracting Parties: 119

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, THE SLAVE TRADE, AND INSTITUTIONS AND PRACTICES SIMILAR TO SLAVERY

Geneva, 7 September 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 April 1957, in accordance with article 13.
REGISTRATION: 30 April 1957, No. 3822.
STATUS: Signatories: 35. Parties: 119.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266, p. 3.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 608 (XXI) of 30 April 1956 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and met at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from 13 August to 4 September 1956. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and two resolutions for the texts of which, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 226, p. 3.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Afghanistan		16 Nov 1966 a
Albania		6 Nov 1958 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d
Argentina		13 Aug 1964 a
Australia	7 Sep 1956	6 Jan 1958
Austria		7 Oct 1963 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a
Bahamas		10 Jun 1976 d
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a
Bangladesh		5 Feb 1985 a
Barbados		9 Aug 1972 d
Belarus	7 Sep 1956	5 Jun 1957
Belgium	7 Sep 1956	13 Dec 1962
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d
Brazil		6 Jan 1966 a
Bulgaria	26 Jun 1957	21 Aug 1958
Cambodia		12 Jun 1957 a
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a
Canada	7 Sep 1956	10 Jan 1963
Central African Republic		30 Dec 1970 a
Chile		20 Jun 1995 a
China		
Congo		25 Aug 1977 a
Côte d'Ivoire		10 Dec 1970 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba	10 Jan 1957	21 Aug 1963
Cyprus		11 May 1962 d
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo		28 Feb 1975 a
Denmark	27 Jun 1957	24 Apr 1958
Djibouti		21 Mar 1979 a
Dominica		17 Aug 1994 d
Dominican Republic		31 Oct 1962 a
Ecuador		29 Mar 1960 a
Egypt		17 Apr 1958 a
El Salvador	7 Sep 1956	
Ethiopia		21 Jan 1969 a
Fiji		12 Jun 1972 d
Finland		1 Apr 1959 a
France	7 Sep 1956	26 May 1964
Germany	7 Sep 1956	14 Jan 1959
Ghana		3 May 1963 a
Greece	7 Sep 1956	13 Dec 1972
Guatemala	7 Sep 1956	11 Nov 1983
Guinea		14 Mar 1977 a
Haiti	7 Sep 1956	12 Feb 1958
Hungary	7 Sep 1956	26 Feb 1958
Iceland		17 Nov 1965 a
India	7 Sep 1956	23 Jun 1960
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		30 Dec 1959 a
Iraq	7 Sep 1956	30 Sep 1963
Ireland		18 Sep 1961 a
Israel	7 Sep 1956	23 Oct 1957
Italy	7 Sep 1956	12 Feb 1958
Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d
Jordan		27 Sep 1957 a
Kuwait		18 Jan 1963 a
Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Sep 1957 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Liberia	7 Sep 1956	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a
Luxembourg	7 Sep 1956	1 May 1967
Madagascar		29 Feb 1972 a
Malawi		2 Aug 1965 a
Malaysia		18 Nov 1957 a
Mali		2 Feb 1973 a
Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Mauritania		6 Jun 1986 a
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	7 Sep 1956	30 Jun 1959
Mongolia		20 Dec 1968 a
Morocco		11 May 1959 a
Nepal		7 Jan 1963 a
Netherlands	7 Sep 1956	3 Dec 1957
New Zealand		26 Apr 1962 a
Nicaragua		14 Jan 1986 a
Niger		22 Jul 1963 a
Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Norway	7 Sep 1956	3 May 1960
Pakistan	7 Sep 1956	20 Mar 1958
Peru	7 Sep 1956	
Philippines		17 Nov 1964 a

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
Poland	7 Sep 1956	10 Jan 1963
Portugal	7 Sep 1956	10 Aug 1959
Romania	7 Sep 1956	13 Nov 1957
Russian Federation	7 Sep 1956	12 Apr 1957
Saint Lucia		14 Feb 1990 d
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
San Marino	7 Sep 1956	29 Aug 1967
Saudi Arabia		5 Jul 1973 a
Senegal		19 Jul 1979 a
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore		28 Mar 1972 d
Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Spain		21 Nov 1967 a
Sri Lanka	5 Jun 1957	21 Mar 1958
Sudan	7 Sep 1956	9 Sep 1957
Suriname		12 Oct 1979 d
Sweden		28 Oct 1959 a
Switzerland		28 Jul 1964 a
Syrian Arab Republic		17 Apr 1958 a

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)*
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Jan 1994 d
Togo		8 Jul 1980 a
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Tunisia		15 Jul 1966 a
Turkey	28 Jun 1957	17 Jul 1964
Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Uganda		12 Aug 1964 a
Ukraine	7 Sep 1956	3 Dec 1958
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Sep 1956	30 Apr 1957
United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
United States of America		6 Dec 1967 a
Uruguay		7 Jun 2001 a
Yugoslavia		12 Mar 2001 d
Zambia		26 Mar 1973 d
Zimbabwe		1 Dec 1998 d

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

23. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Rome, 17 July 1998

Objectives

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 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 States 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 State 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.

The Statute also provides for due process and fair trial guarantees for the accused, consistent with generally acceptable international human rights standards. The Statute also makes provision for the participation of victims in the proceedings and for reparations to them. The Statute contains elaborate provisions on international cooperation and judicial assistance. The Court will be based at The Hague in the Netherlands.

Closed for signature. Subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. Open for accession by all States

Entry into force: Not yet in force (the Statute shall enter into force on the first day of the month after the sixtieth day following the date of the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with its article 126 (1))

Status as at 15 June 2001: Signatories: 139 Contracting Parties: 34

ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Rome, 17 July 1998

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 126].
STATUS: Signatories: 139. Parties: 34.
TEXT: Doc. A/CONF.183/9 of 17 July 1998; 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)]; and C.N.17.2001.TREATIES-1 of 17 January 2001 [procès-verbal of recitification of the Statute (authentic French, Russian and Spanish texts)].

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.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)*
Albania	18 Jul 1998	
Algeria	28 Dec 2000	
Andorra	18 Jul 1998	30 Apr 2001
Angola	7 Oct 1998	
Antigua and Barbuda	23 Oct 1998	18 Jun 2001
Argentina	8 Jan 1999	8 Feb 2001
Armenia	1 Oct 1999	
Australia	9 Dec 1998	
Austria	7 Oct 1998	28 Dec 2000
Bahamas	29 Dec 2000	
Bahrain	11 Dec 2000	
Bangladesh	16 Sep 1999	
Barbados	8 Sep 2000	
Belgium	10 Sep 1998	28 Jun 2000
Belize	5 Apr 2000	5 Apr 2000
Benin	24 Sep 1999	
Bolivia	17 Jul 1998	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17 Jul 2000	
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000
Brazil	7 Feb 2000	
Bulgaria	11 Feb 1999	
Burkina Faso	30 Nov 1998	
Burundi	13 Jan 1999	
Cambodia	23 Oct 2000	
Cameroon	17 Jul 1998	
Canada	18 Dec 1998	7 Jul 2000
Cape Verde	28 Dec 2000	
Central African Republic	7 Dec 1999	
Chad	20 Oct 1999	
Chile	11 Sep 1998	
Colombia	10 Dec 1998	
Comoros	22 Sep 2000	
Congo	17 Jul 1998	
Costa Rica	7 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2001
Côte d'Ivoire	30 Nov 1998	
Croatia	12 Oct 1998	21 May 2001
Cyprus	15 Oct 1998	
Czech Republic	13 Apr 1999	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 Sep 2000	
Denmark	25 Sep 1998	
Djibouti	7 Oct 1998	
Dominica		12 Feb 2001 a
Dominican Republic	8 Sep 2000	
Ecuador	7 Oct 1998	
Egypt	26 Dec 2000	
Eritrea	7 Oct 1998	
Estonia	27 Dec 1999	
Fiji	29 Nov 1999	29 Nov 1999
Finland	7 Oct 1998	29 Dec 2000
France	18 Jul 1998	9 Jun 2000
Gabon	22 Dec 1998	20 Sep 2000
Gambia	4 Dec 1998	
Georgia	18 Jul 1998	
Germany	10 Dec 1998	11 Dec 2000
Ghana	18 Jul 1998	20 Dec 1999
Greece	18 Jul 1998	
Guinea	7 Sep 2000	
Guinea-Bissau	12 Sep 2000	
Guyana	28 Dec 2000	
Haiti	26 Feb 1999	
Honduras	7 Oct 1998	
Hungary	15 Jan 1999	
Iceland	26 Aug 1998	25 May 2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	31 Dec 2000	
Ireland	7 Oct 1998	
Israel	31 Dec 2000	
Italy	18 Jul 1998	26 Jul 1999
Jamaica	8 Sep 2000	
Jordan	7 Oct 1998	
Kenya	11 Aug 1999	
Kuwait	8 Sep 2000	
Kyrgyzstan	8 Dec 1998	
Latvia	22 Apr 1999	
Lesotho	30 Nov 1998	6 Sep 2000

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)*
Liberia	17 Jul 1998	
Liechtenstein	18 Jul 1998	
Lithuania	10 Dec 1998	
Luxembourg	13 Oct 1998	8 Sep 2000
Madagascar	18 Jul 1998	
Malawi	2 Mar 1999	
Mali	17 Jul 1998	16 Aug 2000
Malta	17 Jul 1998	
Marshall Islands	6 Sep 2000	7 Dec 2000
Mauritius	11 Nov 1998	
Mexico	7 Sep 2000	
Monaco	18 Jul 1998	
Mongolia	29 Dec 2000	
Morocco	8 Sep 2000	
Mozambique	28 Dec 2000	
Namibia	27 Oct 1998	
Nauru	13 Dec 2000	
Netherlands	18 Jul 1998	
New Zealand	7 Oct 1998	7 Sep 2000
Niger	17 Jul 1998	
Nigeria	1 Jun 2000	
Norway	28 Aug 1998	16 Feb 2000
Oman	20 Dec 2000	
Panama	18 Jul 1998	
Paraguay	7 Oct 1998	14 May 2001
Peru	7 Dec 2000	
Philippines	28 Dec 2000	
Poland	9 Apr 1999	
Portugal	7 Oct 1998	
Republic of Korea	8 Mar 2000	
Republic of Moldova	8 Sep 2000	
Romania	7 Jul 1999	
Russian Federation	13 Sep 2000	
Saint Lucia	27 Aug 1999	
Samoa	17 Jul 1998	
San Marino	18 Jul 1998	13 May 1999
Sao Tome and Principe	28 Dec 2000	
Senegal	18 Jul 1998	2 Feb 1999
Seychelles	28 Dec 2000	
Sierra Leone	17 Oct 1998	15 Sep 2000
Slovakia	23 Dec 1998	
Slovenia	7 Oct 1998	
Solomon Islands	3 Dec 1998	
South Africa	17 Jul 1998	27 Nov 2000
Spain	18 Jul 1998	24 Oct 2000
Sudan	8 Sep 2000	
Sweden	7 Oct 1998	
Switzerland	18 Jul 1998	
Syrian Arab Republic	29 Nov 2000	
Tajikistan	30 Nov 1998	5 May 2000
Thailand	2 Oct 2000	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7 Oct 1998	
Trinidad and Tobago	23 Mar 1999	6 Apr 1999
Uganda	17 Mar 1999	
Ukraine	20 Jan 2000	
United Arab Emirates	27 Nov 2000	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Nov 1998	
United Republic of Tanzania	29 Dec 2000	
United States of America	31 Dec 2000	
Uruguay	19 Dec 2000	
Uzbekistan	29 Dec 2000	
Venezuela	14 Oct 1998	7 Jun 2000
Yemen	28 Dec 2000	
Yugoslavia	19 Dec 2000	
Zambia	17 Jul 1998	
Zimbabwe	17 Jul 1998	

STATUS AS AT 15 JUNE 2001

MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE U.N. AS AT 8 MAY 2001

PART I. UNITED NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES

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. 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.
5. a. Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolutions 1991 A and B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963. New York, 17 December 1963
5. b. Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2101 (XX) of 20 December 1965. New York, 20 December 1965.
5. c. Amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2847 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971. New York, 20 December 1971.

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

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

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS, ETC.

1. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. New York, 13 February 1946
2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. New York, 21 November 1947
2. 1. Annex I - International Labour Organisation (ILO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. San Francisco, 10 July 1948
2. 2. Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 29 November 1948
2. 2a. Revised text of Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Rome, 20 November 1959
2. 2b. Second revised text of Annex II - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Rome, 8 December 1965
2. 3. Annex III - International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 21 June 1948
2. 4. Annex IV - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Paris, 7 February 1949
2. 5. Annex V - International Monetary Fund (IMF) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 11 April 1949
2. 6. Annex VI - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 19 April 1949
2. 7. Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 17 July 1948
2. 7a. Revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and

Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 26 May 1950

2. 7b. Second revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 27 May 1957
2. 7c. Third revised text of Annex VII - World Health Organization (WHO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Minneapolis, 17 July 1958
2. 8. Annex VIII - Universal Postal Union (UPU) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 25 May 1949
2. 9. Annex IX - International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 6 October 1950
2. 10. Annex X - International Refugee Organization (IRO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 29 March 1949
2. 11. Annex XI - World Meteorological Organization (WMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Paris, 17 April 1951
2. 12. Annex XII - International Maritime Organization (IMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. London, 16 January 1959
2. 12a. Revised text of Annex XII - International Maritime Organization (IMO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. London, 16 May 1968
2. 13. Annex XIII - International Finance Corporation (IFC) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 2 April 1959
2. 14. Annex XIV - International Development Association (IDA) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Washington, 13 February 1962
2. 15. Annex XV - World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Geneva, 4 October 1977
2. 16. Annex XVI - International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Rome, 16 December 1977
2. 17. Annex XVII - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Vienna, 3 July 1987

3. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Vienna, 18 April 1961
4. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Vienna, 18 April 1961
5. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Vienna, 18 April 1961
6. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Vienna, 24 April 1963
7. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Vienna, 24 April 1963
8. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Vienna, 24 April 1963
9. Convention on special missions. New York, 8 December 1969
10. Optional Protocol to the Convention on Special Missions concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. New York, 8 December 1969
11. Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character. Vienna, 14 March 1975
12. Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts. Vienna, 8 April 1983

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. New York, 9 December 1948
2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. New York, 7 March 1966
2. a. Amendment to article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

New York, 15 January 1992

3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
4. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
5. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
6. Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity. New York, 26 November 19681
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. Geneva, 22 May 1995 260

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 280

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 305

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 307

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 310

12. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. New York, 15 December 1989
13. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. New York, 18 December 1990
14. Agreement establishing the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. Madrid, 24 July 1992

Refugees and Stateless Persons

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

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

1. Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936. Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
2. International Opium Convention. The Hague, 23 January 1912
3. Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium. Geneva, 11 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
4. Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium. Geneva, 11 February 1925
5. International Opium Convention. Geneva, 19 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946

6. a. International Opium Convention. Geneva, 19 February 1925

6. b. Protocol. Geneva, 19 February 1925
7. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Geneva, 13 July 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
8. a. Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Geneva, 13 July 1931
8. b. Protocol of Signature. Geneva, 13 July 1931
9. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking. Bangkok, 27 November 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
10. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking. Bangkok, 27 November 1931
11. Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs. Geneva, 26 June 1936 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946
12. a. Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs. Geneva, 26 June 1936
12. b. Protocol of Signature. Geneva, 26 June 1936
13. Protocol Bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946. Paris, 19 November 1948
14. Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium. New York, 23 June 1953
15. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. New York, 30 March 1961
16. Convention on psychotropic substances. Vienna, 21 February 1971
17. Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. Geneva, 25 March 1972
18. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. New York, 8 August 1975
19. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Vienna, 20 December 1988

TRAFFIC IN PERSONS

1. Protocol 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, as 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, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949
10. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. Paris, 4 May 1910
11. a. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950

11. b. Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

1. Protocol to amend the Convention for the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923. Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947
2. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947.
3. International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications. Geneva, 12 September 1923
4. Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris, on 4 May 1910. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949
5. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949.
6. Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications. Paris, 4 May 1910

HEALTH

1. Constitution of the World Health Organization. New York, 22 July 1946
1. a. Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 28 May 1959
1. b. Amendment to article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 20 May 1965
1. c. Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 23 May 1967
1. d. Amendments to articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 22 May 1973
1. e. Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 17 May 1976
1. f. Amendment to article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 18 May 1978
1. g. Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 12 May 1986
1. h. Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 16 May 1998
2. 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

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 and Vienna 11 April 1980
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
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, 19 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. 28 August 1996

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. Geneva, 16 December 1955
10. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic. Geneva, 18 May 1956
11. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR). Geneva, 19 May 1956

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

12. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Goods Transport. Geneva, 14 December 1956
13. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport. Geneva, 14 December 1956
14. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). Geneva, 30 September 1957

14. a. Protocol amending article 14 (3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). New York, 21 August 1975

14. b. Protocol amending article 1 (a), article 14 (1) and article 14 (3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). Geneva, 28 October 1993

15. European Agreement on Road Markings. Geneva, 13 December 1957
16. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Technical Prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of These Prescriptions. Geneva, 20 March 1958

    Regulations annexed to the Agreement of 20 March 1958 concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for wheeled vehicles, equipment and parts which can be fitted and/or be used on wheeled vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions.

    1. Regulation No. 1. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and/or a driving beam and equipped with filament lamps of category R2 and/or HS1. 8 August 1960

16. 2. Regulation No. 2. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric lamps for headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 8 August 1960

16. 3. Regulation No. 3. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 November 1963

16. 4. Regulation No. 4. Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers. 15 April 1964

16. 5. Regulation No. 5. Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 30 September 1967

16. 6. Regulation No. 6. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers. 15 October 1967

16. 7. Regulation No. 7. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers. 15 October 1967

16. 8. Regulation No. 8. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H1, H2, H3, HB3, HB4, H7, H8, H9, HIR1, HIR2 and/or H11). 15 November 1967

16. 9. Regulation No. 9. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of three-wheeled vehicles with regard to noise. 1 March 1969

16. 10. Regulation No. 10. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression. 1 April 1969

16. 11. Regulation No. 11. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components. 1 June 1969

16. 12. Regulation No. 12. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact. 1 July 1969

16. 13. Regulation No. 13. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking. 1 June 1970

16. 13H. Regulation No. 13-H. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking. 11 May 1998

16. 14. Regulation No. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages. 1 April 1970

16. 15. Regulation No. 15. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine or with a compression-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine - method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines - method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles. 1 August 1970

16. 16. Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Safety-belts and restraint systems for occupants of power-driven vehicles II. Vehicles equipped with safety-belts. 1 December 1970

16. 17. Regulation No. 17. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the seats, their anchorages and any head restraints. 1 December 1970

16. 18. Regulation No. 18. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 March 1971

16. 19. Regulation No. 19. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps. 1 March 1971

16. 20. Regulation No. 20. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H4 lamps). 1 May 1971

16. 21. Regulation No. 21. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings. 1 December 1971

16. 22. Regulation No. 22. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds. 1 June 1972

16. 23. Regulation No. 23. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 December 1971

16. 24. Regulation No. 24. Uniform provisions concerning: I. The approval of compression with regard to the emission of visible pollutants II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engine. 15 September 1972

16. 25. Regulation No. 25. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats. 1 March 1972
16. 26. Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections. 1 July 1972
16. 27. Regulation No. 27. Uniform provisions for the approval of advance-warning triangles. 15 September 1972
16. 28. Regulation No. 28. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals. 15 January 1973
16. 29. Regulation No. 29. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle. 15 June 1974
16. 30. Amendments to Regulation No. 30. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers. 6 February 1999
16. 31. Regulation No. 31. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HSB unit) motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 1 May 1975
16. 32. Regulation No. 32. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision. 1 July 1975
16. 33. Regulation No. 33. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision. 1 July 1975
16. 34. Regulation No. 34. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks. 1 July 1975
16. 35. Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls. 10 November 1975
16. 36. Regulation No. 36. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction. 1 March 1976
16. 37. Amendments to Regulation No. 37. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers. Geneva, 7 July 1998
16. 38. Regulation No. 38. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 August 1978
16. 39. Regulation No. 39. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation. 20 November 1978
16. 40. Regulation No. 40. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine. 1 September 1979
16. 41. Regulation No. 41. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise. 1 June 1980
16. 42. Regulation No. 42. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc). 1 June 1980
16. 43. Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials. 15 February 1981
16. 44. Regulation No. 44. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system"). 1 February 1981
16. 45. Regulation No. 45. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners, and of power-driven vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners. 1 July 1981
16. 46. Regulation No. 46. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors. 1 September 1981
16. 47. Regulation No. 47. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine. 1 November 1981
16. 48. Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 January 1982
16. 49. Regulation No. 49. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine. 15 April 1982
16. 50. Regulation No. 50. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such. 1 June 1982
16. 51. Regulation No. 51. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions. 15 July 1982

16. 52. Regulation No. 52. Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles. 1 November 1982

16. 53. Regulation No. 53. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of L3 category vehicles (motor cycles) with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 February 1983

16. 54. Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers. 1 March 1983

16. 55. Regulation No. 55. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles. 1 March 1983

16. 56. Regulation No. 56. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983

16. 57. Regulation No. 57. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983

16. 58. Regulation No. 58. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP). 1 July 1983

16. 59. Regulation No. 59. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems. 1 October 1983 690

16. 60. Regulation No. 60. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators. 1 July 1984

16. 61. Regulation No. 61. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel. 15 July 1984

16. 62. Regulation No. 62. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with handlebars with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 September 1984

16. 63. Regulation No. 63. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise. 15 August 1985

16. 64. Regulation No. 64. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres. 1 October 1985

16. 65. Regulation No. 65. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for motor vehicles. 15 June 1986

16. 66. Regulation No. 66. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure. 1 December 1986

16. 67. Regulation No. 67. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system. 1 June 1987

16. 68. Regulation No. 68. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed. 1 May 1987

16. 69. Regulation No. 69. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers. 15 May 1987

16. 70. Regulation No. 70. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles. 15 May 1987

16. 71. Regulation No. 71. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision. 1 August 1987

16. 72. Regulation No. 72. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS1 lamps). 15 February 1988 703

16. 73. Regulation No. 73. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection. 1 January 1988

16. 74. Regulation No. 74. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 15 June 1988

16. 75. Regulation No. 75. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds. 1 April 1988 706

16. 76. Regulation No. 76. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds emitting a driving

beam and a passing beam. 1 July 1988 707

16. 77. Regulation No. 77. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles. 30 September 1988 708

16. 78. Regulation No. 78. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking. 15 October 1988 709

16. 79. Regulation No. 79. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment. 1 December 1988 710

16. 80. Regulation No. 80. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages. 23 February 1989

16. 81. Regulation No. 81. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car, with regard to the mounting of rear-view mirrors on handlebars. 1 March 1989

16. 82. Regulation No. 82. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2). 17 March 1989

16. 83. Regulation No. 83. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements. 5 November 1989

16. 84. Regulation No. 84. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption. 15 July 1990

16. 85. Regulation No. 85. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to the measurement of the net power. 15 September 1990

16. 86. Regulation No. 86. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 August 1990

16. 87. Regulation No. 87. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles. 1 November 1990

16. 88. Regulation No. 88. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles. 10 April 1991 720

16. 89. Regulation No. 89. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Vehicles with regard to limitation of their maximum speed; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type; III. Speed limitation devices (SLD). 1 October 1992

16. 90. Regulation No. 90. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies and drum-brake linings for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 November 1992

16. 91. Regulation No. 91. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers. 15 October 1993

16. 92. Regulation No. 92. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motor cycles. 1 November 1993

16. 93. Regulation No. 93. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of : I. Front underrun protective devices (FUPD's); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an FUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP). 27 February 1994

16. 94. Regulation No. 94. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision. 1 October 1995

16. 95. Regulation No. 95. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision. 6 July 1995

16. 96. Regulation No. 96. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine. 15 December 1995

16. 97. Regulation No. 97. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm systems (AS). 1 January 1996

16. 98. Regulation No. 98. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources. 15 April 1996 730

16. 99. Regulation No. 99. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge light sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles. 15 April 1996

16. 100. Regulation No. 100. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of battery electric vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the construction and functional safety. 23 August 1996

16. 101. Regulation No. 101. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories M1 and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range. 1 January 1997

16. 102. Regulation No. 102. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. A close-coupling device (CCD) II. Vehicles with regard to the fitting of an approved type of CCD. 13 December 1996

16. 103. Regulation No. 103. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement catalytic converters for power-driven vehicles. 23 February 1997

16. 104. Regulation No. 104. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers. 15 January 1998

16. 105. Regulation No. 105. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles intended for the carriage of dangerous goods with regard to their specific constructional features. 7 May 1998

16. 106. Regulation No. 106. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers. 7 May 1998

16. 107. Regulation No. 107. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-deck large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction. 18 June 1998

16. 108. Regulation No. 108. Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers. Geneva, 23 June 1998

16. 109. Regulation No. 109. Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers. Geneva, 23 June 1998

16. 110. Regulation No. 110. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific components of motor vehicles using compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of specific components of an approved type for the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system. Geneva, 28 December 2000

16. 111. Regulation No. 111. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tank vehicles of categories N and O with regard to rollover stability. Geneva, 28 December 2000

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
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

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

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 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, 25 May 2000

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

NAVIGATION

1. Convention on the International Maritime Organization. Geneva, 6 March 1948
1. a. Amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 15 September 1964
1. b. Amendment to article 28 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 28 September 1965
1. c. Amendments to articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 17 October 1974
1. d. Amendments to the title and substantive provisions of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 14 November 1975 and 9 November 1977
1. e. Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization relating to the institutionalization of the Committee on Technical Co-operation in the Convention. London, 17 November 1977
1. f. Amendments to articles 17, 18, 20 and 51 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 15 November 1979
1. g. Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization (institutionalization of the Facilitation

Committee). London, 7 November 1991

1. h. Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization. London, 4 November 1993
2. Convention regarding the Measurement and Registration of Vessels Employed in Inland Navigation. Bangkok, 22 June 1956
3. Convention relating to the unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation. Geneva, 15 March 1960
4. Convention on the registration of inland navigation vessels. Geneva, 25 January 1965
5. Convention on the Measurement of Inland Navigation Vessels. Geneva, 15 February 1966
6. Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences. Geneva, 6 April 1974
7. United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships. Geneva, 7 February 1986
8. International Convention on Arrest of Ships, 1999. Geneva, 12 March 1999

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MATTERS

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

DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS

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

STATUS OF WOMEN

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

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

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

MISCELLANEOUS 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 done at the Headquarters of the United Nations. New York, 7 December 1953
3. Slavery Convention. Geneva, 25 September 1926
4. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. Geneva, 7 September 1956
5. International Convention against the taking of hostages. New York, 17 December 1979
6. International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. New York, 4 December 1989
7. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents. New York, 14 December 1973
8. Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel. New York, 9 December 1994
9. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. New York, 15 December 1997
10. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Rome, 17 July 1998
11. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. New York, 9 December 1999
12. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. New York, 15 November 2000

12. a. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. New York, 15 November 2000

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

COMMODITIES

1. International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956. Opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations from 15 November 1955 to 15 February 1956
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

5. b. International Coffee Agreement, 1968. Open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968, as extended with modifications by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 264 of 14 April 1973

5. c. Protocol for the Continuation in Force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1968, as extended. Concluded at London on 26 September 1974

5. d. International Coffee Agreement, 1968. Open for signature at New York from 18 to 31 March 1968, as extended by the Protocol of 26 September 1974

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 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. Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975
10. b. International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973, as extended by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 1 of 30 September 1975
10. c. Second extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as extended. Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 2 of 18 June 1976
10. d. International Sugar Agreement, 1973. Concluded at Geneva on 13 October 1973, as extended further by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 2 of 18 June 1976
10. e. Third extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1973, as further extended. Approved by the International Sugar Council in resolution No. 3 of 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. Geneva, 21 June 1975
14. International Cocoa Agreement, 1975. Geneva, 20 October 1975
15. International Coffee Agreement, 1976. London, 3 December 1975
15. a. International Coffee Agreement, 1976. Approved by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 318 of 25 September 1981
15. b. International Coffee Agreement, 1976. Concluded at London on 3 December 1975, as extended until 30 September 1983 by the International Coffee Council in resolution No. 318 of 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, 21 November 1981 and 21 May 1982
18. b. Extension of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977. Concluded at Geneva on 7 October 1977, as extended until 31 December 1984 by the International Sugar Council in decisions No. 13 of 20 November 1981 and No. 14 of 21 May 1982
19. Agreement establishing the International Tropical Timber Bureau. Concluded at Geneva on 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, 1 October 1991
25. b. International Coffee Agreement, 1983. Adopted by the International Coffee Council on 16 September 1982, as modified and extended by Resolution No. 347 of 3 July 1989
25. c. Second Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1983, as modified. Adopted by the International Coffee Council by Resolution No. 352 of 28 September 1990
25. d. International Coffee Agreement, 1983. Adopted by the International Coffee Council on 16 September 1982, as modified by Resolution No. 347 of 3 July 1989 and extended further by Resolution No. 352 of 28 September 1990
25. e. Third Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1983, as modified. Adopted by the International Coffee Council by Resolution No. 355 of 27 September 1991
25. f. International Coffee Agreement, 1983. Adopted by the International Coffee Council on 16 September 1982, as

modified by resolution No. 347 of 3 July 1989 and extended further by Resolution No. 355 of 27 September 1991

25. g. Fourth Extension of the International Coffee Agreement, 1993, as modified. Adopted by the International Coffee Council under Resolution No. 363 of 4 June 1993

25. h. International Coffee Agreement, 1993. Adopted by the International Coffee Council on 4 June 1983, as modified by resolution No. 347 of 3 July 1989 and further extended by resolution No. 363 of 4 June 1993

26. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983. Geneva, 18 November 1983

27. International Sugar Agreement, 1984. Geneva, 5 July 1984

28. a. International Wheat Agreement, 1986: (a) Wheat Trade Convention, 1986. London, 14 March 1986

28. b. International Wheat Agreement, 1986: (b) Food Aid Convention, 1986. London, 13 March 1986

29. Terms of Reference of the International Nickel Study Group. Geneva, 2 May 1986

30. International Agreement on olive oil and table olives, 1986. Geneva, 1 July 1986

30. a. Protocol of 1993 extending the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986. Geneva, 10 March 1993

30. b. International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986, as amended and extended, 1993. Geneva, 1 July 1986

31. International Cocoa Agreement, 1986. Geneva, 25 July 1986

32. International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987. Geneva, 20 March 1987

33. International Sugar Agreement, 1987. London, 11 September 1987

34. Terms of Reference of the International Tin Study Group. New York, 7 April 1989

35. Terms of Reference of the International Copper Study Group. Geneva, 24 February 1989

36. International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1989. Geneva, 3 November 1989

37. International Sugar Agreement, 1992. Geneva, 20 March 1992

38. International Cocoa Agreement, 1993. Geneva, 16 July 1993

39. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994. Geneva, 26 January 1994

40. International Coffee Agreement, 1994. 30 March 1994

40. a. International Coffee Agreement, 1994, as extended until 30 September 2001, with modifications, by Resolution No. 384 adopted by the International Coffee Council in London on 21 July 1999. London, 30 March 1994

41. a. Grains Trade Convention, 1995. London, 7 December 1994

41. b. Food Aid Convention, 1995. London, 5 December 1994

41. c. Food Aid Convention, 1999. London, 13 April 1999

42. International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1994. Geneva, 17 February 1995

43. International Coffee Agreement 2001. London, 28 September 2000

44. International Cocoa Agreement, 2001. Geneva, 2 March 2001

MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

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

LAW OF THE SEA

1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. Geneva, 29 April 1958
2. Convention on the High Seas. Geneva, 29 April 1958
3. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas. Geneva, 29 April 1958
4. Convention on the Continental Shelf. Geneva, 29 April 1958
5. Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Geneva, 29 April 1958
6. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Montego Bay, 10 December 1982 1013

6. a. Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982. New York, 28 July 1994

7. Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish

Stocks. New York, 4 August 1995

8. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. New York, 23 May 1997
9. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority. Kingston, 27 March 1998

COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

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

LAW OF TREATIES

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

OUTER SPACE

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

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. Convention relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. Brussels, 21 May 1974
2. Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Bangkok, 27 March 1976

2. a. Amendment to article 11, paragraph 2 (a), of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Bangkok, 13 November 1981

2. b. Amendments to articles 3 (5) and 9 (8) of the Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity. Colombo, 29 November 1991

3. Agreement establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development. Kuala Lumpur, 12 August 1977

3. a. Amendments to the Agreement establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development. Islamabad, 21 July 1999

4. Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations. Tampere, 18 June 1998

DISARMAMENT

1. Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques. New York, 10 December 1976
2. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II and III). Geneva, 10 October 1980

2. a. Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons). Vienna, 13 October 1995

2. b. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996) annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects. Geneva, 3 May 1996

3. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. Geneva, 3 September 1992
4. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. New York, 10 September 1996
5. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. Oslo, 18 September 1997

ENVIRONMENT

1. Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. Geneva, 13 November 1979
1. a. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP). Geneva, 28 September 1984
1. b. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent. Helsinki, 8 July 1985
1. c. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution concerning the control of emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes. Sofia, 31 October 1988
1. d. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes. Geneva, 18 November 1991
1. e. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions. Oslo, 14 June 1994
1. f. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Heavy Metals. Aarhus, 24 June 1998
1. g. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Aarhus, 24 June 1998
1. h. Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone. Gothenburg (Sweden), 30 November 1999
2. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Vienna, 22 March 1985
2. a. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Montreal, 16 September 1987
2. b. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. London, 29 June 1990
2. c. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Copenhagen, 25 November 1992
2. d. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties. Montreal, 17 September 1997
2. e. Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Beijing, 3 December 1999
3. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Basel, 22 March 1989
3. a. Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Geneva, 22 September 1995
3. b. Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. Basel, 10 December 1999
4. Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context. Espoo, Finland, 25 February 1991
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
6. Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. Helsinki, 17 March 1992
7. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. New York, 9 May 1992
7. a. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Kyoto, 11 December 1997
8. Convention on biological diversity. Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992
8. a. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Montreal, 29 January 2000
9. Agreement on the conservation of small cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas. New York, 17 March 1992
10. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or

Desertification, Particularly in Africa. Paris, 17 October 1994

11. Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora. Lusaka, 8 September 1994
12. Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses. New York, 21 May 1997
13. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. Aarhus, Denmark, 25 June 1998
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

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

PART II. 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