



**Conference of the States Parties
to the United Nations
Convention against Corruption**

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Consideration of notification requirements in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention (art. 6, para. 3; art. 23, para. 2 (d); art. 44, para. 6 (a); art. 46, paras. 13 and 14; art. 55, para. 5; and art. 66, para. 4)

Status of ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption as at 10 November 2006 and notifications, declarations and reservations thereto

Note by the Secretariat

1. The present note provides a summary of the status of ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex). The note also provides information on the relevant notifications, declarations and reservations submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention. The full text of the notifications, declarations and reservations received by the Secretary-General is available on the website of the United Nations Treaty Collection (<http://untreaty.un.org>).

I. Status of ratification

2. As at 10 November 2006, the Convention had been signed by 140 States and ratified by 80 States.
3. The status of ratification of the Convention by regional group is presented in the table.

* CAC/COSP/2006/1.



**Status of ratification of the United Nations Convention
against Corruption, by regional group**

<i>State party</i>	<i>Date of ratification</i>
Group of African States	
Algeria	9 Dec. 2003
Angola	29 Aug. 2006
Benin	14 Oct. 2004
Burkina Faso	10 Oct. 2006
Burundi	10 Mar. 2006 ^a
Cameroon	6 Feb. 2006
Central African Republic	6 Oct. 2006
Congo	13 July 2006 ^a
Djibouti	20 Apr. 2005
Egypt	25 Feb. 2005
Kenya	9 Dec. 2003
Lesotho	16 Sept. 2005
Liberia	16 Sept. 2005 ^a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7 June 2005
Madagascar	22 Sept. 2004
Mauritania	25 Oct. 2006 ^a
Mauritius	15 Dec. 2004
Namibia	3 Aug. 2004
Nigeria	14 Dec. 2004
Rwanda	4 Oct. 2006
Sao Tome and Principe	12 Apr. 2006
Senegal	16 Nov. 2005
Seychelles	16 Mar. 2006
Sierra Leone	30 Sept. 2004
South Africa	22 Nov. 2004
Togo	6 July 2005
Uganda	9 Sept. 2004
United Republic of Tanzania	25 May 2005
Regional total:	28
Group of Asian States	
China	10 Dec. 2003
Indonesia	19 Sept. 2006 ^a
Jordan	24 Feb. 2005
Kyrgyzstan	16 Sept. 2005
Mongolia	11 Jan. 2006
Philippines	8 Nov. 2006
Sri Lanka	31 Mar. 2004
Tajikistan	25 Sept. 2006 ^a
Turkmenistan	28 Mar. 2005 ^a
United Arab Emirates	22 Feb. 2006
Yemen	7 Nov. 2005
Regional total:	11

<i>State party</i>	<i>Date of ratification</i>
Group of Eastern European States	
Albania	25 May 2006
Azerbaijan	1 Nov. 2005
Belarus	17 Feb. 2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26 Oct. 2006
Bulgaria	20 Sept. 2006
Croatia	24 Apr. 2005
Hungary	19 Apr. 2005
Latvia	4 Jan. 2006
Montenegro ^b	23 Oct. 2006
Poland	15 Sept. 2006
Romania	2 Nov. 2004
Russian Federation	9 May 2006
Serbia ^c	20 Dec. 2005
Slovakia	1 June 2006
Regional total: 14	
Group of Latin American and Caribbean States	
Antigua and Barbuda	21 June 2006 ^a
Argentina	28 Aug. 2006
Bolivia	5 Dec. 2005
Brazil	15 June 2005
Chile	13 Sept. 2006
Colombia	27 Oct. 2006
Dominican Republic	26 Oct. 2006
Ecuador	15 Sept. 2005
El Salvador	1 July 2004
Guatemala	3 Nov. 2006
Honduras	23 May 2005
Mexico	20 July 2004
Nicaragua	15 Feb. 2006
Panama	23 Sept. 2005
Paraguay	1 June 2005
Peru	16 Nov. 2004
Trinidad and Tobago	31 May 2006
Regional total: 17	
Group of Western European and other States	
Australia	7 Dec. 2005
Austria	11 Jan. 2006
Finland	20 June 2006 ^a
France	11 July 2005
Netherlands	31 Oct. 2006
Norway	29 June 2006
Spain	19 June 2006
Turkey	9 Nov. 2006

<i>State party</i>	<i>Date of ratification</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9 Feb. 2006
United States of America	30 Oct. 2006
Regional total: 10	

^a Accession.

^b By its resolution 60/264 of 28 June 2006, the General Assembly decided to admit Montenegro to membership in the United Nations.

^c On 3 June 2006, the President of the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General that the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations, including all organs and organizations of the United Nations system, was continued by the Republic of Serbia, which remained responsible in full for all the rights and obligations of the state union Serbia and Montenegro under the Charter of the United Nations.

II. Notifications, declarations and reservations received by the Secretary-General

A. Notifications

1. Notifications pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3: designation of competent authorities for assistance in prevention measures

4. The Secretary-General has received notifications of the relevant competent authorities for assistance in prevention measures pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention from the following States parties: Albania, Bolivia, China, Croatia, Finland, Latvia, Mauritius and Norway.

2. Notifications pursuant to article 44, paragraph 6 (a): the Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition

5. The following States parties have indicated that they consider the Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition, pursuant to article 44, paragraph 6 (a): Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Croatia, Latvia, Panama, Paraguay, Poland and South Africa. El Salvador, Mauritius and Seychelles specifically excluded the Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition. The Russian Federation accepted such use of the Convention on the basis of reciprocity.

3. Notifications pursuant to article 46, paragraph 13: designation of central authorities for requests for mutual legal assistance

6. The Secretary-General has received from the following States parties notifications of the designated central authorities for requests for mutual legal assistance, pursuant to article 46, paragraph 13, of the Convention: Albania, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, El Salvador, Latvia, Mauritius, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Slovakia and South Africa. The Russian Federation declared that it would accept such requests on the basis of reciprocity and in urgent circumstances, through

Interpol, provided that the documents containing such requests were dispatched without delay in the prescribed manner.

4. Notifications pursuant to article 46, paragraph 14: acceptable languages for requests

7. The Secretary-General has received notifications from the following of the acceptable languages for requests for mutual legal assistance: Albania (Albanian); Azerbaijan (Russian, English and Azeri); Benin (French); Bolivia (Spanish); Bulgaria (Bulgarian and English); China (Chinese); the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China (English and Chinese); the Macao Special Administrative Region of China (Chinese and Portuguese); Croatia (Croatian and English); El Salvador (Spanish); Latvia (Latvian); Mauritius (English and French); Norway (Danish, English, Norwegian and Swedish); Panama (Spanish); Paraguay (Spanish); Poland (English and Polish); Russian Federation (Russian); and Slovakia (English and Slovak).

B. Reservations and declarations

1. Reservations in accordance with article 66, paragraph 3: dispute settlement

8. The following States submitted reservations in accordance with article 66, paragraph 3, stating that they did not consider themselves bound by the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice: Algeria, Azerbaijan, China, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (signatory), Israel (signatory), Myanmar (signatory), Panama, Qatar (signatory), South Africa, Tunisia (signatory), United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam (signatory) and Yemen.

2. Declarations

9. Algeria declared that its ratification of the Convention did not imply its recognition of Israel and could not be interpreted as leading to the establishment of relations with Israel.¹

10. Azerbaijan submitted a declaration concerning the territorial application of the Convention.

11. Paraguay made a reservation in relation to the term “offence” as defined in the Convention, stating that the meaning of the term “offence” should be understood as a “punishable act”, in accordance with its current domestic legislation.

12. The Russian Federation submitted the following declarations:

(a) The Russian Federation declared that it possessed jurisdiction over the criminal offences established in accordance with the following: article 15; article 16, paragraph 1; articles 17-19; articles 21 and 22; article 23, paragraph 1; and articles 24, 25 and 27 in the cases covered by article 42, paragraphs 1 and 3;

¹ The Government of Israel submitted a communication to the Secretary-General noting that the instrument of ratification of Algeria of the United Nations Convention against Corruption contained a declaration with respect to the State of Israel that it considered to be of an explicitly political nature and incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention and that it therefore objected to the declaration by Algeria.

(b) The Russian Federation declared that article 44, paragraph 15, of the Convention must be interpreted in such a way as to make accountability for offences falling within the purview of the Convention inescapable, without prejudice to the effectiveness of international cooperation on extradition and legal assistance;

(c) The Russian Federation declared that, on the basis of article 46, paragraph 7, of the Convention, it would apply article 46, paragraphs 9-29, of the Convention in lieu of the corresponding provisions of treaties for mutual legal assistance concluded between the Russian Federation and other States parties to the Convention, on a foundation of reciprocity, if, in the view of the central authority of the Russian Federation, to do so would facilitate cooperation;

(d) The Russian Federation declared that, in accordance with article 48, paragraph 2, of the Convention, it would consider the Convention to be the basis for mutual cooperation between law enforcement agencies with respect to offences covered by the Convention, provided that such cooperation did not involve investigations or other procedural activities in the territory of the Russian Federation;

(e) The Russian Federation declared that, in accordance with article 55, paragraph 6, of the Convention, it would consider the Convention to be a necessary and sufficient treaty basis for taking the measures referred to in article 55, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention, on a foundation of reciprocity.

13. Spain declared that it considered the expression “special region or territory” contained in article 46, paragraph 13, to refer to entities included within the territorial organization of States parties, but not to territories for whose international relations those States were responsible.

14. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would extend to the British Virgin Islands, that being a territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom was responsible.