RATIFICATIONS ETC.



Treaty Series No. 42 (2005)

THIRD

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2005

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 37(2005), Cm 6676]

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs by Command of Her Majesty January 2006

Cm 6729 £12.00

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THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2005

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 37(2005) Cm 6676]

 $\it N.B.$ 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 September 2005.

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION			
European Convention for the Pro Experimental and Other Scienti	tection of Vertebrate Animals used for fic Purposes [ETS No. 123]	Strasbourg 18 Mar., 1986	125/2000 Cm 4906
Signature - Lithuania		13 Sep., 2005	
Agreement on the Conservation o North Seas	f Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and	New York 17 Mar., 1992	052/1995 Cm 2916
Accession- Lithuania		27 June, 2005	
Entry into Force- Lithuania		27 July, 2005	
Agreement on the Conservation o Waterbirds	f African-Eurasian Migratory	The Hague 15 Aug., 1996	013/2003 Cm 5784
Ratification- European Community		27 July, 2005	
Accession- Ghana		25 July, 2005	
Entry into Force- European Community Ghana		01 Oct., 2005 01 Oct., 2005	
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety Diversity	to the Convention on Biological	Montreal 29 Jan., 2000	017/2004 Cm 6170
Accession- Libya Sudan		14 June, 2005 13 June, 2005	

Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
	ı
08 June, 2005	
06 Sep., 2005 12 Sep., 2005 11 Sep., 2005	
D 1	0.4.4/4.05.5
31 Jan., 1963	044/1975 Cm 5948
	12 Sep., 2005 11 Sep., 2005 Brussels

Date Vienna/New York 26 Sep., 1986 6 Oct., 1987	Treaty Series and Command Nos. 002/1998 Cm 3839
26 Sep., 1986 6 Oct., 1987	
26 Sep., 1986 6 Oct., 1987	
23 June. 2005 28 July. 2005	
23 July, 2005 27 Aug., 2005	
Brussels 12 Feb., 1981	002/1987 Cm 48
30 May, 2005	
01 July. 2005	
ondon 04 Oct., 1982	005/1983 Cm 8784
Montreal 23 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470
18 Aug., 2005	
27 June, 2005 19 Aug., 2005	
27 July., 2005 27 Sep., 2005	
	27 Aug., 2005 russels 12 Feb., 1981 30 May, 2005 01 July. 2005 ondon 04 Oct., 1982 fontreal 23 Feb., 1988 18 Aug., 2005 27 June, 2005 19 Aug., 2005 27 July., 2005

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
AVIATION (continued)			
Multilateral Agreement relating to	Route Charges	Brussels 12 Feb., 1981	002/1987 Cm 48
Accession- Serbia and Montenegro		30 May, 2005	
Entry into Force- Serbia and Montenegro		01 July, 2005	
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY			
International convention for the su	ppression of counterfeiting currency	Geneva 20 Apr., 1929	005/1960 Cm 932
Accession- Liberia		16 Sep., 2005	
Entry into Force- Liberia		15 Dec., 2005	
Note- On the 09 June 2005, the S Nations, acting in his capacity as de communication from the government			
[Original: English]			
CENTRAL A	<u>AUTHORITY</u>		
Economic Police Departmen Department of the State Polic Stabu iela 89, Riga, LV-1009 Latvia	t of the Central Criminal Police ce		
Phone: +371 7208663 Fax: +e-mail: epb@vp.gov.lv	-371 7208706		
CUSTOMS			
Agreement on the Importation of Ed Materials	ducational Scientific and Cultural	Lake Success New York 22 Nov., 1950	042/1954 Cmnd 9185
Accession-			
Liberia Kyrgyzstan		16 Sep., 2005 19 July, 2005	
Entry into Force- Liberia Kyrgyzstan		16 Sep., 2005 19 July, 2005	

Adopted Nairobi 26 Nov., 1976	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Nairobi 26 Nov., 1976	
Nairobi 26 Nov., 1976	
166	Cmnd 9217
166	
16 Sep., 2005	
16 Dec., 2005	
Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	050/1954 Cmnd 9237
07 July, 2005 12 May, 2005 01 July, 2005	
07 July, 2005 12 May,2005 01 July, 2005	
Geneva 14 Nov., 1975	056/1983 Cmnd 9032
	16 Dec., 2005 Brussels 15 Dec., 1950 07 July, 2005 12 May, 2005 01 July, 2005 12 May,2005 12 May,2005 01 July, 2005 Geneva

DEFENCE		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Convention on the Prevention	and Punishment of Crimes against rsons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 14 Dec., 1973	003/1980 Cmnd 7765
Accession- Ireland Nauru		30 June, 2005 02 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force- Ireland Nauru		30 July, 2005 02 Sep., 2005	
	of the use, Stockpiling, Production and Mines and on their Destruction	Oslo 18 Sep., 1997	018/1999 Cm 4308
Accession- Bhutan Latvia		18 Aug., 2005 01 July, 2005	
Entry into Force- Bhutan Latvia		01 Feb., 2006 01 Jan., 2006	
DISARMAMENT			
Convention on the Prohibition Environmental Modification	of Military or any other Hostile use of on Techniques (ENMOD)	Geneva 18 May, 1977 -31 May, 1977	024/1979 Cmnd 7469
Accession- China (with declaration	on*)	08 June, 2005	
Declaration* [Courtesy Translation	: Original: Chinese]		
Law of the Hong Kong Special Republic of China and Article Special Administrative Region Government of the People's Re Convention shall apply to the I	e provisions of Article 153, of the Basic Administrative Region of the People's 138, of the Basic Law of the Macao of the People's Republic of China, the public of China decides that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region strative Region of the People's Republic		
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects		Geneva 10 Oct., 1980	105/1996 Cmnd 3497
Accession- Liberia		16 Sep., 2005	
Entry into Force- Liberia		16 Mar., 2006	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT(continued)			
Convention on the Prohibition of to Stockpiling and use of Chemi	ne Development, Production, cal Weapons and on their Destruction	Geneva 03 Sep., 1992	045/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification- Bhutan Cambodia Honduras		18 Aug., 2005 19 July, 2005 29 Aug., 2005	
Accession- Antigua and Barbuda		29 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force- Antigua and Barbuda Bhutan Cambodia Honduras		28 Sep., 2005 17 Sep., 2005 18 Aug., 2005 28 Sep., 2005	
Note- On 29 July 2005, the Secretar depositary, issued the following;	y-General of the United Nations, as		

The Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has notified the Secretary-General that the change to Part V, of the Annex on Implementation and Verification, proposed in

accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of article XV, of the Convention, has been approved and that, in accordance with article XV (5) (g), of the Convention, the change entered into force on 31 January 2005.

C.N.610.2005.TREATIES-4 (Annex)

CHANGE TO PART V OF THE ANNEX ON IMPLEMENTATION AND VERIFICATION ("VERIFICATION ANNEX")

"If a State ratifies or accedes to this Convention after the sixyear period for conversion set forth in paragraph 72, the Council shall, at its second subsequent regular session, set a deadline for submission of any request to convert a chemical weapons production facility for purposes not prohibited under this Convention. A decision by the Conference to approve such a request. pursuant to paragraph 75, shall establish the earliest practicable deadline for completion of the conversion. Conversion shall be completed as soon as possible, but in no case later than six years after the Convention enters into force for the State Party. Except as modified in this paragraph, all provisions in Section D of this part of this Annex shall apply."

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
the Use of Certain Convention	ntion on Prohibitions or Restrictions on hal Weapons which may be Deemed to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol ing Laser Weapons)	Vienna 13 Oct., 1995	025/2001 Cmnd 5135
Consent to be Bound- Liberia		16 Sep., 2005	
Entry into Force- Liberia		16 Mar., 2006	
DISPUTES			
Convention for the Pacific Settlen	nent of International Disputes	The Hague 18 Oct., 1907	006/1971 Cmnd 4575
Accession- Benin		18 July, 2005	
Entry into Force- Benin		16 Sep., 2005	
Convention on the Recognition ar Awards	nd Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral	New York 10 June, 1958	020/1976 Cmnd 6419
Ratification - Pakistan (with declaration	n*)	14 July, 2005	
Accession-			
Liberia		16 Sep., 2005	
Entry into Force- Liberia Pakistan		15 Dec., 2005 18 Oct., 2005	
	Pakistan will apply the Convention to f awards made only in the territory of		
	ry–General of United Nations, as declaration from the government of		
[Courtesy Translation :O	riginal : Chinese]		

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISPUTES (continued)			
Law of the Macao Special Admin Republic of China, the Governme decides that the Convention on the Arbitral Awards shall apply to the of the People's Republic of China.	nt of the People's Republic of China e Recognition and Enforcement of Macao Special Administrative Region The statement made by the olic of China when acceding to the also applies to the Macao Special		
Optional Protocol to the Vienna Concerning the Compulsory S	Convention on Diplomatic Relations ettlement of Disputes	Vienna 18 Apr., 1961	019/1965 Cmnd 2565
Accession- Liberia		16 Sep., 2005	
Entry into Force- Liberia		16 Oct., 2005	
DRUGS			
Single Convention on Narcotic Da	rugs, 1961	New York 30 Mar., 1961	034/1964 Cmnd 2631
Ratification- Cambodia		07 July, 2005	
Entry into Force- Cambodia		06 Aug., 2005	
-	rugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol e Single Convention on Narcotic	New York 08 Aug., 1975	023/1979 Cmnd 7466
Ratification- Cambodia ¹		07 July, 2005	
•	rtue of Ratification, Accession or Succession to the protocol ention after the Entry into Force of the Protocol.		
Accession- Bhutan		24 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force- Bhutan Cambodia		23 Sep., 2005 06 Aug., 2005	

DRUGS (continued)		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Convention on Psychotropic Subs	stances	Vienna 21 Feb., 1971	051/1993 Cm 2307
Accession- Bhutan Cambodia		18 Aug., 2005 07 July, 2005	
Entry into Force- Bhutan Cambodia		16 Nov., 2005 05 Oct., 2005	
Convention against Illicit Traffic Substances	in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic	Vienna 20 Dec., 1988	026/1992 Cm 1927
Accession- Cambodia Liberia Samoa		07 July, 2005 16 Sep., 2005 19 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force- Cambodia Liberia Samoa		05 Oct., 2005 15 Dec., 2005 17 Nov., 2005	
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION			
Convention for the Protection of I Processing of Personal Data [1	ndividuals with regard to Automatic ETS No. 108]	Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981	086/1990 Cm 1329
Signature- Serbia and Montenegro Ukraine		06 Sep., 2005 29 Aug., 2005	
Ratification- Croatia (with <i>declaration</i> Serbia and Montenegro (21 June, 2005 06 Sep., 2005	
Entry into Force- Croatia Serbia and Montenegro		01 Oct., 2005 01 Jan., 2006	
the Convention, the Republic of C	e 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a, of Croatia, declares that the Convention ersonal data files kept by individuals r household purposes.		
	e 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph c, of roatia declares that the Convention es, which are not processed		

Treaty Series Date and Command Nos. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (continued) In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a, of the Convention, the Republic of Croatia declares that the competent authority is the Personal Data Protection Agency. Declaration⁺ In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a, of the Convention, Serbia and Montenegro shall not apply the Convention to automated databases containing personal data being kept in accordance with criminal records and State security regulations. In accordance with Article 13, of the Convention, Serbia and Montenegro designates the following responsible authorities: Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia Department for International Cooperation 11000 Belgrade, No. 101, Kneza Milosa St. Tel. + 381 11 161 78 54 Fax + 381 11 362 01 89 Secretariat for development of the Republic of Montenegro No. 46, Rimski trg 81000 Podgorica. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Adopted 024/2005 making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters Aarhus, Denmark Cm 6586 28 Jan., 1981 Ratification-Sweden (with reservations*) 20 May, 2005 Entry into Force-Sweden 18 Aug., 2005 Reservations* Sweden lodges a reservation in relation to Article 9.1, with regard to access to a review procedure before a court of law of decisions taken by the Parliament, the Government and Ministers on issues involving the release of official documents. A reservation is also lodged in relation to Article 9.2, with regard to access by environmental organisations to a review procedure before a court of law concerning such decisions on local plans that require environmental impact assessments. This also applies to decisions regarding issuing permits that are taken by the Government as the first instance, under, for example the Natural Gas Act (2000:599) and after appeal under Chapter 18, of the Swedish Environmental Code. It is the Government's ambition that Sweden will shortly comply with Article 9.2 in its entirety.

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HEALTH			
Framework Convention on Tobacco	Control	Geneva 21 May, 2003	013/2005 Cm 6514
Ratification-			
Austria		15 Sep., 2005	
Bolivia		15 Sep., 2005	
Djibouti		31 July, 2005	
Estonia (with declaration*)		27 July, 2005	
Israel		24 Aug., 2005	
Jamaica		07 July, 2005	
Kiribati		15 Sep., 2005	
Libya		07 June, 2005	
Luxembourg		30 June, 2005	
Malaysia		16 Sep., 2005	
Niger		25 Aug., 2005	
Sweden		07 July, 2005	
Accession-			
Guyana		15 Sep., 2005	
Ratification-			
Austria		14 Dec., 2005	
Bolivia		14 Dec., 2005	
Djibouti		29 Oct., 2005	
Estonia		25 Oct., 2005	
Guyana		14 Dec., 2005	
Israel		22 Nov., 2005	
Jamaica		05 Oct., 2005	
Kiribati		14 Dec., 2005	
Libya		05 Sep., 2005	
Luxembourg		28 Sep., 2005	
Malaysia		15 Dec., 2005	
Niger		24 Nov., 2005	
Sweden		05 Oct., 2005	
Declaration* "1) In accordance with artic			
Convention, the Republic of Estonia ban on tobacco vending machines wi			
2) In accordance with article competent authority is the Ministry o			
Note-			
On 30 June, 2005, the Secre	tary-General of the United Nations,		
as depositary, received a declaration <i>European Community</i> , to the above a	of Formal Confirmation, from the		
the provisions of the Treaty establish in particular Articles 3(1)(p), and 152			

measures, which complement the national policies of its Member States, directed towards improving public health, preventing human illness and

diseases, and obviating sources of danger to human health.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HEALTH (continued)

The current members of the Community are the Kingdom of Belgium, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Community competence exists in areas already covered by Community legislation. The Community acts listed below are illustrative of the Community's sphere of competence in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Community. The exercise of competence that Member States have transferred to the Community by virtue of the Treaties is, by its very nature, bound to continuously evolve. Therefore in this regard, the Community reserves its right to issue further declarations in the future.

List of Community acts and programmes contributing to promoting tobacco control

Council Directive 89/552/EC of 3 October 1989 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the pursuit of television broadcasting activities (OJ L 298,17.10.1989, p. 23). Directive as amended by Directive 97/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 202,30.7.1997, p.60).

Directive 2001/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2001 approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco products (OJ L 194, 18.7.2001, p.26).

Directive 2003/33/EC of 26 May 2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the advertising and sponsorship of tobacco products (OJ L 152, 20.6.2003, p. J 6).

Commission Decision 2003/641/EC of 5 September 2003 on the use of colour photographs or other illustrations as health warnings on tobacco packages (OJ L 226, 10.9.2003, p. 24).

Decision No. 1786/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2002 adopting a programme of Community action in the field of public health (2003-2008) (OJ L 271, 9.10.2002, p.1).

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HEALTH (continued)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2182/2002 of 6 December 2002, laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92 with regard to the Community Tobacco Fund (OJ L 331, 7.12.2002, p. 16). Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 480/2004 (OJ L 78, 16.3.2004, p.8).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992, establishing the Community Customs Code (OJ L 302,19.10.1992, p.1). Regulation as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

Council Regulation (EC) No 515/97 of 13 March 1997, on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and co-operation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of the law on customs and agricultural matters (OJ L 82, 22.3.1997, p.1). Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 807/2003 (OJ L 122, 16.5.2003, p.36).

Council Regulation (EC) No 3295/94 of 22 December 1994, laying down measures to prohibit the release for free circulation, export, re-export or entry for a suspensive procedure of counterfeit and pirated goods (OJ L 341, 30.12.1994, p. 8) replaced from 01.7.2004 by Council Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003 of 22 July 2003, concerning customs action against goods suspected of infringing certain intellectual property rights and the measures to be taken against goods found to have infringed such rights (OJ L 196,2.8.2003, p.7)."

Interpretative Declaration

"The Community and its Member States declare that a Member State of the European Community whose national constitution or constitutional principles do not permit the introduction of a comprehensive ban on all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship may make use of the provision enshrined in Article 13(3), of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control to accommodate regulations so as to respect national constitutional constraints."

The Convention will Enter into Force for European Community on 28 September 2005, in accordance with its article 36.

Note-

On 24 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Israel*¹, an Objection to the declaration made by Syria upon ratification, as follows:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of ratification of the Syrian Arab Republic of the abovementioned Convention, which appears in the Depositary Notification Ref: C.N.1244.2004.TREATIES-122 of 08 December 2004, contains a declaration with respect to the State of Israel.

The Government of the State of Israel considers that such declaration, which is explicitly of a political nature, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention.

HEALTH (continued) The Government of Israel therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic." **Index to deposite y modification CNL284.2864.TREATES-122 of 08 December 2004 (Syrian Arab Republic Estantarion) HUMAN RIGHTS Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005] Withdrawal Reservation— Scribia and Montenegro (with declaration*) **Declaration** Further to the adoption by the Parliament of Scribia and Montenegro, on 29 June 2005, of the draft Law amending the Law on the ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols, Scribia and Montenegro, withdraws the reservations made to Article 5, paragraphs 1 and 3, and to Article 13, of the Convention. The first reservation withdrawn reads as follows: "The provisions of Article 5, paragraphs 1 c and 3, of the Convention shall be without prejudice to the application of rules on mandatory detention, This reservation concerns Article 142, paragraph 1, of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Stabenhi Its Savene Republike Jugoslavije, Nos. 7001,68/02) of the Republic of Serbia, which provides that detention shall be mandatory if a person is under reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence for which the punishment is 40 years imprisonment." The mandatory detention provided for by Article 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Islas been abolished. The reason for this reservation has therefore ceased to exist. The provisions of Article 13, shall not apply in relation to the legal remedies within the jurisdiction of the Court of Serbia and Montenegro, until the said Court becomes operational in accordance with Articles 46 to 50 of the Constitutional Charter of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro was not established at the time of raffication of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Court has since been established and has started to function. Convention on the Political Rights of Women Convention on the Political Rights of Women New York O4 Nov., 1953			
The Government of Israel therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic." **Incomparison of the Control of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005]		Date	1 .
declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic." Refer to depository molification CN.1244.2004_TREATIES-122 of 08 December 2004 (Syrian Arab Regulation) Regulation	HEALTH (continued)		
HUMAN RIGHTS Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005] Withdrawal Reservation—Serbia and Montenegro (with declaration*) Declaration* Further to the adoption by the Parliament of Serbia and Montenegro, on 29 June 2005, of the draft Law amending the Law on the ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights and its Proteools, Serbia and Montenegro, on 120 June 2005, of the draft Law amending the Law on the ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights and its Proteools, Serbia and Montenegro, on 120 June 2005, of the draft Law amending the Law on the ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights and its Proteools, Serbia and Montenegro, on 120 June 2005, of the draft Law amending the Law on the ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights and its Proteols, Serbia and Montenegro, on 120 June 2005, of the Republic of Serbia, which provides that detention shall be mandatory if a person is under reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence for which the punishment is 40 years imprisonment." The mandatory detention provided for by Article 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been abolished. The reason for this reservation has therefore ceased to exist. The second reservation withdrawn reads as follows: "The provisions of Article 13, shall not apply in relation to the legal remedies within the jurisdiction of the Court of Serbia and Montenegro, until the said Court becomes operational in accordance with Articles 46 to 50 of the Constitutional Charter of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro was not established at the time of ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Court has since been established and has started to function. Convention on the Political Rights of Women New York O4 Nov., 1953			
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Serbia and Montenegro (with declaration*) Declaration* Further to the adoption by the Parliament of Serbia and Montenegro, on 29 June 2005, of the draft Law amending the Law on the ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols, Serbia and Montenegro, withdraws the reservations made to Article 5, paragraphs 1c and 3, and to Article 13, of the Convention. The first reservation withdrawn reads as follows: "The provisions of Article 5, paragraphs 1c and 3, of the Convention shall be without prejudice to the application of rules on mandatory detention. This reservation concerns Article 142, paragraph 1, of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Sluzbeni list Savezne Republike Jugoslavije, Nos. 70/01,68/02) of the Republic of Serbia, which provides that detention shall be mandatory if a person is under reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence for which the punishment is 40 years imprisonment." The mandatory detention provided for by Article 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been abolished. The reason for this reservation has therefore ceased to exist. The second reservation withdrawn reads as follows: "The provisions of Article 13, shall not apply in relation to the legal remedies within the jurisdiction of the Court of Serbia and Montenegro, until the said Court becomes operational in accordance with Articles 46 to 50 of the Constitutional Charter of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro (Sluzbeni list Srbije i Crne Gore, No. 1/03). "This reservation referred to the fact that the Court of Serbia and Montenegro was not established at the time of ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Court has since been established and has started to function. Convention on the Political Rights of Women New York Other York			
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	Convention on the Political Rights of Women		
		06 July, 2005	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		l
Entry into Force- Georgia	04 Oct, 2005	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York 07 Mar., 1966	077/1969 Cmnd 4108
Note- On 30 June 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Georgia</i> ¹ , a declaration as follows:		
"In accordance with Article 14, Paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination done at New York on 07 March 1966, Georgia recognizes the competence of the Committee for the elimination of racial discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation, by Georgia, of any of the rights set forth in the above mentioned Convention."		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.419.1999.TREATIES-2 of 03 June 1999 (Georgia: Accession)		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Adopted New York 16 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd 6702
Note- On 17 Aug., 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United</i> <i>Kingdom</i> , an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan ¹ , upon signature, as follows;		
"The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the Declaration made by the Government of Pakistan on 03 November 2004, on signature of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (done at New York on 16 December 1966),		
The Government of the United Kingdom consider that the Government of Pakistan's Declaration which seeks to subject its obligations under the Covenant to the provisions of its own Constitution is a reservation which seeks to limit the scope of the Covenant on a unilateral basis. The Government of the United Kingdom note that a reservation, to a Convention which consists of a general reference to national law without specifying its contents 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 Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to this reservation made by the Government of Pakistan.		

RATIFICATIONS, ETC. 17 Treaty Series Date and Command Nos. **HUMAN RIGHTS** (continued) This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Pakistan." Refer to depositary notification C.N.1184.2004.TREA TIES-7 of 17 November 2004 **International** Covenant on Civil and Political Rights New York 006/1977 16 Dec., 1966 Cmnd 6702 Note-On 01 June 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Nicaragua* a notification, as follows; Sir. I have the honour to inform you that I have analysed the political and economic situation in my country and have become convinced that, as President of all Nicaraguan citizens, I am obliged to take decisions and put measures into effect that will reduce the impact of the socio-economic and-political crisis that Nicaragua is undergoing. The crisis has arisen from the refusal of the National Assembly

to exercise its constitutional powers and to pass the necessary legislation to help resolve the country's problems.

In December 2004, the National Assembly passed the 2005 annual national budget act, in which it irresponsibly increased spending beyond the limit permitted by revenues and by the economic plan negotiated with the international financial organizations working with Nicaragua, and without clearly identifying sources of funding to cover the increase in social expenditure.

In order to correct the situation, I submitted a draft bill to the National Assembly amending Act No. 453, the Fiscal Equity Act, in order to introduce measures to increase revenue and reduce the fiscal deficit created by the National Assembly by its passage of the 2005 budget.

Unfortunately, the National Assembly, ignoring petitions from many segments of society, passed a constitutional amendment depriving the mass communications media of their right, enshrined in the Political Constitution of Nicaragua, to be exempt from taxes on purchases of materials, equipment and spare parts needed for the media to function properly. Along with the constitutional amendment, the National Assembly did pass the draft bill that I had submitted to it amending the Fiscal Equity Act. but introduced a provision regulating tax exemptions for the communications media. For that reason I exercised a partial veto on the legislation, believing that the provision represents a setback in the process of establishing and expanding democracy in Nicaragua.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

In open disregard of the functions and powers conferred upon it by the Political Constitution and by its charter and rules of procedure, the National Assembly has taken no action on the partial veto I exercised against Bill No. 528 amending and supplementing Act No. 453, the Fiscal Equity Act, and has neither accepted it nor overridden it.

The contempt the National Assembly has shown for the legal system of Nicaragua has placed my country in a difficult position *vis-à-vis* the international financial organizations, who have warned my Government that, if the deviations from the agreed economic plan are not corrected promptly, Nicaragua runs the risk that it may not continue to receive economic assistance in the form of the loans and grants that it needs to finance its budget and run social programmes to alleviate the poverty in which most Nicaraguans live.

I should also mention that the steady increase in international oil prices is having a direct impact on our economy, causing domestic prices of petroleum products to rise strongly. That in turn has had a negative impact on the income of Nicaraguan citizens, since our electric power generation system depends to a great extent on petroleum products.

Under our constitutional system. it is my duty as President of the Republic to manage the national economy, setting policy and establishing the socio-economic programme. For that purpose I have under my responsibility a number of institutions to carry out economic policy. Among them is the Nicaraguan Energy Institute (INE), which is the regulatory agency for the basic public power supply; its officers are appointed by the President of the Republic and confirmed by the National Assembly.

On 06 September 2002, I presented to the National Assembly the slate of candidates for the Board of Directors of INE for legislative confirmation. Because of the withdrawal of one of the candidates, it was necessary to present a new slate, which I did in October 2003. However, the National Assembly did not fulfil its constitutional duty, and in defiance of the constitutional rule it appointed two acting administrators of INE without power to approve energy rates.

The problem of a lack of authority at the regulatory agency responsible for the power supply has become more acute in view of the request by Compañía Unión FENOSA for a rate increase for energy consumption to cover its operating costs, which have gone up owing to rising intentional oil prices, resulting in higher electricity generation costs. If the rate increase does not go through, there is a strong possibility that there will be energy rationing or even suspension of service.

In the light of this situation, I cannot evade my responsibility as President of the Republic, and I am therefore obliged to provide for the needs of the people and to take the steps necessary to address the economic and social crisis that Nicaragua is undergoing.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Therefore, I hereby officially notify to you that, in accordance with the powers conferred upon me by article 150, item 9, and article 185, of the Political Constitution and articles 2, 4 and 11, of the Emergency Act, in the Council of Ministers, I issued the corresponding Decree of Suspension of Rights and Guarantees and State of Emergency owing to economic conditions.

The context and scope of application of Decree No. 34-2005 issued by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua in the Council of Ministers is in the economic sphere, in the terms defined in the preamble and in article 1, which provides: "A state of economic emergency is hereby decreed in view of the adverse conditions caused by the rise in international oil prices and in view of the necessity of ensuring economic stability in the country and external co-operation flows...". Hence it does not extend to spheres other than the economic, in the precise terms just quoted. The Decree is in conformity with article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, because it relates to an economic emergency which threatens the life of the nation and was officially proclaimed for the reasons stated above, which limit its scope of application and duration.

It fully respects the obligation not to derogate from the fundamental articles of the Covenant, that is, articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18, which remain fully in effect and are not derogated from in any way, either directly or indirectly. Nor does it affect the indispensable judicial guarantees not subject to derogation when they relate to rights not subject to derogation.

The provisions partially derogated from are the following: article 2, paragraphs 1 and 3 (a), (b) and (c), and article 9, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, with the proviso that the derogation applies only to the bringing of an action of amparo [protection of constitutional rights], as appropriate and in accordance with the Amparo Act, in the economic sphere and within the terms of the preamble and article 1, of Decree No. 34-2005. In all other areas the indicated provisions remain in effect. As has been said, an action of amparo may still be brought to protect rights not subject to derogation. Decree No. 34-2005 is attached.

This communication complies with the provisions of article 9 of the Emergency Act, which in accordance with article 184 of the Political Constitution of Nicaragua is a constitutional act.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Enrique Bolaños Geyer President of the Republic

Nicaragua notification June., 2005

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Note-

In a further note dated 03 June 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Nicaragua* a notification made under article 4 (3), of the Convention transmitting Decree No. 38-2005 dated 02 June 2005, which declared that the economic emergency which had been established by Decree No. 34-2005, was repealed and that the constitutional rights and guarantees have been restored, as follows:

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Managua, 03 June 2005 MRE/DM/608/06/05

Sir.

With reference to the communication dated 30 May 2005, DP/315/05 addressed to you by the President of the Republic, Mr. Enrique Bolaños Geyer, to the effect that a state of economic emergency had been established pursuant to Decree No. 34-2005, published in *Diario Oficial La Gaceta* No. 103 on 20 May 2005, at 5 p.m., I am pleased to inform you that the state of economic emergency was repealed by Decree No. 38-2005 dated 02 June 2005, and that the constitutional rights and guarantees suspended by the said Decree have been restored because the reasons that gave rise to it have ceased to exist. This communication is being sent in fulfilment of the requirements of article 9, of the Emergency Act, which, pursuant to article 184, of the National Constitution, is a constitutional law, with the request that you bring this decision to the attention of the States parties (see Decree No. 38-2005).

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Norman Caldera Cardenal

His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan Secretary-General of the United Nations Presidency of the Republic

Decree No. 38-2005

In the city of Managua, at 10 a.m on 02 June 2005, the following, meeting in Council of Ministers: Enrique Bolaños Geyer, President of the Republic, José Rizo Castellón, Vice-President of the Republic, Julio Vega Pasquier, Minister of the Interior, Norman Caldera Cardenal, Minister for Foreign Affairs, José Adán Guerra Pastora, Minister of Defence, Mario Arana Sevilla, Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Azucena Castillo Barquero, Minister of Development, Industry and Commerce, Miguel Ángel Garcia Gutiérrez, Minister of Education, Culture and Sport, José Augusto Navarro Flores, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Pedro Solórzano Castillo, Minister of Transport and Infrastructure, Margarita Gurdián López, Minister of Health, Virgilio Gurdián Castellón, Minister of Labour, Arturo Harding Lacayo, Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources, Ivania Toruño Padilla, Minister of the Family, in the presence of Ernesto Leal Sànchez, presidential secretary and authenticating official.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

- I. Considering that by Decree No. 34-2005, the President of the Republic sitting in the Council of Ministers ordered a state of economic emergency, which was required by the economic conditions of the nation arising from the increase in the international price of oil, the lack of competent authorities to adjust the electric energy rate and the increase in the fiscal deficit caused by the National Assembly as well as the imminent risk that Nicaragua would lose the benefit of the economic and financial programme agreed on with the International Monetary Fund.
- II. Considering that by Decree No. 35-2005, published in La Gaceta, Diario Oficial No.103 of 30 May 2005, the electricity rate charged to distributors was adjusted, which reduced the risk of interruptions in the provision of electric energy throughout the country.
- III. Considering that in accordance with article 4, of Act No. 517, "Act establishing the use of Hidrogesa's utilities and creating the fund to support non-traditional agricultural export production", published in *La Gaceta, Diario Oficial* No. 41 of 28 February 2005, Hidrogesa transferred the sum of \$5.6 million to the Nicaraguan Energy Institute to offset the rise in energy prices.
- IV. Considering that in an agreement concluded at 4 p.m. on 01 June 2005, the Companies Disnorte, Dissur, Hidrogesa and Geosa agreed that the distributors would pay the generators for energy and power supplied and not paid as at April 2005. Hidrogesa, for its part, undertook to sell all available energy and power to Disnorte and Dissur; the Agreement will make it possible to provide the entire population with an efficient public energy service.
- V. Considering that by Decree No. 37-2005, published in La Gaceta, Diario Oficial No. 105 of 01 June 2005, a working group was established to conduct a diagnostic study of the hydrocarbon value chain in Nicaragua, with a view to finding a comprehensive response to the problem raised by the rise in hydrocarbons and the energy crisis.
- VI. Considering that the entry into force of Decree No. 528, "Act Amending and supplementing Act. No. 453, the 'Act on Fiscal Equity"', approved by the President of the Republic and published in La Gaceta, Diario Oficial No. 104 of 31 May 2005, and of Decree No. 36-2005, "Act amending and supplementing to decree No. 46-2003, Regulations implementing Act No. 453, the 'Act on Fiscal Equity"', published in *La Gaceta, Diario Oficial* No. 105 of 01 June 2005, will make it possible in the near future to collect revenues that will help reduce the fiscal deficit created by the National Assembly in the Annual Budget Act 2005 and put us in a better position to obtain agreements on the economic and social programme of all Nicaraguans.
- VII. Considering that article 7, of the Emergency Act states that the President of the Republic will repeal the decree suspending constitutional rights and guarantees when the reasons that gave rise to it cease to exist.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

VIII. Considering that the measures taken by the President of the Republic in recent days have created the conditions for an environment of social and economic stability in the country, and that the reasons that gave rise to Decree No. 34-2005, the "Decree establishing a State of Economic Emergency", published in La Gaceta, Diario Oficial No. 103 on 30 May 2005, at 5 p.m., have ceased to exist.

THEREFORE

The President of the Republic, sitting in Council of Ministers and by virtue of the powers vested in him by articles 7,8 and 9 of Act No. 44, Emergency Act and article 150 (4) and (9) of the Constitution. HAS DECREED:

The following

DECREE

"REPEAL OF THE STATE OF ECONOMIC EMERGENCY"

- Art. 1 Decree No. 34-2005, "Decree establishing a State of Economic Emergency", published in La Gaceta, Diario Oficial No. 103 at 5 p.m. on 30 May 2005, is hereby repealed; the constitutional rights and guarantees suspended by the said decree shall therefore be restored, as the reasons that gave rise to it have ceased to exist.
- Art. 2 The corresponding notification shall be sent to the National Assembly within the time limit of 45 days set forth in article 8, of the Emergency Act (Act No. 44).
- Art. 3 The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States shall be notified of this repeal.
- Art. 4 This Decree shall enter into force on the date of its publication in any means of social communication, without prejudice to its subsequent publication in La Gaceta, Diario Oficial.

Done at the city of Managua, Casa de la Presidencia, on 02 June 2005

(Signed) Enrique Bolaños Geyer President of the Republic (Signed) Jose Rizo Castellón

Vice-President of the Republic

(Signed) Julio Vega Pasquier Minister of the Interior

(Signed) Norman Caldera Cardenal Minister for Foreign Affairs

(Signed) José Adàn Guerra Pastora Minister of Defence

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

(Signed)

Mario Arana Sevilla

Minister of Finance and Public Credit

(Signed)

Azucena Castillo Barquero

Minister of Industrial Development and Commerce

(Signed)

Miguel Ángel Garcia Gutiérrez

Minister of Education, Culture and Sport

(Signed)

José Augusto Navarro Flores

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

(Signed)

Pedro Solórzano Castillo

Minister of Transport and Infrastructure

(Signed)

Margarita Gurdián López

Minister of Health

(Signed)

Virgilio Gurdián Castellón

Minister of Labour

(Signed)

Arturo Harding Lacayo

Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources

(Signed)

Ivania Toruño Padilla

Minister for the Family

(Signed)

Ernesto Leal Sànchez

Presidential Secretary and authenticating official

Note-

On 21 July 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Peru* a notification, made under article 4 (3), of the above Covenant, as follows;

Transmitting Supreme Decree No. 049-2005-PCM published on 18 July 2005, which extended the state of emergency 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; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, for a period of 60 days.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9, of the Covenant shall be suspended.

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 049-2005-PCM, issued on 18 July 2005 (copy attached), the state of emergency 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; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our Note 7-1-SG/015 dated 24 May 2005.

During the state of emergency, the rights to home inviolability, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person recognised in article 2 (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, shall be suspended.

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

New York. 20 July 2005

Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin for 60 days

Supreme Decree No. 049-2005-PCM

The President of the Republic

Considering

That in Supreme Decree No. 038-2005-PCM, dated 20 May 2005, the state of emergency 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; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, was extended for a period of 60 days;

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

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

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

With a vote of approval by 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 is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days from 19 July 2005, in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.

Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights

During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (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 15 July 2005

(Signed) Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic

(Signed) Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed) Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon Minister of Defence

(Signed) Félix Murazzo Carrillo Minister of the Interior

(Signed) Eduardo Salhuana Cavides Minister of Justice

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Note-

On 17 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *United Kingdom* an objection to the declaration made by Mauritania¹, upon signature, as follows;

"The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the Declaration made by the Government of Mauritania to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (done at New York on 16 December 1966) on 17 November 2004, in respect of Articles 18 and 23 (4).

The Government of the United Kingdom consider that the Government of Mauritania's declaration that:

'The Mauritanian Government, while accepting the provisions set out in article 18, concerning freedom of thought, conscience and religion, declares that their application shall be without prejudice to the Islamic Shariah. ...

'The Mauritanian Government interprets the provisions of article 23, paragraph 4, on the rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage as not affecting in any way the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah' is a reservation which seeks to limit the scope of the Covenant on a unilateral basis.

The Government of the United Kingdom note that the Mauritanian reservation specifies particular provisions of the Covenant to which the reservation is addressed. Nevertheless this reservation does not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Covenant the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Covenant. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Mauritania.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Mauritania."

1 Refer to depositary notification C.N. 789.2004. TREATIES-8 of 23 November 2004

European Convention on the Adoption of Children [ETS no. 58]

Note-

On the 21 June 2005 the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of *United Kingdom*, a communication concerning the denunciation, which will enter in to force on the 22 December 2005, of the above mentioned agreement, as follows:

Strasbourg 24 Apr., 1967 051/1968 Cmnd 3673

RATIFICATIONS, ETC. Treaty Series Date and Command Nos. **HUMAN RIGHTS** (continued) 20 June 2005 **Permanent Representation** of the United Kingdom to the Council of Europe **Mr Terry Davis Secretary General of the Council of Europe** I have the honour, on instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, to refer to the European Convention on the Adoption of Children done at Strasbourg on 24 April 1967, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby denounces the said Convention in respect of the metropolitan territory of the United Kingdom and the following territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible: the Isle of Man. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will remain a State Party to the Convention in respect of the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey, to which the Convention was extended by the United Kingdom and for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration, (signed) Pamela D Mitchison Chargée d'Affaires. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against New York 002/1989 Women 18 Dec., 1979 Cm 643 Note-On 25 August 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Sweden, an objection to the reservations made by Micronesia upon accession, as follows: "The Government of Sweden is of the view that this reservation

raises serious doubts as to the commitment of the Government of Micronesia to the object and purpose of the Convention. The reservation would, if put into practice, result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex. It should be borne in mind that the principles of the equal right of men and women and of non- discrimination on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of the purposes of the organisation, as well as in the Universal Declaration of Human

Rights of 1948.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

According to article 28 (2), of the Convention, and to customary law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of 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 the treaties.

Note-

On 06 June 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *United Kingdom*, a communication concerning the modification of a reservation made upon ratification¹, as follows;

"...:. the Government of the United Kingdom wish to withdraw from paragraph A c) of that reservation the words:

"to the admission into or service in the Armed Forces of the Crown"

and to substitute the words:

"any act done for the purpose of ensuring the combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces of the Crown."

so that Paragraph A,c) of the United Kingdom's reservation will then read:

"In the light of the definition contained in Article 1, the United Kingdom's ratification is subject to the understanding that none of its obligations under the Convention shall be treated as extending to the succession to, or possession and enjoyment of, the Throne, the peerage, titles of honour, social precedence or armorial bearings, or as extending to the affairs of religious denominations or orders or any act done for the purpose of ensuring the combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces of the Crown."

Ref to depositary notification C.N.108.1986. TREATIES-4 of 07 August 1986

Note-

On 17 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *United Kingdom*, an objection to the reservations made by Federated States of Micronesia¹, upon Accession, as follows;

"The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the reservations made by the Government of Micronesia to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (New York, 18 December 1979) on 9 September 2004, in respect of Article 11 (1) (d), on the enactment of comparable worth legislation.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Government of the United Kingdom object to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Micronesia.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Micronesia."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.904.2004. TREATIES-10 of 09 September 2004

Note-

On 17 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *United Kingdom*, an objection to the reservations made by United Arab Emirates¹, upon Accession, as follows;

"The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates to [the] Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (New York, 18 December 1979) on 06 October 2004, in respect of Articles 2 (f), 15 (2), and 16, on the applicability of Sharia law.

The Government of the United Kingdom note that a reservation which consists of a general reference to a system of law without specifying its contents 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 Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United Arab Emirates."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.1223.2004. TREATIES-11 of 01 December 2004

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Note-

On 30 June 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Georgia*¹, a notification, under articles 21 and 22, relating to the declaration made upon accession, as follows:

In accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment done at New York on 10 December 1984, Georgia hereby declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture under the conditions laid down in article 21, to receive and consider communications to the effect that another state party claims that Georgia is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

New York 10 Dec., 1984 107/1991 Cm 1775

Treaty Series Date and Command Nos. **HUMAN RIGHTS** (continued) In accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment done at New York on 10 December 1984, Georgia hereby declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture under the conditions laid down in article 22, to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by Georgia of the provisions of the Convention. Refer to depositary notification C.N.382.1994. TREATIES-06 of 27 February 1994 Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents Helsinki 005/2003 17 Mar., 1992 Cm 5741 Accession-31 Aug., 2005 Cyprus Entry into Force-Cyprus 29 Nov., 2005 European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages [ETS No. 148] Strasbourg 048/2001 05 Nov., 1992 Cm 5269 Signature-07 Sep., 2005 Bosnia and Herzegovina Ratification-Luxembourg 22 June, 2005 Entry into Force-Luxembourg 01 Oct., 2005 Note-On 04 August 2005, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of Cyprus, a declaration, as follows; In ratifying the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the Republic of Cyprus deposited on 26 August 2002, a declaration which appears to be incompatible with the provisions of the Charter on undertakings to be applied by it. In order to remove uncertainty and clarify the extent of the obligations undertaken, the Republic of Cyprus hereby withdraws the declaration of 26 August 2002 and replaces it with the following; The Republic of Cyprus, while reiterating its commitment to respect the objectives and principles pursued by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, declares that it undertakes to apply Part II of the Charter in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1, to the Armenian language as a "non-territorial" language defined in Article 1c of the Charter.

Treaty Series Date and Command Nos. **HUMAN RIGHTS** (continued) The Republic of Cyprus would further like to state that its Constitution and laws uphold and safeguard effectively the principle of equality and non-discrimination on the ground of a person's community, race, religion, language, sex, political or other convictions, national or social descent, birth, colour, wealth, social class or any ground whatsoever. Note by the Secretariat: The declaration read as follows: The Republic of Cyprus communicates that it considers the Armenian language to be a non-territorial language, in the Republic, as described in Article 1, paragraph c, of the Charter. Therefore, in view of Article 7, paragraph 5, of the Charter, the Republic of Cyprus shall apply the following paragraphs chosen from Part III of the Charter to the Armenian language: Article 8 - Education Paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a i., b i., c i. Article 9 - Judicial Authorities Paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a iv., b iii., c iii Article 11 - Media Paragraph 1, sub-paragraph b ii. Article 12 - Cultural Activities and Facilities Paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs d, f. Paragraph 3. Article 13 - Economic and Social life Paragraph 1, sub-paragraph c. 048/2003 Optional protocol to the convention on the rights of the child on the New York involvement of children in armed conflict 10 May, 2000 Cm 6065 Ratification-18 July, 2005 Israel (with declaration*) 26 July, 2005 Sudan (with declaration⁺) Ukraine(with declaration[†]) 11 July, 2005 Entry into Force-18 Aug., 2005 Israel Sudan 26 Aug., 2005 Ukraine 11 Aug., 2005 Declaration* [Original: English] "The Government of the State of Israel declares pursuant to article 3 (2), of the Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict that: (a) The minimum age in which the State of Israel permits voluntary recruitment into its armed forces is 17 years of age, according to article 14, of the defense service law (consolidated version) 5746-1986;

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

- (b) The Government of the State of Israel maintains the following safeguards in respect of voluntary recruitment into the armed forces so as to ensure that such recruitment is not forced or coerced;
- 1. In accordance with section 14, of the defense service law (consolidated version) 5746-1986, no person under 18 years of age may enlist in the Israeli armed forces without a written application submitted by the person and the written consent of the person's parents or legal guardian; however, should there be an appreciable difficulty in contacting one of the parents, the written consent of the other parent is sufficient.
- 2. Clear and precise explanation of the nature of the duties involved in military service is provided to both the person and the person's parents or legal guardian.
- 3. Prior to acceptance of any person into the Israeli armed forces a reliable proof of age is obtained through the Ministry of the Interior's official national population registry.
- 4. The IDF has several long-term programs in which participants may engage in academic or rabbinic studies or perform volunteer work, prior to the commencement of their actual military service. Enrolment in these programs is open to participants from the age of 17.5. For administrative purposes, these participants undergo a one-day administrative induction into the armed forces. Following their administrative induction, these participants are released from active service and enrol in their chosen program.
- 5. Persons under 18 years of age, who enlist in one of the aforementioned ways, may in no case be posted to combat duty."

Declaration⁺

[Original: English]

...pursuant to article 3 (2), of the Optional Protocol, the Government of the Republic of the Sudan declares that the Republic of the Sudan is committed to maintain the minimum age for voluntary service in the Sudan armed forces at 18, and to maintain the prohibition of forced or voluntary conscription of any person under the age of 18 years.

Declaration[†]

[Translation: Courtesy: Original: Ukraine]

Ukraine confirms its obligations taken under Article 38, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in case of the armed conflicts which concern children and, referring to paragraph 2 of Article 3, of the Optional Protocol, declares hereby that the minimum age for the voluntary (on a contractual basis) joining into its national armed forces is 19 years.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Ukraine, in accordance with the provisions of its national legislation, guarantees its adherence to the exclusive principle of voluntarism in the process of recruitment of citizens into its armed forces on a contractual basis, without any manifestation of violence and enforcement.

Note-

On 17 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Israel*, an objection to the declaration made by Syria¹, upon accession, as follows;

[Original: English]

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of ratification of the Syrian Arab Republic of the abovementioned Protocol, contains a declaration with respect to the State of Israel.

The Government of the State of Israel considers that such declaration, which is explicitly of a political nature, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Protocol.

The Government of the State of Israel therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic."

1 Ref: C.N.1238.2003.TREATIES-23 of 29 October 2003.

Note-

On 17 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *United Kingdom*, an objection to the reservations made by United Arab Emirates¹, upon Accession, as follows;

"The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the reservations made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (New York, 25 May 2000) on 17 September 2004, in respect of Islamic and domestic law and of limits imposed by the material resources available.

The Government of the United Kingdom notes that the Government of the Sultanate of Oman seek to subject their obligations under the Protocol to the same reservations as they made to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Government of the United Kingdom consider that Oman's second and third reservations do not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Protocol the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Protocol. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Oman.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Protocol between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Oman."

¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.I233.2004.TREATIES-26 of 03 December 2004.

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
NTELLECTUAL PROPERTY International Convention for the Property Phonograms and Broadcasting O	rotection of Performers, Producers of rganisations	Rome 26 Oct., 1961	038/1964 Cmnd 2425
Accession- Azerbaijan Liberia		08 July, 2005 16 Sep., 2005	
Entry into Force- Azerbaijan Liberia		08 Oct., 2005 16 Dec., 2005	
Patent Co-operation Treaty		Washington 19 June, 1970 -31 Dec, 1970	078/1978 Cmnd 7340
Accession- Libya Saint Kitts and Nevis		08 June, 2005 27 July, 2004	
Entry into Force- Libya Saint Kitts and Nevis		15 Sep., 2005 27 Oct., 2004	
Convention on the Control and Man	king of Articles of Precious Metals	Vienna 15 Nov., 1972	053/1978 Cmnd 7219
Note- In a communication dated 2 Sweden, as depositary, issued the fo	22 June 2005 the government of llowing;		
The Swedish Board for Ac Assessment has notified the Ministr authorization of Svenska Guldkontraccording to the Convention on the Precious Metals.	y of the withdrawal of the ollen AB, as a Swedish Assay Office		
Svenska Guldkontrollen AD, SGk	awal of the authorization of K, as a Swedish Assay Office the Control and Marking of Articles		
the Control and Marking of Articles	o the Article 5 of the Convention on		
SGK, Svenska Guldkontrollen AB P.O. Box 92001 SE-120 06 Stockholm Sweden	Swedish accreditation no 5643		

RATIFICATIONS, ETC. Treaty Series Date and Command Nos. **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY** (continued) Has been withdrawn its authorization as the Assay Office in the sense of the Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals. Therefore SGK is not any longer a Swedish Assay Office and can not carry out control of articles of precious metals provided for in the Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals. Yours sincerely, Valentina Valestany 005/1981 **Budapest** Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Budapest Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with 28 Apr., 1977 Cmnd 8136 -31 Dec., 1977 regulations) Note-On 20 June 2005, Secretary–General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following communication from the government of Japan, relating to changes in the internet addresses, requirements of deposit, furnishing of sample, schedule of fees and guidance for depositors of the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation. Patent Microorganisms Depository (NPMD), as follows; [Original: English] COMMUNICATION The Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and, in relation to the

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of Microorganisms for the Purposes of the Patent Procedure, has the honour to transmit attached herewith the communication from its home Government regarding Changes in the Internet Addresses, Requirements of Deposit, Furnishing of Sample, Schedule of Fees and Guidance for Depositors of the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depositary (NPMD), an International Depositary Authority.

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the World Intellectual Property Organization the assurances of its highest consideration.

ANNEX

The National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depositary (NPMD) has modified its information as follows;

The Government of Japan guarantees that NPMD will continue to fulfil the requirements specified in Article 6(2), of the Treaty.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

The Government of Japan understands that this communication shall be disclosed to all the Contracting States and the Intergovernmental Industrial Property Offices.

JP - JAPAN

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND EVALUATION, PATENT MICROORGANISMS DEPOSITARY (NPMD).

2-5-8 Kazusakamatari Kisarazu-city Chiba 292-0818

Telephone: (81) 438 205580 Facsimile: (81) 438 20 5581 E-mail: npmd@nite.go.jp

Internet: http://www.nbrc.nite.go.jp/npmd/

1. Requirements for Deposit

(a) Kinds of Microorganisms that May be Deposited

Bacteria, actinomycetes, yeasts, archea, fungi, bacteriophages and plasmids (in hosts or not in hosts), EXCEPT:

- microorganisms which belong to biosafety level 3 or level 4 according to the NITE (National Institute of Technology and Evaluation) Classification.
- microorganisms which call for containment measures level P3 or P4 as described in the Ministerial Ordinance stipulating Containment Measures to be Taken in Type 2, Use of Living Modified Organisms for Research and Development (2004), which is based on the Law concerning the Conservation and Sustaina ble Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms (2003).

(b) Technical Requirements and Procedures

(i) Form and Quantity

The NPMD accepts microorganisms for deposit in anyone of lyophilized or frozen preparations. The depositor should send the NPMD 20 ampoules or tubes of each strain.

(ii) Time Reguired for Viability Testing

The average length of time required for testing the viability of the microorganisms is as follows, but in some cases viability testing may take longer than the figures indicated below.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

bacteria, actinomycetes and yeasts 4 to 6 days fungi 7 days bacteriophages 9 days plasmids 1 day

(iii) Depositor Checks and Renewal of Stocks

The NPMD stores samples originally supplied by the depositor, and does not subculture material supplied by the depositor. The NPMD requires the depositor to supply the samples to replenish diminishing stocks. If requested, the NPMD makes its own preparations by subculture from material supplied by the depositor at an additional fee. In this case, the NPMD requires the depositor to test for authenticity of samples prepared by the NPMD and to inform the NPMD of the result.

(c) Administrative Requirements and Procedures

(i) General

Language. The official language of the NPMD is Japanese. Requests for the furnishing of samples maybe in Japanese or English.

Contract. The NPMD enters into a written contact with the depositor by which the latter is bound.

- to provide the necessary information requested by the NPMD;
- to replenish the micro-organism at his own expense if the NPMD is no longer able to furnish samples of it;
- not to withdraw the deposit during the required storage period.

Import and/or Quarantine Regulations. Any of the microorganisms which belong to biosafety level 2, according to the NITE Classification are subject to import and/or quarantine regulations. Further information can be obtained from Yokohama Plant Protection Station or Animal Quarantine Station administrated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan. http://www.maff.go.jp/eindex

(ii) Making .the Original Deposit

Requirements to Be Met by the Depositor. Depositors are required to complete the equivalent of model form BP/I, in addition to the NPMD form 2 (Acknowledgement and Agreement for Original Deposit under the Budapest Treaty). In the event of later indication or amendment of the scientific description and/or proposed taxonomic designation, and a request for attestation that the NPMD has received such information, the depositor must complete model form BP/7.

Official Notifications to the Depositor. The receipt and viability statement are issued on mandatory "international forms" BP/4 and BP/9, respectively. Attestation of receipt of a later indication or amendment of the scientific description and/or proposed taxonomic designation is issued on model form BP/8.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

Unofficial Notifications to the Depositor. The NPMD will inform the date of deposit and "provisional" accession number before the official receipt is issued, but the depositor must recognise that this information becomes official only on completion of the viability test and the payment.

Supply of Information to a Patent Agent. The NPMD does not ask the depositor for the name and address of his patent agent, if requested, the NPMD will supply the receipt and the viability statement through the depositor's patent agent.

(iii) Converting a Previous Deposit

Deposits made outside the provisions of the Budapest Treaty may be converted by the original depositor to Budapest Treaty deposits provided they were originally made for patent purposes. The administrative requirements for conversion are the same as those to be met in respect of an original deposit made under the Treaty, except that the depositor is also required to supply a copy of the receipt of the previous deposit. The storage fee will be charged to the original depositor for conversion.

(iv) Making a New Deposit

The depositor will be required to complete model form BP/2 when making a new deposit, and to supply copies of the relevant documents specified in Rule 6,2. The receipt and the viability statement for a new deposit are issued on mandatory "international forms" BP/5 and BP/9, respectively.

2. Furnishing of Samples

(a) Requests for Samples

The NPMD advises third parties of the correct procedures to follow in order to make a valid request and supplies the request forms used by Japan Patent Office. Request forms used by other individual industrial properties office must be obtained from the appropriate industrial property offices.

Requesting parties are required to complete the NPMD form 14, (Acknowledgement and Agreement for Furnishing and Use of Samples) to comply with health and safety requirements.

All samples of microorganisms furnished by the NPMD may be from preparations supplied by the depositor.

(b) Notification of the Depositor

Depositors are notified on model form *BP/14* when samples of their microorganism have been furnished to third party.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

Cataloguing of Budapest Treaty Deposits

The NPMD does not publish any catalogue.

3. Schedule of Fees

	<u>Y en</u>
(a) Storage	
 original deposits 	139,000
 new deposits 	19,000
(b) Communication under Rule 7.6	2,000
(c) Issuance of viability statement	
 (i) if the viability test is to be carried out 	34, 000
 (ii) based on the last viability test 	2,000
(d) Furnishing of a sample	6,000
(e) Attestation under Rule 8.2	2,000
(f) Issuance of some kinds of certification	2,000

Japanese consumption tax at the rate of 5% will be charged for (a) and (c)(i).

4. Guidance for Depositors

The NPMD provides pamphlets for the guidance of prospective depositors.

(b) List of Kinds of Microorganisms Accepted by IDAs (continued)

	(GB)	NMLHC (CA)	NPMD (JP)	NRCA (RU)	NRRL (US)	PCM (PL)	VKM (RU)	(RU)
Algae								
Animal viruses				7	i i			
Animal cell cultures								
Bacteria (pathogenic)			х					
Bacteria (non-pathogenic)			х					
Bacteriophages			х					
Embryos								
Eukaryotic DNA								
Fungi (pathogenic)			х	(4				
Fungi (non-pathogenic)			х					
Human cell cultures	10.00					-		
Hybridomas								
Molds								
Murine embryos			7.7		-			
Mycoplasma								
Nematodes								
Oncogenes						N 100 E		
Plant cell cultures								
Plant viruses								
Plasmids (in hosts)			х	1,00		-		1000
Plasmids (not in hosts)			х			-		
Protozoa (parasitic)								
Protozoa (non-parasitic)					·			
Protozoa (pathogenic)								
RNA								
Seeds							7 - 7 - 7	
Yeasts (pathogenic)		-	x					
Yeasts (non-pathogenic)			x					

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

Note-

On 13 May 2005, Secretary–General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following communication from the government of *the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, relating to changes in the address and requirements of the of the National Collections of Industrial Food and Marine Bacteria (NCIMB), as follows:

COMMUNICATION

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and has the honour to refer to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure which was opened for signature at Budapest from 28 April to 31 December 1997.

In accordance with Article 7 of the Treaty and Rules 3.1(b), 6.3 and 12.2 of the Regulations under the Treaty, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby notifies the World Intellectual Property Organization (in the Annex attached) of certain changes that have occurred in the activities of the National Collections of Industrial, Food and Marine Bacteria (NCIMB).

The Permanent Mission has the honour to request that the World Intellectual Property Organization circulate this notification to all Contracting States and intergovernmental industrial property organisations.

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the World Intellectual Property Organization the assurances of its highest consideration.

ANNEX

NCIMB Ltd Ferguson Building Craibstone Estate Bucksburn Aberdeen AB21 9Y A

Telephone: (44-1224) 711 100 or 71 (direct dial)

Facsimile: (44-1224) 711 299 Email: t.dando@ncimb.com Internet: http://www.ncimb.com

1. Requirements for Deposit

(a) Kinds of Microorganisms that May Be Del2osited

Bacteria (including actinomycetes), yeasts and bacteriophages up to and including ACDP Group land Class 1, genetically modified microorganisms (GMOs).

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

Class 2, GMOs may be accepted for deposit but this is on a case by case basis only. In these instances the period for completion of a deposit would be much longer (minimum 45 days) and additional expenses will be incurred for administration charges in fulfilling regulatory requirements.

All deposits should be able to withstand preservation by either freeze- drying or freezing over liquid nitrogen without any significant change to their properties.

NCIMB also accepts orthodox seeds i.e. those can be dried to a low moisture content and stored at-20° C (or lower) without damage. All arable crops and many small seeded tree species produce orthodox seeds.

Recalcitrant seeds, such as those of cocoa, rubber, some tropical fruits and large seeded woody species, which cannot be dried without damage, are not accepted.

The acceptance of seeds by NCIMB and the furnishing of samples thereof are subject at all times to the provisions of the *Plant Health (Great Britain) Order 1987*, including any future amendments or revisions of the Order.

NCIMB must be notified in advance of all intended deposits of seeds so that it may ensure that all relevant regulations are complied with. Any seeds received without prior notification may be destroyed immediately. Notwithstanding the foregoing, NCIMB reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which, in the opinion of the Curator, presents an unacceptable hazard or is technically too difficult to handle.

In exceptional circumstances, NCIMB may accept deposits, which can only be maintained in active culture, but acceptance of such deposits, and relevant fees, must be decided on an individual basis by prior negotiation with the prospective depositor.

(b) Technical Requirements and Procedures

(i) Form and Quantity

Bacteria and yeasts (including those containing plasmids) are accepted in any form except agar plate cultures (these are too easily damaged in transit). Bacteriophages should be supplied as cell-free lysates along with a suitable host. NCIMB prefers to receive sufficient lysate for direct freezing and distribution but, where this is not possible, smaller volumes from which NCIMB may produce its own lysates are acceptable (see below).

Naked plasmids should be submitted as DNA solutions.

Seeds may be deposited either

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

- pre-dried under the IBPGR (International Board for Plant Genetic Resources) recommended conditions appropriate to the species and ready for immediate low-temperature storage, or

- freshly harvested for drying by NCIMB, in which case they should be dispatched immediately after harvesting by express delivery in a hermetically sealed container.

In all cases, seeds should be fresh, healthy, undamaged, and free from soil or plant-derived debris. Less than 5% of the deposit should contain empty seeds.

Normally, a germination rate of at least 85% is required, but deposits may be accepted in certain circumstances where such a regeneration standard is impossible to achieve.

The minimum number of replicates to be supplied by the depositor when making his deposit is as follows:

Bacteria and yeasts

Bacteriophages (at least 108 pfu/ml) 2 x 0.5 ml

or 1 x 10 ml of cell-free

lysate

2

Plasmids (DNA at least 20 mcg/ml) 1 x 10 ml

Seeds at least 250

at least 250 seeds are required, but it is in the depositor's interest to send as many more as can be spared. (The IBPGR recommends a minimum of 4,000 for long-term storage and the United States Patent and Trademark Office may soon require a minimum of 2,500).

(ii) Time Required for Viability Testing

The average length of time required for testing the viability of the various kinds of microorganisms accepted by NCIMB is given below, but depositors should realise that in some cases viability testing may take longer, as indicated by the figures in brackets:

Bacteria and yeasts 3 days (or up to 14 days) Bacteriophages 3 days (or up to 5 days)

Plasmids (1) 5 days (longer in slow growing hosts) Seed (2) depends entirely on the kind of seed

¹ For plasmids, 'viability' testing consists of inserting the plasmid into a host. If the host is transformed, the 'viability test' is regarded as positive.

² For seeds, 'viability' testing means testing for germination.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

(iii) Depositor Checks and Renewal of Stocks

NCIMB prepares its own lyophilized and frozen batches of bacteria at the time of deposit by subculturing material supplied by the depositor. New batches are prepared from these as necessary thereafter for the renewal of diminishing stocks. NCIMB prepares its own frozen batches of bacteriophages by subculturing material supplied by the depositor in those cases where insufficient lysate has been provided for large enough batches to be prepared by direct freezing of the depositor's material. New batches are prepared from these as necessary for the renewal of diminishing stocks.

NCIMB prepares frozen batches of naked plasmids and dried batches of seeds direct from material supplied by the depositor. Diminishing stocks are renewed by asking the depositor to make a new deposit.

The depositor is requested to check for authenticity samples of all lyophilized and frozen batches prepared by NCIMB.

Whichever method is used for preparing batches of samples for distribution, NCIMB nevertheless freezes and stores a portion of the original material supplied by the depositor, wherever possible.

(c) Administrative Requirements and Procedures

(i) General

Language. The official language of NCIMB is English, Communications in any other language are not accepted.

Contract. The NCIMB application form which the depositor is required to complete constitutes a contract by which he is bound;

- to provide all necessary information requested by NCIMB; to pay all necessary fees;
- to indemnify NCIMB against any claims which may be brought against it as a consequence of the release of samples, unless such claims result from negligence on the part of NCIMB;
- not to withdraw his deposit during the required storage period;
- to authorise NCIMB to furnish samples according to the applicable patent requirements .

When a microorganism has been accepted for deposit, NCIMB notifies the depositor and reminds him that he is bound by the terms and conditions of its contract.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

Import and/or Quarantine Regulations. Most of the kinds of microorganisms accepted by NCIMB are not subject to import or quarantine regulations. However, non-indigenous plant pathogens and certain seeds require a license to be worked with in Scotland, and prospective depositors of plant pathogens or seeds should contact NCIMB in advance so that the necessary arrangements can be made. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in the immediate destruction by NCIMB of the material submitted. Further information may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Agricultural Scientific Services, East Craigs, Edinburgh EH12 8NJ, Scotland, United Kingdom.

(ii) Making the Original Deposit

Requirements to Be Met by the Depositor. As well as NCIMB application form referred to in (i), above, depositors are required to complete the NCIMB accession form for patent deposits. NCIMB does not require a special form to be completed in the event of a later indication or amendment of the scientific description and for proposed taxonomic designation, or for a request for attestation that NCIMB has received such information.

Official Notifications to the Depositor. The receipt and viability statement are issued on mandatory 'international forms' BP/4 and BP/9, respectively. Attestation of receipt of a later indication or amendment of the scientific description and/or proposed taxonomic designation is issued on model BP/8. Notification of the furnishing of samples to third parties is issued on model form BP/14. NCIMB has its own standard forms for notifying the depositor of acceptance of a microorganism (see (i), above) or of refusal to accept a microorganism, and for notifying the depositor of the inability of NCIMB to furnish samples. Individual letters, rather than standard forms, are used for other official notifications.

Unofficial Notifications to the Depositor. If requested, NCIMB will telephone, fax or email the date of deposit and the accession number after the microorganism has been received, but before the official receipt is issued. However, the depositor is informed that such information is provisional, pending the outcome of the viability test. NCIMB will similarly communicate the result of the viability test before the viability statement is issued.

Supply of Information to a Patent Agent. NCIMB routinely asks the depositor for the name and address of his patent agent and, if requested, will supply copies of the receipt, viability statement and any other information to both the depositor and his patent agent.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

(iii) Converting a Previous Deposit

Deposits made outside the provisions of the Budapest Treaty may be converted by the original depositor to Budapest Treaty deposits, whether or not they were originally made for patent purposes. However, in the case of deposits previously made for scientific purposes and which are already generally available from NCIMB, the depositor is requested to authorise NCIMB to continue to make them so available and to waive his right to be notified of the release of samples. If the depositor is unwilling to accede to this request, he must make another deposit of the same organism under the Budapest Treaty. These constraints do not apply to deposits previously made for patent purposes or to deposits made confidentially for safekeeping. Any deposit previously made free of charge is subject, on conversion, to the storage fee normally levied for Budapest Treaty deposits. With the exceptions noted above, the administrative requirements for conversion are the same as those to be met in respect of an original deposit made under the Treaty.

(iv) Making a New Deposit

The depositor is required to complete model form BP/2 when making a new deposit, and to supply copies of the relevant documents required by Rule 6,2. The receipt and viability statement for a new deposit are issued on mandatory 'international forms' BP/5 and BP/9.

2. Furnishing of Samples

(a) Requests for Samples

NCIMB advises third parties of the correct procedures to follow in order to make a valid request. In the case of requests requiring proof of entitlement, NCIMB will provide requesting parties with copies of model request form *BP/12* and/or request forms used by individual industrial property offices (where it has been supplied with such forms).

Notwithstanding any entitlement of third parties to receive samples under patent regulations, samples of plant pathogens or seeds requiring a permit to be worked with are not released to requesting parties in the United Kingdom until NCIMB has confirmed that such parties have obtained the necessary permit. Also, samples of all microorganisms are delivered only to recognized microbiological laboratories and not to private addresses. When responding to requests from abroad, NCIMB assumes that the requesting party has met the import requirements of his own country.

All samples of bacteria furnished by NCIMB are from batches of its own preparations; samples of bacteriophages may be from its own preparations or from material supplied by the depositor; samples of plasmids and seeds are from material supplied by the depositor.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

(b) Notification of the Depositor

Depositors are notified on model form *BP/14* when samples of their microorganism have been furnished to third parties.

(c) Cataloguing of Budapest Treaty Deposits

NCIMB lists Budapest Treaty deposits in its published catalog only with the specific written authorization of the depositor.

3. Schedule of Fees

	<u>GBP</u>
(a) Storage	525
(b) Issuance of a viability statement	90
(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus expedition cost)	65

Fees are payable to NCIMB. Where applicable, fees are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate.

Where statutory provisions require NCIMB to obtain a license or certificate prior to accepting a deposit of seeds, the actual cost of obtaining any such license or certificate will be charged to the depositor.

4. Guidance for Depositors

NCIMB publishes a leaflet containing guidance notes for prospective depositors.

Note-

In a further note dated 26 May 2005, Secretary–General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following communication from the government of *the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, relating to changes in the Address and Requirements of the National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC), as follows;

COMMUNICATION

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and has the honour to refer to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure which was opened for signature at Budapest from 28 April to 31 December 1997.

In accordance with Article 7 of the Treaty and Rules 3.1(b) and 6.3, of the Regulations under the Treaty, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby notifies the World Intellectual Property Organization (in the Annex attached) of certain changes that have occurred in the activities of the United Kingdom's National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC).

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

The Permanent Mission has the honour to request that the World Intellectual Property Organization circulate this notification to all Contracting States and intergovernmental industrial property organisations.

ANNEX

Changes occur in the address:

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF TYPE CULTURES (NCTC) HPA Centre for Infections 61 Colindale Avenue London NW9 5HT

Telephone: (44-020) 8200 4400 Facsimile: (44-020) 8205 7483 E-mail: nctc@hpa.org.uk

Internet: http://www.hpa.org.uk/nctc/

No change in 1. Requirements for Deposit

No change in (a) Kinds of Micro-organisms that may be

Deposited

No change in (b) Technical Requirements and Procedures

No change in (i) Form and Quantity

No change in (ii) <u>Time Required for Viability Testing</u> No change in (iii) <u>Depositor Checks and Renewal of Stocks</u>

Changes occur in:

(c) Administrative Requirements and Procedures

(i) General

Language. The official language of the NCTC is English. Communications in any other language are not accepted.

Contract. The NCTC application form, which the depositor is required to complete, constitutes a contract by which he is bound:

- to provide all necessary infom1ation requested by the NCTC;
- to replace the micro-organism at his expense if the NCTC is no longer able to furnish samples of it;
- to pay all necessary fees;
- to indemnify the Health Protection Agency or the NCTC against any claims which may be brought against them as a consequence of the release of samples, unless such claims result from negligence on the part of the NCTC;
- not to withdraw his deposit during the required storage period;

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

 to authorise the NCTC to furnish samples according to the applicable patent requirements.

A supplement to the NCTC application form requires the depositor to state whether he is acting on his own behalf or on behalf of the Organisation employing him.

Import and/or Quarantine Regulations. Animal pathogenic bacteria being sent from overseas are subject to import regulations (Importation of Animal Pathogens Order 1980; Statutory Instrument 1980 No. 1212). The HPA Centre for Infections, of which the NCTC is part, has a general license to cover the import of animal pathogens, but the depositor is required to give the NCTC his name and address and the scientific name of the organism to be deposited. Further information about the import of animal pathogens may be obtained from The Pathogens Licensing Team, DEFRA, Area 607, 1A Page Street, London SWIP 4PQ, United Kingdom.

The kinds of micro-organisms accepted for deposit by the NCTC are not subject to quarantine regulations.

(ii) Making the Original Deposit

Requirements to Be Met by the Depositor. As well as the NCTC application form referred to in (i), above, depositors are required to complete the NCTC accession form for Budapest Treaty deposits. The NCTC does not require a special form to be completed in the event of a later indication or amendment of the scientific description and/or proposed taxonomic designation or a for a request for attestation that the NCTC has received such information.

Official Notifications to the Depositor. The receipt and viability statement are issued on mandatory 'international forms' BP/4 and BP/9, respectively. Letters, rather than standard forms, are used for all other official notifications.

Unofficial Notifications to the Depositor. The NCTC does not telephone or fax the date of deposit, accession number or result of the viability test in advance of the relevant official notifications.

Supply of Information to a Patent Agent. The NCTC does not routinely ask the depositor for the name and address of his patent agent. However, if requested, it will send copies of the receipt and viability statement to both the depositor and his patent agent.

No change in (iii) <u>Converting a Previous Deposit</u> No change in (iv) <u>Making a New Deposit</u>

No change in 2. <u>Furnishing of Samples</u> No change in (a) Requests of Samples

No change in (b) Notification of the Depositor

No change in (c) Cataloguing of Budapest Treaty Deposits

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
No change in 3. Schedule of Fees. No change in (a) No change in (b) No change in (c) No change in (d)		
No change in 4. <u>Guidance for Depositors</u>		
Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977	Geneva 13 May, 1977	072/1979 Cmnd 7671
Accession- Saint Kitts and Nevis	27 July, 2005	
Entry into Force- Saint Kitts and Nevis	27 Oct., 2005	
LAW OF THE SEA		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Montego 10 Dec., 1982	081/1999 Cm 4524
Accession- Estonia (with declaration*)	26 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force- Estonia	25 Sep., 2005	
Declaration* [Original: English]		
"1. As a member state of the European Community, the Republic of Estonia has transferred competence in certain matters governed by the Convention to the European Community according to the declaration made by the European Community on 01 April 1998, while acceding to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. 2. Pursuant to Article 287, paragraph 1, of the Convention the Republic of Estonia chooses the International Tribunal for the Law of the		
Sea established in accordance with Annex VI, and the International Court of Justice as means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention."		
Note- On 06 September 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>Latvia</i> ¹ , the following;		

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

LAW OF THE SEA (continued)

[Original: English]

"In accordance with paragraph 1, of the Article 287, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea the Republic of Latvia declares that it chooses the following means for the settlement of dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention:

- 1) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI, of the Convention.
 - 2) The International Court of Justice."
 - Refer to depositary notification C.N.1340.2005.TREATES-5 of 04 January 2005

Note-

On 18 June 2005, the Ministry of Foreign affairs, for the government of *Denmark*, informed the Heads of Mission accredited to Denmark of the entry into force on 01 July 2005, of Act on the Contiguous Zone establishing a Danish contiguous zone in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and of the entry into force on 09 July 2005, of Executive Order on the Demarcation of the Danish Contiguous Zone indicating the inner and outer limit of the Danish contiguous zone, as follows;

Act on the Contiguous Zone ACT No. 589 of 24.06.2005 (in force)

WE MARGRETHE THE SECOND, By the Grace of God Queen of Denmark, hereby proclaim: The Folketing has passed and We have confirmed by Royal Consent the following Act:

- **1.** Denmark's contiguous zone comprises the sea areas outside and contiguous to the territorial waters up to a distance of 24 nautical miles (44,448 m) from the baselines in force from time to time.
- 2. The demarcation of the contiguous zone so far as this concerns foreign states whose coasts lie opposite the coasts of the Kingdom of Denmark at a distance less than 48 nautical miles or which border on Denmark shall in the absence of agreement be identical with a line equidistant from the baselines of the coasts of the two states (the midline principle).
- (2). The Minister of Foreign Affairs will proclaim the demarcation of the contiguous zone.
- ${\bf 3.}$ Within the contiguous zone, Denmark may exercise the supervision necessary to
- 1) prevent infringement of the Customs, Fiscal, Immigration or Health Acts and regulations issued pursuant to them within Danish territory or territorial waters, and

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

LAW OF THE SEA (continued)

- 2) punish such infringement of the above Acts and regulations issued pursuant to them as may be committed within Danish territory or territorial waters.
- (2). The establishment of an contiguous zone involves no amendment to the legislation on the Exclusive Economic Zone or the continental shelf, nor the monitoring of archaeological and historical objects.
 - **4.** This Act enters into force on 01 July 2005
- **5.** This Act does not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland, but may by Royal decree be rendered effective in these provinces subject to the variations dictated by special Greenlandic and Faroese conditions.

Given at Amalienborg on 24 June 2005 Under Our Royal Hand and Seal MARGRETHE R

/Per Stig Møller

Executive Order on the Demarcation of the Danish Contiguous Zone EO No. 669 of 29.06.2005 (in force)

Legislation affected by regulation

ACT No. 589 of 24.06.2005

Subsequent amendments to regulation Summary (List of contents) Full text of the regulation

Executive Order on the Demarcation of the Danish Contiguous Zone

The following is laid down pursuant to Section 2 (2), of Act No. 589 of 24 June 2005:

- 1. The contiguous zone comprises the sea areas outside and contiguous to the territorial waters up to a distance of 24 nautical miles from the baselines in force from time to time. Regarding the course of the baselines, see Executive Order No. 680 of 18 July 2003, in amendment of the Executive Order on the Demarcation of the Danish Territorial Waters.
- 2. The demarcation of the contiguous zone so far as this concerns foreign states whose coasts lie opposite the coasts of the Kingdom of Denmark at a distance less than 48 nautical miles or which border on Denmark is identical with the demarcation of the Danish Exclusive Economic Zone (cf. Executive Order No. 613 of 19 June 2002 in amendment of the Executive Order on the Danish Exclusive Economic Zone).

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LAW OF THE SEA (continued)		1
3. The outer limit of the contiguous zone will be marked on charts available to the public by the Danish National Survey and Cadastre.		
4 . The charts referred to in Section 3 shall be deposited with the General Secretary of the United Nations.		
5. This Executive Order enters into force on 09 July 2005.		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark 29 June 2005 Per Stig Møller		
Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982	New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm 4525
Accession- Estonia	26 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force- Estonia	25 Sep., 2005	
Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	New York 04 Aug., 1995	019/2004 Cm 6174
Ratification-Belize	14 July, 2005	
Entry into Force-Belize	13 Aug., 2005	
Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority	Kingston 27 Mar., 1998	025/2004 Cm 6260
Ratification- Trinidad and Tobago	10 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force- Trinidad and Tobago	09 Sep., 2005	
LAW OF TREATIES		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna 23 Mar., 1969 -30 Nov., 1969	058/1980 Cm 7964
Accession- Guinea	16 Sep., 2005 15 Sep., 2005	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
	15 Sep., 2005	
	16 Oct., 2005 15 Oct., 2005 15 Oct., 2005	
tary-General of the United Nations,		
received a reservation from the s;		
does not consider itself bound by the na Convention on the Law of Treaties ong the Contracting Parity erpretation of any article of part V, to the International Court of Justice Commission for consideration the te is required in each separate case." ary practice followed in similar		
es to receive the reservation in of any objection on the part of one of deposit itself or to the procedure ar from the date of the present uch objection, the said reservation e above-stipulated one-year period,		
.2005. TREATIES-2 of 17 May 2005		
onal Copper Study Group	Adopted Geneva	067/2000 Cm 4738
	24 1 00., 1989	CIII 4736
stary-General of the United Nations, issued the following;		
session held from 16-17 March Intentional Copper Study Group - Decision) to amend paragraph 15 of Reference pursuant to article 21, ph 2, of the above Decision, the ered into force for all parties ssessments for 2006, and future		
	tary-General of the United Nations, received a reservation from the as; does not consider itself bound by the na Convention on the Law of Treaties ong the Contracting Parity erpretation of any article of part V, of the International Court of Justice Commission for consideration the nate is required in each separate case." ary practice followed in similar esto receive the reservation in of any objection on the part of one of deposit itself or to the procedure ar from the date of the present nech objection, the said reservation estabove-stipulated one-year period, 2005. TREATIES-2 of 17 May 2005 chard-General of the United Nations, issued the following; session held from 16-17 March Intentional Copper Study Group - Decision) to amend paragraph 15 of Reference pursuant to article 21, ph 2, of the above Decision, the ered into force for all parties	

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

MINERALS (continued)

Annex B Decision

The Members of the International Cooper Study Group

Meeting at the Group's 31st Special Session held from 16-17 March 2005, in Lisbon.

<u>Considering</u> it desirable to amend certain provisions of the Terms of Reference of the International Copper Study Group which were adopted on 24 February 1989, and entered into force definitively on 23 January 1992, and subsequently amended by the Group at its inaugural session held in Geneva from 22 to 26 June 1992,

Acting pursuant to paragraph 21, of the Terms of Reference,

Represented by delegations duly authorised for this purpose

1. <u>Decide</u> by consensus to amend paragraph 15 (a), of the Terms of Reference as follows;

Paragraph 15 (a), is deleted and replaced by the following provision;

"15 (a), Each member shall contribute to an annual budget which shall be approved by the Group in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure. For the purpose of assessing the contributions of members, 50 percent of the budget shall be apportioned equally among them; 25 percent shall be apportioned among member States in proportion to their shares in the total exports and imports of member States of copper ores and concentrates, measured in copper metal content, and unrefined and refined copper; and the remaining 25 percent shall be apportioned among member States in proportion to their shares in a total which shall consist of the mine production or refined consumption of Cooper of each member State, whichever is the higher. The calculation of these shares shall be based on the latest three calendar years for which statistics are available. The maximum amount payable by an individual member shall be capped at 10% of total budgeted assessments with the balance redistributed equally across remaining members."

- 2. <u>Decide also</u> that this amendment shall enter into force for all parties immediately and apply to member assessments for 2006 and future years;
- 3. <u>Decide further</u> that any State or intergovernmental organization that accepts the Terms of Reference after the entry into force of the amendment shall be deemed to have accepted the Terms of Reference as amended;
- 4. <u>Request</u> the depositary to circulate the amendment to the States, international organizations concerned and the Secretary General of the International Copper Study Group;

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
MINERALS (continued)			
true copies of the Terms Group as amended to the	the depositary to establish and circulate certified of Reference of the International Copper Study e States, the international organizations tary General of the International Copper Study		
POLLUTION			
Prevention of l	to Annexes I and II to the Convention on the Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and concerning Incineration at Sea)	Adopted London 11 Mar., 1979	071/1979 Cmnd 7656
Prevention of I	to Annexes I and II to the Convention on the Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and oncerning Lists of Substances	London 24 Sep., 1980	020/1982 Cmnd 8555
Maritime Organisation,	05, Secretary–General of the International as depositary, received a notification from the <i>le's Republic of China</i> , as follows;		
that the Government of tapplication to the Macau 20 December 1999. The (Lists of substances) am by means of the tacit acc the Convention, including respectively. These are,	LC 1972, the Organisation's records indicate the People's Republic of China extended its a Special Administrative Region with effect from 1978 (Incineration) amendments and the 1980 endments to the Convention entered into force septance procedure, for all Contracting Parties to ag China, on 11 March 1979 and 01 April 1981, therefore, also applicable to the Macau Special with effect from 20 December 1999.		
	ntreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the t Montreal on 16 September 1987	London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Accession- Eritrea		05 July, 2005	
Acceptance- Mauritania		22 July, 2005	
Entry into Force- Eritrea Mauritania		03 Oct., 2005 20 Oct., 2005	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
	tol on Substances that deplete the 6 September 1987, adopted at the he Montreal Protocol on Substances	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992 -25 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession- Eritrea		05 July, 2005	
Acceptance - Mauritania		22 July, 2005	
Entry into Force- Eritrea Mauritania		03 Oct., 2005 20 Oct., 2005	
Amendment to the Montreal Protoc ozone layer, adopted at the Nint Montreal 15-17 September 1997	h Meeting of the Parties held at	Adopted Montreal 17 Sep., 1997	036/2002 Cm 5593
Ratification- Pakistan		02 Sep., 2005	
Accession- Eritrea Ghana		05 July, 2005 08 Aug., 2005	
Acceptance - Mauritania		22 July, 2005	
Entry into Force- Eritrea Ghana Mauritania Pakistan		03 Oct., 2005 06 Nov., 2005 20 Oct., 2005 01 Dec., 2005	
Amendment to the Montreal Protoc Ozone Layer	ol on Substances that Deplete the	Adopted Montreal 3 Dec., 1999	055/2002 Cm 5725
Ratification- Niger Pakistan		25 Aug., 2005 02 Sep., 2005	
Accession- Eritrea Ghana		05 July, 2005 08 Aug., 2005	
Acceptance- Australia		17 Aug., 2005	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
OLLUTION (continued)			,
Entry into Force- Australia Eritrea Ghana Niger Pakistan		15 Nov., 2005 03 Oct., 2005 06 Nov., 2005 23 Nov., 2005 01 Dec., 2005	
Basel Convention on the Cor Hazardous Wastes and the	trol of Transboundary Movements of ir Disposal	Basel 22 Mar., 1989	100/1995 Cm 3108
Accession- Swaziland		08 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force- Swaziland		06 Nov., 2005	
Kyoto Protocol to the United Change, adopted Kyoto or	Nations Framework Convention on Climate 11 December 1997	Kyoto 11 Dec., 1997	006/2005 Cmd 6485
Accession- Belarus Eritrea Haiti Iran Mauritania Entry into Force-		26 Aug., 2005 28 July, 2005 06 July, 2005 22 Aug., 2005 22 July, 2005	
Belarus Eritrea Haiti Iran Mauritania		24 Nov., 2005 26 Oct., 2005 04 Oct., 2005 20 Nov., 2005 20 Oct., 2005	
	ne Prior Informed Consent Procedure for cals and Pesticides in International Trade	Rotterdam 10 Sep., 1998	046/2004 Cm 6390
Ratification- Burundi Namibia Pakistan		02 Dec., 2004 24 June, 2005 14 July, 2005	
Mauritius		22 July, 2005	
Mauritius			

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POLLUTION (continued)			
Entry into Force-			
Namibia		22 Sep., 2005	
Mauritania		20 Oct., 2005	
Mauritius		03 Nov., 2005	
Pakistan		12 Oct., 2005	
Stockholm Convention on Persiste	nt Organic Pollutants	Adopted Stockholm	022/2005
Ratification-		22 May, 2001	Cm 6581
Burundi		02 Aug., 2005	
Mauritania		22 July, 2005	
Micronesia (with declarate	ion*)	15 July, 2005	
Niue		02 Sep., 2005	
Syria (with declaration ⁺)		05 Aug., 2005	
Accession-			
Libya		14 June, 2005	
Namibia		24 June, 2005	
Entry into Force-			
Burundi		31 Oct., 2005	
Libya		12 Sep., 2005	
Mauritania		20 Oct., 2005	
Micronesia		13 Oct., 2005	
Namibia		29 Sep., 2005	
Niue Syria		01 Dec., 2005	
Syria		03 Nov., 2005	
Declaration*			
[Original: English]			
the provisions of article 25, paragra on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the C shall enter into force only upon the	ficronesia declares in accordance with ph 4, of the Stockholm Convention at any amendment to Annex A, B or the deposit of the Federated States of on, acceptance, approval or accession		
Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Stock Organic Pollutants that it accepts be mentioned in this paragraph as com	oth of the means of dispute settlement		
Declaration ⁺ [Translation: Original: An	rabic / French]		

The ratification of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way signify the recognition of Israel or entail entry into any dealings with Israel in the context of the provisions of this Convention.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law	New York 31 Oct., 1951	065/1955 Cmd 9582
Acceptance- Paraguay	28 June, 2005	
Entry into Force- Paraguay	28 June, 2005	
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York 20 June, 1956 -31 Dec., 1956	085/1975 Cmnd 6084
Note- On 11 July 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Hungary</i> a declaration, as follows;		
" with reference to Paragraph 3 of Article II of the said Convention that the relevant Hungarian authorities are the following;		
HUNGARY: DESIGNATION OF AUTHORITIES.		
Transmitting Agency: Ministry of Justice (Igazságilgyi Minisztérium) Private International Law Department Postal address: POB 54, Budapest 1363, Hungary		
Receiving Agency: Ministry of Youth, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (Ifjúsági, Családügyi, Szociális és Esélyegyenlöségi Minisztérium) Department for Legal Protection of Children and Youth Postal Address: POB 609, Budapest 1373, Hungary"		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague 05 Oct., 1961	032/1965 Cmnd 2617
Accession- Poland	17 Nov., 2004	
Entry into Force-Poland	14 Aug., 2005	
Note-On 17 June 2005, the Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Romania</i> , a notification, in accordance with article 6, paragraph 2, of the above mentioned convention as follows;		

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

AUTHORITY MODIFICATION

As from 01 September 2005

-the Tribunals for the official documents mentioned in article 1, a), c), d);

-the Prefectures for the official documents mentioned in article 1b).

Note-

On 10 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the *Russian Federation* a notification as follows;

AUTHORITY MODIFICATION

- 1. The General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation;
- 2. The Ministry for Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- 3. The Federal Registration Service (Rosregistratsia) and its territorial bodies in subjects of the Russian Federation;
- 4. The Register Offices of the executive bodies in subjects of the Russian Federation;
 - 5. The Federal Supervision Service for Education and Science;
- 6. The Federal Archives Agency and the authorised bodies for archives of the executive power in subjects of the Russian Federation.

Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters

The Hague 15 Nov., 1965 050/1969 Cmnd 3986

Note-

On 04 July 2005, the Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the *Federal Republic of Germany*, a notification as follows;

[Translation: Original: German]

The Central Authority under article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention for the Land of Hessen has changed and is now:

AUTHORITY MODIFICATION

Oberlandesgericht Frankfurt am Main Zeil 42 Postfach 10 01 01 60313 Frankfurt am Main

tel.: +49 69 1367 01 fax: +49 69 1367 2976

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		J
It replaces the former Central Authority: Hessisches Ministerium der Justiz, Luisenstrasse 13,65185 Wiesbaden.		
Note- On 04 July 2005, the Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, issued the following;		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines deposited their instrument of succession to the Convention, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on 06 January 2005. The Contracting States were informed of the succession by depositary notification No. 1/2005 on 31 January 2005.		
None of these States raised an objection to the succession within the period of six months specified in this notification in analogy with the provisions of Article 28, second paragraph, which period expired on 01 August 2005.		
Therefore, the Convention remains in force between Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Contracting States from 27 October 1979, the date of independence of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.		
European Convention on the Adoption of Children [ETS No. 58]	Strasbourg 24 Apr., 1967	051/1968 Cm 3673
On the 20 June 2005, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> , a declaration, in respect of the above mentioned agreement, as follows;		
on instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, to refer to the European Convention on the Adoption of Children opened for signature at Strasbourg on 24 April 1967, in accordance with the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby denounces the said Convention in respect of the United Kingdom and the following territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible:		
The Isle of Man		
but not in respect of the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey to which the Convention was also extended by the United Kingdom.		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	020/1977 Cm 6727
Acceptance- Latvia	28 July, 2005 11 July, 2005	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
W (continued)		
	26 Sep., 2005 09 Sep., 2005	
f International Child Abduction	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
Article 45 of the Convention		
olic, Estonia, Fiji, Latvia, Lithuania,		
	21 July, 2005	
g SAR and	01 Oct., 2005 01 Oct., 2005	
and	01 Oct., 2005	
-	08 Jun 2004	
38, paragraph 5, the Convention will	01 Sep., 2005	
	Article 45 of the Convention celared its acceptance of the accession blic, Estonia, Fiji, Latvia, Lithuania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will g SAR and celared its acceptance of the accession celared its acceptance of the accession	W (continued)

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW	(continued)]
The following State has declar of Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cy Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Latvia, Litt Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tur	huania, Malta, Panama, Peru,		
Bahamas		25 May, 2005	
In accordance with Article 38 enter into force between <i>Bahamas</i> and	3, paragraph 5, the Convention will		
Belarus		01 Aug., 2005	
Brazil.		01 Aug., 2005	
Bulgaria		01 Aug., 2005	
Chile		01 Aug., 2005	
Cyprus		01 Aug., 2005	
Dominican Republic		01 Aug., 2005	
Estonia		01 Aug., 2005	
Georgia		01 Aug., 2005	
Iceland		01 Aug., 2005	
Latvia		01 Aug., 2005	
Lithuania		01 Aug., 2005	
Malta		01 Aug., 2005	
Panama Peru		01 Aug., 2005	
Slovenia		01 Aug., 2005 01 Aug., 2005	
South Africa		01 Aug., 2005	
Sri Lanka		01 Aug., 2005	
Turkmenistan		01 Aug., 2005	
Uruguay		01 Aug., 2005	
- "6"",			
	ared its acceptance of the accession		
of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia and Lith Austria		14 July 2005	
Ausura		14 July, 2005	
enter into force between Austria and	3, paragraph 5, the Convention will		
Bulgaria		01 Oct., 2005	
Estonia		01 Oct., 2005	
Latvia		01 Oct., 2005	
Lithuania		01 Oct., 2005	
The following State has declar of China (Macao SAR only)	ared its acceptance of the accession		
Bulgaria		30 May, 2005	
enter into force between Bulgaria and	3, paragraph 5, the Convention will		
China (Macao SAR only)		01 Oct., 2005	
of Dominic Republic	ared its acceptance of the accession		
Spain		11 July, 2005	
enter into force between Spain and	3, paragraph 5, the Convention will		
Dominican Republic		01 Oct., 2005	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons [ETS No. 112]	Strasbourg 21 Mar., 1983	015/1985 Cmnd 9617
Accession - Republic of Korea (with declaration*)	20 July, 2005	
Entry into Force - Republic of Korea	01 Nov., 2005	

Declaration*

In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Korea intends to exclude the application of the procedure provided in Article 9, paragraph 1 (b), in cases when the Republic of Korea is the administering State.

In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Korea declares that diplomatic channels shall be used except for in case of emergency or other extraordinary circumstances.

In accordance with Article 16, paragraph 7, of the Convention, the Republic of Korea shall be notified in advance about any event of transit of sentenced persons by air over its territory, even when no landing there is scheduled.

In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Korea requires that requests for transfer and supporting documents shall be accompanied by a translation into the Korean language or into the English language.

The Republic of Korea declares that, in accordance with the law applicable in the Republic of Korea, the consent of the person concerned cannot be withdrawn once confirmed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Korea through written document signed by that person.

Note-

On 17 June 2005, Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of *France* the following;

The Government of the French Republic have considered the declaration contained in the instrument of accession of the Republic of Mauritius to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons of 21 March 1983. Under the terms of this declaration, the Convention shall apply to the Republic of Mauritius, which, pursuant to section 111 of the Constitution of Mauritius includes *inter alia* the Isle of Tromelin.

The Government of the French Republic has sovereignty over the Isle of Tromelin and exercises, in this territory, all rights and competences attached to its sovereignty. Therefore, the Government of the French Republic does not accept the declaration of the Republic of Mauritius in relation with the Isle of Tromelin, and considers that it is devoid of any legal bearing.

Retrii Territorio, ETC.		03
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Note- On 01 July 2005, Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Mauritius</i> the following;		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Cooperation of the Republic of Mauritius refers to the Secretariat Note (JJ6085C) of 28 July 2005, regarding the communication from the Deputy Permanent Representative of France dated 17 June 2005, on the declaration under Article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons contained in the instrument of accession deposited by the Republic of Mauritius on 18 June 2004.		
The Government of the Republic of Mauritius has the honour to bring to the attention of the Council, in its capacity as depositary of the instrument of accession to the Convention, the following statement of the position of the Government of the Republic of Mauritius with respect to the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of France.		
The Government of the Republic of Mauritius wishes to reiterate that Tromelin forms an integral part of the territory of Mauritius as defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Mauritius.		
The Government of the Republic of Mauritius rejects the claim of the Government of the French Republic that it has sovereignty over Tromelin.		
The Government of the Republic of Mauritius furthermore does not recognise the rights and competences that the Government of the French Republic claim to exercise over Tromelin.		
The Government of the Republic of Mauritius has always expressed its readiness to address any concern through normal bilateral discussions.		
European Charter of Local Self-Government [ETS No. 122]	Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1985	106/2005 Cmnd 4845
Signature Serbia and Montenegro	24 June, 2005	
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]	Strasbourg 08 Nov., 1990	059/1993 Cm 2337
Note- On 01 July 2005, Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sweden</i> the following;		
	ı	1

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		1
The Government of Sweden, to limit the scope of the declaration that was made with regard to Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention, declares that Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall, in addition to what was previously stated in the Swedish declaration, be applicable to crimes punishable by deprivation of liberty for more than one year.		
European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages [ETS No. 148]	Strasbourg 05 Nov., 1990	048/2001 Cm 5269
Ratification- Luxembourg	22 June, 2005	
Entry into Force- Luxembourg	01 Oct., 2005	
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES		
General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	New York 13 Feb., 1946	010/1950 Cmd. 7891
Accession- Armenia (with reservation*)	29 Apr., 2004	
Entry into Force- Armenia	29 Apr., 2004	
Reservation* [Original: English]		
"The Republic of Armenia hereby declares that the paragraph c, of the Section 18, of the Convention shall not apply to the nationals of the Republic of Armenia."		
PUBLICATIONS		
International Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications	New York 04 May., 1910	011/1911 Cd. 5657
Accession- Liberia	16 Sep., 2005	
Protocol amending the Convention of 12th September, 1923, for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications	New York 12 Nov., 1947	002/1952 Cmd. 8438
Accession- Liberia	16 Sep., 2005	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PUBLIC	ATIONS (continued)		ļ
	ol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation Obscene Publications signed at Paris on 4th May, 1910	New York 04 May., 1949	013/1951 Cmd. 8152
Access	ion- Liberia	16 Sep., 2005	
Entry i	nto Force- Liberia	16 Mar., 2006	
REFUGE	CES		
Conve	ntion relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva 28 July, 1951	039/1954 Cmnd 9171
Access	ion- Afghanistan (with declaration*)	30 Aug., 2005	
Entry i	nto Force- Afghanistan	28 Nov., 2005	
Declar	ation* [Original: English]		
	"the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan which considers itself by alternative (b) of Article 1B (1), thereof, that is to say 'events ng in Europe or elsewhere before 01 January 1951."		
Protoc	ol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York 31 Jan., 1967	015/1969 Cmnd 3906
Access	ion- Afghanistan	30 Aug., 2005	
Entry i	nto Force- Afghanistan	30 Aug., 2005	
SHIPPIN	\mathbf{G}		
(i)	International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London 05 Apr., 1966 -04 July, 1966	058/1968 Cmnd 3708
(ii)	International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London 23 June, 1969 -23 July, 1969	050/1982 Cmnd 8716
(iii)	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London 01 Nov., 1974 -01 July, 1975	046/1980 Cmnd 7874
(iv)	International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for seafarers 1978	London 01 Dec., 1978 -30 Nov., 1979	050/1984 Cmnd 9266

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

SHIPPING (continued)

Note

On 18 July 2005, Secretary–General of the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary, received a notification from the government of the *People's Republic of China*, and issued this communication, as follows;

...that China has decided to apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China the following treaty and amendments;

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966.

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969

International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers 1978.

1991 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978 [Resolution MSC.21(59)].

1995 Amendments to the Annex to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, with Final Act.

1997 Amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, as amended [Resolution MSC 66(68)].

1997 Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code [Resolution MSC 67(68)].

With regard to LL 1966,T0NNAGE 1969 and STCW 1978, these were not previously extended and are, consequently, now applicable to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 18 July 2005, the date on which your notification was received by this Organization. Interested Governments are being informed accordingly.

As concerns the amendments to STCW 1978, these have already entered into force in accordance with the procedures laid down in article XII of the Convention (tacit acceptance), for all Parties to the Convention, including China. They will, therefore, also be applicable to the Macau Special Administrative Region, with effect from 18 July 2005. The details of the deemed acceptance and entry into force dates for the amendments are as follows;

Amendments	Deemed acceptance date	Entry into Force date
1991 (Chapters I, II, IV and VI) 1994 (Chapter V) 1995 (Chapter I and STCW Code) 1997 (Chapter V) 1997 (STCW Code) 1998 (STCW Code)	1 June 1992 1 July 1995 1 August 1996 1 July 1998 1 July 1998 1 July 2002	1 December 1992 1 January 1996 1 February 1997 1 January 1999 1 January 2003

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TERRORISM			ı
International Convention Against th	e Taking of Hostages	New York 17 Dec., 1979	081/1983 Cmnd 9100
Ratification- Jamaica		09 Aug., 2005	
Accession- Ireland Nauru		30 June, 2005 02 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force- Ireland Jamaica Nauru		30 July, 2005 08 Sep., 2005 01 Sep., 2005	
International Convention for the Sup	opression of Terrorist Bombings	New York 15 Dec., 1997	057/2001 Cm 5347
Ratification- Egypt (with reservation*) Ireland		09 Aug., 2005 30 June, 2005	
Accession- Jamaica (with notification*) Nauru		09 Aug., 2005 02 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force- Egypt Ireland Jamaica Nauru		08 Sep., 2005 30 July, 2005 08 Sep., 2005 01 Sep., 2005	
Reservation* [Translation: Original: Arab	ic]	2	
1. The Government of the Ar it shall be bound by article 6, paragrap extent that the national legislation of S with the relevant norms and principles	States Parties is not incompatible		
2. The Government of the Ar it shall be bound by article 19, paragra extent that the armed forces of a State, not violate the norms and principles of	in the exercise of their duties, do		
Notification* " Jamaica has established just forth in Article 2, with respect to the just (d), which states;	urisdiction over the offences set urisdiction stated in Article 6 (2)		
"A State Party may establish when;	jurisdiction over any such offence		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TERRORISM (continued)		J
(d) The offence is committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act".		
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	New York 09 Dec., 1999	028/2002 Cm 5550
Ratification - Egypt (with declaration* and reservation*)	01 Mar., 2005 30 July, 2005	
Accession - Bangladesh (with reservation ⁺)	24 Aug., 2005	
Entry into Force - Bangladesh	25 Sep., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 30 July, 2005	
Declaration* Without prejudice to the principles and norms of general international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and		

Reservation*

the Convention.

1. Under article 2, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt considers that, in the application of the Convention, conventions to which it is not a party are deemed not included in the annex.

aggression with a view to liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of article 2, [paragraph 1] subparagraph (b), of

2. Under article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph

Reservation⁺

"Pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention [the] Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention."

"[The] Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh understands the its accession to this Convention shall not be deemed to be inconsistent with its international obligations under the Constitution of the country."

Note-

On 25 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Austria*, an Objection relating to the declaration made by Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows;

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

"The Government of Austria has carefully examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b), of Article 2, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of Austria considers that this declaration is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The Declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."

The Government of Austria 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 shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Austria therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Austria and the Arab Republic of Egypt."

Refer to depositary notification C.N176.2005. TREATIES-3 of 05 August 2005

Note-

On 20 July 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Finland* an Objection, relating to the declaration made by Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows;

[Original: English]

"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the interpretative declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b), of article 2, of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The Government of Finland is of the view that the declaration amounts to a reservation as its propose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of Finland further considers the declaration to be in contradiction with the object and propose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be carried out.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

The declaration is, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6, of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of Finland wishes to recall that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

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

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the abovementioned interpretative declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its declaration."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005. Treaties- 3 of 11 March 2005

Note-

In a Further note dated 20 July 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Finland*, an Objection, relating to the declaration made by Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows;

[Original: English]

"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the reservation relating to paragraph 1 (b), of article 2, of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Government of Finland considers the reservation to be in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be carried out.

The reservation is, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6, of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

The Government of Finland wishes to recall that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

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

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the abovementioned reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservation."

1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005. TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005

Note-

On 15 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *France*, a communication relating to the declaration made by Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows;

[Translation: Original: French]

The Government of the French Republic has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 09 December 1999, whereby Egypt "...does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view to liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of article 2, [paragraph 1,] subparagraph (b), of the Convention.,.",

However, the Convention applies to the suppression of the financing of all acts of terrorism and states particularly in its article 6 that" each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of the French Republic considers that the said declaration constitutes a reservation, contrary to the object and the purpose of the Convention and objects to that reservation. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and France.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005.TREATIES-3 of 05 August 2005

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

Note-

In a Further noted dated 15 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *France*, a communication relating to the reservation made by Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows;

[Translation: Original: French]

The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 09 December 1999, inasmuch as Syria considers, with regard to the provisions of article 2, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention that "...Acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism...".

However, the Convention applies to the suppression of the financing of all acts of terrorism and states particularly in its article 6, that "each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of the French Republic considers that the said reservation is contrary to the object and the purpose of the Convention and objects to the reservation. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Syria and France.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005. TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005

Note-

On 16 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Germany*, a communication relating to the declaration made by Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows;

[Translation: Original: German]

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the declaration made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon ratification of the Convention relating to Article 2, paragraph 1 (b), thereof. It is of the opinion that this declaration amounts to a reservation, since its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is furthermore of the opinion that the declaration is in contradiction to the object and purpose of the Convention, in particular the object of suppressing the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be committed.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

The declaration is further contrary to the terms of Article 6, of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention-on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above- mentioned declaration by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.I76.2005. TREATIES-3 of 05 August 2005

Note-

In a Further note dated 16 August 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Germany*, a communication relating to the reservation made by Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows;

[Translation: Original: German]

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon accession to the Convention relating to Article 2, paragraph 1 (b), thereof. It is of the opinion that this reservation unilaterally limits the scope of the Convention and is thus in contradiction to the object and purpose of the Convention, in particular the object of suppressing the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be committed.

The reservation is further contrary to the terms of Article 6, of the Convention, according to which States Parties comment themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Refer to depositary notification C.N .326.2005. TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005

Note-

On 14 July 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Japan*, a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification¹, as follows;

[Original: English]

"When depositing its instrument of ratification, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan made a declaration which reads as follows: "The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1 (b), of article 2, of the Convention".

In this connection, the Government of Japan draws attention to the provisions of Article 6, of the Convention, according to which each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Japan considers that the declaration made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan seeks to exclude acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination from the application of the Convention and that such declaration constitutes a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Japan therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.910.2003. TREATIES-32 of 04 September 2003

Note-

On 07 June 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *Russian Federation*, a communication relating to the declaration made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows;

[Original: English]

Treaty Series Date and Command Nos. TERRORISM (continued) Russia considers the Convention as an instrument designed to establish a solid and effective mechanism for cooperation between States in preventing and fighting the financing of terrorism regardless of its forms and motives. One of the basic rationales for the establishing of this mechanism is achievement of a common and impartial approach by States to the notion of an offence that consists in financing terrorists and terrorist organizations, as well as to the principles of prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators. Russia notes that for the purposes of consistent prosecution and prevention of offences related to the financing of terrorism there is, inter alia, a clearly stipulated obligation of its States Parties under the Convention, when considering the issues of extradition based on this offence or mutual legal assistance, not to invoke any presumed connection of the committed offence with political motives. In Russia's view, conceding to a State Party to the Convention the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance on the ground that the committed offence is of political nature or connected with a political offence or inspired by political motives, impairs the rights and obligations of other States Parties to the Convention to establish their jurisdiction over the offences set forth in the Convention and prosecute perpetrators of such offences. Moreover, defining an offence as political or connected with a political offence is not an objective criterion and introduces considerable uncertainty to the relations between the States Parties to the Convention. Thus Russia is of the view that the reservation made by the Kingdom of Belgium can jeopardise the consistent implementation of the Convention and achievement of its key objectives, including creation of favourable conditions for concerted efforts by the international community to counter terrorism and crimes contributing to commitment of acts of terrorism. Russia reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as any kind of assistance (including financial) in commitment of such acts, and calls upon the Kingdom of Belgium to review its position expressed in the reservation. Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATIES-14 of 2l May 2004 UNITED NATIONS **Convention** on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel New York 092/2000 09 Dec., 1994 Cm 4803

19 Aug., 2005

18 Sep., 2005

Ratification-

Entry into Force-Samoa

Samoa

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

UNITED NATIONS (continued)

Note-

On 21 July 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Greece*, an Objection relating to the declaration made by Turkey upon accession¹, as follows;

[Original: English]

"The Government of the Hellenic Republic has examined the declarations made by the Republic of Turkey upon ratification of the 1994 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

In the view of the Government of the Hellenic Republic, paragraph 1, of these declarations amounts to a reservation which raises concerns as to the commitment of Turkey to implement core provisions of the Convention and in particular those pertaining to the prevention and suppression of crimes against United Nations and Associated Personnel. The reservation may also lead to a discriminatory application of the Convention.

In connection with paragraph II, of the declarations, the Government of the Hellenic Republic is of the view that it also amounts to a reservation as it raises the same concerns as above. Furthermore, it raises doubts as to whether Turkey fully undertakes the obligations incumbent upon it by virtue of Article 10, of the Convention.

The Government of the Hellenic Republic, therefore, considers that the above reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

Regarding the reservation made by the Republic of Turkey in connection with Article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Government of the Hellenic Republic considers that, in so far as the instruments referred to in the reservation are reflective of customary international law, they are universally binding and cannot be exempted from by a reservation.

For these reasons, the Government of the Hellenic Republic objects to the above reservations made by the Republic of Turkey to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Turkey. The Convention, therefore, enters into force between the two States without taking into account the above mentioned reservations."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.853.2004.TREATIES-5 of 17 August 2004



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