Chapter III

Legal aspects of international political relations

During 2003, the International Criminal Court (ICC), established by the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, became an operational judicial institution. Following the election of its 18 judges and Prosecutor at the resumed first session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, ICC held its inaugural meeting in The Hague, Netherlands, on 11 March. Its administrative set-up was completed with the appointment of its Presidency and constitution of its chambers by ICC and appointment of its most senior officials and subsidiary bodies at the second session of the Assembly of States Parties. In December, the General Assembly called on States not yet parties to the Rome Statute to consider ratifying or acceding to it and on all States to consider becoming parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Court.

The International Law Commission continued its examination of topics suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law, provisionally adopting additional draft guidelines and draft articles on reservations to treaties and on diplomatic protection. It also adopted the first three draft articles on the responsibility of international organizations.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the convention for suppression of nuclear terrorism and the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the General Assembly continued work on the elaboration of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the 1994 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel continued to consider measures to enhance the existing protective legal regime for UN and associated personnel.

Establishment of the International Criminal Court

The 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court [YUN 1998, p. 1299], which established ICC as a permanent institution with the power to exercise jurisdiction over persons for the most serious crimes of international concern—genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression—entered into force on 1 July 2002 [YUN 2002, p. 1298]. As at 31 December 2003, the Statute had 139 signatories and 92 States parties.

During 2003, the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, the management oversight and legislative body of ICC, fully constituted ICC by electing its 18 judges and Prosecutor, appointing its other senior officials and completing its administrative set-up, thus making ICC operational.

Peacekeeping and ICC

The Security Council, by resolution 1487 (2003) of 12 June (see p. 77), renewed its request contained in resolution 1422 (2002) [YUN 2002, p. 70] that ICC delay for a 12-month period, from 1 July 2003, investigation or prosecution of any case involving current or former officials from a State not party to the Rome Statute. The Council further expressed its intention to renew that request each 1 July for as long as might be necessary.

Assembly of States Parties

The Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court met in New York for the first (3-7 February) and second (21-23 April) resumptions of its first (2002) annual session [YUN 2002, p. 1300] and for its second annual session (8-12 September). The reports summarizing the proceedings of the resumptions [ICC-ASP/1/3/Add.1] and of the second session [ICC-ASP/2/10] were adopted by the Assembly on 23 April and 12 September, respectively.

In February, the Assembly elected the required 18 judges of the Court, all beginning their terms of three, six and nine years (six judges for each term) on 11 March. At their inaugural meeting on that date, in The Hague, Netherlands, the judges took their oath of office.

In April, the Assembly unanimously elected the Prosecutor, Luis Moreno Ocampo (Argentina), who took office on 16 June. It recommended that the judges proceed to elect the Registrar on the basis of a list submitted by the
Assembly Presidency, elected 10 of the 12 members of the Committee on Budget and Finance and authorized the Committee to begin functioning as partially constituted. The Bureau, acting under the delegated authority of the Assembly, appointed the National Audit Office of the United Kingdom as External Auditor for ICC for a four-year period.

At the September session, the Assembly elected the Deputy Prosecutor, Serge Brammertz (Belgium), for a six-year term starting on 3 November. It completed the election, begun in April, of the 12-member Committee on Budget and Finance, 6 to serve for two years and 6 for three, and elected the Board of Directors of the trust fund for the victims of crimes within ICC’s jurisdiction and their families (Victims Trust Fund). It took note of the oral report of the Special Working Group on Crimes of Aggression, which met for the first time during the September session.

In other action, the Assembly established its permanent secretariat; approved the 2004 programme budget of ICC, which included 53,071,846 euros for the major programmes; approved the ICC staff regulations; sought to strengthen ICC and the Assembly; established a trust fund for the participation of least developed countries (LDCs) in the Assembly’s work; and acknowledged the facilitating role of the non-governmental organization (NGO) Coalition for the International Criminal Court and of the United Nations in the establishment of ICC. It also considered the conditions of service and compensation of the ICC judges; the ratification status of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court; the functions of the Office of the Prosecutor; and the election of the Registrar; and the establishment of the Victims Trust Fund. It took note of the report of the Special Working Group on Crimes of Aggression, which met for the first time during the September session.

The Assembly decided to hold its third session in The Hague from 6 to 10 September 2004. It also decided that the Committee on Budget and Finance would meet in The Hague from 29 to 31 March and from 2 to 6 August 2004.

**ICC report.** In August, ICC submitted a report [A/58/572] for consideration by the Assembly of States Parties at its September session, describing: coordination within the Court; the election in March of its three-member Presidency—composed of the President (Judge Philippe Kirsch) and the First and Second Vice-Presidents—together with its judicial, administrative and external-relations functions; the Pre-Trial, Trial and Appeals Divisions (Chambers) into which the judges constituted themselves; the functions of the Office of the Prosecutor; and the election of the Registrar in June and the core mission of the Registry. Also described were the Court’s relations with the States parties and with the host State with regard to international and permanent premises and a headquarters agreement.

**Report of Secretary-General.** In a September report [A/58/572], submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/23 [YUN 2002, p. 1301], the Secretary-General described the sessions of the Assembly of States Parties and the substantive and technical services of the UN Secretariat in its capacity as provisional secretariat for the Assembly of States Parties. He stated that he had taken steps within the Secretariat to expand the mandate of the fund established by General Assembly resolution 51/207 of 17 December 1996 [YUN 1996, p. 1205] for voluntary contributions towards meeting the costs of LDC participation in the work of the Assembly of States Parties. A total of 64 LDC delegates to the two-part resumption of the first session and to the second session received assistance from the fund in the form of air tickets. Since a similar fund had been established under the Registrar’s authority, the Assembly of States Parties requested the Secretary-General to close the special fund established by resolution 51/207.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 9 December [meeting 72], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee [A/58/361], adopted resolution 58/79 without vote [agenda item 154].

**International Criminal Court**

The General Assembly,


Noting that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was adopted on 17 July 1998 and entered into force on 1 July 2002,

Noting also that with the election of the judges and the Prosecutor and the appointment of the Registrar, the International Criminal Court is fully constituted,

Reiterating the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

I. **Calls upon** all States that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court to consider ratifying it or acceding to it without delay, and encourages efforts aimed at promoting awareness of the results of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, held in Rome from 15 June to 17 July 1998, the provisions of the Statute and the process leading to the establishment of the International Criminal Court;

II. **Calls upon** all States to consider becoming parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court without delay;
3. 

5. 

7. 

8. 

ILC members also held informal meetings with other bodies and associations on matters of mutual interest.

Among its other decisions, ILC reconstituted the working group on its long-term programme of work and reiterated that the page limitations for reports of subsidiary bodies, as endorsed by General Assembly resolution 57/21 [YUN 2002, p. 1302], could not be applied to its documentation because of the characteristics of its work. It further reiterated that Assembly resolution 56/272 [ibid., p. 1402], which reduced the payment of honorariums to the nominal amount of $1, contradicted the Secretary-General’s 1998 recommendations on the subject [YUN 1998, p. 1304], was taken without consultation with ILC and was not consistent with the principle of fairness on the basis of which the United Nations conducted its affairs. It stressed that the decision especially affected special rapporteurs, as it compromised support for their research. ILC decided to hold its fifty-sixth session in Geneva in two parts: from 3 May to 4 June and from 5 July to 6 August 2004.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December [meeting 72], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee [A/58/34], adopted resolution 58/77 without vote [agenda item 152].

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session,

Emphasizing the importance of furthering the codification and progressive development of international law as a means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the desirability of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, in the case of the third new topic, fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law, to begin by studying the lex specialis rule and the question of self-contained regimes. (For details on those topics, see pp. 1336 and 1337.)

In furtherance of cooperation with other bodies concerned with international law, ILC continued its traditional information exchanges with the International Court of Justice, the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization, the European Committee on Legal Cooperation and the Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law. ILC members also held informal meetings with other bodies and associations on matters of mutual interest.
Law Commission for closer examination, and of enabling the Sixth Committee to enhance further their contribution to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission;

Welcoming the holding of the International Law Seminar, and noting with appreciation the voluntary contributions made to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Law Seminar,

Stressing the usefulness of focusing and structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention to each of the main topics dealt with in the report and for discussions on specific topics,

Wishing to enhance further, as proposed at the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly by the Austrian-Swedish initiative to revitalize the debate on the report of the International Law Commission, the interaction between the Sixth Committee as a body of governmental representatives and the Commission as a body of independent legal experts, with a view to improving the dialogue between the two bodies,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session, and recommends that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme, taking into account the comments and observations of Governments, whether submitted in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly;

2. Draws the attention of Governments to the importance for the International Law Commission of having their views on the various aspects involved in the topics on the agenda of the Commission, in particular on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report;

3. Reiterates its invitation to Governments, within the context of paragraph 2 above, to provide information to the International Law Commission regarding State practice on the topic “Unilateral acts of States”;

4. Invites Governments, within the context of paragraph 2 above, to provide information to the International Law Commission regarding national legislation, bilateral and other agreements and arrangements with regard to the use and management of transboundary groundwaters, in particular those governing quality and quantity of such waters, relevant to the topic currently entitled “Shared natural resources”;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite States and international organizations to submit information concerning their practice relevant to the topic “Responsibility of international organizations”, including cases in which States members of an international organization may be regarded as responsible for acts of the organization;

6. Invites the International Law Commission to continue taking measures to enhance its efficiency and productivity;

7. Encourages the International Law Commission to continue taking cost-saving measures at its future sessions;

8. Takes note of paragraph 448 of the report of the International Law Commission, and decides that the next session of the Commission shall be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 3 May to 4 June and from 5 July to 6 August 2004;

9. Welcomes the enhanced dialogue between the International Law Commission and the Sixth Committee at the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, stresses the desirability of further enhancing the dialogue between the two bodies, and in this context encourages, inter alia, the continued practice of informal consultations in the form of discussions between the members of the Sixth Committee and the members of the Commission attending the fifty-ninth session of the Assembly;

10. Encourages delegations, during the debate on the report of the International Law Commission, to adhere as far as possible to the structured work programme agreed to by the Sixth Committee and to consider presenting concise and focused statements;

11. Encourages Member States to consider being represented at the level of legal adviser during the first week in which the report of the International Law Commission is discussed in the Sixth Committee to enable high-level discussions on issues of international law, and decides that the week shall henceforth be known as “International Law Week”;

12. Requests the International Law Commission to continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, any specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest in providing effective guidance for the Commission in its further work;

13. Takes note of paragraphs 449 to 455 of the report of the International Law Commission with regard to cooperation with other bodies, and encourages the Commission to continue the implementation of article 16, paragraph (e), and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2, of its statute in order to further strengthen cooperation between the Commission and other bodies concerned with international law, having in mind the usefulness of such cooperation;

14. Notes that consulting with national organizations and individual experts concerned with international law may assist Governments in considering whether to make comments and observations on drafts submitted by the International Law Commission and in formulating their comments and observations;

15. Reaffirms its previous decisions concerning the indispensable role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat in providing assistance to the International Law Commission;

16. Approves the conclusions reached by the International Law Commission in paragraphs 440 to 443 of its report regarding documentation of the Commission, and reaffirms its previous decisions concerning the summary records of the International Law Commission;

17. Expresses the hope that the International Law Seminar will continue to be held in connection with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants, in particular
from developing countries, will be given the opportunity to attend the Seminar, and appeals to States to continue to make urgently needed voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Law Seminar.

18. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the International Law Seminar with adequate services, including interpretation, as required, and encourages him to continue considering ways to improve the structure and content of the Seminar;

19. Also requests the Secretariat to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate, following established practice;

20. Requests the Secretariat to circulate to States, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the session of the International Law Commission, chapter II of its report containing a summary of the work of that session, chapter III containing the specific issues on which the views of Governments would be of particular interest to the Commission and the draft articles adopted on either first or second reading by the Commission;


International liability
Under the topic of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, ILC considered the first report by Special Rapporteur Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India) on the legal regime for the allocation of loss in case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities [A/CN.4/531]. The report reviewed previous ILC work on the topic, analysed the liability regimes of various instruments and offered a series of conclusions that could be aligned with the draft definition of unilateral acts in general.

Following the debate on the report, the open-ended working group on the subject submitted its recommendations on the scope of the topic, with commentaries, and on the methodological approach, which ILC adopted on 31 July.

Responsibility of international organizations
ILC considered the first report on the topic of responsibility of international organizations [A/CN.4/532] by Special Rapporteur Giorgio Gaja (Italy). The report proposed articles 1 to 3, on the scope of those articles, the use of terms and general principles, which ILC referred to the Drafting Committee. On the Committee’s recommendation, ILC, in July, adopted the three articles and, in August, the commentaries thereto.

Fragmentation of international law
In 2003, ILC appointed Martti Koskenniemi (Finland) as Chairman of the open-ended study group, established in 2002 [YUN 2002, p. 1504], on the topic of fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law. The group set a tentative schedule of work for the remainder (2004-2006) of the current quinquennium (2002-2006). It distributed work among its members on the preparation of the outlines of four studies endorsed by ILC in 2002 [ibid., p. 1505] on: the interpretation of treaties in the light of “any relevant rules of international law applicable in the relations between the parties” (article 31 (3) (c) of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties [YUN 1969, p. 754]), in the context of general developments in international law and concerns of the international community; the application of successive treaties relating to the same subject matter (article 30 of the Vienna Convention); agreements to modify multilateral treaties between certain of the parties only (article 41 of the same Convention); and hierarchy in international law: jure cogens, obligations erga omnes. Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, as conflict rules.
The group agreed that the outlines should focus on the nature of the topic in relation to fragmentation; the acceptance and rationale of the relevant rule; the operation of that rule; and conclusions, including possible draft guidelines. It held a preliminary discussion on the Chairman’s outline on the questions of the function and scope of the lex specialis rule and “self-contained regimes”.

Shared natural resources
In July 2003, ILC considered the first report on shared natural resources [A/CN.4/533 & Add.1] by Special Rapporteur Chusei Yamada (Japan). The report described the background to the topic and proposed limiting its scope to confined transboundary groundwaters, oil and gas, beginning with the first item. The addendum provided an overview of groundwater resources and dealt with basic terminology and related issues. ILC was informally briefed by groundwater experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Association of Hydrogeologists.

International State relations and international law

Jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/16 [YUN 2002, p. 1905], the Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property, established by resolution 55/150 [YUN 2000, p. 1246], reconvened (New York, 24-28 February 2003) to make a final attempt to consolidate areas of agreement and resolve outstanding issues, with a view to elaborating a generally acceptable instrument based on the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, adopted by ILC in 1991 [YUN 1991, p. 829], and on the results of the discussions of the Ad Hoc Committee and the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee established by resolution 53/98 [YUN 1998, p. 1255], and to recommend a form for the instrument.

The Working Group of the Whole established two informal consultative groups—the first to consider the outstanding issue of the criteria for determining the commercial character of a contract or transaction, and the second to consider those related to the concept of a State enterprise or other entity in relation to commercial transactions, contracts of employment, the question of non-applicability of the draft articles to criminal proceedings, and the articles’ relationship with other agreements. The pending issues concerning ownership, possession and use of property; intellectual and industrial property; the effect of an arbitration agreement; and State immunity from prejudgement measures of constraint were considered by the Working Group of the Whole, as was the form of the future instrument. All outstanding issues were resolved by the Working Group.

On 28 February, the Ad Hoc Committee adopted its report [A/58/22], to which were annexed the text of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and the understandings with respect to certain of the articles’ provisions. The Committee recommended that the Assembly take a decision on the form of the draft articles, noting that, if and when it decided to adopt the articles as a convention, they would need a preamble and final clauses, including a general saving provision concerning the relationship between the articles and other international agreements relating to the same subject.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December [meeting 72], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee [A/58/342], adopted resolution 58/74 without vote [agenda item 150].

Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

The General Assembly,
Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property, established pursuant to resolution 53/150,
Noting the adoption of the draft articles and the understandings by the Ad Hoc Committee,
Noting also the broad support for the conclusion of a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property,
Stressing the importance of uniformity and clarity in the law applicable to jurisdictional immunities of States and their property,
1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property;
2. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee shall be reconvened from 1 to 5 March 2004, with the mandate to formulate a preamble and final clauses, with a view to completing a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, which will contain the results already adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee;
3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the outcome of its work;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled “Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property”.

**International terrorism**

Conventions on international terrorism and for suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism

**Ad Hoc Committee**

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/27 [YUN 2002, p. 1907], the Ad Hoc Committee on the convention for suppression of nuclear terrorism, established by Assembly resolution 51/210 [YUN 1996, p. 1208], held its seventh session (New York, 31 March–2 April) to continue, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, to elaborate a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, with appropriate time allocated to the continued consideration of outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. It kept on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference under UN auspices to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Ad Hoc Committee held a general exchange of views and proceeded with informal bilateral consultations in two stages: the first on the outstanding issues pertaining to articles 2, 2 bis and 18 and to the preamble of the draft comprehensive convention; and the second on issues pertaining to the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, the principal one of which related to article 4, on the scope of application of the convention. The results were orally presented by the coordinators for those two consultations.

The Committee Chairman said he had received no specific proposal on the question of convening a high-level conference but that some delegations had had informal contacts on the matter, which he urged them to continue.

On 2 April, the Ad Hoc Committee adopted its report [A/58/37], to which were annexed the Chairman’s informal summary of the general discussion and the reports of the coordinators. The Ad Hoc Committee recommended that the Sixth Committee, at the Assembly’s fifty-eighth (2003) session, establish a working group to continue the elaboration of the two draft conventions and to keep on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference.

**Sixth Committee working group**

As recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (see above), the Sixth Committee established an open-ended working group on measures to eliminate international terrorism, which held three meetings (New York, 6, 8 and 10 October). Before it were the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on its sixth [YUN 2002, p. 1306] and seventh [A/58/37] sessions; the 2002 report of the Sixth Committee working group [YUN 2002, p. 1506], annexing the lists of written amendments and proposals on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism; and the 1998 report of the Sixth Committee working group [YUN 1998, p. 1216], annexing a revised text of the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, with written amendments and proposals.

The working group began with a general exchange of views and then held informal consultations on the outstanding issues of the two draft conventions. On 8 October, the consultation coordinators orally reported on the results of those consultations. The working group was informed by its Chairman that consultations by several delegations on the question of convening a high-level conference were continuing at the political level in their capitals. On 10 October, the group adopted its report [A/C.6/58/L.10], which it referred to the Sixth Committee with a recommendation that work on finalizing the texts of the two draft conventions should continue, building on what had already been accomplished.

**Measures to eliminate terrorism**

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/55 [YUN 1995, p. 1306], the Secretary-General, in July, issued his annual report with later addendum [A/58/186 & Add.1] containing information on measures taken at the national and international levels by 28 States and 13 international organizations and UN agencies and bodies to implement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, approved by Assembly resolution 49/60 [YUN 1994, p. 1294], and Security Council resolution 1269(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 1240]. It listed 21 international instruments pertaining to terrorism, indicating the status of State participation in each, and provided information on workshops and training courses on combating terrorist crimes by four UN bodies and one regional intergovernmental organization. The report noted that the Secretariat was in the process of compiling material to be included in a second volume of the United Nations Legislative Series entitled “National Law and Regulations on the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism, Part II”.

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3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the outcome of its work;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled “Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property”.

**International terrorism**

Conventions on international terrorism and for suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism

**Ad Hoc Committee**

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/27 [YUN 2002, p. 1907], the Ad Hoc Committee on the convention for suppression of nuclear terrorism, established by Assembly resolution 51/210 [YUN 1996, p. 1208], held its seventh session (New York, 31 March–2 April) to continue, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, to elaborate a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, with appropriate time allocated to the continued consideration of outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. It kept on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference under UN auspices to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

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The Committee Chairman said he had received no specific proposal on the question of convening a high-level conference but that some delegations had had informal contacts on the matter, which he urged them to continue.

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**Measures to eliminate terrorism**

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/55 [YUN 1995, p. 1306], the Secretary-General, in July, issued his annual report with later addendum [A/58/186 & Add.1] containing information on measures taken at the national and international levels by 28 States and 13 international organizations and UN agencies and bodies to implement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, approved by Assembly resolution 49/60 [YUN 1994, p. 1294], and Security Council resolution 1269(1999) [YUN 1999, p. 1240]. It listed 21 international instruments pertaining to terrorism, indicating the status of State participation in each, and provided information on workshops and training courses on combating terrorist crimes by four UN bodies and one regional intergovernmental organization. The report noted that the Secretariat was in the process of compiling material to be included in a second volume of the United Nations Legislative Series entitled “National Law and Regulations on the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism, Part II”.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December [meeting 72], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee [A/58/38], adopted resolution 58/81 without vote [agenda item 156].

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

The General Assembly,
Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,
Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,
Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,
Recalling further all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism,
Convinced of the importance of the consideration of measures to eliminate international terrorism by the General Assembly as the universal organ having competence to do so,
Deeply disturbed by the persistence of terrorist acts, which have been carried out worldwide,
Reaffirming its strong condemnation of the heinous acts of terrorism that have caused enormous loss of human life, destruction and damage, including those which prompted the adoption of General Assembly resolution 56/1 of 12 September 2001, as well as Security Council resolutions 1368(2001) of 12 September 2001, 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001 and 1571(2001) of 12 November 2001, and those that have occurred since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 57/27 of 19 November 2002,
Recalling its strong condemnation of the atrocious and deliberate attack against the headquarters of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq in Baghdad on 19 August 2003 in General Assembly resolution 57/338 of 15 September 2003 and Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003,
Stressing the need to strengthen further international cooperation among States and among international organizations and agencies, regional organizations and arrangements and the United Nations in order to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, international law and the relevant international conventions,
Noting the role of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373(2001) concerning counter-terrorism in monitoring the implementation of that resolution, including the taking of the necessary financial, legal and technical measures by States and the ratification or acceptance of the relevant international conventions and protocols,
Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism, and of the proposals of the Secretary-General to enhance the role of the Organization in this respect,
Mindful also of the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation aimed at enhancing the national capacity of States to prevent and suppress effectively international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,
Reaffirming the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, wherein the Assembly encouraged States to review urgently the scope of the existing international legal provisions on the prevention, repression and elimination of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring that there was a comprehensive legal framework covering all aspects of the matter,
Taking note of the final document of the Thirteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, adopted in Kuala Lumpur on 25 February 2003, which reiterated the collective position of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on terrorism and reaffirmed the previous initiative of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998, calling for an international summit conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as other relevant initiatives,
Bearing in mind the recent developments and initiatives at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and suppress international terrorism,
Recalling its decision in resolutions 54/110 of 9 December 1999, 55/158 of 12 December 2000, 56/88 of 12 December 2001 and 57/27 that the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 should address, and keep on its agenda, the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,
Recalling further the final document of the Thirteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, adopted in Kuala Lumpur on 25 February 2003, which reiterated the collective position of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on terrorism and reaffirmed the previous initiative of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998, calling for an international summit conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,
Taking note of the final document of the Thirteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, adopted in Kuala Lumpur on 25 February 2003, which reiterated the collective position of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on terrorism and reaffirmed the previous initiative of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998, calling for an international summit conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,
Reiterates its call upon all States to adopt further measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of international law, including international standards of human rights, to prevent terrorism and to strengthen international cooperation in combating terrorism and, to that end, to consider in particular the implementation of
the measures set out in paragraphs 3 (a) to (f) of resolution 51/20;

4. Also reiterates its call upon all States, with the aim of enhancing the efficient implementation of relevant legal instruments, to intensify, as and where appropriate, the exchange of information on facts related to terrorism and, in so doing, to avoid the dissemination of inaccurate or unverified information;

5. Reiterates its call upon States to refrain from financing, encouraging, providing training for or otherwise supporting terrorist activities;

6. Reaffirms that international cooperation as well as actions by States to combat terrorism should be conducted in conformity with the principles of the Charter, international law and relevant international conventions;

7. Urges all States that have not yet done so to consider, as a matter of priority, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 1373(2001), becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols as referred to in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 51/210, as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and calls upon all States to enact, as appropriate, the domestic legislation necessary to implement the provisions of those conventions and protocols, to ensure that the jurisdiction of their courts enables them to bring to trial the perpetrators of terrorist acts, and to cooperate with and provide support and assistance to other States and relevant international and regional organizations to that end;

8. Urges States to cooperate with the Secretary-General and with one another, as well as with interested intergovernmental organizations, with a view to ensuring, where appropriate within existing mandates, that technical and other expert advice is provided to those States requiring and requesting assistance in becoming parties to the conventions and protocols referred to in paragraph 7 above;

9. Notes with appreciation and satisfaction that, consistent with the call contained in paragraph 7 of resolution 57/27, a number of States became parties to the relevant conventions and protocols referred to therein, thereby realizing the objective of wider acceptance and implementation of those conventions;

10. Reaffirms the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, contained in the annex to resolution 49/60, and the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, contained in the annex to resolution 51/210, and calls upon all States to implement them;

11. Urges all States and the Secretary-General, in their efforts to prevent international terrorism, to make the best use of the existing institutions of the United Nations;

12. Welcomes the efforts of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna, after reviewing existing possibilities within the United Nations system, to enhance, through its mandate, the capabilities of the United Nations in the prevention of terrorism, and recognizes, in the context of Security Council resolution 1373(2001), its role in assisting States in becoming parties to, and implementing, the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism;

13. Invites regional intergovernmental organizations to submit to the Secretary-General information on the measures they have adopted at the regional level to eliminate international terrorism;

14. Welcomes the important progress attained in the elaboration of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism during the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 and the Working Group of the Sixth Committee established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/27;

15. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee shall continue to elaborate a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, shall continue its efforts to resolve the outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism as a means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism, and shall keep on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

16. Decides also that the Ad Hoc Committee shall meet from 28 June to 2 July 2004 to continue the elaboration of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, with appropriate time allocated to the continued consideration of outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, that it shall keep on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and that the work shall continue, if necessary, during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work;

18. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session in the event of the completion of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism or the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism;

19. Also requests the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on progress made in the implementation of its mandate;

20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled “Measures to eliminate international terrorism”.

Safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel

Ad Hoc Committee consideration. The Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the 1994 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel [YUN 1994, p. 1289], established by General Assembly res-
solution 56/89 [YUN 2001, p. 1227], held its second session (New York, 24–28 March) to continue considering measures to enhance the existing protective legal regime for UN and associated personnel, including addressing the application of the Convention to all UN operations, taking into account the Secretary-General’s 2000 report [YUN 2000, p. 1547] and the Ad Hoc Committee’s discussions at its 2002 session [YUN 2002, p. 1511].

Accordingly, a working group of the whole of the Committee deliberated on the questions of removing from the Convention the requirement of a declaration of an exceptional risk (the “trigger” mechanism) and of the inclusion of UN operations other than those foreseen under article 1 (c)(i) within the scope of the Convention. It considered the first two of three proposals that were introduced: one by New Zealand, containing a draft optional additional protocol aimed at extending the application of the Convention to all UN operations by removing the “trigger” mechanism contained in article 1 (c)(ii) [A/AC.264/2003/DP.1]; the second, by Pakistan, representing a short-term measure aimed at improving the existing regime [A/AC.264/2003/DP.2]; and the third, by Greece on behalf of the European Union (EU), providing a replacement text for article 1 (c) of the Convention regarding the definition of UN operations [A/AC.264/2003/DP.3].

As an alternative to an optional protocol, it was suggested that a stand-alone instrument be drafted to include some of the Convention’s provisions while updating certain others in the light of the relevant treaties, such as the 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings [YUN 1997, p. 1548] and the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism [YUN 1999, p. 1233].

On 28 March, the Ad Hoc Committee adopted its report [A/58/32], which annexed the proposals and recommended that the Assembly renew its mandate for 2004 and request the Secretary-General to provide for its next session a report elaborating on his report on the implementation of the short-term measures agreed in Assembly resolution 57/28 [YUN 2002, p. 1311], as well as on any measures undertaken on his own initiative to achieve the goals of the Convention, taking into account the Committee’s discussions and including an assessment of the overall effectiveness of such measures.

**Report of Secretary-General.** In response to General Assembly resolution 57/28 and the Ad Hoc Committee’s recommendation (above), the Secretary-General prepared a report [A/58/187] focusing on: the incorporation of the key provisions of the Convention into status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements; a procedure to initiate a declaration of an exceptional risk pursuant to article 1 (c)(i); and standardization of relevant provisions in agreements between the United Nations and humanitarian NGOs.

The Secretary-General observed that, in the light of the short period that had elapsed since the adoption of resolution 57/28 and of the 2003 report of the Ad Hoc Committee, it would be premature to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to strengthen the Convention’s protective regime. Its key provisions had been introduced in a small number of status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements, most of them currently under negotiation. In the absence of any request for information on matters relevant to the application of the Convention, the role of the Secretary-General as “certifying authority” for the purposes of attesting to a declaration of an exceptional risk had not been tested. A standard provision in agreements between the United Nations and NGOs was in no way likely to affect the application of the Convention or strengthen its protective regime if the host country was not otherwise bound by the Convention, although a list of NGOs operating in the UN area of operation and contractually linked to the Organization might be submitted to the host country, at its request.

The Secretary-General said that the difficulty of initiating a declaration of exceptional risk remained the single most important limitation to the protective regime of the Convention and observed that the strength of the Convention’s protective regime lay in the readiness of Member States to ensure its implementation. Annexed to his report was a list of the 198 civilian personnel who had lost their lives as a result of malicious acts while performing services for the Organization since January 1992, indicating the States in whose territories those acts were committed. Also listed were 21 cases in which the Secretariat had been advised by the Member States concerned that they had taken legal action to bring the perpetrators to justice.

**Sixth Committee working group.** On 29 September, the Sixth Committee established a working group to continue the work of the Ad Hoc Committee. The report on the group’s work [A/C.6/58/L.16] contained details of its discussions on a proposal by New Zealand and the EU amendment thereto (see above) and a proposal by Jordan that sought to fill the gaps found in the Convention and addressed the concerns that had hindered universal adherence to it. The report also described the discussions on options for the form of the document to be elaborated, whether it should be an additional protocol, optional protocol, amendment to the 1994 Convention or a
stand-alone protocol. A proposal by Costa Rica on the subject was introduced for discussion at a later stage.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 9 December [meeting 72], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee [A/58/30], adopted resolution 58/82 without vote [agenda item 157].

**Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel**

The General Assembly,


Recalling also its resolution 57/358 of 15 September 2003, in which it strongly condemned the atrocious and deliberate attack against the headquarters of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq in Baghdad on 19 August 2003,

Recalling further its resolution 49/50 of 9 December 1994, by which it adopted the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel,

Recalling the letter dated 24 October 2000 addressed to the President of the Security Council on behalf of the global staff of the United Nations system, drawing attention to the safety and security problems faced by the United Nations and associated personnel,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General on the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and the recommendations contained therein, and also recalling the further report of the Secretary-General on this issue,

Reaffirming the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as relevant provisions of human rights and refugee law,

Reaffirming also the obligation of all humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel to respect the national laws of the country in which they are operating, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned by the increasing dangers and security risks faced by United Nations and associated personnel at the field level, and mindful of the need to provide the fullest possible protection for their security,

Expressing its concern that locally recruited personnel are particularly vulnerable to attacks directed at the United Nations,

Deeply concerned that perpetrators of attacks against United Nations and associated personnel seemingly operate with impunity,

Welcoming the recent increase in the number of States that have become parties to the Convention, which entered into force on 15 January 1999, and noting that the Convention has been ratified or acceded to by sixty-nine States at the date of the present resolution,

Mindful of the need to promote the universality of the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, established pursuant to resolution 56/89 of 12 December 2001, and the report of the Working Group of the Sixth Committee,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the work done by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel;

2. Urges States to take all necessary measures, in accordance with their international obligations, to prevent crimes against United Nations and associated personnel from occurring;

3. Also urges States to ensure that crimes against United Nations and associated personnel do not go unpunished and that the perpetrators of such crimes are brought to justice;

4. Affirms the obligation of all States to comply fully with their obligations under the relevant laws and principles of international law in relation to the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel;

5. Calls upon all States to consider becoming parties to and to respect fully their obligations under the relevant international instruments, in particular the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel;

6. Recommends that the Secretary-General continue to seek the inclusion of, and that host countries include, key provisions of the Convention, including those regarding the prevention of attacks against members of the operation, the establishment of such attacks as crimes punishable by law and the prosecution or extradition of offenders, in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-mission and host country agreements negotiated between the United Nations and those countries, mindful of the importance of the timely conclusion of such agreements;

7. Recommends also that, consistent with his existing authority, the Secretary-General advise the Security Council or the General Assembly, as appropriate, where in his assessment circumstances would support a declaration of exceptional risk for the purposes of article 1 (c) (ii) of the Convention;

8. Confirms that, consistent with his existing authority, the Secretary-General, who has knowledge of the facts and easy access to the information, may provide information, upon the request of a State, on matters of fact relevant to the application of the Convention, such as the facts and content of any declaration of exceptional risk by the Security Council or the General Assembly or any agreement concluded between the United Nations and a humanitarian non-governmental organization or agency;

9. Notes that the Secretary-General has prepared a standardized provision for incorporation into the agreements concluded between the United Nations and humanitarian non-governmental organizations or agencies for the purposes of clarifying the application of the Convention to persons deployed by those organizations or agencies, and requests the Secretary-General to make available to Member States the names of organizations or agencies that have concluded such agreements;

10. Urges the Secretary-General and relevant bodies to continue to take such other practical measures as...
are within their authority and existing institutional mandates to strengthen protection for United Nations and associated personnel, including locally recruited personnel, who are particularly vulnerable and account for the majority of casualties among United Nations or associated personnel;

11. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee established under resolution 56/89 shall reconvene for one week from 12 to 16 April 2004, with a mandate to expand the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, including, inter alia, by means of a legal instrument, and that the work shall continue during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee;

12. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at the fifty-ninth session;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the measures taken to implement the present resolution;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled “Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel”.

Treaties and agreements

Reservations to treaties

In July 2003, ILC [A/58/10] considered the eighth report of Special Rapporteur Alain Pellet (France) relating to withdrawal and modification of reservations to treaties and interpretative declarations, as well as to the formulation of objections to them [A/CN.4/535 & Add.1]. ILC referred to the Drafting Committee draft guidelines 2.3.5 (enlargement of the scope of a reservation), 2.4.9 (modification of interpretative declarations), 2.4.10 (modification of a conditional interpretative declaration), 2.5.12 (withdrawal of an interpretative declaration) and 2.5.13 (withdrawal of a conditional interpretative declaration).

Earlier, in May, ILC considered and provisionally adopted the following draft guidelines referred to the Drafting Committee in 2002 [YUN 2002, p. 131]: 2.5.1 (withdrawal of reservations), 2.5.2 (form of withdrawal), 2.5.3 (periodic review of the usefulness of reservations), 2.5.4 (withdrawal of a reservation) (together with model clauses A, B and C), 2.5.5 [2.5.5 bis, 2.5.5 ter] (absence of consequences at the international level), 2.5.6 [2.5.7, 2.5.8] (effect of withdrawal of a reservation), 2.5.7 [2.5.7, 2.5.8] (effect of withdrawal of a reservation), 2.5.8 [2.5.9] (effective date of withdrawal of a reservation) (together with model clauses A, B and C), 2.5.9 [2.5.10] (cases on which a reserving State or international organization may unilaterally set the effective date of withdrawal of a reservation), 2.5.10 [2.5.11] (partial withdrawal of a reservation) and 2.5.11 [2.5.12] (effect of a partial withdrawal of a reservation). In August, ILC adopted the commentaries to those draft guidelines and reproduced in its report the text of the draft guidelines on reservations to treaties it had so far provisionally adopted, together with the commentaries pertaining thereto.
Treaties involving international organizations
The 1986 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations [YUN 1986, p. 1006], which had not entered into force, had 37 States parties as at 31 December 2003.

UN registration and publication of treaties
During 2003, 1,214 international agreements were received and 955 were registered; 1,231 subsequent actions were registered or filed and recorded by the Secretariat. In addition, 1,008 formalities concerning agreements for which the Secretary-General performed depositary functions were registered. Twelve issues of the Monthly Statement of Treaties and International Agreements were published.
Also in 2003, the texts of international agreements registered or filed and recorded were published in the UN Treaty Series in 47 volumes in the original languages, with translations into English and French where necessary. The drop in the number of volumes published was due mainly to the lack of translations. Volume 38 of the Cumulative Index to the Treaty Series was published in English and French. The new edition of the Final Clauses of Multilateral Treaties Handbook [Sales No. E.04.V.3] was also published.

Multilateral treaties
The UN Treaty Series (in 2,228 printed volumes as at the end of 2003) and the regularly updated status of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General were available on the Internet at the UN Treaty Collection web site (http://untreaty.un.org).

New multilateral treaties concluded under UN auspices
The following treaties, concluded under UN auspices, were deposited with the Secretary-General during 2003:

Agreement on International Railways in the Arab Mashreq, adopted in Beirut, Lebanon, on 14 April 2003
Regulation No. 114. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. An airbag module for a replacement airbag system; II. A replacement steering wheel equipped with an airbag module of an approved type; III. A replacement airbag system other than that installed in a steering wheel, adopted in Geneva on 1 February 2003
Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, adopted in Kiev on 21 May 2003
Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, adopted in Geneva on 28 November 2003

Multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General
At the end of 2003, the Secretary-General performed depositary functions for 509 multilateral treaties. During the year, 371 signatures were affixed to treaties for which he performed depositary functions and 1,282 instruments of ratification, accession, acceptance and approval were deposited.
The following multilateral treaties, among others, in respect of which the Secretary-General acted as depositary came into force in 2003:

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted by General Assembly resolution 58/44 of 31 October 2003
Regulation No. 115. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of LPG in their propulsion systems; II. Specific CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of CNG in their propulsion systems, adopted in Geneva on 30 October 2003
United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by General Assembly resolution 58/44 of 31 October 2003
Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network, adopted in Bangkok, Thailand, on 18 November 2003

Regulation No. 115. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of LPG in their propulsion systems; II. Specific CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of CNG in their propulsion systems, adopted in Geneva on 30 October 2003

Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq, adopted in Beirut, Lebanon, on 10 May 2001


Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority, adopted in Kingston, Jamaica, on 27 March 1998

Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Heavy Metals, adopted in Aarhus, Denmark, on 24 June 1998


Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted in Montreal, Canada, on 29 January 2000

Information for 2003 regarding all multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General was contained in Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2003, Vols. I & II [ST/LEG/SER.E/22], Sales No. E.04.V.2.