

RATIFICATIONS ETC.

Treaty Series No. 32 (2007)

# FOURTH

# SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

# OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2007

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 31(2007), Cm 7307]

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs by Command of Her Majesty April 2008

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# CONTENTS

Animals & Conservation	01
Boundaries	01
Counterfeiting Currency	01 -03
Cultural Property	03
Customs	04
Diplomatic & Consular Relations	04 -05
Disarmament	05 -07
Drugs	07
Expositions	07
Health	07 -08
Human Rights	08 -42
International Court of Justice	42
Intellectual Property	42
Law of the Sea	43 -44
Oceanography	44
Pollution	44 -47
Private International Law	47 -58
Privileges & Immunities	58 -60
Refugees	60
Road Transport	60 -61
Shipping	61
Telecommunication	62
Terrorism	62 -64
Trade	65 -66
United Nations	66

SUBJECT

# FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2007

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 31 (2007), Cm 7307]

*N.B* Unless otherwise stated, the dates herein are the dates of deposit of the ratifications, etc. and are not necessarily effective dates, which must normally be determined from the terms of the treaties concerned.

Declarations, reservations etc. are given only in English, being either the texts of the originals or, alternatively, translations, from foreign language texts. In the latter case, the translations given are not in all cases official or authoritative; for an authoritative statement, the foreign language text of the original should be consulted.

This publication contains information received up to 31 December 2007

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION		
<b>Cartagena</b> Protocol on Bio safety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Nairobi 15 May, 2000 -26 May, 2000	017/2004 CM 6170
Ratification- Republic of Korea	03 Oct., 2007	
Accession- Saudi Arabia	09 Aug., 2007	
Entry into Force- Republic of Korea	01 Jan., 2008 07 Nov., 2007	
BOUNDARIES		
<b>Treaty</b> regulating the Status of Spitsbergen and Conferring the Sovereignty on Norway	Paris 09 Feb., 1920	018/1924 Cmd. 2092
Succession- Czech Republic	21 June, 2006	
Entry into Force- Czech Republic	01 Jan., 1993	
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY		
International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency	Geneva 20 Apr., 1929	005/1960 Cmnd 932
Accession- Andorra (with reservation*)	03 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force- Andorra	01 Jan., 2008	

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	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)		
Reservation* [Original: Catalan]		
Having seen the provisions of article 431 of the Penal Code of Andorra and article 2 (a) of the Organic Law on Extradition, the extradition envisaged in article 10 of this Convention shall be granted in the case of persons who, having knowingly received counterfeit currency, attempt to place it in circulation or have placed it in circulation after realising that it was not authentic.		
Note- On 05 November 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Bulgaria</i> , a notification, as follows; <i>[Original: Bulgarian and English]</i>		
"The Republic of <i>Bulgaria</i> , a Member State of the European Union, has given the European Police Office (hereinafter referred as to Europol) a mandate to combat euro counterfeiting.		
In order for the Geneva Convention of 1929 to function more effectively, the Republic of <i>Bulgaria</i> , shall in future fulfil its obligations as follows;		
<ol> <li>With regard to euro counterfeiting, Europol shall perform – in the framework of its objective according to the Council Act of 26 July 1995 on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention) [OJ C316,27.11.1995,p.1]</li> <li>the following central office functions within the meaning of Articles 12 to 15 of the Geneva Convention of 1929.</li> </ol>		
1.1 Europol shall centralise and process, in accordance with the Europol Convention, all information of a nature to facilitate the investigation, prevention and combating of euro counterfeiting and shall forward this information without delay to the national central offices of the Member States.		
1.2 In accordance with the Europol Convention, in particular in accordance with Article 18 thereof and the Council Act of 12 March 1999 adopting the rules governing the transmission of personal data by Europol to third States and third bodies [OJ C 88,30.3.1999,p.1 Council Act as amended by Council Act of 28 February 2002 (OJ C 76,27.3.2002,p.1)], Europol shall correspond directly with the central offices of third countries to fulfil the tasks set down in points 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of this Declaration.		
1.3 Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, forward to the central office of third countries a set of specimens of genuine euro.		

Treaty Series

		Date	and Command Nos.
COUNT	ERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)		
1.4	Europol shall regularly notify the central offices of third countries, giving all necessary particulars of new currency issued and the withdrawal of currency from circulation.		
1.5	Except in cases of purely local interest, Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, notify the central offices of third countries of:		
	• any discovery of counterfeit or falsified Euro currency. Notification of the counterfeit or falsification shall be accompanied by a technical description of the counterfeit, to be provided solely by the institution whose notes have been counterfeited. A photographic reproduction or, if possible, a specimen counterfeited note should be transmitted,. In urgent cases, a notification and a brief description made by the police authorities may be discretely communicated to the central offices interested, without prejudice to the notification and technical description mentioned above;		
	• details of discoveries of counterfeiting, stating whether it has been possible to seize all the counterfeit currency put into circulation.		
1.6	As central office for the Member States, Europol shall participate in conferences dealing with euro counterfeiting within the meaning of Article 15 of the Geneva Convention.		
1.7	Where Europol is unable to carry out the tasks specified in points 1.1 to 1.6 in accordance with the Europol Convention, the national central offices of the Member States shall retain competence.		
2.	With regard to the counterfeiting of all other currencies and for central offices' functions not delegated to Europol in accordance with point 1, the existing competencies of the national central offices shall remain in effect."		
	col to International Convention for the Suppression of ounterfeiting Currency	Geneva 20 Apr., 1929	005/1960 Cmnd 932
Acces	Andorra	03 Oct., 2007	
Entry	into Force- Andorra	01 Jan., 2008	
CULTU	RAL PROPERTY		
	pean Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage Revised) [ETS No. 143]	Valletta 16 Jan., 1992	029/2002 Cm 5555
Signat	ture- Serbia	21 Sep., 2007	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
USTOMS		
<b>International</b> Convention on the Harmonisation of Frontier Controls of Goods	Geneva 01 Apr., 1983 -31 Mar., 1984	040/1988 Cm 403
Accession- Mongolia	02 Nov., 2007	
Entry into Force- Mongolia	02 Feb., 2008	
Note- On 13 October 2006, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicated the following:		
Acceptance of the reservation made by Turkey with respect to article 20, paragraphs 2 to 7 of the convention.		
Within a period of one year from the date of the depositary notification transmitting the reservation (C.N.845.2006.TREATIES-2 of 13 October 2006), none of the Contracting Parties to the said Convention had notified the Secretary-General of an objection either to the deposit itself or to the procedure envisaged. Consequently, the reservation in question was accepted for deposit upon the above-stipulated one-year period that is on 13 October 2007.		
IPLOMATIC & CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna 18 Apr., 1961 -31 Oct., 1961	019/1965 Cmnd 2565
Accession - Maldives	02 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force- Maldives	01 Nov., 2007	
<b>Optional</b> Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Vienna 18 Apr., 1961	019/1965 Cmnd 2565
Accession - Romania	19 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Romania	19 Oct., 2007	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR RELATIONS (continued)		
<b>Optional</b> Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Vienna 24 Apr., 1963 -31 Oct., 1963	014/1973 Cmnd 5219
Accession - Romania	19 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Romania	19 Oct., 2007	
<b>Convention</b> on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 14 Dec., 1973 -31 Dec., 1974	003/1980 Cmnd 7765
Accession-	12 Sep., 2007	
Guyana	12 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Guyana	12 Oct., 2007	
Note On 19 September, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i> , the following declaration:		
[Translation: Original Romanian]		
The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice.		
The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.		
DISARMAMENT		
<b>Convention</b> on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD)	Geneva 18 May, 1977 -31 May, 1977	024/1979 Cmnd 7469
Ratification - Nicaragua	06 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Nicaragua	06 Sep., 2007	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)			
<b>Convention</b> on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Ce Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Exce Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (and Protocols at Geneva on 10 October 1980	essively	New York 10 Apr., 1981 -10 Apr., 1982	105/1996 Cm 3497
Accession- Gabon		01 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force- Gabon		01 Apr., 2008	
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Re the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effect IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons)	Deemed to	Vienna 13 Oct., 1995	025/2001 Cm 5135
Consent to be Bound- Niger		18 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Niger		18 Mar., 2008	
<b>Protocol</b> on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines Traps and Other Devices as Amended on 3 May 1996 (Pr amended), Annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapon may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects	rotocol II as	Adopted Geneva 03 May, 1996	Cm 5131 021/2001
Consent to be Bound- Niger		18 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Niger		18 Mar., 2008	
Note On 15 August 2007, the Secretary–General of the U Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Laty</i> following: [Original: English]			
"In its Declaration of 09 July 2002, the Republic of declared that according to the subparagraph (c) of paragraph Technical Annex of the Protocol on the Use of Mines, Booby Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as am May 1996) it would defer compliance with sub-paragraph (b) period of 9 years from the entry into force of the said Protocol	2 of the 7-Traps and hended on 3 ) for a		
The Republic of Latvia has the honour to inform tha accordance with respective national legislation the above met Declaration ceased to have effect on 19 July 2007."			

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		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)			
	of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Mines and on their Destruction	Oslo 18 Sep., 1997	018/1999 Cm 4308
Accession -			
Iraq Kuwait		15 Aug., 2007 30 July, 2007	
Entry into Force-			
Iraq Kuwait		01 Feb., 2008 01 Jan., 2008	
DRUGS			
Single Convention on Narcotic	Drugs, 1961	New York 30 Mar., 1961 -01 Aug., 1961	034/1965 Cmnd 2631
	Secretary–General of the United Nations, government of <i>Romania</i> , the following:		
[Translation: Original R	omanian]		
consider itself bound by the pro Convention, under which any di Parties concerning the interpreta which is not settled by negotiati	ic of Romania declares that it does not visions of article 48, paragraph 2, of the spute between two or more Contracting tion or application of the Convention on shall, at the request of one of them, be red to the International Court of Justice.		
may be submitted to arbitration	of Romania considers that such disputes or referred to the International Court of all parties to the dispute in each		
EXPOSITIONS			
International Convention relation	ng to International Exhibitions	Paris 22 Nov., 1928	009/1931 Cmd 3776
Acceptance- Guatemala		18 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force- Guatemala		18 Oct., 2007	
HEALTH			
Framework Convention on Tob	pacco Control	Geneva 21 May, 2003	013/2005 Cm 6514
Ratification-			
Angola The Gambia Grenada	······································	20 Sep., 2007 18 Sep., 2007 14 Aug., 2007	

# RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
IEALTH (continued)			l
Entry into Force- Angola The Gambia Grenada		19 Dec., 2007 17 Dec., 2007 12 Nov., 2007	
IUMAN RIGHTS			
International Convention with a Slavery and the Slave Trade	object of Securing the Abolition of	Geneva 25 Sep., 1926	
Accession- Paraguay		27 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Paraguay		27 Sep., 2007	
	International Covenant on Civil and Abolition of the Death Penalty	New York 25 Sep., 1926	039/2000 Cm 4676
Accession- Albania France Mexico Ukraine		17 Oct., 2007 02 Oct., 2007 26 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Albania		25 July, 2007 17 Jan., 2008	
France Mexico Ukraine	······································	02 Jan., 2008 12 Dec., 2007 25 Oct., 2007	
<b>Protocol</b> amending the Slavery September 1926	Convention signed at Geneva on 25	New York 07 Dec., 1953	024/1956 Cmd 9797
Accession- Paraguay		27 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Paraguay		27 Sep., 2007	
as amended by the Protocol	eneva on the 25th of September, 1926, agreed at New York on the 7th of th the Protocol of the 7th December Protocol]	New York 07 Dec., 1953	024/1956 Cmd 9797
Participation - Paraguay		27 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force-		27 Sep., 2007	

Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
	ſ
Geneva 07 Sep., 1950	059/1957 Cmnd 257
27 Sep., 2007	,
27 Sep., 2007	,
New York 19 Dec., 1966	006/1977 5 Cmnd 6702
27 Sep., 2007	,
27 Dec., 2007	,
Adopted New York 16 Dec., 1960	006/1977 5 Cmnd 6702
,	

	Date

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Note-

On 18 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Australia*, a objection to the reservation made by Bahrain upon its accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

[Original: English]

"The Government of Australia has examined the reservation made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As the reservations were made after the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant, the Government of Australia considers that the reservations were late and therefore inconsistent with article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

The Government of Australia considers that the reservation with respect to articles 3, 18 and 23 of the Covenant is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. The Government of Australia recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty is not permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Australia considers that the Kingdom of Bahrain is, through this reservation, purporting to make the application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights subject to Islamic Shariah law. As a result, it is unclear to what extent the Kingdom of Bahrain considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of Australia recalls the general principle of treaty interpretation, codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.

Further, as regards the reservation with respect to article 18, the Government of Australia recalls that according to article 4 (2) of the Covenant, no derogation of article 18 is permitted. The Government of Australia objects to all of the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain as they were made after accession, and specifically objects to the content of the reservation on article 3, 18 and 23 made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Australia and the Kingdom of Bahrain."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Note-

On 18 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Austria*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

#### [Original: English]

"The Government of Austria has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Maldives on 19 September 2006 in respect of Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Government of Austria is of the opinion that reservations which consist in a general reference to a system of norms (like the constitution of the legal order of the reserving State) without specifying the contents thereof leave it uncertain to which extent that State accepts to be bound by the obligations under the treaty. Moreover, those norms may be subject to changes.

The reservation made by the Republic of Maldives is therefore not sufficiently precise to make it possible to determine the restrictions that are introduced into the agreement. The Government of Austria is therefore of the opinion that the reservation is capable of contravening the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of Austria therefore regards the abovementioned reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Maldives."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006

#### Note-

On 18 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Canada*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

[Original: English and French]

"The Government of Canada has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Maldives upon acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in accordance with which the application of the principles set out in Article 18 of the Covenant shall be without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives.

The Government of Canada considers that a reservation which consists of a general reference to national law constitutes, in reality, a reservation with a general, indeterminate scope, such that it makes it impossible to identify the modifications to obligations under the Covenant, which it purports to introduce and it does not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Covenant.

and

Treaty Series Date Command Nos. HUMAN RIGHTS (continued) The Government of Canada notes that the reservation made by the Government of the Maldives which addresses one of the most essential provisions of the Covenant, to which no derogation is allowed according to article 4 of the Covenant, is in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Covenant. The Government of Canada therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Maldives. This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Covenant between Canada and the Maldives." Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006 Note-On 18 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Canada, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows; [Original: English and French] "The Government of Canada has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain upon acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in accordance with which the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain 'interprets the Provisions of Article 3, 18 and 23 as not affecting in any way the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah'. The Government of Canada notes that these declarations constitute in reality reservations and that they should have been lodged at the time of accession by Bahrain to the Covenant. The Government of Canada considers that by making the interpretation of articles 3, 18 and 23 of the Covenant subject to the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah, the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain is formulating reservations with a general, indeterminate scope, such that they make it impossible to identify the modifications to obligations under the Covenant, which they purport to introduce and they do not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Convention. The Government of Canada notes that the reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain, addressing some of the most essential provisions of the Covenant, and aiming to exclude the obligations under those provisions, are in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Covenant. In addition, article 18 of the Covenant is

The Government of Canada therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain. This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Covenant between Canada and the Kingdom of Bahrain."

among the provisions from which no derogation is allowed, according to

article 4 of the Covenant.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Note-

On 12 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Czech Republic*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows; [Original: English]

"The Government of the Czech Republic has carefully examined the contents of the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives upon accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted on 16 December 1966, in respect of Article 18 thereof.

The Government of the Czech Republic is of the opinion that the aforementioned reservation is in contradiction with the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a State party to a treaty may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform according to the obligations set out by the treaty. Furthermore, the reservation consists of a general reference to the Constitution without specifying its content and as such does not clearly define to other Parties to the Covenant the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Covenant.

The Government of the Czech Republic recalls that it is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the Covenant. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Maldives, without the Republic of Maldives benefiting from its reservation."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006

Note-

On 12 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Czech Republic*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

#### [Original: English]

"The Government of the Czech Republic has carefully examined the contents of reservation made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted on 16 December 1966, in respect of Articles 3,18 and 23 thereof. Since the reservation was made after the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant, the Government of the Czech Republic considers that the reservation was too late and therefore inconsistent with article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. \_\_\_\_\_

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Furthermore the Government of the Czech Republic is of the opinion that the aforementioned reservation is in contradiction with the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a State party to a treaty may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform according to the obligations set out by the treaty. Furthermore, the reservation consists of a general reference to the Constitution without specifying its content and as such does not clearly define to other Parties to the Covenant the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Covenant.

The Government of the Czech Republic recalls that it is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Czech Republic and the Kingdom of Bahrain, without the Kingdom of Bahrain."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006

#### Note-

On 12 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Estonia*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

#### [Original: English]

"The Government of Estonia has carefully examined the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Since the reservations were made after the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant, the Government of Estonia considers that the reservations were late and therefore inconsistent with international customary law as codified into Article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

Furthermore, the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to Articles 3,18 and 23 of the Covenant make a general reference to the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah. The Government of Estonia is of the view that in the absence of any further clarification, the reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Kingdom of Bahrain considers itself bound by the obligations of the Convention and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Therefore, the Government of Estonia objects to all of the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights since they were made after the accession, and specifically objects to the content of the reservations to Articles 3, 18 and 23.

Nevertheless, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as between Estonia and the Kingdom of Bahrain."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006

#### Note-

On 12 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Estonia*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

[Original: English]

"The Government of Estonia has carefully examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Government of Estonia considers the reservation to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant as with this reservation the application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is made subject to the provisions of constitutional law.

The Government of Estonia is of the view that the reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Republic of Maldives considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Republic of Maldives to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of Estonia therefore objects to the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and expresses the hope that the Republic of Maldives will soon be able to withdraw its reservation in light of the ongoing process of the revision of the Maldivian Constitution.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights between Estonia and the Republic of Maldives."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006

#### Note-

On 14 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Finland*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

[Original: English]

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

"The Government of Finland has examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Government of Finland notes that the Republic of Maldives reserves the right to interpret and apply the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant in accordance with the related provisions and rules of the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives.

The Government of Finland notes that a reservation which consists of a general reference to national law without specifying its contents does not clearly define to other Parties to the Covenant the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Covenant and creates serious doubts as to the commitment of the receiving State to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant. Such reservations are, furthermore, subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.

Furthermore, the Government of Finland emphasises the great importance of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion which is provided for in Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Government of Finland therefore wishes to declare that it assumes that the Government of the Republic of Maldives will ensure the implementation of the rights of freedom of thought, conscience and religion recognised in the Covenant and will do its utmost to bring its national legislation into compliance with the obligations under the Covenant with a view to withdrawing the reservation.

This declaration does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Republic of Maldives and Finland. The Covenant will thus become operative between the two states without the Republic of Maldives benefiting from its reservation."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006

#### Note-

On 19 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *France*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

[Translation Original: French]

The Government of the French Republic has reviewed the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives at the time of its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966 to the effect that the Republic of Maldives intends to apply the principles relating to freedom of thought, conscience and religion set out in article 18 of the Covenant without prejudice to its own Constitution.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The French Republic considers that by subordinating the general application of a right set out in the Covenant to its internal law, the Republic of Maldives is formulating a reservation that is likely to deprive a provision of the Covenant of any effect and makes it impossible for other States Parties to know the extent of its commitment.

The Government of the French Republic considers the reservation as contrary to the object and purpose of the Covenant. It therefore objects to that reservation. This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the Covenant between the French Republic and the Republic of Maldives.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006

#### Note-

On 12 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *Federal Republic of Germany*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows; [Original: English]

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Maldives on 19 September 2006 in respect of Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that reservations which consist in a general reference to a system of norms (like the constitution or the legal order of the reserving State) without specifying the contents thereof leave it uncertain to which extent that State accepts to be bound by the obligations under the treaty. Moreover, those norms may be subject to changes.

The reservation made by the Republic of Maldives is therefore not sufficiently precise to make it possible to determine the restrictions that are introduced into the agreement. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is therefore of the opinion that the reservation is capable of contravening the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore regards the above-mentioned reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Maldives."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006

#### Note-

On 18 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Hungary*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

[Original: English]

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		1
"The Government of the Republic of Hungary has examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives on 19 September 2006 upon accession to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966. The reservation states that the application of the principles set out in Article 18 of the Covenant shall be without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives.		
The Government of the Republic of Hungary is of the opinion that the reservation to Article 18 will unavoidably result in a legal situation in respect of the Republic of Maldives, which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.		
Namely the reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Republic of Maldives considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant thus raising concerns as to its commitment to the object and purpose of the Covenant.		
It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to Article 19 point (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, a State may formulate a reservation unless it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty.		
The Government of the Republic of Hungary therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Maldives."		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006		
Note- On 27 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i> , an objection <sup>1</sup> , as follows;		
"The Government of Ireland has examined the reservations made on 4 December 2006 by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.		
The Government of Ireland notes that the reservation was not made by the Kingdom of Bahrain at the time of its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on 20 September 2006.		

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Government of Ireland further notes that the Kingdom of Bahrain subjects application of Articles 3, 18 and 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah. The Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which consists of a general reference to religious law may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant. The Government of Ireland is furthermore of the view that such a general reservation may undermine the basis of international treaty law and is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of Ireland also notes that the Kingdom of Bahrain does not consider that Article 9 (5) detracts from its right to layout the basis and rules of obtaining the compensation mentioned therein. The Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which is vague and general in nature as to the basis and rules referred to may similarly make it unclear to what extent the reserving State considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant.

The Government of Ireland further notes that the Kingdom of Bahrain considers that no obligation arises from Article 14 (7) beyond those contained in Article 10 of its national Criminal Law. The Government of Ireland is of the view that such a reservation may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant and may undermine the basis of international treaty law.

The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Ireland and the Kingdom of Bahrain

It is noted that the Secretary-General has not accepted the reservation made by Bahrain (see depositary notification C.N.882.2007.TREATIES-25 of 19 September 2007).

Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006

Note-

On 19 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Ireland*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

"The Government of Ireland notes that the Republic of Maldives subjects application of Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives. 19

	Date	Treaty Series and Command No.
UMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
The Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which consists of a general reference to the Constitution of the reserving State and which does not clearly specify the extent of the derogation from the provision of the Covenant may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving state to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant.		
The Government of Ireland is furthermore of the view that such a reservation may undermine the basis of international treaty law and is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.		
The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.		
This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Ireland and the Republic of Maldives."		
1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006		
Note- On 01 November 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i> , an objection <sup>1</sup> , as follows; [Original: English]		
"The Government of Italy has examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives with respect to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.		
The Government of Italy considers that, by providing that the application of Article 18 is without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives, the reservation does not clearly define the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligation under that Article. This reservation raises serious doubts about the real extent of the commitment undertaken by the Republic of Maldives and is capable of contravening the object and purpose of the Covenant.		
The Government of Italy therefore objects to the above- mentioned reservation made by the Republic of Maldives.		
This objection, however, shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Government of Italy and the Republic of Maldives."		
1 Refer to depositary notification CN.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006		
Note- On 01 November 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i> , an objection <sup>1</sup> , as follows;		
[Original: English]		

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

"The Government of Italy has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Articles 3, 18 and 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Government of Italy considers that the reservation of the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain, whereby it excludes any interpretation of the provisions of Articles 3,18 and 23, which would affect the prescription of the Islamic Shariah, does not clearly define the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligation under these Articles.

This reservation raises serious doubts about the real extent of the commitment undertaken by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain and is capable of contravening the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of Italy therefore objects to the abovementioned reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

This objection, however, shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Government of Italy and the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain."

Refer to depositary notification C.N .1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006

#### Note-

On 24 August 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, circulated to all member states, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;

#### [Original: English]

"The Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in accordance with Article 4 (3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has the honour to inform that on 19 August 2007 the Governor General issued a proclamation declaring a State of Public Emergency in the island. The proclamation was published in the Official Gazette on August 19 2007.

The State of Public Emergency has been imposed following the passage of hurricane Dean, an extremely powerful storm which created a threat to public safety, caused severe damage to infrastructure and resulted in loss of life, and threatened to deprive a substantial section of the community of supplies and services essential to life, in order to deal with damage caused by the hurricane and to maintain public order and ensure the delivery and supply of essential goods and services to the population.

The proclamation shall remain in effect for an initial period of 30 days, unless the Governor General is advised to repeal it.

	Date
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	
The proclamation issued by the Governor General is in strict compliance with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and with the Constitution of Jamaica. There may be derogation from the rights guaranteed by Articles 12, 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The text of the proclamation and sections 26 (4) - (7) of the Constitution authorising the declaration of a State of Public Emergency is attached hereto as an Annex and constitute an integral part of this Note.	
Jamaica will inform the Secretary-General of measures taken by the authorities aimed at the termination of the State of Public Emergency. Jamaica requests that the Secretary-General in his capacity as depositary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights inform all Parties to the Covenant on the provisions from which it may derogate and the reason for the possible derogation.	
The Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration."	
THE CONSTITUTION OF JAMAICA A PROCLAMATION	
By His Excellency Professor Kenneth Octavius Hall, Member of the Order of the Nation, Member of the Order of Jamaica, Governor General of Jamaica.	
GOVERNOR-GENERAL	
Whereas the Island of Jamaica and its territorial waters are threatened by the calamitous forces of nature caused by hurricane Dean, with imminent physical and economic damage to persons and property,	
And Whereas the threat is of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as is likely to endanger the public safety and to deprive the community of supplies and services essential to life	
And Whereas I am satisfied that a state of Public Emergency has arisen as a result of the aforementioned circumstances,	
And Whereas by virtue of sub-section 5 of Section 26 of the Constitution of Jamaica, the Governor General may make a proclamation declaring that a state of Public Emergency exists in Jamaica and its territorial waters as a result of hurricane Dean,	

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

NOW THEREFORE, I KENNETH OCTAVIUS HALL, Member of the Order of the Nation, Member of the Order of Jamaica, Governor General of Jamaica, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 (5) of the Constitution of Jamaica and of every other power enabling me, do hereby proclaim that a state of Public Emergency should commence immediately in Jamaica and its territorial waters.

> Given under my hand and the Broad Seal of Jamaica at King's House this 19th day of August in the year of our Lord Two Thousand and Seven and the Fifty-sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

#### CONSTITUTION OF JAMAICA

Interpretation of Chapter III 26-(1) In this Chapter, save where the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the following meanings respectively, that is to say

"contravention", in relation to any requirement, includes a failure to comply with that requirement, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

"court" means any court of law in Jamaica other than a court constituted by or under service law and-

(i) in section 14, section 15, section 16, sub-sections (3), (4), (6), (8) (but not the proviso thereto) and (10) of section 20, and subsection (8) of section 24 of this Constitution includes, in relation to an offence against service law, a court so constituted; and

(ii) in section 15 and subsection (8) of section 24 of this Constitution includes, in relation to an offence against service law, an officer of a defence force, or the Police Service Commission or any person or authority to whom the disciplinary powers of that Commission have been lawfully delegated;

"member", in relation to a defence force or other armed force, included any person who, under the law regulating the discipline of that force, is subject to that discipline;

"service law" means the law regulating the discipline of a defence force or of police officers

(2) References in sections 14, 15, 16 and 18 of this Constitution to a "criminal offence" shall be construed as including references to an offence against service law and such references in subsections (5) to (9) (inclusive) of section 20 of this Constitution shall, in relation to proceedings before a court constituted by or under service law, be similarly construed.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		1
(3) Nothing done by or under the authority of the law of any country other than Jamaica to a member of an armed force raised under that law and lawfully present in Jamaica shall be held to be in contravention of this Chapter.		
(4) In this Chapter "period of public emergency" means any period during which		
(a) Jamaica is engaged in any war; or		
(b) there is in force a Proclamation by the Governor General declaring that a state of public emergency exists; or		
(c) there is in force a resolution of each House supported by the votes of a majority of all the members of that House declaring that democratic institutions in Jamaica are threatened by subversion.		
(5) A Proclamation made by the Governor General shall not be effective for the purposes of subsection, (4) of this section unless it is declared therein that the Governor General is satisfied		
(a) that a public emergency has arisen as a result of the imminence of a state of war between Jamaica and a foreign State or as a result of the occurrence of any earthquake, hurricane, flood, fire, outbreak of pestilence, outbreak of infectious disease or other calamity whether similar to the foregoing or not; or		
(b) that action has been taken or is immediately threatened by any person or body of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be likely to endanger the public safety or to deprive the community, or any substantial portion of the community, of supplies or services essential to life.		
(6) A Proclamation made by the Governor General for the purposes of and in accordance with this section		
(a) shall, unless previously revoked, remain in force for one month or for such longer period, not exceeding twelve months, as the House of Representatives may determine by a resolution supported by the votes of a majority of all the members of the House;		
(b) may be extended from time to time by a resolution passed in like manner as is prescribed in paragraph (a) of this subsection for further periods, not exceeding in respect of each such extension a period of twelve months; and		
(c) may be revoked at any time by a resolution supported by the votes of a majority of all the members of the House of Representatives.		
(7) A resolution passed by a House for the purposes of subsection (4) of this section may be revoked at any time by a resolution of that House supported by the votes of a majority of all the members thereof.		

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

(8) Nothing contained in any law in force immediately before the appointed day shall be held to be inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Chapter; and nothing done under the authority of any such law shall be held to be done in contravention of any of these provisions.

(9) For the purposes of subsection (8) of this section a law in force immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed not to have ceased to be such a law by reason only of

(a) any adaptations or modifications made thereto by or under section 4 of the Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council, 1962, or

(b) its reproduction in identical form in any consolidation or revision of laws with only such adaptations or modifications as are necessary or expedient by reason of its inclusion in such consolidation or revision.

#### Note-

On 27 August 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Jamaica*, a notification<sup>1</sup>, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;

#### [Original: English]

"The Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Mission's *Note No. J/40 dated 23 August 2007* informing that on August 19,2007 the Governor General issued a proclamation declaring a State of Public Emergency in the island of Jamaica, has the honour to inform that the State of Public Emergency has since been lifted effective Friday, 24 August 2007."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.832.2007. TREATIES-13 of 31 August. 2007

#### Note-

On 04 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Latvia*, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

#### [Original: English]

"The Government of the Republic of Latvia has carefully examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights upon accession.

The Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the said reservation makes the constitutive provisions of International Covenant subject to the national law (the Constitution) of the Republic of Maldives. Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

# RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

	Date	Treaty Serie. and Command No
UMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
The Government of the Republic of Latvia recalls that customary international law as codified by Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and in particular Article 19 (c), sets out that reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are not permissible.		
The Government of the Republic of Latvia, therefore, objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.		
However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the International Covenant between the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Maldives. Thus, the International Covenant will become operative without the Republic of Maldives benefiting from its reservation."		
1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006		
Note- On 13 August 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Latvia</i> , an objection, as follows;		
[Original: English]		
"The Government of the Republic of Latvia has noted that the reservation made by the Kingdom of Bahrain is submitted to the Secretary General on 4 December 2006, but the consent to be bound by the said Covenant by accession is expressed on 20 September 2006. In accordance with Article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties reservations might be made upon signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. Taking into considerations the aforementioned, the Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the said reservation is not in force since its submission."		
1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006		
Note- On 27 July 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of The <i>Netherlands</i> , an objection, as follows; [Original: English]		
"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Since the reservations were made after the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservations were too late and therefore inconsistent with article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.		

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Furthermore, the reservation with respect to articles 3, 18 and 23 of the Covenant is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that with this reservation the application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is made subject to the Islamic Shariah. This makes it unclear to what extent the Kingdom of Bahrain considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty is not permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to all of the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain since they were made after accession, and specifically objects to the content of the reservation on articles 3, 18 and 23 made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Bahrain."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2007

#### Note-

On 27 July 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of The *Netherlands*, an objection, as follows;

[Original: English]

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservation with respect to article 18 of the Covenant is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.

Furthermore, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that with this reservation the application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is made subject to the provisions of constitutional law in force in the Republic of Maldives. This makes it unclear to what extent the Republic of Maldives considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Republic of Maldives to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

# RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty is not permitted.		
It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.		
The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political. Rights and expresses the hope that the Republic of Maldives will soon be able to withdraw its reservation in light of the ongoing process of a revision of the Maldivian Constitution.		
This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Maldives."		
1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006		
Note- On 11 July 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i> , a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;		
[Translation Original: Spanish]		
The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that by Supreme Decree <i>No.</i> <i>056-2007-PCM</i> , issued on 02 July 2007 (copy of which is attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huànuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our note <i>No. 7-1-SG/013</i> of 24 April 2007.		
During the state of emergency, the rights to the inviolability of the home, freedom of movement and assembly, and liberty and security of person recognised in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, are suspended.		
Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huànuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali		

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

#### Supreme Decree No. 056-2007-PCM

The President of the Republic, Considering,

That by Supreme Decree No. 098-2005-PCM dated 21 December 2005 a state of emergency was declared in the provinces of Marañón Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, for a period of sixty (60) days;

That the state of emergency was declared following the occurrence of acts contrary to domestic order which were disrupting the normal activities of the population in the aforementioned provinces of the departments of Huánuco, San Martin and Ucayali, in order to restore domestic order and ensure the protection of the rights of the citizens;

That by Supreme Decrees *Nos. 006-2006-PCM, 019-2006-PCM, 030-2006-PCM, 052-2006-PCM, 069-2006-PCM, 088-2006-PCM, 011-2007-PCM and 039-2007-PCM* the state of emergency was extended for successive periods of sixty (60) days in each case;

That, while the aforementioned state of emergency is due to expire, the conditions that led to its declaration in those provinces still persist;

That article 137, paragraph 1, of the Political Constitution of Peru states that the extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree;

That article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights provides that a State party may suspend the exercise of certain human rights in the event of a public danger that threatens its security;

With the favourable vote of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;

Hereby decrees:

Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency

The state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Toe ache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, is hereby extended for sixty (60) days.

The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain domestic order with the support of the Armed Forces.

Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		]
During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights to personal freedom and security, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement within national territory set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.		
Article 3: Entry into force of the decree		
The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Diario Official.		
Article 4: Endorsement		
The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.		
Done at Government House, Lima, on 01 July 2007.		
Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic		
Jorge Del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers		
Allan Wagner Tizón . Minister of Defence		
Maria Zavala ValladaresMaría Zavala ValladaresMinister of the InteriorMinister of Justice		
Note- On 26 July 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i> , a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;		
[Translation Original: Spanish]		
The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents it compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that by Supreme Decree <i>No. 065-2007-PCM</i> issued on 21 July 2007, a copy of which is attached, extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja" Department of Huancavelica; the districts of Kimbiri, Pichari and Vileabamba of the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the province of Satipo, the Andamarca and Comas districts of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca districts of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, for a period of 60 days as from 24 July 2007. A previous extension was communicated in <i>Note 7-l-SG/017</i> of 06 June 2007.		

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, liberty of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, which are recognised, respectively, in article 2, paragraphs 9,11,12 and 24 (t), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, are suspended.

Extension of the state of emergency in various provinces and districts of the Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin

#### Supreme Decree No. 065-2007-PCM

The President of the Republic, Considering:

That Supreme Decree *No. 044-2007-PCM* of 23 May 2007 extended the state of emergency for sixty (60) days in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja; Department of Huancavelica; the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; the province of Satipo, the Andamarca and Comas districts of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca districts of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin;

That by Supreme Decree *No. 57-2007-PCM* of 1 July 2007, article 1 of Supreme Decree *No. 044-2007-PCM* extending the state of emergency in various provinces and districts of the Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin and suspending the state of emergency in some districts of the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco, was modified;

That although the state of emergency mentioned in the preceding paragraph is about to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces and districts still persist;

In compliance with article 118, paragraphs 4 and 14, of the Political Constitution of Peru; with the endorsement of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;

Decrees:

Article 1. Extension of the state of emergency

The state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; the districts of Kimbiri, Pichari and Vileabamba of the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the province of Satipo, the Andamarca and Comas districts of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca districts of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, shall be extended for sixty (60) days as from 24 July 2007.

# RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Article 2. Suspension of constitutional rights		
During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.		
Article 3. Endorsement		
The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.		
Done at Government House, Lima, on 20 July 2007.		
Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic		
Jorge Del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers		
Allan Wagner Tizon Minister of Defence		
Luis Alva Castro Minister of the Interior		
Maria Zavala Valladares Minister of Justice		
Note- On 13 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i> , a notification, as follows;		
[Translation Original: Spanish]		
The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents it compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that by Supreme Decree <i>No. 077-2007-PCM</i> issued on 30 August 2007, a copy of which is attached, extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, has been 'extended for a period of 60 days as from 31 August 2007.		
During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, liberty of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, which are recognised, respectively, in article 2, paragraphs 9,11,12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, are suspended.		

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.

Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali

Supreme Decree No. 077-2007-PCM

The President of the Republic,

Whereas,

By Supreme Decree *No. 098-2005-PCM* dated 21 December 2005 a state of emergency was declared in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, for a period of sixty (60) days;

The state of emergency was declared following the occurrence of acts contrary to domestic order which were disrupting the normal activities of the population in the aforementioned provinces of the departments of Huánuco, San Martin and Ucayali, in order to restore domestic order and ensure the protection of the rights of the citizens;

By Supreme Decrees Nos. 006-2006-PCM, 019-2006-PCM, 030-2006-PCM, 052-2006-PCM, 069-2006-PCM, 088-2006-PCM, 0 11-2007-PCM and 039-2007-PCM the state of emergency was extended for successive periods of sixty (60) days in each case;

By Supreme Decree *No. 266-PCM*, a state of emergency was again declared in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali for a period of sixty (60) days;

While the aforementioned state of emergency is due to expire, the conditions that led to its declaration in those provinces still persist;

Article 137, paragraph 1, of the Political Constitution of Peru states that the extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree;

Article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights provides that a State party may suspend the exercise of certain human rights in the event of a public danger that threatens its security;

With the favourable vote of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;

Hereby decrees:

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		l
Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency		
The state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, is extended for sixty (60) days as from 31 August 2007.		
The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain domestic order with the support of the Armed Forces.		
Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights		
During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights to personal freedom and security, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement within national territory set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.		
Article 3: Entry into force of the decree		
The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette.		
Article 4: Endorsement		
The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.		
Done in the city of Lima on 29 August 2007.		
Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic		
Jorge del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers		
Allan Wagner Tizon Minister of Defence		
Luis Alva Castro Minister of the Interior		
Maria Zavala Valladares Minister of Justice		

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Note-

On 29 August 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Portugal*, an objection, as follows; [Original: English]

"The Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

According to the reservation, the application of the principles set out in Article 18 of the Covenant shall be without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives.

Portugal considers that this article is a fundamental provision of the Covenant and the reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Republic of Maldives considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant, raises concerns as to its commitment to the object and purpose of the Covenant and; moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international law.

It is in the common interest of all States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.

The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above mentioned reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the ICCPR.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and the Maldives."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006

Note-

On 29 August 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Portugal*, an objection, as follows;

[Original: English]

"The Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

The Government of the Portuguese Republic notes that the reservations were made after the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant and is of the view that the practice of late reservations should be discouraged.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		1
According to the first part of the reservation, the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain interprets the provisions of articles 3, 18 and 23 as not affecting in any way the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah. These provisions deal namely with the questions of equality between men and women, freedom of thought, conscience and religion and the protection of family and marriage.		
Portugal considers that these articles are fundamental provisions of the Covenant and the first reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Kingdom of Bahrain considers itself bound by the' obligations of the Covenant, raises concerns as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the object and purpose of the Covenant and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international law.		
It is in the common interest of all States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.		
The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the ICCPR.		
This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Bahrain."		
1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006		
Note- On 17 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i> , an objection, as follows; [Translation Original: Spanish]		
The Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New York, 16 December 1966) and has the honour to transmit to him Spain's objection to the reservations made by the Republic of Maldives at the time of its accession to the said instrument.		
The text of the objection is as follows:		
"The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has reviewed the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives on 19 September 2006, at the, time of its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966		

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

### HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain observes that the broad formulation of the reservation, which makes the application of article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights conditional on its conformity with the Constitution of Maldives without specifying the content thereof, renders it impossible to ascertain to what extent the Republic of Maldives has accepted the obligations arising from that provision of the Covenant and, in consequence, raises doubts about its commitment to the object and purpose of the treaty.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers the reservation of the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, under customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are not permitted.

Accordingly, the Government of Spain objects to the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights between the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of Maldives."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006

#### Note-

On 06 September 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *United Kingdom*, an objection, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;

#### [Original: English]

"The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to the reservation made by the Government of the Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which reads:

The application of the principles set out in Article 18 [freedom of thought, conscience and religion] of the Covenant shall be without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of the Maldives.

In the view of the United Kingdom a reservation should clearly define for the other States Parties to the Covenant the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Covenant. A reservation which consists of a general reference to a constitutional provision without specifying its implications does not do so. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the reservation made by the Government of the Maldives.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)       Inits objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the United Kingdom and the Maldives."       New York UN <sup>1</sup> Refer to deposinge notification CN:741.2006 TREATES-14 of 19 September 2006       New York UN       002/1989         Convention on the Ellimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women       New York UN       01 Mar., 1980       Cm 643         Note-       On 30 July 2007, the Scoretary-General of the United Nations, a notification, made under article 28(3) of the above convention, withdrawing a reservation made at upon accession.       New York       107/1991         Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment       New York       107/1991         Accession-       Thailand (with declaration* and reservation*)       02 Oct., 2007       01 Nov., 2007         Declaration*       [Original: English]       01 Nov., 2007       01 Nov., 2007         Inter with Article 1 of the Convention. The term 'torture" under Article 1 of the Convention, although there is neither a specific definition nor particular offence under the current Thai Penal Code.       01 Nov., 2007         Declaration*       .       .       .       .         .       .       .       .       .         .       .       .       .       .       .         .       .       .       .       . <td< th=""><th></th><th>Date</th><th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th></td<>		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Covenant between the United Kingdom and the Maldives."       1         1       Refere to deposition on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against       New York UN       002/1989         Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against       New York UN       01 Mar., 1980       Cm 643         Note-       0n 30 July 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Cook Islands, a notification, made under article 28(3) of the above convention, withdrawing a reservation made at upon accession. The withdrawal takes effect on the 30 July 2007.       New York       107/1991         Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment       New York       01 Nov., 2007         Accession-       Thailand (with declaration* and reservation*)       02 Oct., 2007       01 Nov., 2007         Declaration*       [Original: English]       01 Nov., 2007         Netere ongradile provisions under the aforesaid Thai Penal Code applicable to acts under Article 1 of the Convention, although there is neither a specific definition nor particular offence under the current Thai Penal Code.       01 Nov., 2007         Marca 10 of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article I of the Convention at the earliest opportunity.       10 fthe Convention which stipulates: Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture.	IUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		]
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women       New York UN 01 Mar., 1980       002/1989 Cm 643         Note- On 30 July 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Cook Islands</i> , a notification, made under article 28(3) of the above convention, withdrawing a reservation made at upon accession. The withdrawal takes effect on the 30 July 2007.       New York       107/1991         Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment       New York       107/1991         Accession- Thailand (with declaration* and reservation*)       02 Oct., 2007         Entry into Force- Thailand       01 Nov., 2007         Declaration* [Original: English]       01 Nov., 2007         Declaration* [Original: English]       01 Nov., 2007         New Tricle 1 of the Convention shall according to the term, there are comparable provisions under the aforesaid Thai Penal Code corresponding to the term, there are comparable provisions under the according to the term, there are comparable provisions under the according to the term, there are comparable provisions under the according to the term, there are comparable provisions under the according to the term, there are comparable provisions under the according to the term, there are comparable provisions under the according to the term, there are comparable provisions under the according to the term, there are comparable provisions under the according to the term, there are comparable provisions under the according to the interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code.       New York to the convention which stipulates: Each State Party shall ensure			
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On 30 July 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Cook Islands, a notification, made under article 28(3) of the above convention, withdrawing a reservation made at upon accession. The withdrawal takes effect on the 30 July 2007.New York 04 Feb., 1985107/1991 Cm 1775Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or PunishmentNew York 04 Feb., 1985107/1991 Cm 1775Accession- 			
Treatment or Punishment04 Feb., 1985Cm 1775Accession- Thailand (with declaration* and reservation*)02 Oct., 2007Entry into Force- Thailand01 Nov., 2007Declaration* [Original: English]01 Nov., 2007"1. With respect to the term "torture" under Article 1 of the Convention, although there is neither a specific definition nor particular offence under the current Thai Penal Code corresponding to the term, there are comparable provisions under the aforesaid Thai Penal Code applicable to acts under Article 1 of the Convention. The term "torture" under Article 1 of the Convention shall accordingly be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code.The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article 1 of the Convention at the earliest opportunity.2. For the same reason as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, Article 4 of the Convention which stipulates: Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. shall be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code.The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article 4 of the Convention at the earliest	On 30 July 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Cook Islands</i> , a notification, made under article 28(3) of the above convention, withdrawing a reservation made at upon accession.		
Thailand (with declaration* and reservation*)02 Oct., 2007Entry into Force- Thailand01 Nov., 2007Declaration* [Original: English]01 Nov., 2007"1. With respect to the term "torture" under Article 1 of the Convention, although there is neither a specific definition nor particular offence under the current Thai Penal Code corresponding to the term under Article 1 of the Convention. The term "torture" under Article 1 of the Convention. The term "torture" under Article 1 of the Convention shall accordingly be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code.The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article 1 of the Convention at the earliest opportunity.2. For the same reason as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, Article 4 of the Convention which stipulates: Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture ashall be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code.The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article 4 of the Convention at the earliestDescrete the same reason as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, Article 4 of the constitutes complicity or participation in torture. shall be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code.The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article 4 of the Convention at the earliest			
Thailand		02 Oct., 2007	
[Original: English] "1. With respect to the term "torture" under Article 1 of the Convention, although there is neither a specific definition nor particular offence under the current Thai Penal Code corresponding to the term, there are comparable provisions under the aforesaid Thai Penal Code applicable to acts under Article 1 of the Convention. The term "torture" under Article 1 of the Convention shall accordingly be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code. The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article I of the Convention at the earliest opportunity. 2. For the same reason as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, Article 4 of the Convention which stipulates: Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. shall be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code. The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article 4 of the Convention at the earliest		01 Nov., 2007	
Convention, although there is neither a specific definition nor particular offence under the current Thai Penal Code corresponding to the term, there are comparable provisions under the aforesaid Thai Penal Code applicable to acts under Article 1 of the Convention. The term "torture" under Article 1 of the Convention shall accordingly be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code. The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article I of the Convention at the earliest opportunity. 2. For the same reason as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, Article 4 of the Convention which stipulates: Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. shall be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code. The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article 4 of the Convention at the earliest			
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more consistent with Article 4 of the Convention at the earliest	Article 4 of the Convention which stipulates: Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. shall be		
	more consistent with Article 4 of the Convention at the earliest		

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)			1
3. Article 5 of the Convention we shall take such measures as may be nece over the offences referred to in Article 4 Thailand to mean that the jurisdiction ref established in accordance with the current	is interpreted by the Kingdom of ferred to in Article 5 shall be		
The Kingdom of Thailand shall more consistent with Article 5 of the Co opportunity."			
Reservation* [Original: English]			
"The Kingdom of Thailand doe Article 30, paragraph 1, of the Conventi			
Second Optional Protocol to the Internation Political Rights aiming at the Abolition		New York 15 Dec., 1989	039/2000 Cm 4676
Accession- Albania . France . Mexico . Ukraine .	·	17 Oct., 2007 02 Oct., 2007 26 Sep., 2007 25 July, 2007	
Entry into Force- Albania . France . Mexico . Ukraine .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17 Jan., 2008 02 Jan., 2008 26 Dec., 2007 25 Oct., 2007	
<b>Optional</b> Protocol to the Convention on Involvement of Children in Armed C		New York 25 May, 2000	048/2003 Cm 6065
Ratification - Vanuatu <i>(with declaration*)</i>		26 Sep., 2007	
Accession- Angola (with declaration**)		11 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force- Angola . Vanuatu .		11 Nov., 2007 26 Oct., 2007	
Declaration* [Original: English]			
"the Government of the Repu Article 3 (2) of the Protocol hereby decl which it will permit voluntary recruitme is 18 years of age as provided under Sec	ares that the minimum age at int into its national Armed Forces		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)       Further declaration is made that Vanuatu has adopted the following safeguards to ensure that recruitment of personnel is not forced or coerced:       A Candidate for appointment to the Force shall:       a) have reached the age of 18 years and shall not be over the age of 30 years;       b) be certified by a Government medical officer to be in good health, of sound constitution and fitted both physically and mentally to perform the duties on which he will be employed after appointment;       c) have a minimum height of 1,70 meters (5 feet 8 inches);       d) have a minimum education certificate of a Senior Primary Certificate on a Certificate of a Senior Primary Certificate on a Certificate of Fundes Primaire or pass a Police Entrunce Examination .       e) be of good moral character."         Declaration**       [Courtesy Translation Original: Portuguese]       New York       017/2006         Treeching 20 years of age, and that the minimum age for voluntary ensistement is 18 years.       New York       017/2006         Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime       New York       017/2006         Ratification-Guinea Bissau       10 Sep., 2007       20 July, 2007         Entry into Force-Guinea Bissau       10 Oct., 2007       19 Aug., 2007         Reservation*       [Courtesy Translation: Original Arabic]       10 Oct., 2007		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
following safeguards to ensure that recruitment of personnel is not forced or coerced:       A Candidate for appointment to the Force shall:         a) have reached the age of 18 years and shall not be over the age of 30 years;       b) be certified by a Government medical officer to be in good health, of sound constitution and fitted both physically and mentally to perform the duties on which he will be employed after appointment;         c) have a minimum height of 1,70 meters (5 feet 8 inches);       d) have a minimum education certificate or a Senior Primary Certificate on a Certificate d'Eludes Primaire or pass a Police Entrance Examination; .         e) be of good moral character."         Declaration***         [Courtesy Translation Original: Portuguese]         The Government of the Republic of Angola declares, in accordance with Article 3 of paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, related to Children and Armed Conflict, that in the terms of its Military Service legislation, the inclusion of persons in the Angolan Army, as appropriate, is done upon their reaching 20 years of age, and that the minimum age for voluntary enlistment is 18 years.       New York       017/2006         Ratification- Guinea Bissun       10 Sep., 2007       20 July, 2007         Entry into Force- Guinea Bissun       10 Oct., 2007       10 Oct., 2007         Reservation*       10 Oct., 2007       10 Aug., 2007         Reservation*       10 Oct., 2007       10 Aug., 2007	HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		1
a) have reached the age of 18 years and shall not be over the age of 30 years;         b) be certified by a Government medical officer to be in good health, of sound constitution and fitted both physically and mentally to perform the duties on which he will be employed aller appointment;         c) have a minimum height of 1,70 meters (5 feet 8 inches);         d) have a minimum education certificate of a Senior Primary Certificate on a Certificate of Etudes Primaire or pass a Police Entrance Examination;         e) be of good moral character."         Declaration**         [Courtesy Translation Original: Portuguese]         The Government of the Republic of Angola declares, in accordance with Article 3 of paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol to the Conflict, that in the terms of its Military Service legislation, the inclusion of persons in the Angolan Army, as appropriate, is done upon their reaching 20 years of age, and that the minimum age for voluntary enlistment is 18 years.         Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime       New York 15 Nov., 2000       017/2006 Cm 6881         Ratification-       10 Sep., 2007 3udi Arabia       10 Oct., 2007 19 Aug., 2007         Entry into Force-       10 Oct., 2007 19 Aug., 2007         Reservation*       10 Oct., 2007 19 Aug., 2007       19 Aug., 2007	following safeguards to ensure that recruitment of personnel is not forced		
age of 30 years;         b) be certified by a Government medical officer to be in good health, of sound constitution and fitted both physically and mentally to perform the duities on which he will be employed after appointment;         c) have a minimum height of 1,70 meters (5 feet 8 inches);         d) have a minimum education certificate of a Senior Primary Certificate on a Certificate d'Etudes Primaire or pass a Police Entrance Examination; .         e) be of good moral character."         Declaration** [Courtesy Translation Original: Portuguese]         The Government of the Republic of Angola declares, in accordance with Article 3 of paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol to the Conflict, that in the terms of its Miltary Service legislation, the inclusion of persons in the Angolan Army, as appropriate, is done upon their reaching 20 years of age, and that the minimum age for voluntary enlistment is 18 years.       New York       017/2006 Cm 6881         Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime       New York       017/2006 Cm 6881         Ratification- Guinea Bissau       10 Sep., 2007 20 July, 2007       10 Oct., 2007 19 Aug., 2007         Entry into Force- Guinea Bissau       10 Oct., 2007 19 Aug., 2007         Reservation* [Courtesy Translation: Original Arabic] the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not       10 Oct., 2007	A Candidate for appointment to the Force shall:		
health, of sound constitution and fitted both physically and mentally to perform the duites on which he will be employed after appointment;       •         •       have a minimum height of 1,70 meters (5 feet 8 inches);       •         •       have a minimum ducation certificate of a Senior Primary Certificate on a Certificate d'Etudes Primaire or pass a Police Entrance Examination; .       •         •       be of good moral character."         Declaration** [Courtesy Translation Original: Portuguese]       •         The Government of the Republic of Angola declares, in accordance with Article 3 of paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child related to Children and Armed Conflict, that in the terms of its Military Service legislation, the inclusion of persons in the Angolan Army, as appropriate, is done upon their reaching 20 years of age, and that the minimum age for voluntary enlistment is 18 years.       New York       017/2006 Cm 6881         Ratification- Guinea Bissau Convention against Transnational Organised Crime       10 Sep., 2007 Saudi Arabia (with reservation*)       10 Oct., 2007 19 Aug., 2007         Entry into Force- Guinea Bissau Saudi Arabia       10 Oct., 2007 19 Aug., 2007       19 Aug., 2007			
d) have a minimum education certificate of a Senior Primary Certificate on a Certificate d'Etudes Primaire or pass a Police Entrance Examination; .         e) be of good moral character."         Declaration** [Courtesy Translation Original: Portuguese]         The Government of the Republic of Angola declares, in accordance with Article 3 of paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, related to Children and Armed Conflict, that in the terms of its Military Service legislation, the inclusion of persons in the Angolan Army, as appropriate, is done upon their reaching 20 years of age, and that the minimum age for voluntary enlistment is 18 years.       New York 15 Nov., 2000       017/2006 Cm 6881         Ratification- Guinea Bissau	health, of sound constitution and fitted both physically and mentally to perform the duties on which he will be		
Certificate on a Certificate d'Etudes Primaire or pass a Police Entrance Examination; .       .         e) be of good moral character."       .         Declaration** <pre>[Courtesy Translation Original: Portuguese]</pre> The Government of the Republic of Angola declares, in accordance with Article 3 of paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, related to Children and Armed Conflict, that in the terms of its Miltary Service legislation, the inclusion of persons in the Angolan Army, as appropriate, is done upon their reaching 20 years of age, and that the minimum age for voluntary enlistment is 18 years.       New York       017/2006         Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, convention against Transnational Organised Crime       New York       017/2006         Ratification-       10 Sep., 2007       20 July, 2007         Entry into Force-       10 Oct., 2007       20 July, 2007         Entry into Force-       10 Oct., 2007       19 Aug., 2007         Reservation*       10 Oct., 2007       19 Aug., 2007         Reservation*       19 Aug., 2007       19 Aug., 2007	c) have a minimum height of 1,70 meters (5 feet 8 inches);		
Declaration** [Courtesy Translation Original: Portuguese]         The Government of the Republic of Angola declares, in accordance with Article 3 of paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, related to Children and Armed Conflict, that in the terms of its Military Service legislation, the inclusion of persons in the Angolan Army, as appropriate, is done upon their reaching 20 years of age, and that the minimum age for voluntary enlistment is 18 years.       New York       017/2006         Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime       New York       017/2006 Cm 6881         Ratification- Guinea Bissau       10 Sep., 2007 Saudi Arabia (with reservation*)       10 Sep., 2007 20 July, 2007         Entry into Force- Guinea Bissau       10 Oct., 2007 19 Aug., 2007         Reservation* [Courtesy Translation: Original Arabic]       10 Aug., 2007	Certificate on a Certificate d'Etudes Primaire or pass a		
[Courtesy Translation Original: Portuguese]         The Government of the Republic of Angola declares, in         accordance with Article 3 of paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol to the         Connection on the Rights of the Child, related to Children and Armed         Conflict, that in the terms of its Military Service legislation, the inclusion         of persons in the Angolan Army, as appropriate, is done upon their         reaching 20 years of age, and that the minimum age for voluntary         enlistment is 18 years.         Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons,         especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations         Convention against Transnational Organised Crime         Ratification-         Guinea Bissau         Guinea Bissau         Intro Force-         Guinea Bissau         Guinea Bissau         Intro Force-         Guinea Bissau         Guinea Bissau         Intro Force-         Guinea Bissau         Reservation*         [Courtesy Translation: Original Arabic]         the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not	e) be of good moral character."		
	[Courtesy Translation Original: Portuguese]         The Government of the Republic of Angola declares, in accordance with Article 3 of paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, related to Children and Armed Conflict, that in the terms of its Military Service legislation, the inclusion of persons in the Angolan Army, as appropriate, is done upon their reaching 20 years of age, and that the minimum age for voluntary enlistment is 18 years.         Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime         Ratification-       Guinea Bissau         Saudi Arabia (with reservation*)          Entry into Force-       Guinea Bissau         Guinea Bissau          Saudi Arabia          Reservation*       [Courtesy Translation: Original Arabic]	15 Nov., 2000 10 Sep., 2007 20 July, 2007 10 Oct., 2007	
	the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not consider itself obligated to paragraph 2 of article 15 of the Protocol.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		]
<b>Protocol</b> against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime	New York 15 Nov., 2000	016/2006 Cm 6880
Ratification- Saudi Arabia (with reservation*)	20 July, 2007	
Entry into Force- Saudi Arabia	19 Aug., 2007	
Reservation* [Courtesy Translation: Original Arabic]		
the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not consider itself obligated to paragraph 2 of article 20 of the Protocol.		
Note- On 02 July 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Guatemala</i> , a notification, as follows; <i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i> In accordance with article 8, paragraph 6 of the Protocol, the Government of the Republic of Guatemala has designated the judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office as the central authorities for the receipt of requests for mutual legal assistance, with the power either to execute them or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution. In addition to the central authorities referred to above, the Government of the Republic of Guatemala has designated the Ministry of Defence, through the Navy, as the authority to receive and respond to requests for assistance, for confirmation of registry or of the right of a vessel to fly the Guatemalan flag and for authorisation to take appropriate measures. Note- Note- Note- Note- Dn 11 October 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Switzerland</i> , a notification, as follows; <i>[Translation: Original: French]</i> Pursuant to article 8, paragraph 6, of this Protocol, the following authority has been designated by Switzerland to receive and respond to requests for assistance, for confirmation of registry or of the right of a		
vessel to fly its flag and for authorisation to take appropriate measures: Swiss Maritime Navigation Office Nauenstrasse 49 4002 Basel Tel.: +41 61 27091 20.		
101. + 1 01 27071 20.		

		-
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<b>Optional</b> Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	New York 18 Dec., 2002	021/2006 Cm 6913
Signature- Ireland	02 Oct., 2007 25 Sep., 2007	
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Rome 17 July, 1998	035/2002 Cm 5590
Note- On 17 August 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Japan</i> , a notification, as follows; [Original: English]		
"pursuant to article 87 paragraph 1 (a) of the Rome Statute, the Government of Japan declares that, until further notice, requests by the Court for co-operation shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel.		
pursuant to article 87 paragraph 2 of the Rome Statute, the Government of Japan declares that requests for co-operation and any documents supporting such requests shall be in English and be accompanied by a translation into the Japanese language."		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
<b>Convention</b> for the Reciprocal Recognition of Proof Marks of Small- Arms [with Regulations of the Permanent International Commission (CIP) and Annexes I and II]	Brussels 01 July, 1969	084/1980 Cmnd 8063
Note- In a depository note dated 21 November 2007, the government of Belgium as depositary circulated, under reference <i>J4-Cir.5751</i> Annexes -1, the text of decisions taken at the permanent international commission on 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> September 2007.		
Note- In a further depository note dated 26 November 2007, the government of Belgium as depositary circulated, under reference <i>J4-</i> <i>Cir.5876</i> Annexes -2, the text of decisions taken at the permanent international commission on 11 <sup>th</sup> July 2007.		

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
W OF THE SEA			1
United Nations Convention on the Law of t	he Sea	Montego Bay, 10 Dec., 1982 -09 Dec., 1984	081/1999 Cm 4524
Note- On 17 October 2007, the Secretary Nations, as depositary received from the go <i>Tobago</i> <sup>1</sup> , a declaration, as follows; [Original: English]			
"The Republic of Trinidad and Tol absence of or failing any other peaceful mea and Tobago chooses the following means in settlement of disputes concerning the interp United Nations Convention on the Law of t	ns, the Republic of Trinidad order of priority for the retation or application of the		
(a) The International Tribunal for t in accordance with Annex VI;	he Law of the Sea established		
(b) The International Court of Just	ce."		
Refer to depository notification C.N.109.1986.TRE	ATIES-3 of 03 June 1986 (Ratification by		
Trinidad and Tobago).			
Agreement relating to the Implementation of Nations Convention on the Law of the Sector		New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm 4525
Agreement relating to the Implementation Nations Convention on the Law of the Sec			
Agreement relating to the Implementation Nations Convention on the Law of the Sec			
Agreement relating to the Implementation Nations Convention on the Law of the Ser Ratification- Brazil Uruguay Entry into Force- Brazil	a of 10 December 1982	28 July, 1994 25 Oct., 2007 07 Aug., 2007 24 Nov., 2007	
Agreement relating to the Implementation Nations Convention on the Law of the Ser Ratification- Brazil Uruguay Entry into Force- Brazil	a of 10 December 1982	28 July, 1994 25 Oct., 2007 07 Aug., 2007	
Agreement relating to the Implementation Nations Convention on the Law of the Ser Ratification- Brazil Uruguay Entry into Force- Brazil	a of 10 December 1982	28 July, 1994 25 Oct., 2007 07 Aug., 2007 24 Nov., 2007	
Agreement relating to the Implementation on Nations Convention on the Law of the Set         Ratification-         Brazil          Uruguay          Entry into Force-       Brazil          Uruguay           Agreement for the Implementation of the P       Nations Convention on the Law of the S         relating to the Conservation and Manage	a of 10 December 1982	28 July, 1994 25 Oct., 2007 07 Aug., 2007 24 Nov., 2007 06 Sep., 2007 New York 04 Dec., 1995	Cm 4525 019/2004
Agreement relating to the Implementation on Nations Convention on the Law of the Set         Ratification-         Brazil          Uruguay          Entry into Force-       Brazil          Uruguay           Agreement for the Implementation of the P       Nations Convention on the Law of the S         relating to the Conservation and Manage       Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stock	a of 10 December 1982	28 July, 1994 25 Oct., 2007 07 Aug., 2007 24 Nov., 2007 06 Sep., 2007 New York 04 Dec., 1995	Cm 4525 019/2004

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LAW OF THE SEA (continued)		]
The Czech Republic confirms the interpretative declarations of 19 December 2003 made by the European Community upon ratification of the Agreement."		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.289.2007.TREATIES-3 of 20 March 2007 (Czech Republic: Accession)		
2 Refer to depositary notification C.N.1578.2003.TREATIES-5 of 09 January 2004 (European Community: Ratification)		
OCEANOGRAPHY		
Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation	Monaco 03 May, 1967	030/1971 Cmnd 4682
Accession - Montenegro	25 July, 2007	
Entry into Force- Montenegro	25 July, 2007	
POLLUTION		
<b>Basel</b> Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Berne/ New York 23 Mar., 1989 - 22 Mar., 1990	100/1995 Cm 3108
Note- On 14 September 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i> , a declaration <sup>1</sup> , under article 5 (2), of the above mentioned convection as follows;		
"In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the competent authorities designated by the United Kingdom for Jersey are:		
Minister for Planning and Environment: Assistant Director, Environmental Protection, Howard Davis Farm, La Rue de la Trinite, Trinity, Jersey JE3 5JP."		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.871.2007.TREATIES-3 of 17 September 2007 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (in respect of: Jersey): Territorial application).		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987	London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Territorial Application-(Denmark) Faroe Islands <sup>1</sup>	24 Oct., 2007	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>DLLUTION</b> (continued)			J
Entry into Force- Faroe Islands		24 Oct., 2007	
Faroe Islands		24 Oct., 2007	
	C.N.319.1991.TREATIES-9/7 of 12 February 1992 reservation for application to Faroe Islands)).		
Ozone Layer, done at Mont	rotocol on Substances that deplete the real 16 September 1987, adopted at the es to the Montreal Protocol on Substances er	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992 -25 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession-			
Zambia		11 Oct., 2007	
Territorial Application-(Denma	rk)		
Faroe Islands <sup>1</sup>		24 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force-			
Zambia		09 Jan., 2008	
Faroe Islands		24 Oct., 2007	
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September	Protocol on substances that deplete the Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at 1997	Montreal 17 Sep., 1997	036/2002 Cm 5593 <i>Also See</i> 055/2002 Cm 5725
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at		Cm 5593 Also See 055/2002
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at 1997	17 Sep., 1997	Cm 5593 Also See 055/2002
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at 1997	17 Sep., 1997	Cm 5593 Also See 055/2002
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria Accession- Zambia	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at 1997 	17 Sep., 1997 06 Aug., 2007	Cm 5593 Also See 055/2002
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria Accession- Zambia	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at 1997 	17 Sep., 1997 06 Aug., 2007	Cm 5593 Also See 055/2002 Cm 5725
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria Accession- Zambia Acceptance- Namibia	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at 1997	17 Sep., 1997 06 Aug., 2007 11 Oct., 2007	Cm 5593 Also See 055/2002 Cm 5725
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria Accession- Zambia Acceptance- Namibia Entry into Force- Algeria	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at 1997	17 Sep., 1997 06 Aug., 2007 11 Oct., 2007	Cm 5593 Also See 055/2002 Cm 5725
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria Accession- Zambia Acceptance- Namibia Entry into Force- Algeria Namibia	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at 1997 	<ul> <li>17 Sep., 1997</li> <li>06 Aug., 2007</li> <li>11 Oct., 2007</li> <li>01 Oct., 2007</li> <li>04 Nov., 2007</li> <li>30 Dec., 2007</li> </ul>	Cm 5593 Also See 055/2002 Cm 5725
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria Accession- Zambia Acceptance- Namibia Entry into Force- Algeria	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at         1997	<ul> <li>17 Sep., 1997</li> <li>06 Aug., 2007</li> <li>11 Oct., 2007</li> <li>01 Oct., 2007</li> <li>04 Nov., 2007</li> </ul>	Cm 5593 <i>Also See</i> 055/2002 Cm 5725
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria Accession- Zambia Acceptance- Namibia Entry into Force- Algeria Namibia Zambia Amendment to the Montreal 1	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at         1997	<ul> <li>17 Sep., 1997</li> <li>06 Aug., 2007</li> <li>11 Oct., 2007</li> <li>01 Oct., 2007</li> <li>04 Nov., 2007</li> <li>30 Dec., 2007</li> </ul>	Cm 5593 Also See 055/2002 Cm 5725
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria Accession- Zambia Acceptance- Namibia Entry into Force- Algeria Namibia Zambia Amendment to the Montreal I Ozone Layer [Adopted at th	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at         1997	17 Sep., 1997 06 Aug., 2007 11 Oct., 2007 01 Oct., 2007 04 Nov., 2007 30 Dec., 2007 09 Jan., 2008 Beijing	Cm 5593 <i>Also See</i> 055/2002 Cm 5725 01 Oct., 200 055/2002
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria Accession- Zambia Acceptance- Namibia Entry into Force- Algeria Namibia Zambia Amendment to the Montreal I Ozone Layer [Adopted at th Beijing] Accession- El Salvador	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at         1997	17 Sep., 1997 06 Aug., 2007 11 Oct., 2007 01 Oct., 2007 04 Nov., 2007 30 Dec., 2007 09 Jan., 2008 Beijing 03 Dec., 1999 13 Nov., 2007	Cm 5593 <i>Also See</i> 055/2002 Cm 5725 01 Oct., 200 055/2002
ozone layer, adopted at the Montreal 15-17 September Ratification- Algeria Accession- Zambia Acceptance- Namibia Entry into Force- Algeria Namibia Zambia Amendment to the Montreal I Ozone Layer [Adopted at th Beijing] Accession-	Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at 1997	17 Sep., 1997 06 Aug., 2007 11 Oct., 2007 01 Oct., 2007 04 Nov., 2007 30 Dec., 2007 09 Jan., 2008 Beijing 03 Dec., 1999	Cm 5593 <i>Also See</i> 055/2002 Cm 5725 01 Oct., 200 055/2002

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LLUTION (continued)			
Acceptance-			
Namibia		01 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force-			
El Salvador		11 Feb., 2008	
Namibia		30 Dec., 2007	
Uganda		25 Oct., 2007	
Zambia		09 Jan., 2008	
	the Secretary –General of the United ed to all member states of the above owing;		
errors in various articles of the version) and in the certified tr	Secretary-General has been drawn to certain e original text of the Amendment (Chinese ue copies circulated by depositary EATIES-4/1 of 5 December 1997.		
	N.1003.2007.TREATIES-16 October of the relevant articles of the Amendment		
there is an objection to effective State or a Contracting State, the proposed corrections in the au	the established depositary practice, unless ing a particular correction from a signatory the Secretary-General proposes to effect the thentic Chinese text of the Amendment. pply to the certified true copies.		
	be communicated to the Secretary- he date of this notification, i.e., no later		
	Nations Framework Convention on Kyoto on 11 December 1997	Kyoto 11 Dec., 1997	006/2005 Cm 6485
Accession-			
Serbia		19 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force-			
Serbia		17 Jan., 2008	
	e Prior Informed Consent Procedure for cals and Pesticides in International Trade	Rotterdam 10 Sep., 1998	046/2004 Cm 6390
Accession-			
Kazakhstan		01 Nov., 2007	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
OLLUTION (continued)		]
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Stockholm 22 May, 2001	022/2005 Cm 6581
Ratification- Ukraine	25 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Ukraine	24 Dec., 2007	
Note- On 31 October 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary circulated to all member states of the above mentioned convection the following;		
Entry into Force of Annex G1 <sup>1</sup>		
With reference to depositary notification C.N.242.2006.TREATIES-6 of 27 March 2006 transmitting the adopted text of Annex G, none of the Parties to the Convention have notified the Secretary -General of the non-acceptance of Annex G within the period of one year from the date of its circulation. In accordance with paragraphs 3 (b) and (c) of article 22 of the Convention, the Annex G entered into force for all Parties to the Convention which have not submitted a notification of non-acceptance within the above stipulated one year period, that is on 27 March 2007.		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.242.2006.TREATIES-6 of 27 March 2006 (Adoption of Annex G).		
RIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law	The Hague 31 Oct., 1951	065/1955 Cmd 9582
Acceptance- Ecuador (with notification*)	02 Nov., 2007	
Entry into Force- Ecuador	02 Nov., 2007	
Notification*		
<u>Authority</u>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Integration		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York 20 June, 1956 -31 Dec., 1956	085/1975 Cmnd 6084
Note- On 25 June 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary <sup>1</sup> , received from the government of <i>Ireland</i> , a notification, as follows;		

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	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		]
By a communication received on 25 June 2007, the Government of Ireland notified the Secretary-General that the following Authority has been designated to act as the Transmitting Agency under Article 2 (1) and the Receiving Agency under Article 2(2) of the above Convention:		
Central Authority for Maintenance Recovery Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform Bishops Square Redmond's Hill Dublin 2 Ireland Telephone: +353 14790200 Fax: +353 14790201 Email: <u>mainrecov@iustice.ie</u> <sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.384.1995.TREATIES-4 of 12 December 1995 (Ireland: Accession)		
<b>Convention</b> abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague 05 Oct., 1961	032/1965 Cmnd 2617
Note- On 05 October 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Marshall Islands</i> , a notification, as follows; <u>Authority in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention:</u> IRI Corporate and Maritime Services (Switzerland) A.G Office of the Deputy Registrar Schifflande 22 CH-8001 Zurich Switzerland zurich@register-iri.com Telephone: +41-44-268-2211 Fax: +41-44-268-2212		
Note- On 20 September 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Slovak Republic</i> , a notification, as follows;		
AUTHORITIES		
With effect from 01 October 2007, the Slovak Republic amends points 4 and 6 of its original declaration designating the authorities referred to in Article 6 of the Convention, to read as follows:		

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
RIVATE	INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		1
4.	the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic ( <i>Ministerstvo zdravotnictva Slovenskej republiky</i> ), for public documents issued by authorities falling under its jurisdiction;		
6.	the District Office (obvodný úrad) for:		
	a. extracts from registers of births, deaths and marriages <i>(matrika)</i> , except for decisions concerning civil status;		
	b. documents issued by autonomous local authorities.		
	tion on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial uments in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 15 Nov., 1965	050/1969 Cmnd 3986
Accessi	on- Monaco	01 Mar., 2007	
Entry in	to Force- Monaco	01 Nov., 2007	
Conven	tion on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
	Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention		
accessio	The following State has declared its acceptance of the on of <i>Albania</i> San Marino	29 Oct., 2007	
force be	In accordance with Article 38, the Convention will enter into etween <i>San Marino</i> and	01 Icm 2008	
	Albania	01 Jan., 2008	
	Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention		
accessio	The following States have declared their acceptance of the on of <i>Costa Rica</i>		
	Germany	26 Oct., 2007 26 Sep., 2007	
force be	In accordance with Article 38, the Convention will enter into etween <i>Germany</i> and		
	Costa Rica	01 Dec., 2007	
force be	In accordance with Article 38, the Convention will enter into etween United States of America and Costa Rica	01 Jan., 2008	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		J
Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Guatemala, Paraguay, San Marino, Sri Lanka</i> United States of America	26 Sep., 2007	
In accordance with Article 38, the Convention will enter into force between United States of America and Guatemala	01 Jan., 2008 01 Jan., 2008 01 Jan., 2008 01 Jan., 2008	
	01 Jan., 2000	
Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>San Marino</i> Cyprus	17 Sep., 2007	
In accordance with Article 38, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Cyprus</i> and San Marino	01 Dec., 2007	
Note- On 29 October 2007, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the Republic of <i>Croatia</i> , a notification, as follows;		
<u>AUTHORITIES</u> (Modification) Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Ksaver 200a 10000 Zagreb Republic of Croatia		
Telephone number: +385 (1) 4607555 / +385 (1) 4698459 Telefax number: +385 (1) 4698462		
E-mail address: lidija.budimovic@mzss.hrandmarija.stojevic@mzss.hr		
European Charter of Local Self-Government [ETS No. 122]	Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1985	106/2000 Cm 4845
Note- On 12 October 2007, the Council of Europe, as depositary <sup>1</sup> , received from the government of Denmark , a letter from the Minister of Interior and Health of Denmark, dated 29 May 2006, confirmed by a letter from the Permanent Representative of Denmark, dated 11 October 2007, withdrawing a declaration made upon acceptance, as follows;		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued) The Danish Government has decided with effect as from 01 January 2007 to withdraw the declaration made at the time of deposit of its instrument of acceptance of the Charter, and make the following new declaration on the scope of the Charter in Denmark: In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of, paragraph 1, the Kingdom of Denmark considers itself bound by the European Charter of Local Self-Government in its entirety. In accordance with Articles 13 and 16 of the Charter, the Kingdom of Denmark considers that the provisions of the Charter shall apply to its municipalities ("kommuner"). The Charter shall not apply to Greenland and the Faroe Islands. <sup>1</sup> Note by the Secretariat: The declarations made on 3 February 1988 read as follows: "In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1, the Kingdom of Denmark considers		
itself bound by the European Charter of Local Self-Government in its entirety. In accordance with Article 13, the Kingdom of Denmark considers that the provisions of the Charter shall apply to its municipalities ("kommunet") and counties ("amtskommuner") with the exception of the Metropolitan Council ("Hovedstadsradet"). The Charter shall not apply to Greenland and the Faroe Islands."		
<ul> <li>Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption</li> <li>Note- <ul> <li>On 20 September 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Cambodia</i>, a notification, as follows;</li> <li>Central Authority to discharge the duties, which are, imposed by the Convention () which is competent to make the certification in respect of Intercountry Adoption:</li> <li>Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, N° 788, Monivong Blvd, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Fax/Phone: (855) 23726086</li> <li>Person in charge of the matters:</li> <li>H.E. Mr. Keo Borentr, Director General of Technical Affairs N° 68, Norodom Blvd, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Fax: (855) 23 222 386</li> <li>Phone: (855) 23 986 259</li> <li>E-mail: keoborentr@camnet.com.kh</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The Hague 29 May, 1993	046/2003 Cm 6010
adoptionoffice@ppctv.com.kh Note- On 12 December 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> , a objection, as follows;		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
RIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		1
"in accordance with Article 44, Paragraph 3, of the Convention, the United Kingdom hereby objects to the accession of the Kingdom of Cambodia in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man and declares that Cambodia's accession will have no legal effect as regards relations between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Cambodia" Note, British Embassy, The Hague, 12 December 2007		
Criminal Law Convention on Corruption [ETS No. 173]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1999	027/2006 Cm 6958
Ratification - Belarus ( <i>with declaration*</i> )	06 Nov., 2007	
Entry into Force- Belarus		
Declaration* According to the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Belarus is designated as a central authority for the purposes of Chapter IV of the Convention. The contact information are the following: General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Belarus 22, Internacionalnaya str. 220050 MINSK Republic of Belarus Tel.: (+375-17)227-31 Fax: (+375-17)226-42-52 Note- On 30 November 2007, the Council of Europe, as depositary <sup>1</sup> , received from the government of <i>Hungary</i> , a reservation renewal, as follows; In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of Hungary declares that it upholds wholly its reservation regarding Article 8 of the Convention, for the period of three years set out in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Convention. <sup>1</sup> Note by the Secretariat: The reservation reads as follows: "In accordance with Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention. Hungary reserves the right not to establish as criminal affences the conduct referred to in Article 8 and committed by foreign citizens in the course of business activities abroad"		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Note-		
On 02 October 2007, the Council of Europe, as depositary <sup>1</sup> , received from the government of <i>Latvia</i> , a reservation renewal, as follows;		
With due regard to well-established principles of international law in the field of extradition, the Republic of Latvia declares that it renews its reservation regarding Article 26, paragraph 1, of the Convention, for the period set out in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Convention.		
The Republic of Latvia considers that the issue of mutual legal assistance, beyond all doubts, constitutes one of the fundamental elements of suppression of all means of crimes, <i>inter alia</i> , corruption. Nevertheless, the Republic of Latvia would like to stress, that in accordance with the principles of its legal order, observation of human rights and rule of law is the core element for providing mutual legal assistance to other States.		
If there is sufficient ground to believe that offence to which the compliance for mutual legal assistance regards could be considered as political offence, the national authorities in charge are under an obligation to review the aforementioned compliance in the light of safeguards provided to any person in accordance with human rights.		
Furthermore, the Republic of Latvia would like to emphasise that it has made similar reservations to all international instruments in the penal field, if this instrument contains clauses for extradition or mutual legal assistance.		
United Nations Convention against Corruption	Adopted New York 31 Oct., 2003	014/2006 Cm 6854
Ratification- Canada (with notification* and reservation*)GabonPakistan (with notification* and reservation*)PortugalSweden (with notification*)	02 Oct., 2007 01 Oct., 2007 31 Aug., 2007 28 Sep., 2007 25 Sep., 2007	
Accession-		
Cambodia	05 Sep., 2007	
Guinea Bissau	10 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Canada	01 Nov., 2007 05 Oct., 2007 31 Oct., 2007 10 Oct., 2007 30 Sep., 2007 28 Oct., 2007	
Sweden	25 Oct., 2007	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		1
Notification* [Original: English and French]		
"1. Article 14 (1) (b): Article 14 (1) (b) provides that the obligation of a State Party to exchange financial intelligence shall be 'within the conditions prescribed by its domestic law. Given that Canadian law only permits the exchange of information between Financial Intelligence Units through bilateral agreements or arrangements, Canada will provide for exchange of the information referred to in this article only pursuant to such a bilateral agreement or arrangement.		
2. Article 17: It is the understanding of the Government of Canada that in relation to Article 17 the word 'diversion' means embezzlement and misappropriation, which constitute the criminal offences of theft and fraud under current Canadian law.		
3. Article 20: Article 20 provides that the obligation of a State Party to criminals illicit enrichment shall be 'subject to its constitution and the fundamental principles of its legal system.' An offence of illicit enrichment is incompatible with the Constitution of Canada, more specifically with the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> , and the fundamental principles of the Canadian legal system. Canada will therefore not create the offence of illicit enrichment.		
4. Article 42 (2): Article 42 (2) provides that a State Party may establish jurisdiction based on nationality. Given that Canada has effective and broad territorial jurisdiction over corruption offences, Canada does not intend to extend its jurisdiction in the case of an offence committed by a Canadian national beyond that existing territorial basis of jurisdiction.		
5. Article 52: Canada already imposes strict requirements on financial institutions within its jurisdiction to closely scrutinise foreign persons with prominent public functions and their family members and close associates. It is the understanding of the Government of Canada that these current requirements satisfy Article 52, particularly in light of the negotiations of the State Parties which led to the creation and inclusion of Article 52 in the Convention. Canada is in the process of undergoing consultations with a view to implementing legislative changes that would broaden this existing due diligence beyond the obligations contained in the Convention and expand the category of persons covered and the financial institutions to whom they apply. Canada will inform the Depository of the outcome of these discussions.		
6. Article 54: Canada will provide international assistance for the freezing, seizure and forfeiture of proceeds of crime and offence- related property only when the request is accompanied by an order from a court of criminal jurisdiction in the requesting country. In the case where international assistance is required for the forfeiture of this property, Canada will provide assistance only when the request is accompanied by a final order from such a court."		

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

#### PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Reservation<sup>\*</sup> [Original: English and French]

"The Government of Canada...

1. Article 6 (3): Each State Party shall inform the UN Secretary-General of the name and address of the authorities that may assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption. For the purposes of Article 6 (3), the Government of Canada designates the Senior Co-ordinator for International Crime and Terrorism at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada.

> Address: 125 Sussex Drive Ottawa, ON K1A OG2

Phone: (613) 944-2906.

2. Article 44 (6): For the purposes of Article 44 (6), Canada recognises the Convention as an extradition agreement sufficient to establish the legal basis for extradition under domestic Canadian law.

3. Article 46 (13): For the purposes of Article 46 (13), Canada designates the International Assistance Group of the Department of Justice of Canada as the central authority for all requests for mutual legal assistance under the Convention.

Address: 284 Wellington Street Ottawa, ON K1A OH8

Phone: (613) 957-4832

4. Article 46 (14): For the purposes of Article 46 (14), Canada accepts English or French as the languages to be used in all requests for mutual legal assistance that Canada receives under the Convention. "

Notification<sup>+</sup>

[Original: English]

"Article 6: In accordance with Article 6, Paragraph 3, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan nominates National Accountability Bureau as the authority which will develop and implement specific anti-corruption measures in the country and co-operate at international level.

Address:

National Accountability Bureau (NAB) Ata Turk A venue, G-5/2, Islamabad <u>www/nab.gov.pk</u> Telephone + 92-51-920 8165 Fax + 92-51-9214502

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
RIVATE INT	<b>ERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
Article 44:	The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that pursuant to Article 44, Paragraph 6, of the Convention, it does not take this Convention as the legal basis for co-operation on extradition with other States Parties.		
Article 46:	Pursuant to Article 46, Paragraph 13, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan designates National Accountability Bureau as a central authority to receive all requests for mutual legal assistance from other States Parties under the Convention. All such requests shall be in English or shall be accompanied by an official translation in English."		
Reservation [Or	+ ·iginal: English]		
"Article 66:	The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that, pursuant to Article 66, Paragraph 3 of the Convention, it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article."		
Notification <sup>7</sup> [Or	+ ·iginal: English]		
_	e government of Sweden		
authority in	suant to Article 46 (13) of the Convention, the central Sweden competent to receive requests for mutual assistance ry of Justice.		
with the app Norwegian,	suant to Article 46 (14) of the Convention, a request together endices shall be translated into Swedish, Danish or unless the authority dealing with the application otherwise individual case."		
as depositary notification <sup>1</sup>	17 July 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, received from the government of <i>Argentina</i> , a , as follows; <i>anslation: Original: Spanish</i> ]		
United Nation Republic of	e Permanent Mission of the Republic of Argentina to the onsnotifies the data concerning the central authority for the Argentina as establishedin article 46 (13) of the United vention against Corruption		
Dir Mir Esn	ernational Legal Assistance Directorate ectorate General for Legal Affairs histry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship neralda 1212, Piso 40 (C.P. 1007) dad de Buenos Aires, República Argentina		

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

#### PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Tel./Fax: (54-11) 4819-7170/7172/7231 e-mail: diaju@rnrecic.gov.ar

Refer to depositary notification C.N.672.2006.TREATIES-24 of 29 August 2006 (Argentina: Ratification)

Note-

On 24 July 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Kuwait*, a notification<sup>1</sup>, as follows;

[Translation: Original Arabic]

1. Article 6, paragraph 3

The State of Kuwait has no designated authority that would enable it to assist other States parties in the formulation and implementation of specific anti-corruption measures.

2. Article 46, paragraph 14

The languages acceptable to the State of Kuwait are Arabic and English.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.276.2007.TREATIES-7 of 15 March 2007 (Kuwait: Ratification).

Note-

On 03 October 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Portugal*, a notification, as follows;

[Original: English]

"Regarding article 46 (13) of the United Nations Convention against Corruption the designated authority with the responsibility and power to receive, execute or transmit requests for mutual legal assistance is the Procuradoria-Geral da República.

Regarding article 6 (3) of the United Nations Convention against Corruption the authority which may assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption is the Direcção-Geral da Politica de Justiçe a, of the Ministry of Justice."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.956.2007.TREATIES-23 of 28 September 2007 (Portugal: Ratification).

Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
New York 13 Feb., 1946	010/1950 Cmd. 7891
26 Sep., 2007	
26 Sep., 2007	
	New York 13 Feb., 1946 26 Sep., 2007

		Date	Treaty Series and Command No.
RIVILEGES & IMMUNITIE	S (continued)		1
	e of Qatar does not consider the advisory onal Court of Justice shall be accepted as mentioned section (30).		
	and Immunities of the Specialised tions adopted by the General Assembly of ember 21, 1947	New York 21 Nov., 1947	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Accession- Georgia		18 July, 2007	
Entry into Force- Georgia		18 July, 2007	
	Organisation] to the Convention on the of the Specialised Agencies of the United 947.	San Francisco 10 July, 1948	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Application - Georgia Jordan		18 July, 2007 23 Aug, 2007	
Entry into Force- Georgia Jordan		18 July, 2007 23 Aug, 2007	
Convention on The Privile	vil Aviation Organisation] To The eges And Immunities of The Specialised lations of 21 November 1947.	Geneva 21 June, 1948	069/1959 Cmnd 855
	entific And Cultural Organisation] To The nities of The Specialised Agencies of The ember 1947.	Paris 07 Feb., 1949	069/1959 Cmnd 855
	onetary Fund] To The Convention on The s of The Specialised Agencies of The rember 1947.	Washington 11 Apr., 1949	069/1959 Cmnd 855
To The Convention on Th	ink For Reconstruction & Development] e Privileges And Immunities of The he United Nations of 21 November 1947.	Washington 19 Apr., 1949	069/1959 Cmnd 855
	organisation] WHO to The Convention on ities of The Specialised Agencies of the ember 1947.	Minneapolis 17 July, 1958	069/1959 Cmnd 855
	l Union] To The Convention on The s of The Specialised Agencies of The	Geneva 25 May, 1949	069/1959 Cmnd 855

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES (conti	nued)		
(vii) <b>Annex 9</b> [International Telecomr Convention on The Privileges An Agencies of The United Nations	d Immunities of The Specialised	Geneva 06 Oct., 1950	069/1959 Cmnd 855
(viii) <b>Annex 13</b> [International Finance on The Privileges and Immunitie The United Nations of 21 Nover	es of The Specialised Agencies of	Washington 02 Apr., 1959	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Application - Georgia		18 July, 2007	
Entry into Force- Georgia		18 July, 2007	
<b>Protocol</b> on the Privileges and Immun Authority	nities of the International Seabed	Kingston 02 Apr., 1959 -27 Mar., 1998	025/2004 Cm 6260
Accession Poland		02 Oct., 2007	
i oland		02 001., 2007	
Acceptance Finland		31 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force- Finland Poland		30 Nov., 2007 01 Nov., 2007	
REFUGEES			
<b>Convention</b> on the Reduction of S	tatelessness	New York 30 Aug, 1961 -31 May, 1962	158/1975 Cmnd 6364
Accession - Brazil		25 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force- Brazil		23 Jan., 2008	
ROAD TRANSPORT			
Agreement concerning the adoption of for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and/or be used on Wheeled Vehic recognition of approvals granted of	and Parts which can be fitted les and the conditions for reciprocal	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd 2535
Accession- Tunisia (with declaration*)		02 Nov., 2007	
Entry into Force- Tunisia		01 Jan., 2008	

61

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

#### ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

Declaration\*

Regulations Nos. 13-H and 100 to 124 will enter into force for Tunisia in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.

Note-

On 08 October 2007, Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, circulated the following;

#### JAPAN: NOTIFICATION OF DISAGREEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 1 (2) OF THE AGREEMENT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:

Within the period of six months from the date of depositary notification C.N.556.2007. TREATIES-1 of 09 May 2007 by which the Secretary-General transmitted to the Governments of the Contracting Parties a copy of the following Draft Regulation:

"No. 125 uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the forward field of vision of the driver".

Within the period of six months from the date of depositary notification C.N.558.2007. TREATIES-2 of 09 May 2007 by which the Secretary-General transmitted to the Governments of the Contracting Parties a copy of the following Draft Regulation:

"No. 126 uniform provisions concerning the approval of partitioning system to protect passengers against displaced luggage supplied as non equipment".

The Government of Japan notified, on 4 October 2007, its disagreement with the said draft Regulations. Therefore, in accordance with article 1 (4) of the Agreement, the above-mentioned Regulations will not enter into force for Japan on the date of their adoption.

Agreement concerning the establishing of Global Technical Regulations Geneva				
for Wheeled Vehicles, Ec or be Used on Wheeled V	uipment and Parts which can be Fitted and vehicles	25 June, 1998	Cm 4925	
Accession-				
Tunisia		02 Nov., 2007		
Entry into Force-				
Tunisia		01 Jan., 2008		

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SHIPPING			1
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966		London 05 Apr., 1966 -04 July, 1966	058/1968 Cmnd 3708
Note- On 16 October 2007, Secretary- Maritime Organisation, as depositary, c the above mentioned convention, under information received from the governme granted under article 6, for two vessels I	irculated to all member states of reference <i>LL.3/Cir.171;</i> ent of Belize, on exemption		
International Convention for Safe Cont	ainers (CSC)	Geneva 02 Dec., 1972 -15 Jan., 1973	040/1979 Cmnd 7535
Accession- Kyrgyzstan .		22 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force- Kyrgyzstan .		22 Apr., 2008	
TELECOMMUNICATION			
<b>Tampere</b> Convention on the Provision of for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Op		Tampere and New York 18 June, 1998 -21 June, 2003	021/2005 Cm 6573
Accession- Ireland (with reservation*) .		16 Aug., 2007	
Entry into Force- Ireland		15 Sep., 2007	
Reservation* "Whereas to the extent to which Tampere Convention on the Provision of for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Opera within the responsibility of the European implementation of the Convention by Ire accordance with the procedures of this in	Telecommunications Resources tions ("the Convention") fall Community, the full eland has to be done in		
TERRORISM			
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages		New York UN 18 Dec., 1979 -31 Dec., 1980	081/1983 Cmnd 9100
Accession- Thailand <i>(with reservation*)</i> Guyana .		02 Oct., 2007 12 Sep., 2007	
		01 Nov., 2007 12 Oct., 2007	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TERRORISM (continued)		]
Reservation* [Original: English]		
"The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not consider itself bound by Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention."		
<b>International</b> Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	Adopted New York 09 Dec,. 1999	028/2002 Cm 5550
Ratification - Saudi Arabia <i>(with declaration*)</i>	23 Aug., 2007	
Accession - Guyana	12 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Guyana	12 Oct., 2007 22 Sep., 2007	
Declaration* [Translation: Original Arabic]		
1. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has decided to establish its jurisdiction over all offences provided for in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention.		
2. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not consider itself bound by article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention relating to the submission to arbitration of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, or their referral to the International Court of Justice should settlement by arbitration be impossible.		
3. The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material is not deemed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to be included in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1 (a) of the Convention.		
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	New York 15 Dec., 1997	057/2001 Cm 5347
Accession - Guyana	12 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force- Guyana	12 Oct., 2007	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)			
United Nations Convention against Transnational O	rganised Crime	New York 15 Nov., 2000	012/2006 Cm 6852
		23 July, 2007 10 Sep., 2007	
		22 Aug., 2007 10 Oct., 2007	
Reservation* [Courtesy Translation: Original Amharic]			
Ethiopia is not bound by the obligation und paragraph 2 of the Convention.	er article 35,		
Note- On 17 July 2007, the Secretary –General of			
as depositary received from the government of <i>Arge</i> , as follows; [ <i>Translation: Original Spanish</i> ]	<i>ntina</i> , a notification,		
The Permanent Mission of the Republic of United Nations notifies the data concerning the ce the Republic of Argentina as establishedin article Nations Convention against Transnational Organised	ntral authority for 18 (13) of the United		
International Legal Assistance Directorate Directorate General for Legal Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International T Esmeralda 1212, Piso 4° (C.P. 1007) Ciudad de Buenos Aires, República Argent	_		
Tel./Fax: (54-11) 4819-7170/7172/7231 e-mail: diaju@mrecic.gov.ar			
Note- On 02 July 2007, the Secretary –General of as depositary received from the government of <i>Guat</i> as follows; [ <i>Translation: Original Spanish</i> ]			
The Government of the Republic of Guaten with the provisions of article 18 (13) of the said Con the judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office as th for the receipt of requests for mutual legal assistance either to execute them or to transmit them to the con for execution.	vention, designates e central authorities e, with the power		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TRADE		
Protocol to the Convention on Insider Trading [ETS No. 133]	Strasbourg 11 Sep., 1989	007/1992 Cm 1803
Note- On 01 February 2008, the Secretary –General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of The <i>Netherlands</i> , a declaration, as follows;		
In accordance with Article 13 of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the Convention for the Netherlands Antilles.		
In accordance with Article 3 of the Convention, the Government of the Netherlands Antilles declares that it undertakes to provide other Parties, subject to reciprocity, with the greatest possible measure of mutual assistance in the exchange of information necessary for the surveillance of operations carried out in the organised stock markets which could adversely affect equal access to information for all users of the stock market or the quality of the information supplied to investors in order to ensure honest dealing.		
In accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, the following authority is designated for the Netherlands Antilles to be actually responsible for submitting any request for assistance and for receiving and taking action on requests for assistance from the corresponding authorities designated by each Party:		
Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen Simon Bolivar Plein 1 Willenstad, Curaçao Nederlandse Antillen Tel. (599-9) 434-5500 Fax (599-9) 461-5004		
In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Government of the Netherlands Antilles declares the following derogations:		
In accordance with the law of the Netherlands Antilles, the authority of the Netherlands Antilles as requested authority may be ordered by a judicial authority to disclose information gathered within the framework of the request for the purpose of court proceedings if the court deems that the disclosure of that information is of greater importance than the confidentiality requirement of the requested authority;		
In accordance with the law of the Netherlands Antilles, the authority of the Netherlands Antilles as requested authority may, provided the requesting authority has been informed, wish to provide the competent authorities of the Netherlands Antilles the information gathered within the framework of the request, to investigate violations of national law or to secure compliance with national law;		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TRADE (continued)		1
In accordance with the law of the Netherlands Antilles, the authority of the Netherlands Antilles as requested authority may, provided the requesting authority has been informed, wish to disclose information gathered within the framework of the request, if necessary to fulfil its tasks and duties.		
UNITED NATIONS		
Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel	New York UN 11 Sep., 1989 -09 Dec., 1994	092/2000 Cm 4803
Note- On 27 July 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>China</i> , a declaration <sup>1</sup> , as follows; <i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Chinese]</i> Pursuant to article 10, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China has established its jurisdiction referred to in article 10, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention over the crimes set out in article 9 of the Convention.	65 Beer, 155 1	

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