

Adopted	Short name	Full reference	(criminalisation) obligation	(criminal) responsibility/liability/immunities	national practice	non-compliance/execution/compliance/evaluation	state action	conflicts of jurisdiction	extradition/surrender/transfer of sentenced persons	prosecution/national investigative measures/confiscation/nc	cooperation	URL
1933	Fauna and Flora	Convention Relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in Their Natural State, approved at London, 8 November 1933, 172, L.N.T.S. 241 (entered into force 14 January 1936)	Article 6 1. The protection of the animals mentioned in the Annex to the present Convention is declared to be of special interest and importance. Animals belonging to the species mentioned in Class A shall, in each of the territories of the Contracting Governments, be protected as completely as possible, and the <u>hunting, killing or capture</u> of them shall only take place by special <u>permits</u> of the highest authority in the territory, which shall be generally issued only in exceptional circumstances, namely in order to further scientific purposes, or when essential for the administration of the territory. Animals belonging to the species mentioned in Class B, which are not requiring special permits for collection or those mentioned in Class A shall not be hunted, killed, or captured, even by natives, except under special <u>licenses</u> granted by the competent authorities. For the purpose a special license shall denote a license other than an ordinary game license granted at the discretion of the competent authority, and giving permission to hunt, kill, or capture once or more specimens of a specified animal or animals. Every such license shall be limited as regards the extent and the area within which hunting, killing or capturing may take place. 2. No hunting or other rights already possessed by native chiefs or tribes or any other persons or bodies, by treaty, concession, or specific agreement, or by ancient custom, or by prescription, or because native rights have already been definitively recognized by the authorities of the territory, are to be considered as being any way prejudiced by the provisions of the foregoing paragraph.								ART 7.6. Establish on sites a regime of co-operation as possible between the competent authorities of that respective territories with the object of facilitating the solution of forestry problems in those territories.	
1933	Fauna and Flora	Convention Relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in Their Natural State, approved at London, 8 November 1933, 172, L.N.T.S. 241 (entered into force 14 January 1936)	Article 9 Each Contracting Government shall take the necessary measures to control and regulate in each of its territories the internal and the <u>export and import</u> traffic in and the marketing of wildlife from, <u>including</u> in <u>particular</u> paragraph 8 of the present article, with a view to preventing the import or export of any animal or trophies other than such as have been originally killed, captured or collected in accordance with the laws and regulations of the territory concerned. 2. The export of trophies to any destination whatsoever shall be <u>prohibited</u> unless the exporter has been granted a <u>special certificate</u> , report and issued by a competent authority. Such certificate shall only be issued when the trophies have been lawfully procured or lawfully obtained. In the case of an attempted export without any certificate having been granted, the authorities of the territory where the attempt takes place shall apply such provisions as may be necessary. 3. The import of trophies which have been exported from any territory to which the present Convention is applicable to the authority of another Contracting Government or not, shall be prohibited except on production of a valid import or export licence, which the trophy shall be confiscated, but without prejudice to the application of the penalties mentioned in the preceding paragraph. 4. The import and export of trophies, except at places where there is a Customs station, shall be prohibited. 5. (a) Every trophy consisting of ivory and rhinoceros horn exported in accordance with the provisions of the present article shall be identified by marks which, together with the weight of the trophy shall be								Art 12.2. The Contracting Governments shall, whenever necessary, co-operate between themselves for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the preceding articles and to prevent the extraction of fauna and flora. 3. All the Governments which sign or accede to the present Convention shall be deemed to be parties to the Protocol bearing the title of this document in so far as to facilitate the co-operation mentioned in the preceding paragraph.	
1933	Fauna and Flora	Convention Relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in Their Natural State, approved at London, 8 November 1933, 172, L.N.T.S. 241 (entered into force 14 January 1936)	Article 10 1. The use of <u>poison</u> or <u>any other</u> (including aircraft) other than any other <u>method</u> of hunting, or <u>any other</u> method of killing, or <u>any other</u> method of <u>trapping</u> , including that of <u>traps</u> or <u>photographing</u> , provided, however, that nothing in the present paragraph shall affect the right of occupiers in respect of land to hunt by means of <u>any</u> of the means of hunt used or to be used for public purposes, to use motor vehicles or aircraft for the purpose of driving along, capturing or destroying animals found on such land or in cases where such species, capture or destruction is not prohibited by any other provision of the present Convention. 2. The Contracting Governments shall <u>prohibit</u> in their territories the <u>transporting</u> of animals to fairs for hunting purposes, whenever possible the under-mentioned methods of capturing or destroying animals shall also be generally prohibited: (a) the use of poison, or explosives for killing fish; (b) the use of exploding traps, traps, poison or poisoned weapons for hunting animals; (c) the use of nets, pits, or enclosures, gins, traps or snares, or of set guns and missiles containing explosives for hunting animals.									
1940	Nature and Wildlife	Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (Inter-American), approved at Washington 12 October 1940, 161, L.N.T.S. 133, 58 Stat. 1344 T.S. No. 981 (entered into force 30 April 1942, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 28 April 1941)	Article IV The Contracting Governments agree that the <u>protection</u> of national parks that shall be <u>declared</u> , or any portion thereof, or <u>any other</u> reservation, except if the competent legislative authority. The resources of these reserves shall be subject to exploitation for commercial ends. The Contracting Governments agree to prohibit hunting, killing and capturing of members of the fauna and destruction or collection of representatives of the flora in national parks except by order of the director or control of the park authorities, or for duly authorized scientific investigations. The Contracting Governments further agree to provide facilities for public recreation and education in national parks consistent with the purposes of the Convention.									
1940	Nature and Wildlife	Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (Inter-American), approved at Washington 12 October 1940, 161, L.N.T.S. 133, 58 Stat. 1344 T.S. No. 981 (entered into force 30 April 1942, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 28 April 1941)	Article IV The Contracting Governments agree to <u>prohibit</u> the strict wilderness reserves insofar as, as far as practicable, except for <u>data</u> scientific investigations or government inspection, or such other use consistent with the purposes for which the area was established.									
1940	Nature and Wildlife	Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (Inter-American), approved at Washington 12 October 1940, 161, L.N.T.S. 133, 58 Stat. 1344 T.S. No. 981 (entered into force 30 April 1942, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 28 April 1941)	Article V 1. The Contracting Governments <u>agree to</u> <u>prohibit</u> , or to propose such adoption to their respective appropriate law-making bodies, <u>hunting, killing and capturing</u> of members of the fauna and destruction or collection of representatives of the flora in national parks, national reserves, nature monuments, or strict wilderness reserves referred to in Article IV, except insofar as such prohibitions are subject to the taking of the specimens of flora and fauna for scientific study and investigation by persons accredited individuals and agencies. 2. The Contracting Governments agree to adopt, or to recommend that their respective legislative enact, laws which will assure the protection and preservation of the natural scenery, striking geological formations, and regions and natural objects of aesthetic interest or historic or scientific value.									
1940	Nature and Wildlife	Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (Inter-American), approved at Washington 12 October 1940, 161, L.N.T.S. 133, 58 Stat. 1344 T.S. No. 981 (entered into force 30 April 1942, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 28 April 1941)	Article VII The Contracting Governments shall <u>adopt</u> appropriate measures for the <u>protection</u> of scientific specimens of economic or scientific value or to prevent the <u>unlawful</u> extraction of any given species. Adequate measures shall be adopted which will permit, in so far as the respective governments may see fit, a rational utilization of trophies taken for the purpose of sports as well as for food, commerce, and industry, and for scientific study and investigation.									
1940	Nature and Wildlife	Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (Inter-American), approved at Washington 12 October 1940, 161, L.N.T.S. 133, 58 Stat. 1344 T.S. No. 981 (entered into force 30 April 1942, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 28 April 1941)	Article VIII The protection of the species mentioned in the Annex to the present Convention is declared to be of special interest and importance. Species included therein shall be protected as completely as possible, and the hunting, killing, capture, or taking, shall be allowed only with the permission of the appropriate government authorities of the country. Such permission shall be granted only under special circumstances, in order to further scientific purposes, or when assumed for the administration of the area in which the animal or plants is found.									
1940	Nature and Wildlife	Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere (Inter-American), approved at Washington 12 October 1940, 161, L.N.T.S. 133, 58 Stat. 1344 T.S. No. 981 (entered into force 30 April 1942, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 28 April 1941)	Article IX Each Contracting Government shall take the necessary measures to control and regulate the importation, exportation and transit of protected fauna and flora or any part thereof by the following means: 1. The issuing of <u>special permits</u> authorizing the exportation or transit of protected species of fauna or flora, or parts thereof. 2. The prohibition of the importation of any specimen of fauna or any part thereof protected by the country of origin unless accompanied by a certificate of lawful exportation as provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article.									
1973	CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, approved at Washington 3 March 1973, 923 L.N.T.S. 243, 27 U.S.T. 1087, I.A.S. No. 8247 (entered into force 1 July 1975, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 14 January 1974)	Article II Fundamental Principles 1. Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by the trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances. 2. Appendix II shall include: (a) all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to special regulation in order to avoid exploitation incompatible with their survival; and (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph (b) will not be detrimental to the subsistence of the species. Appendix III shall include all species which any Party declares to be in need of regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and to request the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade. 3. The States shall allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.									The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Subject	Short name	Full reference	(criminalisation) obligation	(criminal) responsibility/liability/immunities	relevant persons	relevant entities	relevant actions	conflicts of jurisdiction	extradition/return/transfer of sentenced persons	prosecution/national investigative measures/cooperation	cooperation	URL
1982	UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (EOP 16 November 1984) → Part XI	Article 212 Protection from or through the atmosphere 1. States shall <u>take laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from or through the atmosphere</u> , applicable to the sea space under their sovereignty and to vessels flying their flag or vessels or aircraft of registry, taking into account internationally agreed rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures and the safety of air navigation. 2. States shall take other measures as may be necessary to prevent, reduce and control such pollution. 3. States, acting especially through competent international organizations or diplomatic conference, shall endeavour to establish global and regional rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures to prevent, reduce and control such pollution.					Article 216 Enforcement by flag States 1. When a vessel is voluntarily within a port or at an off-shore terminal of a State, that State <u>shall</u> subject to section 3, <u>take measures</u> in respect of any violation of its laws and regulations adopted in accordance with the Convention or applicable international rules and standards to prevent, reduce and control pollution from vessels when the violation has occurred within the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of that State. 2. Where there are clear grounds for believing that a vessel navigating in the territorial sea of a State, <u>has</u> done so in violation of its laws and regulations that State <u>shall</u> act in accordance with the Convention or applicable international rules and standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from vessels. The State, without prejudice to the application of the relevant provisions of Part II, section 3, <u>may</u> take such measures as are necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution from the vessel navigating in the violation and, when the vessel is a foreign vessel, including boarding of the vessel, or in accordance with the laws, subject to the provisions of section 7. 3. Where there are clear grounds for believing that a vessel navigating in the exclusive economic zone or the territorial sea of a State has, in the exclusive economic zone, committed a violation of applicable international rules and standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from vessels and regulations that that State conforming and giving effect to such rules and standards, <u>that State shall take the necessary steps to enforce its laws and regulations</u> .		Article 217 Flag States conducting an investigation of the violation may request the assistance of any other State whose cooperation could be useful in carrying out the investigation of the case. States shall endeavour to meet appropriate requests of flag States.		
1982	UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (EOP 16 November 1984) → Part XI	Article 217 Enforcement by flag States 1. States shall <u>take laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from vessels and aircraft of registry</u> in accordance with the Convention for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment from vessels and shall accordingly adopt laws and regulations and take other measures necessary to implement applicable international rules and standards established through competent international organizations or diplomatic conference, shall endeavour to establish global and regional rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures to prevent, reduce and control such pollution. 2. States shall, in particular, take appropriate measures to ensure that vessels flying their flag or of registry <u>comply with</u> such laws and regulations, in respect of where a violation occurs, until they can proceed to sea in compliance with the requirements of the international rules and standards referred to in paragraph 1, including requirements in respect of design, construction, equipment and manning of vessels. 3. States shall ensure that vessels flying their flag or of their registry carry on board certificates required by and issued pursuant to international rules and standards referred to in paragraph 1. States shall ensure that vessels flying their flag are periodically inspected in order to verify that such certificates are in conformity with the actual condition of the vessels. These activities shall be accredited by other States on evidence of the vessel's compliance.	Article 217: 6. Penalties prescribed by the laws and regulations of States for violations of such laws and regulations shall be adequate in severity to discourage violations wherever they occur.				Article 218 Enforcement by coastal States 1. When a vessel is voluntarily within a port or at an off-shore terminal of a State, <u>that State shall</u> subject to section 3, <u>take measures</u> in respect of any violation of its laws and regulations adopted in accordance with the Convention or applicable international rules and standards to prevent, reduce and control pollution from vessels when the violation has occurred within the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of that State. 2. Where there are clear grounds for believing that a vessel navigating in the territorial sea of a State, <u>has</u> done so in violation of its laws and regulations that State <u>shall</u> act in accordance with the Convention or applicable international rules and standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from vessels. The State, without prejudice to the application of the relevant provisions of Part II, section 3, <u>may</u> take such measures as are necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution from the vessel navigating in the violation and, when the vessel is a foreign vessel, including boarding of the vessel, or in accordance with the laws, subject to the provisions of section 7. 3. Where there are clear grounds for believing that a vessel navigating in the exclusive economic zone or the territorial sea of a State has, in the exclusive economic zone, committed a violation of applicable international rules and standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from vessels and regulations that that State conforming and giving effect to such rules and standards, <u>that State shall take the necessary steps to enforce its laws and regulations</u> .		Article 217: 5. Flag States conducting an investigation of the violation may request the assistance of any other State whose cooperation could be useful in carrying out the investigation of the case. States shall endeavour to meet appropriate requests of flag States.		
1982	UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (EOP 16 November 1984) → Part XI	Article 219 Measures relating to seaworthiness of vessels to avoid pollution Subject to section 3, States which, upon request or on their own initiative, have ascertained that a vessel within one of their ports or at one of their off-shore terminals is in violation of applicable international rules and standards relating to seaworthiness of vessels and thereby threatens damage to the marine environment, shall, as far as practicable, take appropriate measures to ensure the vessel's seaworthiness. Such States may permit the vessel to proceed to sea in compliance with the requirements of the international rules and standards referred to in paragraph 1, including requirements in respect of design, construction, equipment and manning of vessels, until they can proceed to sea in compliance with the requirements of the international rules and standards referred to in paragraph 1, including requirements in respect of design, construction, equipment and manning of vessels. 3. States shall ensure that vessels flying their flag or of their registry carry on board certificates required by and issued pursuant to international rules and standards referred to in paragraph 1. States shall ensure that vessels flying their flag are periodically inspected in order to verify that such certificates are in conformity with the actual condition of the vessels. These activities shall be accredited by other States on evidence of the vessel's compliance.					Article 220 Enforcement by coastal States 1. When a vessel is voluntarily within a port or at an off-shore terminal of a State, <u>that State shall</u> subject to section 3, <u>take measures</u> in respect of any violation of its laws and regulations adopted in accordance with the Convention or applicable international rules and standards to prevent, reduce and control pollution from vessels when the violation has occurred within the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of that State. 2. Where there are clear grounds for believing that a vessel navigating in the territorial sea of a State, <u>has</u> done so in violation of its laws and regulations that State <u>shall</u> act in accordance with the Convention or applicable international rules and standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from vessels. The State, without prejudice to the application of the relevant provisions of Part II, section 3, <u>may</u> take such measures as are necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution from the vessel navigating in the violation and, when the vessel is a foreign vessel, including boarding of the vessel, or in accordance with the laws, subject to the provisions of section 7. 3. Where there are clear grounds for believing that a vessel navigating in the exclusive economic zone or the territorial sea of a State has, in the exclusive economic zone, committed a violation of applicable international rules and standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from vessels and regulations that that State conforming and giving effect to such rules and standards, <u>that State shall take the necessary steps to enforce its laws and regulations</u> .		Article 218: 3. When a vessel is voluntarily within a port or at an off-shore terminal of a State, that State shall, as far as practicable, comply with requests from any State for investigation of a discharge violation referred to in paragraph 1, believed to have occurred in, caused, or threatened damage to the internal waters, territorial sea or exclusive economic zone of the requesting State. It shall however, as far as practicable, <u>comply with requests from any State for investigation of a discharge violation referred to in paragraph 1, believed to have occurred in, caused, or threatened damage to the internal waters, territorial sea or exclusive economic zone of the requesting State.</u> The records of the investigation conducted by a port State in the course of such an investigation shall be made available to the flag State in the course of such an investigation. The records of the investigation conducted by a port State in the course of such an investigation shall be made available to the flag State in the course of such an investigation. The records of the investigation conducted by a port State in the course of such an investigation shall be made available to the flag State in the course of such an investigation.		
1982	UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (EOP 16 November 1984) → Part XI	Article 225 Duty to avoid adverse consequences in the exercise of the powers of inspection 1. <u>States shall</u> take such measures as are necessary to ensure that the exercise of their powers of inspection under this Convention shall not endanger the safety of navigation or otherwise create any hazard to a vessel or to an aircraft, port or anchorage, or expose the marine environment to an unreasonable risk.					Article 221 Measures to avoid pollution arising from marine casualties 1. Each State shall promote the safety of ships, prevent to international law, both customary and conventional, to take and enforce measures beyond the territorial sea, appropriate to the actual circumstances, to prevent and control marine casualties, including taking, upon pollution or threat of pollution following upon a marine casualty or acts relating to such a casualty, which may reasonably be expected to result in major harmful consequences. 2. States shall take such measures as are necessary to ensure that the exercise of their powers of inspection under this Convention shall not endanger the safety of navigation or otherwise create any hazard to a vessel or to an aircraft, port or anchorage, or expose the marine environment to an unreasonable risk.		Article 226 Investigation of foreign vessels 1. <u>In States shall not delay foreign vessels that are stopped</u> for purposes of the investigations provided for in articles 218 and 220. The physical retention of a foreign vessel shall be limited to an examination of such certificates, records or other documents as the vessel is required to carry in conformity with applicable international rules and standards or of any similar documents which it is carrying. Further physical inspection of the vessel may be undertaken only after such an examination and only when (i) there are clear grounds for believing that the condition of the vessel or its equipment does not correspond substantially with the particulars of those documents; (ii) the contents of such documents are not sufficient to confirm or refute a suspected violation; or (iii) the vessel is not carrying valid certificates and records. If the investigation indicates a violation of applicable laws and regulations or international rules and standards for the prevention and control of pollution of the marine environment, the vessel shall be made primarily subject to inspection procedures such as boarding or other appropriate formal security procedures to applicable international rules and standards relating to the seaworthiness of vessels, the release of a vessel and, where appropriate, an appropriate order of detentions in the course of the investigation.		
1982	UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (EOP 16 November 1984) → Part XI	Article 222 Enforcement with respect to pollution from or through the atmosphere States shall <u>take laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from or through the atmosphere</u> , applicable to the sea space under their sovereignty or to vessels flying their flag or vessels or aircraft of registry, taking into account internationally agreed rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures and the safety of air navigation. 2. States shall take other measures necessary to implement applicable international rules and standards established through competent international organizations or diplomatic conference to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from or through the atmosphere, in conformity with all relevant international rules and standards concerning the safety of air navigation.					Article 222 Enforcement with respect to pollution from or through the atmosphere States shall <u>take laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from or through the atmosphere</u> , applicable to the sea space under their sovereignty or to vessels flying their flag or vessels or aircraft of registry, taking into account internationally agreed rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures and the safety of air navigation. 2. States shall take other measures necessary to implement applicable international rules and standards established through competent international organizations or diplomatic conference to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from or through the atmosphere, in conformity with all relevant international rules and standards concerning the safety of air navigation.				
1982	UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (EOP 16 November 1984) → Part XI	SECTION 3. RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY Article 225 Responsibility and liability 1. <u>States shall be responsible</u> for the failure of their international obligations concerning the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment, if they shall be liable in accordance with international law. 2. States shall ensure that recourse is available in accordance with their international law to persons or entities that have suffered damage caused by pollution of the marine environment by natural or juridical persons under their jurisdiction.					Article 228 Suspension and restriction on institution of proceedings 1. Proceedings to <u>prevent or punish</u> in respect of any violation of applicable laws and regulations from vessels navigating in the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of a State, shall be subject to the provisions of section 7. 2. Proceedings to <u>prevent or punish</u> in respect of any violation of applicable laws and regulations from vessels navigating in the exclusive economic zone or the territorial sea of a State, shall be subject to the provisions of section 7. 3. In the conduct of proceedings in respect of such violations committed by a foreign vessel which may result in the imposition of penalties, recognized rights of the accused shall be observed.		Article 225: 3. With the objective of ensuring prompt and adequate compensation in respect of all damage caused by pollution of the marine environment, States shall, in the implementation of existing international law and the further development of international law relating to liability, take such measures as are necessary to ensure that recourse is available in accordance with their international law to persons or entities that have suffered damage caused by pollution of the marine environment by natural or juridical persons under their jurisdiction. Such measures shall include, where appropriate, compensation, such as compulsory reinsurance or compensation bonds.		
1982	UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (EOP 16 November 1984) → Part XI	Article 230 Mandatory penalties and the observance of recognized rights of the accused 1. Mandatory penalties only may be imposed with respect to violations of international rules and regulations or applicable international rules and standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment, committed by foreign vessels beyond the territorial sea. 2. Mandatory penalties only may be imposed with respect to violations of international rules and regulations or applicable international rules and standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment, committed by foreign vessels in the territorial sea, except in the case of a vessel and serious act of pollution in the territorial sea. 3. In the conduct of proceedings in respect of such violations committed by a foreign vessel which may result in the imposition of penalties, recognized rights of the accused shall be observed.					Article 230 Mandatory penalties and the observance of recognized rights of the accused 1. Mandatory penalties only may be imposed with respect to violations of international rules and regulations or applicable international rules and standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment, committed by foreign vessels beyond the territorial sea. 2. Mandatory penalties only may be imposed with respect to violations of international rules and regulations or applicable international rules and standards for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment, committed by foreign vessels in the territorial sea, except in the case of a vessel and serious act of pollution in the territorial sea. 3. In the conduct of proceedings in respect of such violations committed by a foreign vessel which may result in the imposition of penalties, recognized rights of the accused shall be observed.				
1981	Whaling 1931	Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Geneva, 24 September 1931 155 I.A.N.T.S. 349, 49 Stat. 3079, T.S. No. 869 (entered into force 16 January 1935; entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 16 January 1955)	Article 4 The taking or killing of right whales, which shall be deemed to include bowhead whales, common whales, southern right whales, Pacific right whales and southern pigmy right whales, <u>is prohibited</u> .					Article 5 The obligation of High Contracting Parties to take measures to ensure the observance of the conditions of the present Convention shall be deemed to include the obligation to take such measures as are necessary to ensure that the Convention does not apply to those of its territories to which the Convention does not apply and the territorial waters adjacent thereto, or to vessels registered in such territories.				
1981	Whaling 1931	Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Geneva, 24 September 1931 155 I.A.N.T.S. 349, 49 Stat. 3079, T.S. No. 869 (entered into force 16 January 1935; entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 16 January 1955)	Article 5 The taking or killing of whales or catching whales, <u>in violation of the Convention, shall be deemed to include the taking or killing of whales, which shall be deemed to include bowhead whales, common whales, southern right whales, Pacific right whales and southern pigmy right whales, which is prohibited</u> .					Article 13 The obligation of High Contracting Parties to take measures to ensure the observance of the conditions of the present Convention shall be deemed to include the obligation to take such measures as are necessary to ensure that the Convention does not apply to those of its territories to which the Convention does not apply and the territorial waters adjacent thereto, or to vessels registered in such territories.				
1981	Whaling 1931	Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Geneva, 24 September 1931 155 I.A.N.T.S. 349, 49 Stat. 3079, T.S. No. 869 (entered into force 16 January 1935; entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 16 January 1955)	Article 6 No vessel of any of the High Contracting Parties shall engage in taking or hearing whales unless a <u>license</u> authorizing such vessel to engage therein shall have been granted in respect of each vessel by the Contracting Party whose flag the fish, or unless her owner or charterer has notified the Government of the High Contracting Parties of the intention to employ her in whaling and has received a certificate of notification from the said Government.					Article 16 Each Contracting Government shall take appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention and the <u>observance of the conditions of the Convention</u> in its territories to which the Convention does not apply and the territorial waters adjacent thereto, or to vessels registered in such territories.		Article 13. Prosecution for infractions against or contraventions of this Convention shall be instituted by the Government having jurisdiction over the offence.		
1946	Whaling 1946	International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington 2 December 1946, 161 I.A.N.T.S. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.C.S. No. 1046 (entered into force 10 November 1948; entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 16 July 1947)						Article 16 Each Contracting Government shall take appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention and the <u>observance of the conditions of the Convention</u> in its territories to which the Convention does not apply and the territorial waters adjacent thereto, or to vessels registered in such territories.				http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/pdf/1946whal.pdf

Adopted	Short name	Full reference	(Criminalisation) obligation	(Criminal) responsibility/liability/immunities	relevant persons	non-compliance/execution/compliance/execution	state actors	conflict of jurisdiction	extradition/surrender/waiver of sentenced persons	prosecution/national investigative measures/confiscation/nc	cooperation	URL	
1946	Whaling 1946	SCHEDULE on 13 July 1979 attached to International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington, 2 December 1946, 161 UNTS, T. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.S. No. 1846 entered into force 10 November 1948, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 18 July 1947	1. SEASONS a) It is forbidden to use a factory ship or whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or retaining baleen whales except minke whales, in any waters south of 40° South Latitude, except during the period from 12 December to 7 April following, both days inclusive. b) It is <u>prohibited</u> to use a factory ship or whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or retaining sperm or minke whales, except as permitted by the Contracting Government in accordance with sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of this paragraph. c) Each Contracting Government shall declare for all factory ships and whale catchers attached thereto, under jurisdiction, an open season not to exceed eight months out of any period of twelve months during which the taking or killing of sperm whales by whale catchers may be permitted, provided that a separate open season may be declared for each factory ship and whale catcher attached thereto. d) Each Contracting Government shall declare for all factory ships and whale catchers attached thereto, under jurisdiction, one continuous open season not to exceed six months out of any period of twelve months during which the taking or killing of minke whales by the whale catchers may be permitted provided that: i) a separate open season may be declared for each factory ship and the whale catcher attached thereto; ii) the open season need not necessarily include the whole or any part of the calendar year for other than whale purposes in any month.										
1946	Whaling 1946	SCHEDULE on 13 July 1979 attached to International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington, 2 December 1946, 161 UNTS, T. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.S. No. 1846 entered into force 10 November 1948, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 18 July 1947	1. SEASONS a) It is forbidden to use a whale catcher attached to a land station for the purpose of taking or attempting to kill baleen and sperm whales except as permitted by the Contracting Government in accordance with sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this paragraph. b) Each Contracting Government shall declare for all land stations under jurisdiction, and whale catchers attached to such land stations, one open season during which the taking or killing of baleen whales, except minke whales, by the whale catchers shall be permitted. Such open season shall be for a period of not more than three consecutive months in any period of twelve months and shall apply to all land stations under the jurisdiction of the Contracting Government provided that a separate open season may be declared for any land station used for the taking or hunting of baleen whales, except minke whales, which is more than 1,000 miles from the nearest land station used for the taking or hunting of baleen whales, except minke whales, under the jurisdiction of the same Contracting Government. c) Each Contracting Government shall declare for all land stations under jurisdiction used for whale catchers attached to such land stations, one open season not to exceed eight consecutive months in any one period of twelve months, during which the taking or killing of sperm whales by the whale catchers shall be permitted, provided that a separate open season may be declared for any land station used for the taking or hunting of sperm whales.										
1946	Whaling 1946	SCHEDULE on 13 July 1979 attached to International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington, 2 December 1946, 161 UNTS, T. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.S. No. 1846 entered into force 10 November 1948, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 18 July 1947	1. SEASONS a) A fisherman is to use a factory ship which has been used during a season in any waters south of 40° South Latitude for the purpose of retaining baleen whales, except minke whales, in any other waters of the North Pacific Ocean and its dependent waters north of the Equator for the same purpose, provided that each such fisherman in the North Pacific Ocean and dependent waters is established as provided in paragraph 10 and 11 of this Schedule, and provided that the paragraph shall not apply to a ship which has been used during the season solely for freezing or salting the meat and remains unless intended for human food or feeding animals.										
1946	Whaling 1946	SCHEDULE on 13 July 1979 attached to International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington, 2 December 1946, 161 UNTS, T. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.S. No. 1846 entered into force 10 November 1948, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 18 July 1947	II. CAPTURE Area limits for Factory Ships. a) The Convention commercial whaling whether for public operations or from land stations is <u>prohibited</u> in the Indian Ocean territory, the waters of the Indian Ocean from the coast of Africa to 60° degrees East including the Red Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman, and the waters of the Southern Hemisphere in the sector from 20° degrees East to 120° degrees East with the Southern boundary at 40° degrees south. The prohibition applies irrespective of the classification of baleen or toothed whales which in the aforesaid area may from time to time be determined by the Commission. This provision shall apply for ten years with the provision for general review after five years unless the Commission decides otherwise. b) A fisherman is to use a factory ship or whale catcher attached thereto, for the purpose of taking or retaining baleen whales, except minke whales, in any of the following areas: i) in the waters north of 60° North Latitude, except north of 100° East Longitude westwards as far as 140° West Longitude, the taking or killing of baleen whales by a factory ship or whale catcher shall be permitted between 60° North Latitude and 70° North Latitude; ii) in the Pacific Ocean and its dependent waters south of 40° South Latitude; iii) in the Atlantic Ocean and its dependent waters east of 150° West Longitude between 40° South Latitude and 30° North Latitude.					II. CAPTURE. 7. a) A factory ship which operates solely within territorial waters in one of the areas specified in sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph, <u>is prohibited</u> from conducting whaling operations over those waters, and which shall be the flag of that Government, shall, while so operating, be subject to the jurisdiction of that Government in respect to whaling operations.					
1946	Whaling 1946	SCHEDULE on 13 July 1979 attached to International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington, 2 December 1946, 161 UNTS, T. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.S. No. 1846 entered into force 10 November 1948, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 18 July 1947	10. Such factory ship shall not, within a period of one year from the termination of the season in which it is operated, be used for the purpose of retaining baleen whales or any of the other areas specified in sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph.										
1946	Whaling 1946	SCHEDULE on 13 July 1979 attached to International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington, 2 December 1946, 161 UNTS, T. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.S. No. 1846 entered into force 10 November 1948, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 18 July 1947	Baleen Whales. Catch Limits. 10. The number of baleen whales taken during the open season in the Southern Hemisphere by factory ships, land stations or whale catchers attached thereto under the jurisdiction of the Contracting Governments shall not exceed 6,221 minke whales and 0 Droyde whales, provided that the total number of minke whales and 0 Droyde whales taken in any of the Areas I to VI shall not exceed the limits shown in Table 1. However, no Contracting Government shall exceed the limits shown in Table 1.										
1946	Whaling 1946	SCHEDULE on 13 July 1979 attached to International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington, 2 December 1946, 161 UNTS, T. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.S. No. 1846 entered into force 10 November 1948, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 18 July 1947	Baleen Whales. Catch Limits. 11. The number of baleen whales taken in the North Pacific Ocean and dependent waters in 1975 and in the North Atlantic Ocean in 1979 shall not exceed the limits shown in Table 1.										
1946	Whaling 1946	SCHEDULE on 13 July 1979 attached to International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington, 2 December 1946, 161 UNTS, T. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.S. No. 1846 entered into force 10 November 1948, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 18 July 1947	Baleen Whales. Catch Limits. 12. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 8 the taking of 10 humpback whales, not fewer than 20 (20) minke whales in length, per year is permitted in Greenland waters provided that whale catches of less than 50 tons regular tonnage are used for this purpose, and the taking of grey whales, and of bowhead whales from the Bering Sea stock, by whaling or a Contracting Government on behalf of aborigines is permitted, but only when the meat and products of such whales are to be used exclusively for local consumption for the aborigines and further provided, with respect to the Bering Sea stock of bowhead whales that: a) in 1975, hunting shall cease when either 20 have been struck or 14 (14) (b) in 1976, hunting shall cease when either 20 have been struck or 15 (15) (c) in 1977, hunting shall cease when either 27 have been struck or 18 (18) (d) it is forbidden to strike, take or kill calves or any bowhead whale accompanied by a calf. 13. It is <u>prohibited</u> to take or kill sucking calves or female whales accompanied by calves.										
1946	Whaling 1946	SCHEDULE on 13 July 1979 attached to International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington, 2 December 1946, 161 UNTS, T. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.S. No. 1846 entered into force 10 November 1948, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 18 July 1947	Baleen Whales. Size Limits. 14. a) It is forbidden to take or kill any sex or Droyde whales below 4½ (2.2 metres) in length except that sex and Droyde whales of not less than 35 feet (10.7 metres) may be taken for delivery to land stations, provided that, the meat of such whales is to be used for local consumption as human or animal food. b) It is forbidden to take or kill any whales below 27 feet (7.74 metres) in length in the Southern Hemisphere, and it is forbidden to take or kill whales below 35 feet (10.7 metres) in the Northern Hemisphere, except that whales of not less than 35 feet (10.7 metres) may be taken for delivery to land stations in the Southern Hemisphere and whales of not less than 50 feet (15.2 metres) may be taken for delivery to land stations in the Northern Hemisphere, provided that, in each case the meat of such whales is to be used for local consumption as human or animal food.										
1946	Whaling 1946	SCHEDULE on 13 July 1979 attached to International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, approved at Washington, 2 December 1946, 161 UNTS, T. 72, 62 Stat. 1716, T.I.A.S. No. 1846 entered into force 10 November 1948, entered into force with respect to the U.S.A. 18 July 1947	Animals. Regions, Divisions, Stock Classifications and Quotas (continued). 15. The number of sperm whales taken in the Southern Hemisphere in the 1975-76 season and the 1976-77 season shall not exceed 3,600 males and 1,025 females. The total catch in any of the Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 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1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548										

subject	short name	full reference	(criminalisation) obligation	(criminal) responsibility/liability/immunities	related activities	non-compliance/execution/compliance/execution	state actors	conflicts of jurisdiction	extradition/surrender/transfer of sentenced persons	prosecution/national investigative measures/confiscation/nc	cooperation	URL
1971	Rio and Tostn Weapons	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Biological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, annexed to General Assembly Resolution 2626 (XXVI) of Dec. 18, 1971	Article 17. Each State Party to this Convention shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, take every necessary measure to guarantee, <u>through the development, production, stockpiling, maintenance or destruction, in the territory, in the maritime areas, in the atmosphere and in outer space, the prohibition of chemical weapons</u> or under its control anywhere.								Article VI. 2. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigations which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of the complaint received by the Council.	
1971	Rio and Tostn Weapons	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Biological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, annexed to General Assembly Resolution 2626 (XXVI) of Dec. 18, 1971	Article 14. Each State Party to this Convention <u>shall take appropriate, effective prohibition of chemical weapons, and, to this end, undertake to cooperate, with a view to reaching early agreement on regulations to good faith on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, maintenance or destruction, and on their destruction, of such weapons</u> , and shall also co-operate in conducting research and research on the production and use of chemical weapons designed for the production or use of chemical agents for weapons purposes.								Article 2. The States parties to this Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of biological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes. Parties to the Convention are invited to do so, and also to cooperate in conducting research and research on the production and use of chemical weapons designed for the production or use of chemical agents for weapons purposes to the further development and application of scientific discoveries in the field of biotechnology (biotechnology) for the prevention of disease, or for other peaceful purposes.	
1972	Stockholm Declaration	Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 16 June 1972)	Principle 2. <u>The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, forest and fauna and especially non-renewable sources, are essential to man's well-being and the development of the present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate.</u>								Principle 9 International institutions governed by the conditions of underdevelopment and natural disasters pose grave problems and can best be resolved by accelerated development through the transfer of substantial quantities of financial and technological assistance as a supplement to the domestic effort of the developing countries and such timely assistance as may be required.	Rio Declaration
1972	Stockholm Declaration	Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 16 June 1972)	Principle 4. Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and habitats, which are now gravely imperilled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation, including wildlife, must therefore receive importance in planning for economic development.								Principle 20 States shall cooperate in dealing with transnational law regarding, but not limited to, the control, prevention, reduction and elimination of environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of each State to areas beyond their jurisdiction.	
1972	Stockholm Declaration	Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 16 June 1972)	Principle 5. The non-renewable resources of the earth must be employed in such a way as to guard against the danger of their exhaustion and to secure that benefits from such employment are shared by all mankind.								Principle 24 International matters concerning the protection and improvement of the environment should be handled in a cooperative spirit by all countries, big and small, on an equal footing. Cooperation through multilateral or bilateral arrangements or other appropriate means is essential to effectively control, prevent, reduce and eliminate adverse environmental effects resulting from activities conducted in all spheres. It must be kept in mind that the aim is to benefit the sovereignty and interests of all States.	
1972	Stockholm Declaration	Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 16 June 1972)	Principle 6. The discharge of toxic substances or of other substances and the release of heat in such quantities or concentrations as to exceed the capacity of the environment to render them harmless, must be halted in order to ensure that serious or irreversible damage is not inflicted upon ecosystems. The joint obligation of the peoples of all countries against pollution should be supported.									
1972	Stockholm Declaration	Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 16 June 1972)	Principle 7. States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that are liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.									
1972	Stockholm Declaration	Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 16 June 1972)	Principle 13. In order to achieve a more rational management of resources and thus to improve the environment, States should adopt an integrated and coordinated approach to their development planning so as to ensure that development is compatible with the need to protect and improve environment for the benefit of their population.									
1972	Stockholm Declaration	Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 16 June 1972)	Principle 21. States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.									
1972	Stockholm Declaration	Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 16 June 1972)	Principle 26. Other than the environment must be spared the effects of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction. States must strive to reach agreements in the relevant international organs, on the abrogation and complete destruction of such weapons.									
1992	Rio Declaration	Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (adopted at the UNCED held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992)	Principle 2. States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.	Principle 13. States shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation for the actions of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious and fair manner to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.							Principle 7 States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystems. In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures that accumulate upon the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.	Rio Declaration Principle 2 Principle 7 Principle 13 Principle 26
1992	Rio Declaration	Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (adopted at the UNCED held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992)	Principle 11. States shall <u>avoid effective environmental liabilities</u> . Environmental management objectives and priorities shall reflect the environmental and development context in which they apply. Standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unequalled economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries.								Principle 12 States should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, to better address the problems of environmental degradation. Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. Unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided. Environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus.	
1992	Rio Declaration	Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (adopted at the UNCED held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992)	Principle 23. <u>The environment and natural resources of people under occupation, domination and occupation shall be protected.</u>								Principle 14 States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health.	
1967	Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelco) / 14. 1967 OAS LAmT.S. 281	Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelco) / 14. 1967 OAS LAmT.S. 281	Article 1. Obligations 1. The Contracting Parties hereby undertake to use exclusively for <u>peaceful purposes the atomic energy and facilities and installations under their jurisdiction and control and to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction</u> . 2. The Contracting Parties also undertake to refrain from engaging in, <u>development or maintenance, directly or indirectly, or in any way whatsoever, of the atomic energy, installations, facilities, equipment or production of nuclear weapons</u> .									Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

subject	short name	full reference	(criminalisation) obligation	(criminal) responsibility/liability/immunities	relevant persons	relevant activities	relevant offences	conflicts of jurisdiction	extrajurisdiction/territorial/extension of sanctions persons	prosecution/national investigative measures/confiscation/nc	cooperation	URL		
1966	Space	Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon, and Other Celestial Bodies, New York, 19 December 1966	Article IV States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, except such weapons on celestial bodies, or to station such weapons in outer space or on any other celestial body. The Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes. The exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their geographical location, and shall be the province of all mankind. The site of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be the Treaty. Other activities on the Moon and other celestial bodies shall be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the Moon and other celestial bodies shall also not be prohibited.	Article IV States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including those launched and conducted from the Moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried out by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for ensuring that national activities in outer space are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State Party to the Treaty. Where activities are carried out in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, by non-governmental entities, the State Party to the Treaty in which such entities are organized shall bear international responsibility for compliance with the Treaty shall be borne jointly by the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.										https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties
1966	Space			Article VII Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the earth-orbiting satellite, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the Earth, in air space or in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies.									https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties	
1976	Modification	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 10, 1978, ARES/32/17, 31 U.S.T. 333, T.I.A.S. No. 8614.	Article I. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the consequence of military activities, including the use of weapons, except as authorized by the Convention.	Article V. 3. Any State Party to this Convention which has reason to believe that any other State Party is acting in breach of obligations deriving from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint should include all relevant information as well as all possible evidence supporting its verity.								https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties		
1976	Modification	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 10, 1978, ARES/32/17, 31 U.S.T. 333, T.I.A.S. No. 8614.	Article IV. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to take any measures it considers necessary in accordance with the obligations of the Convention anywhere under its jurisdiction.									https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties		
1959	Antarctic	The Antarctic Treaty, done at Washington, Dec. 1, 1959, 402 UNTS 71, 12 U.S.T. 794, T.I.A.S. No. 4769 (entered into force for the US, June 23, 1961)	Article I A reservation shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, over the area, any measures of military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and installations, the carrying out of military manoeuvres, as well as the testing of any type of weapon.	Article I A reservation shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, over the area, any measures of military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and installations, the carrying out of military manoeuvres, as well as the testing of any type of weapon.								https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties		
1959	Antarctic	The Antarctic Treaty, done at Washington, Dec. 1, 1959, 402 UNTS 71, 12 U.S.T. 794, T.I.A.S. No. 4769 (entered into force for the US, June 23, 1961)	Article V Any nuclear explosion in Antarctica and the disposal thereof is prohibited.	Article VIII 1. In order to facilitate the exercise of their functions under the present Treaty and without prejudice to the respective positions of the Contracting Parties relating to jurisdiction over other persons in Antarctica, observers designated under paragraph 1 of Article VII and scientific personnel exchanged under sub-paragraph 1(b) of Article IX of the Treaty, and members of the staffs accompanying any such persons, shall be subject only to the jurisdiction of the Contracting State which they are attached to in respect of all such persons occurring while they are in Antarctica for the purpose of exercising their functions. 2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, and pending the adoption of measures in pursuance of subparagraph 1(a) of Article IX, the Contracting Parties concerned in any case of dispute with respect to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica shall immediately consult together with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution. 3. Representatives of the Contracting Parties named in the preamble to the present Treaty shall meet at the City of Canberra within two months after the date of entry into force of the Treaty, and thereafter at intervals and places to be determined by agreement, for the purpose of exchanging information and views on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, in accordance with their Government's measures in furtherance of the purposes and objectives of the Treaty, including measures regarding: a. facilitation of peaceful purposes only; b. facilitation of scientific research in Antarctica; c. facilitation of international scientific cooperation in Antarctica; d. facilitation of the exercise of the rights of inspection provided for in Article VII of the Treaty.									https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties	
1959	Antarctic	The Antarctic Treaty, done at Washington, Dec. 1, 1959, 402 UNTS 71, 12 U.S.T. 794, T.I.A.S. No. 4769 (entered into force for the US, June 23, 1961)	Article VI No nuclear explosion in Antarctica and the disposal thereof is prohibited.	Article VIII 1. In order to facilitate the exercise of their functions under the present Treaty and without prejudice to the respective positions of the Contracting Parties relating to jurisdiction over other persons in Antarctica, observers designated under paragraph 1 of Article VII and scientific personnel exchanged under sub-paragraph 1(b) of Article IX of the Treaty, and members of the staffs accompanying any such persons, shall be subject only to the jurisdiction of the Contracting State which they are attached to in respect of all such persons occurring while they are in Antarctica for the purpose of exercising their functions. 2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, and pending the adoption of measures in pursuance of subparagraph 1(a) of Article IX, the Contracting Parties concerned in any case of dispute with respect to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica shall immediately consult together with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution. 3. Representatives of the Contracting Parties named in the preamble to the present Treaty shall meet at the City of Canberra within two months after the date of entry into force of the Treaty, and thereafter at intervals and places to be determined by agreement, for the purpose of exchanging information and views on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, in accordance with their Government's measures in furtherance of the purposes and objectives of the Treaty, including measures regarding: a. facilitation of peaceful purposes only; b. facilitation of scientific research in Antarctica; c. facilitation of international scientific cooperation in Antarctica; d. facilitation of the exercise of the rights of inspection provided for in Article VII of the Treaty.									https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties	
2004	UNTOC Smuggling	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, adopted by General Assembly resolution 58/187, entered into force 28 January 2004, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Article 8 1. States Parties shall take measures to prevent and suppress smuggling of migrants in accordance with article 4 of the Protocol, aimed at ensuring the safety and humane treatment of the persons on board. 2. Take due account of the need not to endanger the security of the vessel or aircraft. 3. Take due account of the need to protect the commercial or legal interests of the flag State on any other interested State, if known, within available means, that any measure taken with respect to the vessel is <u>proportionate</u> .	Article 10 1. Where an asset or has been discharged from the vessel, the owner of the asset shall be liable for compensation for pollution damage shall be made against the owner otherwise than in accordance with this Convention. No claim for pollution damage under this Convention otherwise may be made against the servants or agents of the owner. 2. Nothing in this Convention shall prejudice any right of recourse of the owner against third parties.								https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties		
1969	Civil Liability Pollution	INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE Adopted at Brussels on 29 November 1969	Article III 1. If an oil tanker is registered in a Contracting State and carrying more than 2,000 tons of oil in bulk, such tanker shall be required to maintain insurance or other financial security, such as the guarantee of a bank or a certificate delivered by an international cooperation fund to the limits specified in paragraph 1 of Article V, paragraph 1, in respect of claims for pollution damage resulting from an oil spill. 2. A certificate delivered by an international cooperation fund to the limits specified in paragraph 1 of Article V, paragraph 1, in respect of claims for pollution damage resulting from an oil spill, shall be issued or certified by the appropriate authority of the State of the tanker's registry after consultation with the following particulars: a) name of ship and port of registration; b) name and principal place of business of owner; c) name of insurer; d) name and principal place of business of insurer or other person guaranteeing the liability of the owner, where appropriate, place of business where the insurance security is established; e) amount of liability of certificate which shall not be longer than the amount of liability of the certificate of the international cooperation fund. 3. The certificate shall be in the official language or languages of the State of the tanker's registry. If the language used is not English or French, the text shall include a translation into one of these languages. 4. The certificate shall be carried on board the ship and a copy shall be deposited with the authorities who keep the records of the ship's registry. 5. An insurance or other financial security shall not satisfy the requirements of this Article if it can cease, for reasons other than the expiry of the period of validity of the insurance or security specified in	Article IV 1. The owner of a ship shall be entitled to limit his liability under this Convention in respect of any claim for compensation for pollution damage which he may be liable to pay under this Convention. No claim for pollution damage under this Convention otherwise may be made against the servants or agents of the owner. 2. Nothing in this Convention shall prejudice any right of recourse of the owner against third parties.								https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties		
1969	Civil Liability Pollution	INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE Adopted at Brussels on 29 November 1969	Article VII 1. The owner of a ship registered in a Contracting State and carrying more than 2,000 tons of oil in bulk, such tanker shall be required to maintain insurance or other financial security, such as the guarantee of a bank or a certificate delivered by an international cooperation fund to the limits specified in paragraph 1 of Article V, paragraph 1, in respect of claims for pollution damage resulting from an oil spill. 2. A certificate delivered by an international cooperation fund to the limits specified in paragraph 1 of Article V, paragraph 1, in respect of claims for pollution damage resulting from an oil spill, shall be issued or certified by the appropriate authority of the State of the tanker's registry after consultation with the following particulars: a) name of ship and port of registration; b) name and principal place of business of owner; c) name of insurer; d) name and principal place of business of insurer or other person guaranteeing the liability of the owner, where appropriate, place of business where the insurance security is established; e) amount of liability of certificate which shall not be longer than the amount of liability of the certificate of the international cooperation fund. 3. The certificate shall be in the official language or languages of the State of the tanker's registry. If the language used is not English or French, the text shall include a translation into one of these languages. 4. The certificate shall be carried on board the ship and a copy shall be deposited with the authorities who keep the records of the ship's registry. 5. An insurance or other financial security shall not satisfy the requirements of this Article if it can cease, for reasons other than the expiry of the period of validity of the insurance or security specified in	Article V 1. The owner of a ship shall be entitled to limit his liability under this Convention in respect of any claim for compensation for pollution damage which he may be liable to pay under this Convention. No claim for pollution damage under this Convention otherwise may be made against the servants or agents of the owner. 2. Nothing in this Convention shall prejudice any right of recourse of the owner against third parties.							https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties_and_agreements.html#treaties			

adopted	short name	full reference	(criminalisation) obligation	(criminal) responsibility/liability/immunities	national provisions	non-compliance/execution/compliance/execution	state action	conflicts of jurisdiction	extradition/current/residence of offender/persons	prosecution/national investigative measures/confiscation/ etc	cooperation	URL
1992	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, New York, 9 May 1992 (EPC/Conf/2/INF/16) (Date 21 March 1994)	1. All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall: (a) Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and measures to enhance sinks or reservoirs of greenhouse gases; (b) Take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessment, forecasting and assessed scenarios, with a view to identifying preventive effects on the economy on public health and on the quality of the environment, or projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change.									http://unfccc.int/essential/information_material/kyoto_protocol/items/6850.php
1992	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, New York, 9 May 1992 (EPC/Conf/2/INF/16) (Date 21 March 1994)	2. The developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I to this Convention shall: (a) Each of these Parties shall adopt national (this includes policies and measures adopted by regional economic integration organizations) policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting or reducing anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. These policies and measures shall demonstrate that developed countries are taking the lead in modifying long-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention, recognizing that the scale by the end of the present decade to earlier levels of anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol would contribute to such modification, and taking into account the differences in these Parties' starting points and approaches, economic structures and resource bases, the need to meet growing and sustainable economic growth, social, technological and other national circumstances, as well as the need to equitably and appropriately contribute by each of these Parties to the global effort regarding mitigation. These Parties may implement such policies and measures jointly with other Parties and may assist other Parties in contributing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and, in particular, that of the subparagraph (a) of this Article shall.									http://unfccc.int/essential/information_material/kyoto_protocol/items/6850.php
1997	Kyoto	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 11 December 1997 (EPC/Conf/2/INF/16) (Date 16 February 2005)	Article 3. 1. The Parties included in Annex A shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012.	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 11 December 1997 (EPC/Conf/2/INF/16) (Date 16 February 2005)								http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php
1997	Kyoto	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 11 December 1997 (EPC/Conf/2/INF/16) (Date 16 February 2005)	Article 17. The Conference of the Parties shall define the verification procedures, modalities, rules and guidelines, in particular for verification, reporting and accountability to emissions trading. The Parties included in Annex A may participate in emissions trading for the purpose of fulfilling their commitments under Article 3. Any such trading shall be supplementary to domestic actions for the purpose of meeting quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under this Article.				Article 18. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, approve appropriate and effective procedures and mechanisms to determine and to address cases of non-compliance with the provisions of this Protocol, including through the development of an indicative list of consequences, taking into account the nature, type, degree and frequency of non-compliance. Any procedures and mechanisms under this Article pending binding consequences shall be adopted by means of an amendment to this Protocol.					http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php
1999	Kyoto	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 11 December 1997 (EPC/Conf/2/INF/16) (Date 16 February 2005)	3. Decides to adopt the following amendment to the Convention, insert new paragraph 1 into Article 17, and to amend the existing provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 4, as follows: 1. Each Party listed in Annex I shall prevent all transboundary movements of hazardous wastes which are destined for operations according to Annex IV, A, to States not listed in Annex I; 2. Each Party listed in Annex I shall phase out by 31 December 1997, and prohibit for that date, all transboundary movements of hazardous wastes under Article 1, paragraph 1 (a) of the Convention which are destined for operations according to Annex IV (a) to States not listed in Annex I. Such transboundary movements shall not be prohibited unless the wastes in question are classified as hazardous under the Convention.									http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php
1999	Liability Damage Transboundary Movements	Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 10 December 1999	ARTICLE 4 Strict liability 1. The person who creates in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, shall be liable for damage until the disposer has taken possession of the hazardous wastes and other wastes. Thereafter the disposer shall be liable for damage if the State of export is notified of or notified by the disposer and other wastes, with respect to Article 3, subparagraph 1 (b) of the Protocol, Article 6, paragraph 5, of the Convention, and applicable national laws. Thereafter the disposer shall be liable for damage. 2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, with respect to wastes under Article 1, subparagraph 1 (b), of the Convention that have been notified as hazardous by the State of export in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention but not by the State of export, the reporter shall be liable until the disposer has taken possession of the wastes, if the State of export is the notified or if notification has taken place. Thereafter the disposer shall be liable for damage. 3. Should the hazardous wastes and other wastes be re-imported in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention, the person who notified shall be liable for damage from the time the hazardous wastes were imported, until the wastes are taken into possession by the exporter, if applicable, or by the ultimate disposer. 4. Should the hazardous wastes and other wastes be re-imported under Article 9, subparagraph 2 (a), or Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Convention, subject to Article 3 of the Protocol, the person who transports shall be held liable for damage until the wastes are taken into possession by the importer.	Art. 4. If two or more persons are liable according to this Article, the claimant shall have the right to seek full compensation for the damage from any or all of the persons liable.	Art. 4. If two or more persons are liable according to this Article, the claimant shall have the right to seek full compensation for the damage from any or all of the persons liable.	Art. 4. If two or more persons are liable according to this Article, the claimant shall have the right to seek full compensation for the damage from any or all of the persons liable.	ARTICLE 5 Scope of application 1. The Protocol shall apply to damage due to an incident occurring during a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes and their disposal, including legal traffic, from the point where the wastes are loaded on the means of transport in an area under the national jurisdiction of a State of export. Any Contracting Party may, by way of notification to the Depositary, exclude the application of the Protocol in respect of all transboundary movements for which it is the State of export for such incidents which occur in an area under national jurisdiction. The Depositary shall inform all Contracting Parties of notifications received in accordance with this Article.				http://www.unep.org/epic/assessments/chemicals_and_hazardous_wastes/landfills_and_disposal/landfills_and_disposal_protocol.html	
1999	Liability Damage Transboundary Movements	Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 10 December 1999	ARTICLE 5 Fault-based liability 1. In cases of non-compliance under Article 4, any person shall be liable for damage caused or contributed to by his lack of compliance with the provisions implementing the Convention or by his wrongful intentional, reckless or negligent acts or omissions. This Article shall not affect the domestic law of the Contracting Parties governing liability of persons and agents.					ART 3.1. (b) The Protocol shall apply only to damage suffered in an area under the national jurisdiction of a Contracting Party arising from an incident as referred to in paragraph 1. (c) When the State of import, but not the State of export, is a Contracting Party, the Protocol shall apply only with respect to damage arising from an incident as referred to in paragraph 1 which takes place prior to the moment at which the disposer takes possession of the hazardous wastes and other wastes. When the State of export, but not the State of import, is a Contracting Party, the Protocol shall apply only with respect to damage arising from an incident as referred to in paragraph 1 which takes place prior to the moment at which the disposer takes possession of the hazardous wastes and other wastes. When neither the State of export nor the State of import is a Contracting Party, the Protocol shall not apply. (d) Notwithstanding subparagraph (b), the Protocol shall also apply to the damage specified in Article 2, subparagraphs 2 (c) (i), (ii) and (3), of the Protocol occurring in an area beyond any national jurisdiction. (e) Notwithstanding subparagraph (b), the Protocol shall, in relation to rights under the Protocol, also apply to damage suffered in an area under the national jurisdiction of a State of import which is not a Contracting Party provided that such State appears in Annex A and has accepted by notification or special agreement concerning transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.				http://www.unep.org/epic/assessments/chemicals_and_hazardous_wastes/landfills_and_disposal/landfills_and_disposal_protocol.html
1999	Liability Damage Transboundary Movements	Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 10 December 1999	ARTICLE 16 State responsibility. The Protocol shall not affect the rights and obligations of the Contracting Parties under the law of general international law with respect to State responsibility.					Art. 3. 1. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, and subject to paragraph 2 of this Article: (a) The Protocol shall not apply to damage that arises from a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes that has commenced before the entry into force of the Protocol for the Contracting Party concerned. (b) The Protocol shall apply to damage resulting from an incident occurring during a transboundary movement of wastes falling under Article 1, subparagraph 1 (b), of the Convention if three wastes have been notified in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention by the State of export or import, or both, and the damage arises in an area under the national jurisdiction of a State, including a State of transit. But the defect or omission of these wastes as hazardous provided that the requirements of Article 3 of the Convention have been met. In this case strict liability shall be determined in accordance with Article 4 of the Protocol.				http://www.unep.org/epic/assessments/chemicals_and_hazardous_wastes/landfills_and_disposal/landfills_and_disposal_protocol.html
1999	Liability Damage Transboundary Movements	Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 10 December 1999										http://www.unep.org/epic/assessments/chemicals_and_hazardous_wastes/landfills_and_disposal/landfills_and_disposal_protocol.html

subject	short name	full reference	(criminalisation) obligation	(criminal) responsibility/liability/immunities	national provisions	non-compliance/execution/compliance/execution	dispute actions	conflicts of jurisdiction	extradition/surrender/transfer of sentenced persons	prosecution/national investigative measures/confiscation/nc	cooperation	URL
1999	Liability Damage Transboundary Movements	Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 10 December 1999					Art. 3.7. (c) After notification pursuant to paragraph (a) (i) is made, actions for compensation for damage to which subparagraph (b) (i) applies may not be made under the Protocol. (d) The damage occurred in an area under the national jurisdiction of any of the Parties to the agreement or arrangement. (e) There exists a liability and compensation regime, which is in force and is applicable to the damage resulting from such a transboundary movement or disposal provided it fully meets, or exceeds the objectives of the Protocol by providing a high level of protection to persons who have suffered damage. (f) The Party to the Article 11 agreement or arrangement in which the damage has occurred has previously notified the Depository of the ratification of the Protocol to any damage occurring in an area under its national jurisdiction due to an incident resulting from movements or disposal referred to in this subparagraph and (g) The Parties to the Article 11 agreement or arrangement have not declared that the Protocol shall be applicable. (h) In order to promote transparency, a Contracting Party that has notified the Depository of the ratification of the Protocol shall notify the Secretariat of the applicable liability and compensation regime subject to a subsequent full and complete disclosure of its terms.					
1999	Liability Damage Transboundary Movements	Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 10 December 1999	ARTICLE 9 Preventive measures 1. Subject to any requirement of domestic law any person in governmental control of hazardous wastes and other wastes at the time of an incident shall take all reasonable measures to mitigate damage arising therefrom.	ARTICLE 9 Contributory liability Compensation may be reduced or disallowed if the person who suffered the damage, or a person or group to be responsible under the domestic law, by his own fault, has caused or contributed to the damage having regard to all circumstances.			ARTICLE 17 Compensation claims 1. Claims for compensation under the Protocol may be brought in the courts of a Contracting Party whose states are: (a) The State in which the damage was suffered; or (b) The incident occurred; or (c) The defendant has his habitual residence, or has his principal place of business. 2. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that its courts possess the necessary competence to entertain such claims for compensation.					
1999	Liability Damage Transboundary Movements	Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 10 December 1999					ARTICLE 18 Related actions 1. Where an action is brought in the courts of different Parties, any court other than the court first seized may, while the actions are pending at first instance, stay its proceedings. 2. A court first seized, on the application of one of the Parties, declines jurisdiction if the law of that court prevents the consolidation of related actions and another court has jurisdiction over both actions. 3. For the purposes of this Article, actions are deemed to be related where they are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of inconsistent judgments resulting from separate proceedings.					
1998	Liability Damage Transboundary Movements	Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 10 December 1999					ARTICLE 20 Relation between the Protocol and the law of the competent court (Subject to paragraph 2, nothing in the Protocol shall be construed as limiting or derogating from any rights of persons who have suffered damage, or as limiting the production or enforcement of the enforcement which may be provided under domestic law. 2. No claims for compensation for damage based on the strict liability of the tortfeasor or the employer liable under Article 4, paragraph 1, or the employer liable under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Protocol shall be made otherwise than in accordance with the Protocol.					ARTICLE 21 Mutual recognition and enforcement of judgments 1. Any judgment of a court having jurisdiction in accordance with Article 17 of the Protocol, which is enforceable in the State of origin and is no longer subject to ordinary forms of review, shall be recognized in any Contracting Party as soon as the formalities required in that Party have been completed, except: (a) Where the judgment was obtained by fraud; (b) Where the defendant has not been given reasonable notice and a fair opportunity to present his case; (c) Where the judgment is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment validly pronounced in another Contracting Party with regard to the same parties or to the same cause of action and the same parties; or (d) Where the judgment is contrary to the public policy of the Contracting Party in which its recognition is sought. 2. A judgment recognized under paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be enforceable in such Contracting Party as soon as the formalities required in that Party have been completed. The formalities shall not prevent the merits of the case to be reopened. 3. The provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply between Contracting Parties that are Parties to an agreement or arrangement in force on mutual recognition and enforcement of judgments under which the judgment would be recognizable and enforceable.
1998	Prior Informed Chemicals	Budapest Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 10 September 1989 (ESP Date 24 February 2004)	Article 10 Obligations in relation to imports of chemicals listed in Annex III 1. Each Party shall implement appropriate legislative or administrative measures to ensure timely decisions with respect to the import of chemicals listed in Annex III.	Article 17 Non-compliance The Conference of the Parties shall, as soon as practicable, develop and approve procedures and institutional mechanisms for determining non-compliance with the provisions of this Convention and for treatment of Parties found to be in non-compliance.			Article 20 Settlement of disputes 1. Parties shall settle any dispute between them concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention through negotiation or other peaceful means of their own choice. 2. Where settling, accepting, agreeing or according to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party that is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the Depository that, with respect to any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes one or both of the following means of dispute settlement as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation: (a) Arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties in so far as is practicable; and (b) Submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice. 3. A Party that is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with the effect in relation to jurisdiction in accordance with the procedure referred to in paragraph 2 (a). 4. A declaration made pursuant to paragraph 2 shall remain in force until it expires in accordance with its terms or until three months after written notice of its revocation has been deposited with the Depository. 5. The entry of a declaration, a notice of revocation or a new declaration shall in any case, effect proceedings pending before an arbitral tribunal or the International Court of Justice unless the parties to the dispute otherwise agree. 6. If the parties to a dispute have not accepted the same or any procedure referred to in paragraph 2, and if they have not been able to settle the dispute within three months following notification by one party to another that a dispute exists between them, the dispute shall be referred to a conciliation commission at the request of any party to the dispute. The conciliation commission shall render a report with recommendations. Additional proceedings relating to the conciliation commission shall be included in so far as is adopted by the Conference of the Parties no later than the second meeting of the Conference.			Art 18. 5. The Conference of the Parties shall keep under continuous review and evaluation the implementation of this Convention. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by the Convention and, to the end, shall: (a) Establish, further to the requirements of paragraph 6 below, such industry bodies as it considers necessary for the implementation of the Convention; (b) Cooperate, where appropriate, with competent international organizations and inter-governmental and non-governmental bodies; and (c) Consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention.	http://www.prii.org http://www.unep.org http://www.unep.org	
1998	Prior Informed Chemicals	Budapest Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 10 September 1989 (ESP Date 24 February 2004)	Article 10 Obligations in relation to imports of chemicals listed in Annex III 1. Each Party shall implement appropriate legislative or administrative measures to ensure timely decisions with respect to the import of chemicals listed in Annex III.									
1998	Prior Informed Chemicals	Budapest Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 10 September 1989 (ESP Date 24 February 2004)	Article 11 Obligations in relation to exports of chemicals listed in Annex III 1. Each exporting Party shall: (a) Implement appropriate legislative or administrative measures to communicate the responses forwarded by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraph 10 of Article 10 to those concerned within its jurisdiction; (b) Take appropriate legislative or administrative measures to ensure that exporters within its jurisdiction comply with decisions in such response no later than six months after the date on which the Secretariat had informed the Parties of such response in accordance with paragraph 10 of Article 10.									
1998	Prior Informed Chemicals	Budapest Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 10 September 1989 (ESP Date 24 February 2004)	Art 11. 2. Each Party shall ensure that a chemical listed in Annex III is not exported from its territory by any importing Party that, in exceptional circumstances, has failed to transmit a response or has transmitted an interim response that does not contain an interim decision unless: (a) It is a chemical that, at the time of import, is registered as a chemical in the importing Party; or (b) It is a chemical for which evidence exists that it has previously been used; (c) It is requested that, the importing Party and in relation to which no regulatory prohibitions to use has been taken; or (d) Explicit consent to the import has been sought and received by the exporter through a designated national authority of the importing Party. The importing Party shall respond to such a request within sixty days and shall promptly notify the Secretariat of its decision.									
1997	Prior Informed Chemicals	Budapest Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 10 September 1989 (ESP Date 24 February 2004)									Art 15. 3. The Parties agree to cooperate, directly or, where appropriate, through competent international organizations, in the implementation of this Convention at the subregional, regional and global levels.	

adopted	short name	full reference	(criminalisation) obligation	(criminal) responsibility/liability/immunities	relevant persons	non-compliance/execution/compliance/execution	state action	conflicts of jurisdiction	extradition/surrender/waiver of sentenced persons	prosecution/national investigative measures/confiscation/nc	cooperation	URL	
1997	Non-Navigational Waterscourses	Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses, New York 1997 (2005 not yet in force)						<p>Article 33 Settlement of disputes</p> <p>1. In the event of a dispute between two or more parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention, the parties concerned shall, in the absence of an applicable agreement between them, seek a settlement of the dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the general principles of international law.</p> <p>2. If the parties concerned cannot reach agreement by negotiation requested by one of them, they may jointly seek the good offices of, or request mediation or conciliation by, a third party, or make use, as appropriate, of any joint watercourse institutions that may have been established by them or agree to submit the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.</p> <p>3. Subject to the operation of paragraph 10, if after six months from the date of the request for negotiations referred to in paragraph 2, the parties concerned have not been able to settle their dispute through negotiation or any other means referred to in paragraph 2, the dispute shall be submitted, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to impartial fact-finding in accordance with paragraph 4.</p> <p>4. Unless the parties otherwise agree:</p> <p>4.A A Fact-finding Commission shall be established, composed of one member nominated by each party concerned and in addition a member not being the nationality of any of the parties concerned chosen by the nominated members who shall serve as Chairman.</p> <p>5. If the members nominated by the parties are unable to agree on a Chairman within three months of the request for the establishment of the Commission, any party concerned may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint the Chairman who shall not have the nationality of any of the parties to the dispute or of any riparian State of the watercourse concerned. If one of the parties</p>				<p>PART II GENERAL PRINCIPLES</p> <p>Article 5 Equitable and reasonable utilization and participation</p> <p>1. Watercourse States shall in their respective territories utilize an international watercourse in an equitable and reasonable manner. In particular, an international watercourse shall be used and developed:</p> <p>1. in a watercourse States with view to attaining optimal and sustainable utilization thereof and benefits therefrom, taking into account the interests of the watercourse States concerned, consistent with adequate protection of the watercourse.</p> <p>2. Watercourse States shall participate in the use, development and protection of an international watercourse in an equitable and reasonable manner. Such participation includes both the right to utilize the watercourse and the duty to cooperate in the protection and development thereof, as provided in the present Convention.</p>	<p>OHCHR Human Rights Database</p> <p>UNEP Water Law and Governance</p> <p>UNEP Water Law and Governance</p> <p>UNEP Water Law and Governance</p> <p>UNEP Water Law and Governance</p>
1997	Non-Navigational Waterscourses	Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses, New York 1997 (2005 not yet in force)	<p>Article 7 Obligation not to cause significant harm</p> <p>1. Watercourse States shall, in utilizing an international watercourse in their territories, take all appropriate measures to prevent the causing of significant harm to other watercourse States.</p>				<p>Art. 7.2 Where significant harm nevertheless is caused to another watercourse State, the States whose use causes such harm shall, in the absence of agreement to such use, take all appropriate measures, having due regard for the provisions of articles 5 and 6, in consultation with the affected State, to prevent or mitigate such harm and, where appropriate, to discuss the question of compensation.</p>			<p>Article 6 General obligation to cooperate</p> <p>1. Watercourse States shall cooperate on the basis of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, mutual benefit and good faith in order to attain optimal utilization and equitable protection of an international watercourse.</p> <p>2. In determining the manner of such cooperation, watercourse States may consider the establishment of joint mechanisms or commissions, as deemed necessary by them, to facilitate cooperation on relevant measures and procedures in the light of relevant provisions of the Convention and existing joint mechanisms and commissions in various regions.</p>			
1997	Non-Navigational Waterscourses	Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses, New York 1997 (2005 not yet in force)	<p>PART IV PROTECTION, PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT</p> <p>Article 20 Protection and preservation of ecosystems</p> <p>Watercourse States shall, individually and, where appropriate, jointly, protect and preserve the ecosystems of international watercourses.</p>				<p>Article 10 Relationship between different kinds of uses</p> <p>1. In the absence of agreement or custom to the contrary, no use of an international watercourse enjoys priority over other uses.</p> <p>2. In the event of a conflict between uses of an international watercourse, a shall be resolved with reference to articles 5 to 7, with special regard being given to the requirements of vital human needs.</p>						
1997	Non-Navigational Waterscourses	Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses, New York 1997 (2005 not yet in force)	<p>Article 21 Prevention, reduction and control of pollution</p> <p>1. For the purposes of this article, "pollution of an international watercourse" means any detrimental alteration in the composition or quality of the waters of an international watercourse which results directly or indirectly from human conduct.</p> <p>2. Watercourse States shall, individually and, where appropriate, jointly, prevent, reduce and control the pollution of an international watercourse that may cause significant harm to other watercourse States or to their environment, including harm to human health or safety, to the use of the waters for any beneficial purpose or to the living resources of the watercourse. Watercourse States shall take steps to harmonize their policies in the protection, preservation and management of international watercourses, such as:</p> <p>(a) Setting and enforcing quality objectives and criteria;</p> <p>(b) Establishing techniques and practices to address pollution from point and non-point sources;</p> <p>(c) Establishing lists of substances the introduction of which into the waters of an international</p>							<p>Article 23 Protection and preservation of the marine environment</p> <p>Watercourse States shall, individually and, where appropriate, in cooperation with other States, take all measures with respect to an international watercourse that are necessary to protect and preserve the marine environment, including estuaries, taking into account generally accepted international rules and standards.</p>			
1997	Non-Navigational Waterscourses	Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses, New York 1997 (2005 not yet in force)	<p>Article 22 Introduction of alien or new species</p> <p>Watercourse States shall take all measures necessary to prevent the introduction of species, alien or new, into an international watercourse which may have effects detrimental to the ecosystem of the watercourse resulting in significant harm to other watercourse States.</p>										
1997	Non-Navigational Waterscourses	Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses, New York 1997 (2005 not yet in force)	<p>Article 27 Prevention and mitigation of harmful conditions</p> <p>Watercourse States shall, individually and, where appropriate, jointly, take all appropriate measures to prevent or mitigate conditions related to an international watercourse that may be harmful to other watercourse States, whether resulting from natural causes or human conduct, such as flood or ice conditions, waterborne diseases, siltation, erosion, salt water intrusion, drought or desertification.</p>										
1994	Non-Navigational Waterscourses	Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses, New York 1997 (2005 not yet in force)									<p>Article 28 Emergency situations</p> <p>1. For the purposes of this article, "emergency" means a situation that involves, or poses an imminent threat of causing, serious harm to watercourse States or other States and that results suddenly from natural causes, such as floods, the breaking up of ice, landslides or earthquakes, or from human conduct, such as industrial accidents.</p> <p>2. A watercourse State shall, without delay and by the most expeditious means available, notify other potentially affected States and competent international organizations of an emergency originating within its territory.</p> <p>3. A watercourse State within whose territory an emergency originates shall, in cooperation with potentially affected States and, where appropriate, competent international organizations, immediately take all practicable measures necessitated by the circumstances to prevent, mitigate and eliminate harmful effects of the emergency. 4. When necessary, watercourse States shall jointly develop contingency plans for responding to emergencies, in cooperation, where appropriate, with other potentially affected States and competent international organizations.</p>		
1972	UNCED	UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT AND/OR DESERTIFICATION, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA, 17 June 1994 (EF 26 December 1996)						<p>Article 28 Settlement of disputes</p> <p>1. Parties shall settle any dispute between them concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention through negotiation or other peaceful means of their own choice.</p> <p>2. Where talking, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party which is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the Depositary that, in respect of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes one or both of the following means of dispute settlement as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation:</p> <p>(a) arbitration as provided in the procedures accepted by the Conference of the Parties in an annex as soon as practicable;</p> <p>(b) submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.</p> <p>3. A Party which is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration or in accordance with the procedures referred to in paragraph 2 (a).</p> <p>4. A declaration made pursuant to paragraph 2 shall remain in force until it expires in accordance with its terms or until three months after written notice of its revocation has been deposited with the Depositary.</p> <p>5. The entry of a declaration, a notice of revocation or a new declaration shall not in any way affect proceedings pending before an arbitral tribunal or the International Court of Justice unless the Parties to the dispute otherwise agree.</p> <p>6. If the Parties to a dispute have not accepted the same or any procedure pursuant to paragraph 2, the dispute shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, unless the Parties to the dispute otherwise agree.</p>				<p>OHCHR Human Rights Database</p> <p>UNEP Water Law and Governance</p> <p>UNEP Water Law and Governance</p> <p>UNEP Water Law and Governance</p> <p>UNEP Water Law and Governance</p>	

subject	short name	full reference	(criminalisation) obligation	(criminal) responsibility/liability/immunities	general provisions	non-compliance/execution/compliance/enforcement	other acts	conflicts of jurisdiction	extradition/return/transfer of sentenced persons	prosecution/national investigative measures/confiscation	cooperation	URL		
1972	Marine Pollution	CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER, London 13 November 1972 (EP 30 August 1975)	Article 11 In accordance with the provisions of this Convention Contracting Parties shall prohibit the dumping of any wastes or other matter in whatever form or condition except as otherwise specified below (a) the dumping of wastes or other matter listed in Annex I is prohibited; (b) the dumping of wastes or other matter listed in Annex II requires a prior permit; (c) the dumping of all other wastes or other matter requires a prior general permit; 2. A prior permit shall be issued only after careful consideration of all the factors set forth in Annex I, including prior studies of the characteristics of the dumping site, as set forth in sections B and C of that Annex. 3. The provision of this Convention is to be interpreted as prohibiting a Contracting Party from prohibiting, insofar as the Party is concerned, the dumping of wastes or other matter not mentioned in Annex I. That Party shall notify such measures to the Organization.											
1972	Marine Pollution	CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER, London 13 November 1972 (EP 30 August 1975)	Article 11 Each Contracting Party shall designate an appropriate authority or authorities to: (a) issue general permits which shall be required prior to, and for, the dumping of wastes or other matter listed in Annex I and in the circumstances provided for in article 12; (b) issue general permits which shall be required prior to, and for, the dumping of all other wastes or other matter; (c) keep records of the nature and quantities of all matter permitted to be dumped and the location, time and method of dumping; (d) monitor individually, or in collaboration with other Contracting Parties and competent international organizations, the condition of the sea for the purposes of this Convention. 2. The appropriate authority or authorities of a Contracting Party shall issue prior special or general permits in accordance with paragraph (1) in respect of matter intended for dumping: (a) loaded in its territory; (b) loaded on a vessel or aircraft registered in its territory or flying its flag, when the dumping occurs in the territory of a State not party to this Convention. 3. In issuing permits under sub-paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) above, the appropriate authority or authorities shall comply with Annex III, together with such additional criteria, measures and requirements as they consider relevant. 4. Each Contracting Party, directly or through a Secretariat established	Article VII.2 Each Party shall take, in its territory appropriate measures to prevent and punish, in collaboration in the provisions of this Convention.						2. A Contracting Party may issue a special permit as an exception to article 11(1)(c), in emergency cases, posing unacceptable risk resulting to human health and safety and to critical natural resources, existing only on the Party and consult any other country or countries that are likely to be affected and the Organization. In such cases, special permits issued on the Party and international organizations as appropriate, shall, in accordance with article XIV properly issued by the Party the Party shall follow these recommendations to the maximum extent feasible consistent with the time and which appear most likely to be taken and with the general obligation to avoid damage to the marine environment and shall inform the Organization of the action taken. The Parties pledge themselves to assist one another in such situations.	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_text.htm#convention_text_11_2			
1972	Marine Pollution	CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER, London 13 November 1972 (EP 30 August 1975)	Article XIII The Contracting Parties undertake to promote, within the competent operational agencies and other international bodies, measures to protect the marine environment against pollution caused by: (a) hydrocarbons, including oil and their wastes; (b) other toxic or hazardous matter transported by vessels for purposes other than their normal use; (c) wastes generated in the course of operation of vessels, aircraft, offshore platforms and other mobile offshore structures; (d) wastes or other matter directly or indirectly discharged from the exploration, exploitation and associated off-shore processing of seabed mineral resources. The Parties will also promote, within the appropriate international organizations, the codification of signals to be used by vessels engaged in dumping.	Article 9 In accordance with the provisions of international law regarding State responsibility for damage to the environment of other States or to any other area of the environment, caused by dumping of wastes and other matter, the Contracting Parties undertake to develop procedures for the assessment of liability and the settlement of disputes regarding dumping.				Article XIII Nothing in the Convention shall prejudice the codification and development of the law of the sea by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea convened pursuant to resolution 2750 (XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations or the present or future plans and legal actions of any State concerning the law of the sea and the nature and extent of coastal and fish zone jurisdiction. The Contracting Parties agree to consult at a meeting to be convened by the Organization after the Law of the Sea Conference, and in any case not later than 1976, with a view to defining the nature and extent of the right and responsibility of a coastal State to apply the Convention to a zone adjacent to its coast.		Article VII.3 The Parties agree to co-operate in the development of procedures for the effective application of the Convention particularly on the high seas, including procedures for the reporting of vessels and aircraft observed dumping in contravention of the Convention.	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_text.htm#convention_text_13			
1996	Marine Pollution	CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER, London 13 November 1972 (EP 30 August 1975)									Article VIII In order to further the objectives of this Convention, the Contracting Parties with common interests to protect the marine environment in a given geographical area shall endeavour, using into account environmental, regional factors, to enhance regional or sub-regional arrangements, consistent with this Convention for the prevention of pollution, especially by dumping. The Contracting Parties to the present Convention shall endeavour to act consistently with the objectives and provisions of such regional agreements, which shall be notified to them by the Organization. Contracting Parties shall seek to co-operate with the Parties to regional agreements in the development of harmonized procedures to be followed by Contracting Parties to the different conventions concerned. Special attention shall be given to co-operation in the field of monitoring and scientific research.		Article VIII In order to further the objectives of this Convention, the Contracting Parties with common interests to protect the marine environment in a given geographical area shall endeavour, using into account environmental, regional factors, to enhance regional or sub-regional arrangements, consistent with this Convention for the prevention of pollution, especially by dumping. The Contracting Parties to the present Convention shall endeavour to act consistently with the objectives and provisions of such regional agreements, which shall be notified to them by the Organization. Contracting Parties shall seek to co-operate with the Parties to regional agreements in the development of harmonized procedures to be followed by Contracting Parties to the different conventions concerned. Special attention shall be given to co-operation in the field of monitoring and scientific research.	
1996	Protocol Marine Pollution	1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (EP 24 March 2006), as amended in 2006	ARTICLE 2 OBJECTIVES Contracting Parties shall individually and collectively, within the framework of the marine environment from all sources of pollution and take effective measures, according to their scientific, technical and economic capabilities, to prevent, reduce and where practicable eliminate pollution caused by dumping or incineration at sea of wastes or other matter, wherever appropriate, that shall harmecise their policies in this regard.	ARTICLE 15 RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY In accordance with the principles of international law regarding State responsibility for damage to the environment of other States or to any other area of the environment, the Contracting Parties undertake to develop procedures regarding liability arising from the dumping or incineration at sea of wastes or other matter.						ARTICLE 12 REGIONAL CO-OPERATION In order to further the objectives of this Protocol, Contracting Parties with common interests to protect the marine environment in a given geographical area shall endeavour, taking into account environmental, regional factors, to enhance regional or sub-regional arrangements, consistent with this Convention for the prevention of pollution, especially by dumping. The Contracting Parties to the present Convention shall endeavour to act consistently with the objectives and provisions of such regional agreements, which shall be notified to them by the Organization. Contracting Parties shall seek to co-operate with the Parties to regional agreements in the development of harmonized procedures to be followed by Contracting Parties to the different conventions concerned. Special attention shall be given to co-operation in the field of monitoring and scientific research.	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_text_protocol_2.htm#convention_text_protocol_2_1			
1996	Protocol Marine Pollution	1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (EP 24 March 2006), as amended in 2006	ARTICLE 3 GENERAL OBLIGATIONS 1. In implementing this Protocol, Contracting Parties shall apply a precautionary approach to environmental protection from dumping of wastes or other matter whereby appropriate preventive measures are taken when there is reason to believe that wastes or other matter introduced into the marine environment are likely to cause harm even when there is no conclusive evidence to prove a causal relation between reports of dumping and the pollution actually reported. 2. Each Contracting Party shall endeavour to prevent pollution, directly or indirectly, caused by dumping or incineration at sea from the cost of meeting the pollution prevention and control requirements for the advanced activities, hereby they report to the public interest. 3. In implementing the provisions of this Protocol, Contracting Parties shall act as not to transfer, directly or indirectly, damage or likelihood of damage from one part of the environment to another or transform one type of pollution into another. 4. No provision of the Protocol shall be interpreted as preventing Contracting Parties from taking, individually or jointly, more stringent measures to prevent, reduce and where practicable eliminate pollution.											
1996	Protocol Marine Pollution	1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (EP 24 March 2006), as amended in 2006	ARTICLE 4 DUMPING OF TOXIC OR OTHER HAZARDOUS WASTES 1. The dumping of wastes or other matter listed in Annex I shall require a permit. Contracting Parties shall administrative or legislative measures to ensure that issuances of permits and permit conditions comply with provisions of Annex 2. Particular attention shall be paid to opportunities to avoid dumping in favour of environmentally preferable alternatives. 2. No provision of the Protocol shall be interpreted as preventing a Contracting Party from prohibiting, insofar as the Contracting Party is concerned, the dumping of wastes or other matter mentioned in Annex I. That Contracting Party shall notify the Organization of such measures.											
1996	Protocol Marine Pollution	1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (EP 24 March 2006), as amended in 2006	ARTICLE 5 INCRERATION AT SEA Contracting Parties shall prohibit incineration at sea of wastes or other matter.											
1996	Protocol Marine Pollution	1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (EP 24 March 2006), as amended in 2006	ARTICLE 6 EXPORT OF WASTES OR OTHER MATTER Contracting Parties shall not allow the export of wastes or other matter to other countries for dumping or incineration at sea.											
1996	Protocol Marine Pollution	1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (EP 24 March 2006), as amended in 2006	ARTICLE 7 INTERNAL WATERS 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Protocol, this Protocol shall relate to internal waters only to the extent provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3. 2. Each Contracting Party shall at its discretion either apply the provisions of this Protocol or adopt other effective preventive and regulatory measures to control the pollutional disposal of wastes or other matter in internal waters where such disposal would be "dumping" or "incineration" as defined in the meaning of article 1. If contracted, each Contracting Party shall provide the Organization with information on legislative and institutional mechanisms regarding implementation, compliance and enforcement in marine internal waters. Contracting Parties should also use their best efforts to provide on a voluntary basis summary reports on the type and nature of the materials dumped in marine internal waters.											
1996	Protocol Marine Pollution	1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (EP 24 March 2006), as amended in 2006												
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