

## 2005 WORLD SUMMIT

HIGH-LEVEL PLENARY MEETING | 14-16 SEPTEMBER 2005



## LEADERS INVITED TO SIGN OR RATIFY KEY TREATIES AT 2005 WORLD SUMMIT NUCLEAR TERRORISM TREATY TO BE OPENED FOR SIGNATURE

United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan has invited Heads of State and Government attending the 2005 World Summit to take the opportunity to sign, ratify or accede to key treaties for which the Secretary-General is depositary. This continues an initiative begun at the Millennium Summit in 2000, which has since become an annual treaty event held during the opening of each session of the General Assembly.

The treaties selected for this year's event, rather than focusing on any specific aspect of international law, as has been the case in the past, reflect what the Secretary-General calls "the central challenge for the twenty-first century" – "to fashion a new and broader understanding ... of what collective security means". In his letter to Heads of State and Government inviting them to participate in this year's treaty event, the Secretary-General wrote, "Ours is an age of unprecedented interconnectedness. The destinies of peoples around the world and the threats they face are interwoven; and, as the High-level Panel [on Threats, Challenges and Change] noted, 'we all share responsibility for each other's security'."

The 32 treaties featured at this year's event (*see list on reverse*) span a broad range of issues, including human rights, refugees, penal matters, terrorism, organized crime and corruption, the environment (including the Kyoto Protocol), the law of the sea, disarmament and health – all part of the legal framework that helps to maintain internationally agreed rules and standards. At this year's event, the recently adopted International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism will be officially opened for signature. The United Nations Convention against Corruption, which was adopted in 2003, lacks only one ratification to enter into force, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court approaches its hundredth ratification or accession.

### TREATIES AFFECT MILLIONS OF LIVES EVERY DAY

In his foreword to the booklet prepared for the event, *Focus 2005: Responding to Global Challenges*, the Secretary-General describes the 500-plus multilateral treaties deposited with him as "an impressive normative framework that is one of the most important achievements of the United Nations". And he points out that, based on this global framework of treaty-based rules, untold numbers of daily activities are carried out, by States, businesses and individuals—activities involving transportation and shipping, commercial fishing, international trade, telecommunications, financial transactions and commercial arbitration, among many others.

By increasing participation in – and enforcement of – these treaties, the international rule of law is strengthened, and the protection of the rights of peoples around the world is advanced. The Secretary-General views the promotion of the rule of law as one of his main responsibilities, and each year at the treaty event he urges world leaders to rededicate themselves to the multilateral treaty framework.

Heads of State and Government and Foreign Ministers do not need "full powers" to undertake treaty actions, which can be scheduled any time during the three-day Summit for any treaty deposited with the UN Secretary-General. A special area has been set aside for this purpose, near the Delegates Entrance to the General Assembly Building.

*Accredited correspondents are invited to access updated information on treaty actions scheduled and the status of various international treaties at the official UN website: <http://untreaty.un.org>. [User Name: treaty; Password: 12345].*

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## MULTILATERAL TREATIES RESPONDING TO GLOBAL CHALLENGES

### HUMAN RIGHTS

- » International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (New York, 16 December 1966)\*
- » International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New York, 16 December 1966)\*
- » Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New York, 16 December 1966)\*
- » Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (New York, 9 December 1948)
- » Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (New York, 10 December 1984)\*
- » Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (New York, 18 December 2002)\*
- » International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (New York, 18 December 1990)\*
- » Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (New York, 25 May 2000)\*
- » 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)\*

### REFUGEES

- » Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Geneva, 28 July 1951)
- » Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (New York, 31 January 1967)

### PENAL MATTERS

- » Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Rome, 17 July 1998)
- » Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (New York, 9 September 2002)
- » Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (New York, 9 December 1994)

### TERRORISM

- » International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997)
- » International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999)
- » International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 13 April 2005)\*

### ORGANIZED CRIME AND CORRUPTION

- » United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (New York, 15 November 2000)

- » 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)
- » 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)
- » Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (New York, 31 May 2001)
- » United Nations Convention against Corruption (New York, 31 October 2003)\*

### ENVIRONMENT

- » Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto, 11 December 1997)
- » Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam, 10 September 1998)
- » Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm, 22 May 2001)
- » Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal, 29 January 2000)

### LAW OF THE SEA

- » United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 10 December 1982); Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (New York, 28 July 1994)
- » 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)

### DISARMAMENT

- » Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York, 10 September 1996)\*
- » Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Oslo, 18 September 1997)

### HEALTH

- » WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Geneva, 21 May 2003)

### LAW OF TREATIES

- » Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (Vienna, 23 May 1969)

\* Only treaties highlighted with an asterisk (\*) are still open for signature. All treaties are open for ratification, acceptance, approval and accession in accordance with their provisions.