

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 57 (2002)

**FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2002**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 60 (2001), Cm 5635]

Cm 5737

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FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2002

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 61 (2001) Cm 5635]

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 March 2002.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes [ETS No. 87]	Strasbourg 10 Mar., 1976	070/1979 Cmnd 7684
On 13 December 2001, the Secretary-General of Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, the following declaration:		
The Government of the United Kingdom declares that the ratification of the Convention is extended to the <i>Isle of Man</i> , being territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible.		
European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes [ETS No. 123]	Strasbourg 18 Mar., 1986	125/2000 Cm 4906
Signature— Slovenia	31 Jan., 2002	
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic	Paris 22 Sept., 1992 –30 June, 1993	014/1999 Cm 4278
On 23 October 2001 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate of Economic and Financial Affairs of the Government of the French Republic, as depositary, received from the Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Paris, notification of extension of the above Convention to the <i>Isle of Man</i> , being territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible.		
ATOMIC ENERGY		
Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy with Additional Protocol	Brussels 31 Jan., 1963	044/1975 Cmnd 5948
Accession— Slovenia	13 Dec., 2001	
Additional Protocol to the Convention of 31 January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability on the Field of Nuclear Energy	Paris 28 Jan., 1964	044/1975 Cmnd 5948
Accession— Slovenia	13 Dec., 2001	
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material ..	Vienna/ New York 3 Mar., 1980	061/1995 Cm 2945
Ratification— Israel (<i>with declaration</i> *)	22 Jan., 2002	
Accession— Bolivia	24 Jan., 2002	
Kenya	11 Feb., 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ATOMIC ENERGY (continued)		
<i>Declaration*</i> "In accordance with Article 17 paragraph 3, the Government of the State of Israel declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17".	21 Feb., 2002	
Protocol to amend the Convention of 31 January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 ..	Paris 16 Nov., 1982	017/1992 Cm 1832
Accession— Slovenia	13 Dec., 2001	
AVIATION		
International Convention for the Unification of certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air	Warsaw 12 Oct., 1929	011/1933 Cmd. 4284
Succession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ¹	17 July, 2001	
¹ with effect from 27 April 1992, the date upon which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929	The Hague 28 Sept., 1955	062/1967 Cmnd 3356
Succession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ¹	17 July, 2001	
¹ with effect from 27 April 1992, the date upon which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
Additional Protocol No. 1 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929	Montreal 25 Sept., 1975	075/1997 Cm 3823
Accession— Lebanon	4 Aug., 2000	
Succession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ¹	17 July, 2001	
¹ with effect from 27 April 1992, the date upon which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
Additional Protocol No. 2 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955	Montreal 25 Sept., 1975	076/1997 Cm 3824
Accession— Lebanon	4 Aug., 2000	
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ¹	18 July, 2001	
¹ with effect from 27 April 1992, the date upon which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
Montreal Protocol No. 4 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955	Montreal 25 Sept., 1975	028/1999 Cm 4337
Accession— Lebanon	4 Aug., 2000	
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ¹	18 July, 2002	
¹ with effect from 27 April 1992, the date upon which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation. Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (ICAO version)	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)		
Ratification— Portugal	18 Dec., 2001	
Accession— Bolivia	1 Feb., 2002	
Grenada	15 Jan., 2002	
Iran	14 Feb., 2002	
COMPENSATION		
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]	Strasbourg 24 Nov., 1983	010/1991 Cm 1427
Signature— Armenia	8 Nov., 2001	
Hungary	8 Nov., 2001	
Iceland	30 Nov., 2001	
Spain	14 Feb., 2002	
Note:— On 25 February 2002, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the Government of the Kingdom of <i>Norway</i> the following communication regarding designation of Central Authority under Article 12: Ministry of Justice and Police Department of Civil Affairs P.O. Box 8005 Dep N-0030 OSLO Tel.: +47.22.24.54.51 Fax: +47.22.24.27.22		
Note:— On the 23 November 2001, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the Deputy Permanent Representative of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication regarding designation of authority: Comissao para a instrucao dos Pedidos de Indemnizacao as Vitimas de Crimes Violentos Rua das Escadinhas de S. Crispim No. 7 1149-049 LISBOA Portugal		
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Paris 23 Nov., 1972	002/1985 Cmnd 9424
Ratification— Bhutan	17 Oct., 2001	
Accession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	11 Sept., 2001	
Acceptance— Eritrea	24 Oct., 2001	
Samoa	28 Aug., 2001	
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe [ETS No. 121]	Granada 3 Oct., 1985	046/1988 Cm 439
Ratification— Moldova, Republic of	21 Dec., 2001	
CUSTOMS		
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)	Geneva 14 Nov., 1975	056/1983 Cmnd 9032

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
Note—		
On 9 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated as follows:		
The attention of the Secretary-General has been drawn to certain errors contained in the French text of the amendments relating to Annex 2 of the above Convention, which came into force on 12 June 2001 and to Article 3 of the above Convention which has been proposed, but has not yet come into force ¹ . The annex to this notification contains the corresponding proposed corrections (in French only) (<i>the annex is transmitted in hard copy format only</i>)		
[Refer to C.N.14.2002.TREATIES-1]		
¹ Refer to depositary notifications:		
-C.N.37.2001.TREATIES-2 of 12 February 2001 (Proposal of Amendments to Article 3 and to Annexes 2 and 7 of the Convention);		
-C.N.503.2001.TREATIES-4 of 23 May 2001 (Entry into force of the Amendments to Annexes 2 and 7 of the Convention);		
-C.N.688.2001.TREATIES-4 of 24 July 2001 (Proposal of corrections to the Amendments relating to Annexes 2 and 7 of the Convention);		
-C.N.1106.2001.TREATIES-5 of 23 October 2001 (Acceptance of the proposed corrections of the Amendments relating to Annexes 2 and 7 of the Convention).		
Note—		
On 9 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated as follows:		
The attention of the Secretary-General has been drawn to certain errors contained in the French text of the amendments relating to Articles 11, 26 and 40 of the above Convention, which are contained in depositary notification C.N.36.2001.TREATIES-1 dated 12 February 2001. The annex to this notification contains the corresponding proposed corrections (in French only) (<i>the annex is transmitted in hard copy format only—refer to C.N.17.2002.TREATIES-2</i>)		
In accordance with established depositary practice, and unless there is an objection to effecting a particular correction from a signatory State or a contracting State, the Secretary-General proposes to effect the proposed corrections.		
Any objection should be communicated to the Secretary-General no later than 9 April 2002.		
Note—		
On 13 February 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated as follows:		
By 12 February 2002, none of the Contracting Parties to the above-mentioned Convention had communicated an objection to the Secretary-General. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of articles 59(3) and 60(1) of the Convention, the amendments to the Convention and to annexes 1 and 6 will enter into force on 12 May 2002 for all Contracting Parties ¹		
¹ Refer to depositary notification of C.N.36.2001.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2001 (Proposal of amendments to the TIR Convention and to Annexes 1 and 6)		
Note—		
On 19 February 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated as follows:		
By 12 February 2002, none of the Contracting Parties to the above-mentioned Convention had communicated an objection to the Secretary-General. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 59(3) of the Convention, the amendments to Article 3 of the Convention will enter into force on 12 May 2002 for all Contracting Parties ¹		
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.37.2001.TREATIES-2 of 12 February 2001 (Proposal of amendments to Article 3 and to Annexes 2 and 7 of the Convention).		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DEFENCE		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 14 Dec., 1973 -31 Dec., 1974	003/1980 Cmnd 7765
Accession—		
Albania	22 Jan., 2002	
Bolivia	22 Jan., 2002	
Cote d'Ivoire	13 Mar., 2002	
Grenada	13 Dec., 2001	
Morocco	9 Jan., 2002	
DISARMAMENT		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	London 10 Apr., 1972	011/1976 Cmnd 6397
Ratification—		
Morocco	21 Mar., 2002	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	Washington 10 Apr., 1972	011/1976 Cmnd 6397
Accession—		
Algeria	28 Sept., 2001	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Paris 13 Jan., 1993	045/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification—		
Uganda	30 Nov., 2001	
Additional Protocol to the 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	Adopted New York 13 Oct., 1995	025/2001 Cm 5135
Consent to be Bound—		
Portugal	12 Nov., 2001	
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York 10 June, 1958 -31 Dec., 1958	020/1976 Cmnd 6419
Accession—		
Iceland	24 Jan., 2002	
DRUGS		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York 30 Mar., 1961 -1 Aug., 1961	034/1965 Cmnd 2631
Accession—		
Eritrea	30 Jan., 2002	
Succession—		
St Vincent and The Grenadines ¹	3 Dec., 2001	
¹ The Convention became effective for Saint Vincent and The Grenadines on 27 October 1979, the date of State Succession		
Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia [ETS No. 50], as amended by the Protocol of 16 November 1989 (ETS No. 134)	Strasbourg 22 July, 1964	032/1974 Cmnd 5763
Accession—		
Estonia	16 Jan., 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules	Vienna 21 Feb., 1971 -1 Jan., 1972	051/1993 Cm 2307
Accession— Eritrea	30 Jan., 2002	
Succession— St Vincent and The Grenadines ¹	3 Dec., 2001	
¹ The Convention became effective for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 27 October 1979, the date of State Succession.		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	Adopted New York 8 Aug., 1975	023/1979 Cmnd 7466
Note— On the 05 February 2002, the Secretariat General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following: <i>Eritrea:</i> Participation in the Convention by Virtue of Accession to the 1961 Convention and the Protocol of 25 March 1972 ¹ was effected on 30 January 2002. The Convention will enter into force for <i>Eritrea</i> on the 01 March 2002, ie, on the day <i>Eritrea</i> will become a Party to the 1961 Convention and to the Protocol of 25 March 1972. ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.94.2002.Treaties-1 of 05 February 2002 (Eritrea.Accession) and C.N.95.2002.Treaties-1 of 2002 (Eritrea.Accession).		
Anti-Doping Convention [ETS No. 135]	Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989	085/1990 Cm 1330
Ratification— Belgium.. .. . Ukraine.. .. .	30 Nov., 2001 29 Nov., 2001	
EDUCATION		
European Agreement on the Instruction and Education of Nurses [ETS No. 59]	Strasbourg 25 Oct., 1967	092/1970 Cmnd 4495
Signature— Romania	8 Nov., 2001	
Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the Europe Region	Paris 21 Dec., 1979	021/1986 Cmnd 9762
Accession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ¹	11 Sept., 2001	
¹ With effect from 27 April 1992, the date upon which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
ENVIRONMENT		
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa.	Paris 14 Oct., 1994 -13 Oct., 1995	021/1997 Cm 3584
Accession— Slovak Republic	7 Jan., 2002	
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	097/1991 Cm 1762
Ratification— Armenia (with declarations* and reservations*) Georgia (with declarations + and reservations+)	25 Jan., 2002 15 June, 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>EXTRADITION (continued)</p> <p>Declarations*</p> <p>1. In respect of Article 3</p> <p>As the legislation of the Republic of Armenia does not define the notion of "political offence" or that of "offence connected with a political offence", the Republic of Armenia, being requested for extradition on such grounds, will grant extradition if the offence mentioned in the request is considered as such under its ordinary criminal law or under the International Treaties in force in the Republic of Armenia.</p> <p>2. In respect of Article 4</p> <p>As all military offences are under the ordinary criminal law of the Republic of Armenia, extradition requested by another Party will be granted if the offence, in respect of which the request for the extradition is made, is also under ordinary criminal law of the requesting Party.</p> <p>3. In respect of Article 6</p> <p>Pursuant to sub-paragraph a of paragraph 1 of Article 6, the Republic of Armenia declares that it will not extradite its nationals.</p> <p>Pursuant to sub-paragraph c of paragraph 1 of Article 6, nationality of the Republic of Armenia within the meaning of this Convention shall be determined at the time of the decision concerning extradition.</p> <p>4. In respect of Article 16</p> <p>Provisional arrest, provided in paragraph 4 of Article 16, will be terminated in any case, if, within a period of one month after arrest, the requested Party has not received the request for extradition and the documents mentioned in Article 12.</p> <p>5. In respect of Article 23</p> <p>The request for extradition and documents to be produced shall be accompanied by a certified translation into the Armenian language or into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.</p> <p>Declarations +</p> <p>Georgia declares that it will not grant the extradition of any person in respect of offences punishable by death under the law of the requesting Party.</p> <p>In respect of Article 6, paragraph 1b, the term "national" within the meaning of the Convention will be applied as it is determined by the legislation of Georgia.</p> <p>In a case of transit under Article 21 of the Convention, Article 11 of the Convention will be applied <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.</p> <p>In respect of Article 21 of the Convention, Georgia reserves the right not to grant transit under the same conditions on which it grants extradition.</p> <p>In respect of Article 23 of the Convention, where the request for extradition and the documents to be produced are not in Georgian language, they must be accompanied by a translation of the request and the documents into English or Russian languages.</p> <p>Georgia will not be responsible for the application of the provisions of the Convention on the territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region until the full jurisdiction of Georgia is restored over these territories.</p> <p>Reservations*</p> <p>In conformity with Article 26 of the European Convention on Extradition the Republic of Armenia makes the following reservations:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>EXTRADITION (continued)</p> <p>1. In respect of Article 1 of the Convention, the Republic of Armenia reserves the right to refuse to grant extradition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. if the person to be extradited will be brought before an extraordinary court or in respect of the person who is to serve a sentence passed by such a court; b. if there are sufficient grounds to suppose that in result of the person's state of health and age her/his extradition will be injurious to her/his health or threaten her/his life; c. if political asylum is granted in the Republic of Armenia to the person, whose extradition is requested. <p>2. The extradition for the serving of a sentence, provided in Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Convention, will be granted if the person, whose extradition is requested, has been convicted for a period of at least six months or a more severe penalty.</p> <p>Reservations+</p> <p>For the purposes of this Convention, the Government of Georgia reserves the right to decide on the extradition of its nationals on the basis of reciprocity and to refuse their extradition on the grounds of public morality, public policy and State security.</p> <p>Extradition shall be granted only under the condition that any person, national, stateless person or alien suspected of having committed a crime will not be tried in a special court of the requesting Party or that his or her extradition is not requested to carry out a sentence or detention order issued by such court.</p> <p>Georgia reserves the right to refuse the extradition of any person on humanitarian grounds, if the extradition would adversely affect the state of this person.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 31 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a withdrawal of reservation contained in a Note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of <i>Israel</i>:</p> <p>Following the 2001 Amendment of its Extradition Law (1954), <i>Israel</i> informs the Secretary General of the withdrawal of one of the two reservations made to Article 2 of the European Convention on Extradition. The 2001 Amendment of the Extradition Law (1954) extended the definition of "extraditable offences" to render every offence punishable by "one or more years imprisonment" an extraditable offence. Previously, only offences punishable by more than three years imprisonment were considered extraditable unless they were included in a specific list of extraditable offences, which was included in the reservation <i>Israel</i> is withdrawing. The new definition allows for a greater flexibility in extradition.</p> <p>After this withdrawal only one reservation to Article 2 will remain. This reservation reads as follows:</p> <p>"Israel will not grant extradition of a person charged with an offence unless it is proved in a court in Israel that there is evidence which would be sufficient for committing him to trial for such an offence in Israel."</p> <p>The Ministry wishes to point out that Israel's other reservations are to remain in force.</p> <p>Withdrawal Reservation:</p> <p>On 28 September 2001, the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> a letter dated 24 September, as follows:</p> <p>Sweden withdraws its reservation on Article 2 of the European Convention on Extradition, made in connection with the deposit of its instrument of ratification on 22 January 1959 and amended on 14 April 1967</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EXTRADITION (continued)		
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed at Paris on 13 December 1957 [ETS No. 98]	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	049/1994 Cm 2668
Signature— Armenia	8 Nov., 2001	
Ratification— Georgia (<i>With declaration and reservation</i> ¹)	15 June, 2001	
¹ See declaration made in respect of the European Convention on Extradition (above)		
FILMS		
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production [ETS No. 147]	Strasbourg 2 Oct., 1992	014/1994 Cm 2495
Signature— Croatia Georgia Malta (<i>with declaration</i> *)	2 Oct., 2001 21 Nov., 2001 17 Sept., 2001	
Ratification— France (<i>with declaration</i> +)	9 Nov., 2001	
Note— On 22 January 2002, the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Azerbaijan</i> a communication, in accordance with article 5(5) of the Convention designating the following as the Competent authority; Ministry of Culture Republic of Azerbaijan		
<i>Declaration*</i> In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Government of Malta designates as competent authority: Ministry for Economic Services Auberge D'Aragon Valletta, MALTA Tel. 00.356.226.263-7 Fax 00.356.248.390		
<i>Declaration +</i> On the 9 November 2001, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>French Republic</i> , the following communication: In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Government of the French Republic designates the following as the Competent authority; Centre National de la Cinematographie, 12, rue de Lubeck 75784 Paris Cedex 16 In accordance with Article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Government of the <i>French Republic</i> , declares that Article 2, paragraph 4, shall not apply to the bi-lateral co-production relations of France with any Party to the Convention. In accordance with Article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Government of the <i>French Republic</i> , declares to reserve the right to admit to the benefit of this Convention the multilateral co-productions including one or more minority contributions which may be financial only for which the maximum participation share is different from that laid down in Article 9, paragraph 1.a.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
GATT		
<p>Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994.</p> <p>On the 11 April 2001, the Director-General of the World Trade Organisation, as depositary, received from the <i>Republic of Korea</i> a communication informing him that, after completion of its domestic procedures, the modifications and rectifications to schedule LX, entered into force on 9 April 2001.</p>	<p>Marrakesh 15 Apr., 1994</p>	<p>057/1996 Cm. 3277</p>
HUMAN RIGHTS		
<p>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide</p> <p>On 27 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicates the following:</p> <p>“On 21 March 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations confirmed to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations the receipt of a Notification of Accession to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948). The note of the Secretary-General carries reference as: LA 41 TR/221/1(4-1).</p> <p>The Presidency of <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> objects to the deposition of this instrument of accession.</p> <p>On 29 June 2001 <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Slovenia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed an “Agreement on Succession Issues” in which these States, among other things, declare that they are “in sovereign equality the five successor States, to former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia”. A copy of the Agreement is enclosed.</p> <p>For this reason, there can be no question of “accession”, but rather there is an issue of succession. This, in itself, implies that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has effectively succeeded the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as of 27 April 1992 (the date of the proclamation of the FRY) as a Party to the Genocide Convention.</p> <p>Apart from that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia upon its proclamation on 27 April 1992 declares—and communicated this to the Secretary-General that it would “strictly abide by all the commitments that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed internationally” (UN Doc. A/46/915).</p> <p>For these two reasons it is not possible for the FRY to effectively lay down a reservation with regards to part of the Genocide Convention (i.e. Article IX of the Convention) several years after 27 April 1992, the day on which FRY became bound to the Genocide Convention in its entirety. <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> refers to Article 2(1)(d) and 19 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which explicitly states that a reservation may be formulated “when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty”.</p> <p>The Presidency of <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> therefore deems the so-called “Notification of Accession to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)”, submitted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia¹ to be null and void. Moreover, the International Court of Justice declared in its Judgement of 11 July 1996, “Yugoslavia was bound by the provisions of the convention” at least at the date of the filing of the Application in the case introduced by <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> on 20 March 1993/ICJ Rep. 1996, p. 610, para. 17. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continues to be bound under the same conditions, that is without any reservations”.</p>	<p>Paris 9 Dec., 1948</p>	<p>058/1970 Cmnd 4421</p>
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification of C.N.164.2001.Treaties-1 of 15 March 2001 (Yugoslavia: Accession).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention Against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at its Eleventh Session	Paris 14 Dec., 1960	044/1962 Cmnd. 1760
Accession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ¹	11 Sept., 2001	
¹ With effect from 27 April 1992, the date upon which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
European Social Charter [ETS No. 35].	Turin 18 Oct., 1961	038/1965 Cmnd. 2643
Ratification— Latvia (<i>with declaration</i> *	31 Jan., 2002	
<i>Declaration</i> *) In accordance with Article 20, paragraph 2 of the Charter, the Republic of Latvia declares that it considers itself bound by the following Articles of the Charter: Articles 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 17.		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York 7 Mar., 1966	077/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Signature— San Marino	11 Dec., 2001	
Ratification— Benin	30 Nov., 2001	
International Convention on Civil and Political Rights	New York 19 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accession— Eritrea	22 Jan., 2002	
Note— On 21 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Argentina</i> a communication dated 18 January 2002 concerning the state of siege declared by Decree No. 1678/2001 and the lifting of the state of siege by Decree No. 1689/2001 ¹ ; and the state of siege declared by Decrees Nos. 16/2001, 18/2001 and 20/2001 ² and the cessation of the state of siege ³ . ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1501.2001. TREATIES-19 of 8 January 2002 (Argentina: Notification under article 4(3)) ² Refer to depositary notification C.N.1502.2001. TREATIES-20 of 8 January 2002 (Argentina: Notification under article 4(3)) ³ Refer to depositary notification C.N.43.2002. TREATIES-1 (reissued: English only) of 19 February 2002 (Argentina: Notification under Article 4(3))		
Note— On 26 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Argentina</i> a letter dated 23 December 2001, made under article 4(3) of the above Covenant, notifying him that By Decrees Nos. 16, 18 and 20/2001 of 21 December 2001, the Government of Argentina declared a 10-day siege in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios and San Juan, as follows; Sir, I have the honour to write to you, in your capacity as depositary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to inform you, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3, of the Covenant, that by Decrees Nos. 16, 18 and 20/2001 of 21 December 2001, the Government of the Argentine Republic declared a 10-day state of siege in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios and San Juan. In accordance with article 23 of the Argentine Constitution, "in the event of internal unrest or external attack which poses a threat to the functioning of this Constitution and the authorities		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>created thereunder, a state of siege shall be declared in the province or territory in which the public disturbance exists and constitutional guarantees shall be suspended therein. However, during such suspension the President of the Republic shall not have the power to convict or punish. In such event, his powers with respect to persons shall be limited to arresting or transferring them within the country, unless they prefer to leave Argentine territory”.</p> <p>I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated to the other States parties to the Covenant.</p> <p>Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Signed) Arnoldo M. Listre Ambassador Permanent Representative</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 26 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Argentina</i> a letter dated 21 December 2001, made under article 4(3) of the above Covenant, notifying him that By Decrees No. 1678/2001 of 19 December 2001, the Government of Argentina declared a state of siege declared by Decree No. 1678/2001.</p> <p>By the same letter, the Government of Argentina further informed the Secretary-General that by Decree No. 1689/2001 of 21 December 2001, the President ordered the lifting of the state of siege declared by Decree No. 1678/2001, as follows;</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>I have the honour to write to you, in your capacity as depositary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to inform you, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3, of the Covenant, that by Decree No. 1678/2001 of 19 December 2001, the Government of the Argentine Republic declared a 30-day state of siege in the territory of Argentina.</p> <p>In accordance with article 23 of the Argentine Constitution, “in the event of internal unrest or external attack which poses a threat to the functioning of this Constitution and the authorities created thereunder, a state of siege shall be declared in the province or territory in which the public disturbance exists and constitutional guarantees shall be suspended therein. However, during such suspension the President of the Republic shall not have the power to convict or punish. In such event, his powers with respect to persons shall be limited to arresting or transferring them within the country, unless they prefer to leave Argentine territory”.</p> <p>The serious acts of collective violence which had taken place in Argentina had caused damage and endangered the lives and property of the inhabitants of the Republic to a degree that amounted to a state of internal unrest. This made it essential to take the above-mentioned emergency measure, which lasted for the time strictly necessary to guarantee an end to the emergency situation, in order to safeguard the free exercise of citizens’ rights.</p> <p>By Decree No. 1689/2001 of 21 December 2001, the President of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Fernando de la Rúa, ordered the lifting of the state of siege declared by Decree No. 1678/2001.</p> <p>I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated to the other States parties to the Covenant.</p> <p>Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Signed) Arnoldo M. Listre Ambassador Permanent Representative</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 26 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Argentina</i> a letter dated 4 January 2002, made under article 4(3) of the above Covenant, notifying him that the martial law that was imposed in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios and San Juan, has ceased as of 31 December 2001, as follows; [Translation] [Original Spanish]</p>		
<p>Sir,</p>		
<p>I have the honour to write to you in your capacity as depositary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to inform you, pursuant to article 4, paragraph 3 of that instrument, that the martial law that was imposed in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios and San Juan by Decrees Nos. 16/2001, 18/2001 and 20/2001 respectively, and which you were informed of by a note dated 23 December 2001 from this Permanent Mission (NU. No. 406/01.600) has ceased as of 31 December 2001.</p>		
<p>It should be noted that these Decrees imposed martial law in the three above-mentioned provinces for a period of 10 days, starting 21 December 2001. Since the said period elapsed on 31 December 2001, martial law automatically ceased on that date.</p>		
<p>I should be grateful if you would circulate this note to the States party to the Covenant.</p>		
<p>Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.</p>		
<p style="text-align: right;">(Signed) Arnoldo M. Listre Ambassador Permanent Representative</p>		
<p>On 27 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> the following Declaration:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>The Federal Republic of Germany now recognises for an unlimited period the competence of the Human Rights Committee under article 41(1) of the Covenant to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.</p>		
<p>On 18 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> a Declaration by which, in accordance with the provisions of article 4(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1966, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland informed the Secretary-General of its derogation from Article 9 of the Covenant.</p>		
<p>Notification—</p>		
<p>On 26 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Guatemala</i> a notification dated 26 July 2001, made under article 4(3) of the above Covenant, transmitting the text of Government Decree No. 2-2001, whereby Government No. 1-2001 concerning the state of emergency was extended for an additional 30 days throughout the national territory [Decree not attached].</p>		
<p>Notification—</p>		
<p>On 20 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sudan</i> a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above Covenant by which the Government of Sudan informed him that the state of emergency in the Sudan has been extended until 31 December 2002, as follows:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>Excellency,</p> <p>I have the honour to inform that the National Assembly of the Republic of the Sudan (Parliament) has approved a decision to extend the state of emergency in Sudan (which was originally declared on 4 December 1999) until 31 December 2002. This measure is justified by the exceptional circumstances prevailing in some regions in the Sudan which represent a serious threat to the security and stability of the country and the people.</p> <p>While derogating itself from certain obligations in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, the Government of the Republic of the Sudan would like to assure that such measures will not be inconsistent with its obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the base of race, colour, sex or social origin. These basic rights are embodied in, and protected by, part 2 of the constitution of the Sudan.</p> <p>The extension of the state of emergency will not affect the basic rights referred to in articles 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16 and 18 of the Covenant.</p> <p>In compliance with article 4 (paragraph 3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of the Sudan hereby requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to circulate this communication to all States Parties to the Covenant.</p> <p>Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.</p> <p>[Signed] Elfatih Erwa Permanent Representative</p>		
<p>Objection—</p> <p>On 20 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Italy</i> a Communication relating to the Reservations made by Botswana upon Signature and Confirmed upon Ratification¹, as follows;</p> <p>The Government of the Italian Republic has examined the reservations made by the Republic of Botswana upon signature of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and confirmed upon ratification, regarding articles 7 and 12, paragraph 3 of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Italian Republic notes that the aforesaid articles of the Covenant are being made subject to a general reservation referring to the content of existing legislation in Botswana. The Government of the Italian Republic is of the view that, in the absence of further clarification, these reservations referring to international legislation raise doubts as to the commitment of Botswana to fulfill its obligation under the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Italian Republic considers these reservations to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant according to article 19 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the law of treaties. These reservations do not fall within the rule of article 20, paragraph 5, and can be objected to at any time.</p> <p>Therefore the Italian Government objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Republic of Botswana to the Covenant.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Italy and Botswana.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.978.2000.TREATIES-14 of 16 October 2000 (Botswana: ratification)</p>		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>	<p>New York (UN) 1 Mar., 1980</p>	<p>002/1989 Cm 643</p>

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>On 13 February 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following Objection;</p> <p>The Government of Austria has examined the reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in its note to the Secretary-General of 5 June 2001.¹</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.546.2001.TREATIES-6 of 5 June 2001 (Mauritania: Accession)</p> <p>The Government of Austria considers that, in the absence of further clarification, this reservation raises doubts as to the degree of commitment assumed by Mauritania in becoming a party to the Convention since it refers to the contents of Islamic Sharia and to existing national legislation in Mauritania. The Government of Austria would like to recall that, according to art. 28(2) of the Convention as well as 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, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Austria objects to this reservation made by the Government of Mauritania.</p> <p>This position, however, does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between Mauritania and Austria.</p> <p>On 4 March 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>France</i> the following Objection;</p> <p>[Translation][Original: French]</p> <p>Having considered the reservations and declarations made on 27 February 2001 by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979, the Government of the French Republic objects to the said reservations and declarations relating to article 2, paragraph (f) and article 9, paragraph 2.</p> <p>On 2 October 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Ireland</i> and the following Objection;</p> <p>(Original English)</p> <p>"The Government of Ireland has examined the reservation made, on 7 September 2000, by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, in respect of any divergence between the terms of the Convention and the norms of Islamic law. It has also examined the reservation made on the same date by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention concerning the granting to women of equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.</p> <p>As to the former of the aforesaid reservations, the Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which consists of a general reference to religious law without specifying the content thereof and which does not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which it applies and the extent of the derogation therefrom, may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. The Government of Ireland is furthermore of the view that such a general reservation may undermine the basis of international treaty law.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>As to the reservation to Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Government of Ireland considers that such a reservation aims to exclude one obligation of non-discrimination which is so important in the context of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women as to render this reservation contrary to the essence of the Convention. The Government of Ireland notes in this connection that Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention provides that a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland moreover recalls that by ratifying the Convention, a State commits itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination, in all its forms and manifestations, against women.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.”</p> <p>On 8 February 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>the Netherlands</i> the following Objection:</p> <p>[Original: English]</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the Government of Mauritania at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and considers that the reservation concerning the Islamic Sharia and the national law of Mauritania, which seeks to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the Convention by invoking the Sharia and national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of this State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to paragraph 2 of Article 28 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Mauritania to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Mauritania.”</p> <p>On 21 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following Objection:</p> <p>[Original: English]</p> <p>“The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by Mauritania upon acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes that the Convention is being made subject to a general reservation of unlimited scope referring to the contents of Islamic Sharia and to existing legislation in Mauritania.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden is of the view that this reservation which does not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which it applies, and the extent of the derogation therefrom,</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>raises serious doubts as to the commitment of Mauritania to the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Sweden would like to recall 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Mauritania to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>The objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Mauritania and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Mauritania benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>On 28 November 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following Objection:</p> <p>[Original: English]</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have examined the reservation made by the Government of Mauritania in respect of the Convention, which reads as follows:</p> <p>‘Having seen and examined the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 18 December 1979, have approved and do approve it in each and every one of its parts which are not contrary to Islamic Sharia and are in accordance with our Constitution’.</p> <p>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 the reservation made by the Government of Mauritania.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Mauritania.”</p> <p>On 10 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> notice of withdrawal of the Reservation to Article 7(b) made upon the ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>[Translation] [Original: German]</p> <p>Article 7(b) will not be applied to the extent that it contradicts the second sentence of Article 12a(4) of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany. Pursuant to this provision of the Constitution, women may on no account render service involving the use of arms.</p> <p>In accordance with article 28(3) of the Convention, the withdrawal of the above reservation took effect on the same date.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.188.1985.TREATIES-12 of 5 September 1985 (Federal Republic of Germany: Ratification)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]	Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981	086/1990 Cm 1329
Signature— Georgia	21 Nov., 2001	
Ratification— Estonia (<i>with declarations*</i>)	14 Nov., 2001	
<i>Declarations*</i>		
<p>“In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the Convention, the Republic of <i>Estonia</i> declares that it will not apply this Convention to the processing of personal data collected by natural persons for private purposes.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the Convention, the Republic of <i>Estonia</i> designates the Data Protection Inspectorate as the accredited authority”.</p>		
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 27</u>		
<p>In a Note Verbale from the Permanent Representation of <i>Lithuania</i> dated 15 February 2002, designation was made of the following Authority (Article 13; paragraph 2)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">State Data Protection Inspectorate Gedimino pr. 27/2 LT-2600 Vilnius LITHUANIA</p>		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Adopted New York 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
Accession— Mongolia	24 Jan., 2002	
<p>On 4 February 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Azerbaijan</i> the following Declaration;</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it recognises the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>On 19 October 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>the Federal Republic of Germany</i> the following Declaration¹;</p> <p>In accordance with article 21(1) of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany declares that it recognises the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention.</p> <p>In accordance with article 22(1) of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany declares that it recognises the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by the Federal Republic of Germany of the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.286.1990. TREATIES-5 of 25 March 1991 (Ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany)</p> <p>On 19 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Uganda</i> the following Declaration¹</p> <p>In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Uganda declares that it recognises the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such other State Party has made a</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>declaration under Article 21 recognising the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications in regard to itself.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.262.1986.TREATIES-9 of 30 December 1986 (Uganda: Accession)</p>		
<p>European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment [ETS No. 126].. ..</p>	<p>Strasbourg 26 Nov., 1987</p>	<p>054/1991 Cm 1634</p>
<p>Signature— Azerbaijan</p>	<p>21 Dec., 2001</p>	
<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child</p>	<p>Adopted New York 20 Nov., 1989</p>	<p>044/1992 Cm 1976</p>
<p>On 1 March 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Tunisia</i> notification of withdrawal of a Declaration and a Reservation made upon ratification¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original: Arabic]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Tunisia declares that its undertaking to implement the provisions of this Convention shall be limited by the means at its disposal.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Tunisia regards the provisions of Article 40, paragraph 2(b)(v), as is representing a general principle to which exceptions may be made under national legislation, as is the case for some offences on which final judgement is rendered by cantonal or criminal courts without prejudice to the right of appeal in their regard to the Court of Cassation entrusted with ensuring the implementation of the law.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.32.1992.TREATIES-2 of 27 March 1992 (Tunisia: Ratification)</p>		
<p>Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005]</p>	<p>Rome 4 Nov., 1950</p>	<p>071/1953 Cmd. 8969</p>
<p>On 29 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as Depositary, received from the Government of <i>Turkey</i> the following Communication;</p> <p>. . .the Turkish Government has decided to withdraw its notification of derogation made on 5 May 1992, in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concerning Article 5 of the said Convention, following recent constitutional amendments which have settled to four days the maximum duration of police custody in all the national territory.</p>		
<p>Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty</p>	<p>New York 15 Dec., 1989</p>	<p>039/2000 Cm 4676</p>
<p>On the 12 October 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicated the following:</p> <p>“Within a period of 12 months from the date of the depositary notification referred to below¹ none of the Contracting States to the above Protocol notified the Secretary-General of an objection. Consequently the modified reservation made by the <i>Republic of Azerbaijan</i> is deemed to have been accepted for deposit upon the expiration of the 12-month period, ie, on 5 October 2001</p> <p>¹Refer to depositary notification C.N.934.2000.TREATIES-15 of 5 October 2000 (Azerbaijan: Modification of the reservation made upon accession).</p>		
<p>European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages [ETS No. 148]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 5 Nov., 1992</p>	<p>048/2001 Cm 5269</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Signature— Azerbaijan (<i>with declaration*</i>)	21 Dec., 2001	
<i>Declaration*</i> “The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it is unable to guarantee the application of the provisions of the Charter in the territories occupied by the Republic of Armenia until these territories are liberated from the occupation (the schematic map of the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan is enclosed).”		
Ratification— Armenia (<i>with declaration*</i>)	25 Jan., 2002	
<i>Declaration* [Original: English: Armenian]</i>		
In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Charter, the Republic of Armenia declares that within the meaning of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, minority languages in the Republic of Armenia are Assyrian, Yezidi, Greek, Russian and Kurdish languages.		
According to Article 2, paragraph 2, the Republic of Armenia declares that it shall apply the following provisions of the Charter to the Assyrian, Yezidi, Greek, Russian and Kurdish languages:		
Article 8—Education		
Sub-paragraph 1.a.iv Sub-paragraph 1.b.iv Sub-paragraph 1.c.iv Sub-paragraph 1.d.iv Sub-paragraph 1.e.iii Sub-paragraph 1.f.iii		
Article 9—Judicial authorities		
Sub-paragraphs 1.a.ii, iii, iv Sub-paragraph 1.b.ii Sub-paragraphs 1.c.ii and iii Sub-paragraph 1.d. Paragraph 3		
Article 8—Education		
Alinéa 1.a.iv Alinéa 1.b.iv Alinéa 1.c.iv Alinéa 1.d.iv Alinéa 1.e.iii Alinéa 1.f.iii		
Article 9—Autorités judiciaires		
Alinéa 1.a.ii, iii, iv Alinéa 1.b.ii Alinéas 1.c.ii et iii Alinéa 1.d. Paragraphe 3		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Article 10—Autorités administratives et services publics		
Alinéas 1.a.iv and v Alinéa 1.b. Alinéa 2.b. Alinéa 2.f. Alinéa 2.g. Alinéa 3.c. Alinéa 4.c. Paragraphe 5		
Article 11—Médias		
Alinéa 1.a.iii Alinéa 1.b.ii Alinéa 1.c.ii Alinéa 1.e.i Paragraphe 2 Paragraphe 3		
Article 12—Activités et équipements culturels		
Alinéas 1.a.c.f. Paragraphe 2 Paragraphe 3		
Article 13—Vie économique et sociale		
Alinéa 1.b. Alinéa 1.c. Alinéa 1.d. Alinéa 2.b. Alinéa 2.c.		
Article 14—Echanges transfrontaliers		
Paragraphe a. Paragraphe b.		
Article 10—Administrative authorities and public services		
Sub-paragraphs 1.a. iv and v Sub-paragraph 1.b. Sub-paragraph 2.b. Sub-paragraph 2.f. Sub-paragraph 2.g. Sub-paragraph 3.c. Sub-paragraph 4.c. Paragraph 5.		
Article 11—Media		
Sub-paragraph 1.a.iii Sub-paragraph 1.b.ii Sub-paragraph 1.c.ii Sub-paragraph 1.e.i Paragraph 2 Paragraph 3		
Article 12—Cultural activities and facilities		
Sub-paragraphs 1.a.c.f Paragraph 2 Paragraph 3		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Article 13—Economic and social life		
Sub-paragraph 1.b.		
Sub-paragraph 1.c.		
Sub-paragraph 1.d.		
Sub-paragraph 2.b.		
Sub-paragraph 2.c.		
Article 14—Transfrontier exchanges		
Paragraph a.		
Paragraph b.		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Universal Copyright Convention	Geneva 6 Sept., 1952	066/1957 Cmnd 289
Accession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	11 Sept., 2001	
Arrangement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trade Marks apply	Nice 15 June, 1957	023/1963 Cmnd 2007
Accession— Kazakhstan	24 Jan., 2002	
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation	Stockholm 14 July, 1967	052/1970 Cmnd 4408
Ratification— Iran	14 Dec., 2001	
Accession— Djibouti	13 Feb., 2002	
International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 –13 Jan., 1968	061/1970 Cmnd 4431
Accession— Djibouti	13 Feb., 2002	
Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification	Strasbourg 24 Mar., 1971 –30 Sept., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd 6238
Accession— Kazakhstan	3 Jan., 2001	
Universal Copyright Convention, as revised	Paris 24 July, 1971	009/1975 Cmnd 5844
Accession— Djibouti	13 Feb., 2002	
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	11 Sept., 2001	
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations)	Budapest 28 Apr., 1977 –31 Dec., 1977	005/1981 Cmnd 8136
Accession— Kazakhstan	24 Jan., 2002	
Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 27 June 1989 and the Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol, adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from 1 April 1996.. .. .	Madrid 28 June, 1989 –31 Dec., 1989	003/1997 Cm 3505

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<p>On 18 January 2002, the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation, as Depositary, received notification from the <i>Republic of Belarus</i> withdrawing the declaration that it made under Article 5(2)(b) of the Protocol, according to which declaration the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 8(7)(a) thereof is replaced by 18 months, and the declaration that it made under Article 8(7)(a) of the said Protocol, according to which declaration the Republic of Belarus, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3ter of the said Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, wants to receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fees, and individual fee (see MADRID Notification No. 138, of 18 October 2001).</p>		
<p>Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations</p>	<p>Adopted Geneva 27 Oct., 1994</p>	<p>076/1996 Cm 3348</p>
<p>Ratification— Slovenia</p>	<p>26 May, 2002</p>	
LAW		
<p>Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 99]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978</p>	<p>024/1992 Cm 1928</p>
<p>Signature— Armenia</p>	<p>8 Nov., 2001</p>	
LAW OF THE SEA		
<p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</p>	<p>Montego Bay 10 Dec., 1982</p>	<p>081/1999 Cm 4524</p>
<p>Ratification— Hungary (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	<p>5 Feb., 2002</p>	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary makes the following declaration in relation to Article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted in Montego Bay on 10 December 1982:</p>		
<p>In accordance with the Article 287 of the said Convention the Government of the Republic of Hungary shall choose the following means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention in the following order:</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea 2. The International Court of Justice 3. A special tribunal constructed in accordance with Annex VIII for all of the categories of disputes specified therein. 		
<p>On 7 February 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the following Notification of Nomination of Conciliators under Article 2 of Annex V and of Arbitrators under Article 2 of Annex VII of the Convention;</p>		
Conciliators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz, Ambassador of Spain — José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador at large — Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador at large 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF THE SEA (continued)		
— Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Arbitrators		
— José Manuel Lacleta Muñoz, Ambassador of Spain		
— José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights		
— Julio D. González Campos, Professor of Private International Law, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, former Constitutional Court Judge		
Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part IX of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, together with GA Resolutoin 48/263	New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm 4525
Accession— Hungary	5 Feb., 2002	
LAW OF TREATIES		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna 23 May, 1969 –30 Nov., 1969	058/1980 Cmnd 7964
<p>On 4 December 2001 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary, received from the Government of <i>the Netherlands</i> an Objection to the Reservation made by Viet Nam upon Accession¹;</p> <p>¹Refer to depositary notification C.N.1089.2001.TREATIES-10 of 17 October 2001 (Viet Nam: Accession)</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation with regard to article 66 made by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam at the time of its accession to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, concluded on 23 May 1969, and refers to the objections formulated by the Kingdom of the Netherlands upon its accession to the above-mentioned Convention on 9 April 1985.</p> <p>In conformity with the terms of the objections the Kingdom of the Netherlands must be deemed to have objected to the reservation formulated by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, excluding wholly the procedures for the settlement of disputes contained in article 66 of the Convention. Accordingly, the treaty relations between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam under the Convention do not include any of the provisions contained in Part V of the Convention.</p> <p>The Kingdom of the Netherlands stresses that the absence of treaty relations between itself and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in respect of Part V of the Convention will not in any way impair the duty of Viet Nam to fulfil any obligation embodied in those provisions, to which it is bound under international law, independent of the Convention.</p>		
MARITIME LAW		
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Assistance and Salvage at Sea	Brussels 23 Sept., 1910	004/1913 Cd. 6677
Succession— St Vincent and The Grenadines	6 Feb., 2002	
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Collisions between Vessels	Brussels 23 Sept., 1910	004/1913 Cd. 6677
Succession— St Vincent and The Grenadines	6 Feb., 2002	
International Convention on Certain Rules concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision	Brussels 10 May, 1952	047/1960 Cmnd. 1128

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MARITIME LAW (continued)		
Succession St Vincent and The Grenadines	15 Feb., 2002	
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Penal Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision or other Incidents of Navigation	Brussels 10 May, 1952	047/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Succession— St Vincent and The Grenadines	15 Feb., 2002	
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to the Arrest of Sea-going Ships	Brussels 10 May, 1952	047/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Succession— St Vincent and The Grenadines	15 Feb., 2002	
Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976	London 1 Feb., 1977 –31 Dec., 1977	013/1990 Cm 955
Accession— Dominica Sierra Leone.. .. .	31 Aug., 2001 26 July, 2001	
NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS		
Convention on Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality [ETS No. 43]	Strasbourg 6 May, 1963	088/1971 Cmnd. 4802
Denunciation— Germany F R	21 Dec., 2001	
Note— The Denunciation of the Federal Republic of Germany with respect of the above Convention takes effect on 22 December 2002.		
PLANTS AND PESTS		
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	Paris 2 Dec., 1961 –2 Dec., 1962	074/1969 Cmnd. 4081
Accession— Korea, Republic of	7 Dec., 2001	
1991 Act amending the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, 1961	Geneva 19 Mar., 1991	012/2001 Cm 5045
Accession— Korea Republic of	7 Dec., 2001	
POLLUTION		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels 29 Nov., 1969 –31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Denunciation— Brunei Darussalam Cameroon Djibouti Morocco Papua New Guinea Qatar Sierra Leone.. .. . Slovenia St Vincent and The Grenadines	31 Jan., 2002 15 Oct., 2001 17 May, 2001 25 Oct., 2000 23 Jan., 2001 20 Nov., 2001 4 June, 2001 19 July, 2000 9 Oct., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Note—		
The Denunciations of the above States with respect to the above Convention took effect one year from the date of Denunciation.		
International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	Brussels 18 Dec., 1971 31 Dec., 1972	095/1978 Cmnd 7383
Denunciation—		
Brunei Darussalam	31 Jan., 2002	
Cameroon	15 Oct., 2001	
Djibouti	17 May, 2001	
Morocco	25 Oct., 2000	
Papua New Guinea	23 Jan., 2001	
Qatar	20 Nov., 2001	
Sierra Leone.. .. .	4 June, 2001	
Slovenia	19 July, 2000	
United Arab Emirates	24 May, 2001	
Note—		
The Denunciations of the above States with respect of the above Convention took effect one year from the date of Denunciation.		
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973	London 2 Nov., 1973 -31 Dec., 1974	027/1983 Cmnd 8924
Accession—		
Latvia	9 Aug., 2001	
Morocco	30 Jan., 2001	
Protocol to the International Convention London on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	19 Nov., 1976	026/1981 Cmnd 8238
Accession—		
Cambodia	8 June, 2001	
El Salvador	2 Jan., 2002	
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-Term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)	Adopted Geneva 28 Sept., 1984	075/1988 Cm 521
Accession—		
Estonia	7 Dec., 2001	
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Vienna/New York 22 Mar., 1985 -21 Mar., 1986	001/1990 Cm 910
Accession—		
Rwanda	11 Oct., 2001	
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal 16 Sept., 1987	019/1990 Cm 977
Accession—		
Nauru	12 Nov., 2001	
Rwanda	11 Oct., 2001	
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Berne/New York 23 Mar., 1989 -22 Mar., 1990	100/1995 Cm 3108
On 12 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a notification from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and</i>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POLLUTION (continued)		
<i>Northern Ireland</i> that the above Convention shall extend to the Isle of Man, for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible.		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987	Adopted London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Ratification— Honduras	24 Jan., 2002	
Accession— Dominican Republic	24 Dec., 2001	
Guatemala	21 Jan., 2002	
Madagascar	16 Jan., 2002	
Micronesia	27 Nov., 2001	
Sudan	2 Jan., 2002	
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at London on 30 November 1990	London 30 Nov., 1990 -29 Nov., 1991	084/1999 Cm 4542
Ratification— Ecuador	29 Jan., 2002	
Accession— Angola	4 Oct., 2001	
Bahamas	4 Oct., 2001	
Bulgaria	5 Apr., 2001	
Dominica	31 Aug., 2001	
Ireland, Republic of	26 Apr., 2001	
Latvia	30 Nov., 2001	
Slovenia	31 May., 2001	
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context	Espoo/ New York 25 Feb., 1991 -2 Sept., 1991	012/1998 Cm 3879
On 12 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Denmark</i> a communication, declaring that the Convention shall apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland as of 14 March 1997 ¹		
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.188.1997.TREATIES-2 of 8 April 1997 concerning the approval by the Government of Denmark of the above-mentioned Convention		
Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London 27 Nov., 1992	086/1996 Cm 3432
Accession— Angola	4 Oct., 2001	
Brunei Darussalam	31 Jan., 2002	
Cameroon	15 Oct., 2001	
Colombia	19 Nov., 2001	
Dominica	31 Aug., 2001	
El Salvador	2 Jan., 2002	
Portugal	13 Nov., 2002	
Qatar	20 Nov., 2001	
Samoa	1 Feb., 2002	
St Vincent and The Grenadines	9 Oct., 2001	
Note— The Accessions of the above States with respect to the above Convention take effect one year from the date of Accession.		
Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	London 27 Nov., 1992	087/1996 Cm 3433
Accession— Angola	4 Oct., 2001	
Brunei Darussalam	31 Jan., 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Cameroon	15 Oct., 2001	
Colombia	19 Nov., 2001	
Dominica	31 Aug., 2001	
Portugal	13 Nov., 2001	
Qatar	20 Nov., 2001	
Samoa	1 Feb., 2002	
St Vincent and The Grenadines	9 Oct., 2001	
Note—		
The Accessions of the above States with respect to the above Convention take effect one year from the date of Accession.		
On 9 February 2001, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary, received a declaration from <i>The Bahamas</i> regarding the geographical scope of the above Convention, as follows;		
“...the exclusive economic zone of The Bahamas comprises those areas of the sea, having as their inner limits the outer limits of the territorial sea of The Bahamas and, as their outer limits, a line drawn seaward from the baselines every point of which is at a distance of two hundred miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline.		
(2) The Governor-General may by Order, for the purpose of implementing any international agreement or the award of any international body, or otherwise, declare that the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of The Bahamas extend to such line, any point of which may be at a distance of less than two hundred miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline, as may be specified in such an Order.		
(3) Where the median line, as defined in subsection (4), is less than two hundred miles from the nearest baseline, and no other line is for the time being specified under the provisions of subsection (2), the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of The Bahamas extend to the median line.		
(4) The median line is a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadths of the territorial sea of The Bahamas and of any neighbouring state are measured.”		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September–25 November 1987, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Ratification—		
Honduras	24 Feb., 2002	
Accessions—		
Dominican Republic	24 Dec., 2001	
Guatemala	21 Jan., 2002	
Madagascar	16 Jan., 2002	
Micronesia	27 Nov., 2001	
Sudan	2 Jan., 2002	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law	The Hague 31 Oct., 1951	065/1955 Cmd 9582
Acceptance—		
New Zealand (with declaration*)	5 Feb., 2002	
South Africa	14 Feb., 2002	
Declaration*		
... consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
United Nations, this ratification shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory.		
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	024/1992 Cm 1928
Ratification— Armenia (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)	25 Jan., 2002	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
[Original: English:Armenian]		
1. In accordance with Article 7 of the Convention, the letters rogatory for service of summons shall be transmitted not less than 50 days before the date set for appearance.		
2. In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 6, a copy of all requests for assistance, which are communicated between judicial authorities, in the cases provided in paragraph 2 of the same Article, shall be transmitted simultaneously to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.		
3. In accordance with Article 16, paragraph 2, requests and annexed documents shall be accompanied by certified translation into the Armenian language or one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.		
4. In accordance with Article 24 of the Convention, for the purposes of the Convention, the judicial authorities for the Republic of Armenia shall be:		
Ministry of Justice General Prosecutor's Office Ministry of Internal Affairs Ministry of National Security Court of Cassation Courts of Review District courts of first instance of Yerevan City Kotayk Region court of first instance Ararat Region court of first instance Armavir Region court of first instance Aragatzotn Region court of first instance Shirak Region court of first instance Tavoush Region court of first instance Gegharqunik Region court of first instance Vayotz Tzor Region court of first instance Sjuniq Region court of first instance		
<i>Armenia: Reservation*</i>		
[Original: English:Armenian]		
In conformity with Article 23 of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, the Republic of Armenia makes the following reservations:		
1. In addition to the grounds provided for in Article 2, the Republic of Armenia reserves the right to refuse assistance in any one of the following cases:		
(a) if the offence, in respect of which legal assistance is requested, is not qualified as a "crime" and is not punishable under the legislation of the Republic of Armenia,		
(b) if, in respect of the criminal offence for which legal assistance is requested, an action is brought in the Republic of Armenia,		
(c) if there is a judgement in force or another final decision regarding the criminal offence, in respect of which legal assistance is requested.		
2. In accordance with Article 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Armenia at the time of execution of any letters rogatory for procuring evidence of witnesses will take into		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>account Article 42 of the Constitution according to which a person shall not be compelled to be a witness against himself or herself, or to be a witness against his or her spouse or against a close relative.</p> <p>In conformity with Article 5 of the Convention, the Republic of Armenia reserves the right to make the execution of letters rogatory for search and/or seizure of property dependent on the conditions, provided for in sub-paragraphs a, b, c, paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Convention.</p> <p>On 14 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as Depositary, received a declaration from the Government of <i>Israel</i>, as follows;</p> <p>Israel amends its declaration to Article 24 of the Convention so that it reads as follows (the amendment is underlined):</p> <p>For the purposes of the Convention, the following authorities shall be considered Judicial Authorities by the State of Israel:</p> <p>Any competent court or tribunal The Attorney-General of the State of Israel The State Attorney of the State of Israel The Director of the Department of International Affairs of the Ministry of Justice <u>The Deputy Director of the Department of International Affairs of the Ministry of Justice</u></p> <p>On 25 February 2002, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as Depositary, received a declaration from the Government of Switzerland, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: French]</i></p> <p>Following a re-organisation of the Federal Office of Police and of the Public Prosecutor (Ministère public) of the Swiss Confederation, adjustments must be made to the declarations by which Switzerland indicated the Swiss authorities designated to perform certain acts. The terms "Federal Office of Police", "Police Division" and "Swiss Central Police Office" must be replaced therein by "Federal Office of Justice".</p> <p>Moreover, Switzerland wishes to add to the declaration made in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Convention, an introductory sentence, of an informative nature, which reads as follows: "The list of the Swiss central authorities territorially competent to which a request can be addressed, can be consulted online at the following address: http://www.elorge.admin.ch".</p> <p><i>Note by the Secretariat:</i> The declarations made by Switzerland concerning the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters now read as follows:</p> <p>"Article 11: The Swiss Federal Council declares that the competent authority in Switzerland for the issue of warrants for the arrest of persons in custody who are transferred to the Swiss authorities under Article 11, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention is the Federal Office of Justice of the Federal Department of Justice and Police in Berne.</p> <p>Article 15: The list of the Swiss central authorities territorially competent to which a request can be addressed, can be consulted online at the following address: http://www.elorge.admin.ch. The Swiss Federal Council declares that the competent authorities in Switzerland are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Federal Office of Justice of the Federal Department of Justice and Police in Berne, for the receipt or transmission of all requests for mutual assistance emanating from abroad or from Switzerland which Article 15 requires to be transmitted by the Ministry of Justice of the requesting Party to the Ministry of Justice of the requested Party; and 2. The Federal Office of Justice in Berne, for the submission and receipt of requests for extracts from judicial records, in accordance with the first sentence of Article 15, paragraph 3. 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Article 24: The Swiss Federal Council declares that the following authorities shall be regarded as Swiss judicial authorities for the purposes of the Convention:</p> <p>The Tribunals, their courts, chambers or sections; The Public Prosecutor (Ministère public) of the Confederation; The Federal Office of Justice; The authorities empowered by cantonal or federal law to hold an enquiry in criminal cases, to issue warrants or summonses (mandats de répressions) and to take decisions in a procedure connected with a criminal case. Since the denominations of the function of such authorities vary, the competent authority will, whenever necessary at the time of transmitting a request for assistance, expressly confirm that it is a judicial authority within the meaning of the Convention."</p>		
<p>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</p>	<p>The Hague 5 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>032/1965 Cmnd 2617</p>
<p>Accession—</p>		
<p>Grenada</p> <p>St Lucia (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	<p>17 July, 2001 5 Dec., 2001</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>Authorities for Saint Lucia are as follows;</p> <p>The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade The Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, International Financial Services and Consumer Affairs The Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, International Financial Services and Consumer Affairs The Registrar of Companies and Intellectual Property The Registrar of the Supreme Court The Solicitor General</p> <p>On 20 December, 2001, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as depositary, received from <i>Andorra</i> the following list of Authorities for the above Convention;</p> <p>El Ministre d'Affers Exteriors El Ministre de Justicia i Interior</p> <p>On 30 July 2001, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as depositary, informed the Member States of the Hague Conference on Private International Law that as no objection had been received on 1 July 2001 the above Convention has remained in force between the Contracting States and the <i>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia*</i></p> <p>* Refer to depositary notification No. 4/2001 of 1 May 2001</p> <p>On 15 January 2002, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as depositary, informed the Contracting States to the above Convention that as no States had raised an objection in the six months to 20 December 2001, the entry into force of the above Convention between the Contracting States and the <i>Slovak Republic</i> would take effect on 18 February 2002.</p>		
<p>Convention relating to a Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods</p>	<p>The Hague 1 July, 1964 -31 Dec., 1965</p>	<p>074/1972 Cmnd 5029</p>
<p>Denunciation—</p>		
<p>Israel</p>	<p>16 Oct., 2001</p>	
<p>Note—</p> <p>in accordance with Article XII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the denunciation took effect on 16 October 2002.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention relating to a Uniform Law on the Formation of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods	The Hague 1 July, 1964 -31 Dec., 1965	075/1972 Cmnd 5030
Denunciation— Israel	16 Oct., 2001	
Note— in accordance with Article XII, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the denunciation took effect on 16 October 2002.		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 15 Nov., 1965	050/1969 Cmnd 3986
On 22 November 2001, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as depositary informed the Contracting States to the above Convention that as no State had raised an objection in the six months to 15 November 2001, the Accessions of <i>Ukraine</i> , <i>Argentina</i> and the <i>Russian Federation</i> * became perfect on 15 November 2001. Entry into force of the Convention for the above States in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3 was 1 December 2001.		
* Refer to Supplementary List No.3/2001 page 43-44 (Treaty Series No. 59(2001): Cm 5592		
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No. 62]	London 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd 4229
On 12 February 2002, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as Depositary, received a communication from the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> the following new address, applying only to requests for information emanating from the <i>Bundesverfassungsgericht</i> (Constitutional Court) and from the <i>Bundesgerichte</i> (Federal Courts), as follows: Budesministerium der Justiz 11015 Berlin		
On 14 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as Depositary, received a communication from <i>Ukraine</i> concerning the address of the Receiving Agency in respect of the above Convention, as follows: 13 vil. Horodetskoho KYIV 01001 Ukraine Tel./Fax: 00-229-01-55 / 228-13-25		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	020/1977 Cmnd 6727
Notification Pursuant to Article 42 of the Convention: The accession to the above mentioned Convention of the <i>Russian Federation</i> and <i>Ukraine</i> has been accepted by: Australia	9 Jan., 2002	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Australia</i> and the <i>Russian Federation</i> Ukraine.. .. .	11 Mar., 2002 11 Mar., 2002	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of the <i>Russian Federation</i> has been accepted by Denmark	22 Oct., 2001	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Denmark</i> and the <i>Russian Federation</i>	21 Dec., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Bulgaria, China, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Slovenia, Sri Lanka and Ukraine</i> has been accepted by		
Estonia	14 Dec., 2001	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Estonia</i> and		
Bulgaria	12 Feb., 2002	
China	12 Feb., 2002	
Lithuania	12 Feb., 2002	
Poland	12 Feb., 2002	
the Russian Federation	12 Feb., 2002	
South Africa	12 Feb., 2002	
Slovenia	12 Feb., 2002	
Sri Lanka	12 Feb., 2002	
Ukraine.. .. .	12 Feb., 2002	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sri Lanka and Ukraine</i> has been accepted by		
Finland	15 Oct., 2001	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Finland</i> and		
Lithuania	14 Dec., 2001	
the Russian Federation	14 Dec., 2001	
Slovenia	14 Dec., 2001	
Sri Lanka	14 Dec., 2001	
Ukraine.. .. .	14 Dec., 2001	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Belarus</i> has been accepted by		
Luxembourg	10 Oct., 2001	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Luxembourg</i> and		
Belarus	9 Dec., 2001	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Bulgaria, China, Lithuania, Slovenia, Sri Lanka and Ukraine</i> has been accepted by		
Portugal	12 Oct., 2001	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Portugal</i> and		
Bulgaria	11 Dec., 2001	
China*	12 Feb., 2002	
Lithuania	12 Feb., 2002	
Slovenia	12 Feb., 2002	
Sri Lanka	12 Feb., 2002	
Ukraine.. .. .	12 Feb., 2002	
* including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region		
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sri Lanka and Ukraine</i> has been accepted by		
Switzerland	11 Jan., 2002	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Switzerland</i> and		
Belarus	12 Mar., 2002	
Bulgaria	12 Mar., 2002	
China	12 Mar., 2002	
Lithuania	12 Mar., 2002	
the Russian Federation	12 Mar., 2002	
Slovenia	12 Mar., 2002	
Sri Lanka	12 Mar., 2002	
Ukraine.. .. .	12 Mar., 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of the <i>Russian Federation</i> has been accepted by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	20 Nov., 2001	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*</i> and the Russian Federation	19 Jan., 2002	
*also for the Overseas Territories of Anguilla, the Cayman Islands, the Falklands Islands, Gibraltar, the Sovereign base Areas of Cyprus, the Isle of Man, and the Bailiwicks of Guernsey and Jersey		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations	The Hague 2 Oct., 1973	049/1980 Cmnd 7939
Accession— Australia (with reservation* and declaration*)	20 Oct., 2000	
Reservation* The government of Australia, pursuant to subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph of Article 26, hereby reserves the right not to recognise or enforce decisions or settlements in respect of maintenance obligations (a) between persons related collaterally and (b) between persons related by affinity.		
Declaration* The government of Australia further declares, pursuant to Article 32, that the Convention will extend to all the territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible.		
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid [ETS No. 92]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	039/1978 Cmnd 7179
Signature— Romania	4 Oct., 2001	
On 10 September 2001, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as Depositary, received from the government of Switzerland notification of the following responsible authorities, in accordance with Article 16 of the above Agreement:		
Central cantonal authorities		
Canton: Luzern (LU)		
Official Language: German		
Address: Obergericht des Kantons Luzern Hirschengraben 16, 6003 Luzern		
Telephone: + + 4141 228 62 64		
Canton: Ticino (TI)		
Official Language: Italian		
Address: Tribunale di appello, 6901 Lugano		
Telephone: + + 4191 815 51 11		
Fax: + + 4191 815 54 78		
Canton: Uri (UR)		
Official Language: German		
Address: Landgericht Uri Am Rathansplatz 2, 6460 Altdorf		
Telephone: + + 4141 875 22 44		
Fax: + + 4141 875 22 77		
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children [ETS No. 105]	Luxembourg 20 May, 1980	035/1987 Cm 191
Accession— Yugoslavia	18 Jan., 2002	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Accession— Guatemala (with declaration* and reservation*).. .. Sri Lanka (with declarations* and reservations*)</p>	<p>6 Feb., 2002 28 Sept., 2001</p>	
<p>Declaration* Designating as Central Authority the Procuraduria General de la Nacion</p>		
<p>Reservation* Opposing the use of French language in requests and other documents based on Article 24</p>		
<p>Declaration* “declarations made under Article (6) and (8) Article 6: “In terms of Article 6, the Secretary/Ministry of Justice is designated the Central Authority”. Article 8: “The authority competent to act upon a Letter of Request pursuant to Article 8 would be the Secretary, Ministry of Justice”.</p>		
<p>Reservations* Reservations as provided for in Article 42 of the Convention as regards Article 24 and 26. Article 24: “For purposes of Article 24, the documents should be in the English Language”. Article 26(3): “For purposes of Article 26(3) Sri Lanka should not be bound to assume any costs referred to in the preceding paragraph resulting from the participation of Legal Counsel or advisers of from Court proceedings except insofar as those costs may be covered by the legal aid and advice system of Sri Lanka.</p>		
<p>Notification Pursuant to Article 45 of the Convention:</p>		
<p>The accession to the above Convention of <i>Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Georgia, Iceland, Malta, Moldova and South Africa</i> has been accepted by</p>		
<p>Austria</p>	<p>14 Dec., 2001</p>	
<p>The accession to the above Convention of <i>Costa Rica</i> has been accepted by</p>		
<p>Peru</p>	<p>16 Aug., 2001</p>	
<p>The accession to the above Convention of <i>El Salvador, Estonia and Nicaragua</i> has been accepted by</p>		
<p>Israel</p>	<p>8 Jan., 2002</p>	
<p>The accession to the above Convention of <i>El Salvador</i> has been accepted by</p>		
<p>Chile</p>	<p>2 Aug., 2001</p>	
<p>The accession to the above Convention of <i>Estonia</i> has been accepted by</p>		
<p>Federal Republic of Germany</p>	<p>27 Sept., 2001</p>	
<p>The accession to the above Convention of <i>Bahamas, Belize, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Latvia, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe</i> has been accepted by</p>		
<p>Hungary</p>	<p>11 Mar., 2002</p>	
<p>The accession to the above Convention of <i>El Salvador and Nicaragua</i> has been accepted by</p>		
<p>Luxembourg</p>	<p>8 June, 2001</p>	
<p>The accession to the above Convention of <i>Sri Lanka</i> has been accepted by</p>		
<p>Luxembourg</p>	<p>10 Dec., 2001</p>	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Moldova, Paraguay, Sri Lanka</i> and <i>Uzbekistan</i> has been accepted by the Kingdom of the Netherlands*	8 Jan., 2002	
*For the Kingdom of Europe		
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Bahamas, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, Iceland, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Monaco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan</i> and <i>Zimbabwe</i> has been accepted by Portugal	12 Oct., 2001	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Trinidad and Tobago</i> has been accepted by Spain	4 Oct., 2001	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Malta</i> has been accepted by United Kingdom*	19 Dec., 2001	
* For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, the Isle of Man and Montserrat.		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Bahamas</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Belarus</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Belize</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Brazil</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	1 Apr., 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Burkina Faso</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Chile</i> and Austria	1 Mar., 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Colombia</i> and Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Costa Rica</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	1 Apr., 2002	
Peru	1 Nov., 2001	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Cyprus</i> and Austria	1 Mar., 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Ecuador</i> and Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>El Salvador</i> and Chile	1 Nov., 2001	
Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Israel	1 Apr., 2002	
Luxembourg	1 Sept., 2001	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	1 Apr., 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Estonia</i> and Federal Republic of Germany	1 Dec., 2001	
Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Israel	1 Apr., 2002	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	1 Apr., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Fiji</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Georgia</i> and Austria	1 Mar., 2002	
Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Israel	8 Jan., 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Guatemala</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Honduras</i> and Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Iceland</i> and Austria	1 Mar., 2002	
Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Latvia</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	1 Apr., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Malta</i> and Austria	1 Mar., 2002	
Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	1 Apr., 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
United Kingdom*	1 Mar., 2002	
*For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, the Isle of Man and Montserrat.		
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Mauritius</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Moldova</i> and Austria	1 Mar., 2002	
Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	1 Apr., 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Monaco</i> and Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Nicaragua</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Israel	1 Apr., 2002	
Luxembourg	1 Sept., 2001	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Panama</i> and Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Paraguay</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	1 Apr., 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Peru</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Poland</i> and Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Romania</i> and Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Slovenia</i> and <i>Portugal</i>	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>South Africa</i> and Austria	1 Mar., 2002	
Hungary	1 June, 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Sri Lanka</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Luxembourg	1 Dec., 2001	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	1 Apr., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Trinidad and Tobago</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Spain	1 Jan., 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Turkmenistan</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Uruguay</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Uzbekistan</i> and Hungary	1 June, 2002	
Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe)	1 Apr., 2002	
Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Zimbabwe</i> and Portugal	1 Jan., 2002	
<p>On 14 September 2001, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Costa Rica</i> notification of designation of the Central Authority in accordance with Article 6, as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Autoridad central al Patronato Nacional de la Infancia, Calle 10 y 12, avenidas 13, teléfono 221-1448</p> <p>On 12 October 2001, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Malta</i>, notification of designation of Central Authority, as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Director Department of Family Welfare Social Work Centre St. Joseph High Road Santa Venera, MALTA Tel: + 356 441 311 / 443 415 Telefax: + 356 490 468</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 22 October 2001, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, stated that the Convention entered into force between Panama and respectively El Salvador and Nicaragua on <u>1 September 2001</u> and not as mentioned in Notification 6/2001 on 13 July 2001 on 1 October 2001.</p> <p>The Convention entered into force between the Federal Republic of Germany and Uruguay on <u>1 October 2001</u> and not as mentioned in Notification 6/2001 of 13 July 2001 on 1 September 2001.</p>		
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons [ETS No. 112]	Strasbourg 21 Mar., 1983	051/1985 Cmnd 9617

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>On 29 January 2002, the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> the following declaration:</p> <p>Following a re-organisation of the Federal Office of Police and of the Public Prosecutor, (Ministère public) of the Swiss Confederation, adjustments must be made to the declarations by which Switzerland indicated the Swiss authorities designated to perform certain acts. The terms "Federal Office of Police" must be replaced therein by "Federal Office of Justice".</p> <p>The declarations made by Switzerland to the above Convention now read as follows:</p> <p>"Article 5: Switzerland declares that the Federal Office of Justice ("Office fédéral de la justice") of the Federal Department of Justice and Police is the competent authority, under Article 5.3, to forward and receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the information referred to in Article 4, paragraphs 2 to 4; — the requests for transfer and the replies referred to in Article 2, paragraph 3 and in Article 5, paragraph 4; — the supporting documents referred to in Article 6; — the information referred to in Articles 14 and 15; — the requests for transit and the replies referred to in Article 16; <p>Article 7: Switzerland considers that the consent to the transfer becomes irrecoverable as soon as, pursuant to the agreement of the States concerned, the Federal Office of Justice has decided on the transfer."</p>		
European Charter of Local Self-Government [ETS No. 122]	Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1985	106/2000 Cm 4845
Signature—		
Azerbaijan	21 Dec., 2001	
Ratification—		
Armenia (<i>with declaration</i> *)	25 Jan., 2002	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, the Republic of Armenia declares to be bound by the following Article and paragraphs:</p> <p>Article 2 Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 Article 4, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 3 Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 Article 9, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Article 10, paragraphs 1 and 2 Article 11</p>		
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]	Strasbourg 8 Nov., 1990	059/1993 Cm 2337
Signature		
Turkey	27 Sept., 2001	
Ratification—		
Luxembourg (<i>with reservation</i> *)	12 Sept., 2001	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
<p>(1) In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2 and Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention, Article 2, paragraph 1, and Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Convention shall only apply to the offences mentioned in Article 8-1, item 1), of the Law of 19 February 1973 concerning the sale of medicinal substances and the fight against drug addiction, and in Article 506-1, item 1), of the Penal Code.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>(2) In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the procedures provided in subparagraphs a and b of this paragraph, relating to the service of judicial documents to persons affected by provisional and confiscation measures, and who are in the territory of Luxembourg, shall be permitted only in the case where, in the relations between Luxembourg and the other State, they are foreseen by another treaty governing international mutual assistance in criminal matters.</p> <p>(3) Concerning Article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention, requests and documents supporting such requests must be drawn up in French or German or be accompanied by a translation into French or German.</p> <p>(4) In accordance with Article 32, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the information or evidence obtained from Luxembourg under Chapter III of the Convention shall not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities or the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in this request.</p> <p>On 23 January 2002, the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> the following declaration:</p> <p>Following a re-organisation of the Federal Office of Police and of the Public Prosecutor, (Ministère public) of the Swiss Confederation, adjustments must be made to the declarations by which Switzerland indicated the Swiss authorities designated to perform certain acts. The terms "Federal Office of Police" and "Federal Police Department" must be replaced therein by "Federal Office of Justice", and the telephone and fax numbers mentioned in the declaration concerning Article 23 must be amended.</p> <p>The declarations made by Switzerland to the above Convention now read as follows:</p> <p>"Article 21: Service of judicial documents to persons in Switzerland must be effected through the competent Swiss authorities (Federal Office of Justice).</p> <p>Article 23: Central Authority : Federal Office of Justice (Office fédéral de la justice"), Bundestrain 20, CH-3003 BERNE—Tel + 41.31.322.11.20 Fax: +41.31.322.53.80.</p> <p>Article 32: Information and evidence obtained from Switzerland under this Convention may not, without the prior consent of the Federal Office of Justice (Central Office), be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.</p>		
<p>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</p> <p>Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 21, 1947 [With Annexes]</p> <p>On 16 January, 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> a notification in accordance with Article XI, section 43 of the Convention, that the United Kingdom will apply the provisions of the Convention to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation with effect from the date on which this note is deposited.</p>	<p>Adopted New York 21 Nov., 1947</p>	<p>069/1959 Cmnd 855</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)		
Annex 4 [Educational Scientific And Cultural Organisation] To The Convention On The Immunities Of The Specialised Agencies Of The United Nations Of 21 November 1947 ..	Deposited By Agency 7 Feb., 1949	069/1959 Cmnd 855
On 17 January, 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> a notification in accordance with Article XI, section 43 of the Convention, that the United Kingdom will apply the provisions of the Convention to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (with effect from the date on which this note is received by the Secretary-General).		
General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe [ETS No. 2]	Paris 2 Sept., 1949	034/1953 Cm 8852
Accession— Azerbaijan	16 Jan., 2002	
Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe [ETS No. 10]	Strasbourg 6 Nov., 1952	017/1957 Cmnd 84
Accession— Azerbaijan	16 Jan., 2002	
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva 28 July, 1951	039/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— Belarus (<i>with declaration*</i>)	23 Aug., 2001	
Moldova Republic of (<i>with declarations and reservations+</i>)	31 Jan., 2002	
Saint Christopher and Nevis (<i>with declaration</i>)	1 Feb., 2002	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
... in view of the accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted in Geneva [on] 28 July 1951, and with reference to the provisions of article 1 (Section B(1)), the Republic of Belarus will implement the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees with regard to the events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951.		
<i>Declarations and Reservations+</i>		
... [T]he Republic of Moldova has acceded to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees adopted on 28 July 1951 at Geneva, considering itself bound by Article 1 section B paragraph (1) letter B thereof, that is to say 'events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951' ... with the following declarations and reservations:		
1. According to paragraph 1, article 40 of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova declares that, until the full restoration of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of this Convention are applicable only in the territory where the jurisdiction of the Republic of Moldova is exercised.		
2. The Republic of Moldova shall apply the provisions of this convention with no discrimination generally not only as to race, religion or country of origin as stipulated in Article 3 of the Convention.		
3. For the purposes of this Convention by the notion "residence" shall be understood the permanent and lawful domicile.		
4. According to paragraph 1 of Article 42 of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova reserves the right that the provisions of the Convention, according to which refugees shall be accorded treatment and less favourable than that		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)		
<p>accorded aliens generally, are not interpreted as an obligation to offer refugees a regime similar to that accorded to the citizens of the states with which the Republic of Moldova has signed regional customs, economic, political and social security treaties.</p> <p>5. According to paragraph 1 of Article 42 of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova reserves the right to consider the provisions of Article 13 as recommendations and not as obligations.</p> <p>6. According to paragraph 1 of Article 42 of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova reserves the right to consider the provisions of Article 17(2) as recommendations and not as obligations.</p> <p>7. According to paragraph 1 of Article 42 of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova interprets the provisions of Article 21 of the Convention as not obliged to accord housing to refugees.</p> <p><i>Declaration +</i></p> <p>The Government of St Kitts and Nevis chooses alternative (b) of Article 1B (1) of the 1951 Convention for the purposes of its obligations under the Convention.</p> <p>On 17 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Malta</i> a declaration, as follows:</p> <p>The Government of Malta . . . declares, under Article B1 thereof, that "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in article 1, Section A, shall be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before [1st] January 1951".</p> <p>On 17 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Malta</i> a notification of partial withdrawal of a reservation, as follows:</p> <p>. . . the Government of Malta . . . hereby withdraws the reservations relating to Article 7(2), articles 14, 28, 28, 7(3), (4), (5), 8, 9, 17, 18, 31 and 32; . . . and confirms that: Article 23 shall not apply to Malta, and articles 11, and 34 shall apply to Malta compatibly and with its own special problems, its peculiar position and characteristics.</p>		
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.. ..	New York 28 Sept., 1954	041/1960 Cmnd 1098
Accession— Hungary (<i>with Reservations*</i>)	21 Nov., 2001	
<i>Reservations*</i>		
Reservation to Article 23 and 24 of the Convention:		
<p>The Republic of Hungary shall apply the provisions contained in Articles 23 and 24 in such a way that it ensures to stateless persons having permanent domestic residence equal treatment with its own citizens.</p>		
Reservation to Article 28 of the Convention		
<p>The Republic of Hungary shall apply the provisions contained in Article 28 by issuing a travel document in both Hungarian and English languages, entitled "Utazási Igazolvány hontalan személy részére / Travel Document for Stateless Person" and supplied with the indication set out in Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Schedule to the Convention.</p>		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York 31 Jan., 1967	015/1969 Cmnd 3906
Accession— Moldova Republic of.. .. .	31 Jan, 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Protocol Concerning The European Conference of Ministers of Transport	Brussels 17 Oct., 1953	032/1954 Cmd 9142
Accession—		
Albania	15 Nov., 2001	
Ukraine.. .. .	5 Feb., 2002	
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognitions of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Crnd 2535
Accession—		
New Zealand (<i>with declarations</i>)	27 Nov, 2001	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
New Zealand will apply the following regulations: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,16,17,19,20,21,22,23,25,26,30,31,36,37,43,46,52,54,64,66,75,87,94,98,108 and 109.		
The Government of New Zealand...declares that, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations this accession shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration of this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory.		
Regulation No. 5 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle "sealed Beam" headlamps (SP) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both		
Application—		
Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 13-H Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to Braking		
Application—		
European Community	15 May, 2001	
Regulation No. 18 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorised use		
Application-		
Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 21 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings.. .. .		
Application—		
Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 25 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats		
Application—		
Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 26 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections		
Application—		
Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 31 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Halogen Sealed-beam (H4SB) motor vehicle head-lights emitting an Asymmetrical Passing Beam or Driving Beam or both		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 32 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 33 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 39 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of the speedometer equipment including its installation		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 52 Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles		
Application— Italy	5 June, 2001	
Regulation No. 61 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 62 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with handlebars with regard to their protection against unauthorised use		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 66 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 75 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 80 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 89 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to (I) Limitation of their maximum speed; (II) Installation of Speed Limitation devices (SLD) and (III) Speed Limitation devices		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 90 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies for power-driven vehicles and their trailers		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 93 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: (I) Front underrun protective devices (FUPD's); (II) Vehicles with regard to the installation of an FUPD of an approved type; (III) Vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP)		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 97 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Vehicle Alarm Systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their Alarm Systems (AS)		
Application— Poland	2 Oct., 2001	
Regulation No. 112 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps		
Application— Cessation of Japan	24 Jan., 2002	
Regulation No. 113 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps		
Cessation of Application	24 Jan., 2002	
Protocol amending Article 14(3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)	Adopted New York 21 Aug., 1975	053/1985 Cmnd. 9650
Succession— Yugoslavia*	12 Mar., 2001	
* The Protocol became effective for Yugoslavia on 27 April 1992, the date of State succession.		
Agreement concerning the establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be Fitted and/or be Used on Wheeled Vehicles	Adopted Geneva 25 June, 1998	127/2000 Cm 4925
Accession— Netherlands The New Zealand	4 Jan., 2001 27 Nov., 2001	
On 27 November 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>New Zealand</i> the following declaration of territorial exclusion:		
The Government of New Zealand . . . declares that consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this accession shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory.		
SHIPPING		
Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation [with Appendices]	Geneva 6 Mar., 1948	054/1958 Cmnd 589
Acceptance— Moldova	12 Dec., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic	London 9 Apr., 1965	046/1967 Cmnd 3299
Ratification— Lebanon	17 July, 2001	
Accession— Dominica	31 Aug., 2001	
Korea, Republic of	6 Mar., 2001	
Romania	25 Apr., 2001	
International Convention on Load Lines 1966	London 5 Apr., 1966 —4 July, 1966	058/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accession— Malawi	7 Jan., 2002	
Namibia	22 Feb., 2002	
Cook Islands	21 Dec., 2002	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972	London 20 Oct., 1972 —1 June, 1973	077/1977 Cmnd 6962
Accession— Cook Islands	21 Dec., 2001	
Sierra Leone.. .. .	26 July, 2001	
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC)	Geneva 2 Dec., 1972 —15 Jan., 1973	040/1979 Cmnd 7535
Accession— Angola	4 Oct., 2001	
Iran	11 Oct., 2001	
Jordan	31 July, 2001	
Latvia	19 Jan., 2001	
Lebanon	17 July, 2001	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	1 Nov., 1974 —1 July, 1975	046/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession— Syria	20 July, 2001	
Tanzania	28 Mar., 2001	
Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974	Athens 13 Dec., 1974 —31 Dec., 1975	040/1987 Cm 202
Accession— Dominica	31 Aug., 2001	
Latvia	6 Dec., 2001	
Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974	London 19 Nov., 1976	043/1989 Cm 806
Accession— Dominica	31 Aug., 2001	
Latvia	6 Dec., 2001	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London (IMCO) 1 June, 1978 —1 Mar., 1979	040/1981 Cmnd 8277
Accession— Morocco	30 Jan., 2001	
Syria	20 July, 2001	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers 1978	1 Dec 1978 —30 Nov., 1979	050/1984 Cmnd 9266
Communication— Denmark	1 Feb., 2002	

SHIPPING (continued)

The Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary for the above Convention, received from the Government of *Denmark* the following communication under regulation I/13, paragraph 8 of the 1995 amendments to the above [transmitted under IMO Circular STCW.5/Circ.33 dated 14 January 2002]:

“After consultation with the Danish shipowners’ and seafarers’ association, Denmark has decided to terminate authorizations granted under regulation I/13, paragraph 8.1, of the STCW Convention concerning one-man bridge operations during hours of darkness with effect from 1 February 2002”

2. The effect of this communication received from the Government of Denmark is to revoke the following circulars:

Circular number	Issued by IMO on
STCW.5/Circ.2	5 April 1993
STCW.5/Circ.2/Add.2	8 June 1993
STCW.5/Circ.2/Add.8	16 February 1994
STCW.5/Circ.5	11 May 1994
STCW.5/Circ.7	7 October 1994
STCW.5/Circ.12	18 January 1996
STCW.5/Circ.16	16 December 1996
STCW.5/Circ.20	20 March 1997
STCW.5/Circ.23	13 June 1997
STCW.5/Circ.27	6 February 1998

On 32 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, as depositary for the above Convention, received from the Government of *Vanuatu* additional information on training programmes at the Vanuatu Maritime College leading to the issue of certificates under chapters II, III, V and VI of the above revised Convention

International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979

IMCO, London
1 Nov., 1979
–31 Oct., 1980

059/1986
Cm 12

Accession—

Angola	4 Oct., 2001
Colombia	10 July, 2001
Dominica	31 Aug., 2001
Estonia	30 Apr., 2001
India	17 Apr., 2001
Lithuania	23 Jan., 2001
Slovenia	31 May, 2001

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

Rome/IMO HQ
10 Mar., 1988
–9 Mar., 1989

064/1995
Cm 2947

Ratification—

Morocco	8 Jan., 2001
Russian Federation	4 May, 2001

Accession—

Bolivia	13 Feb., 2002
Cuba	20 Nov., 2001
Dominica	31 Aug., 2001
Estonia	15 Feb., 2002
Grenada	9 Jan., 2002
Kenya	21 Jan., 2002
Malta	20 Nov., 2001
Monaco	25 Jan., 2002
Palau	4 Dec., 2001
Peru	19 July, 2001
St Kitts and Nevis	17 Jan., 2002
St Vincent and the Grenadines	9 Oct., 2001

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SHIPPING (continued)		
Acceptance— Uruguay	10 Aug., 2001	
Notification— Sweden	21 Jan., 2002	
<p>On 8 March 2002, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary, received a communication from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Sweden</i> in accordance with resolution A.924(220), article 15 of the above Convention, as follows:</p>		
<p>Re Swedish Implementation of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf</p>		
<p>According to the records of statistics available to the Ministry of Justice, there have been no criminal proceedings before a court of law in Sweden with respect to any of the offences set out in article 3 of the 1988 Rome Convention after its entry into force for Sweden¹.</p>		
<p>To implement the Convention and its Protocol changes in Chapter 13 Section 5 a in the Swedish Penal Code were needed. The provisions in this section of the Penal Code—concerning hijacking—were adjusted to meet the obligations set forth in the agreements. In all other aspects, existing provisions in Swedish law were considered to be in compliance with the requirements in the instruments. Sweden applies universal jurisdiction when it comes to the crimes in question (Chapter 2 Section 3 of the Penal Code).</p>		
<p>¹ The Organisation may wish to note that in 1987 the Swedish Supreme Court tried a case where a mate of a foreign ship had been indicted for offences covered, at least partially, by the subsequent 1988 Rome Convention. The mate was accused of having—armed with a gun—seized the ship and sailed it to a port in Sweden. The objective of the mate was to seek for asylum in Sweden. During the voyage the other members of the crew were kept in closed spaces of the ship. The Supreme Court convicted the mate of <i>unlawful deprivation of liberty, unlawful dispossession of the ship</i> and of <i>unlawful possession of weapon</i>. The mate was given a conditional sentence.</p>		
<p>The Swedish Penal Code</p>		
<p>Chapter 2—On the Applicability of Swedish Law</p>		
<p><i>Section 3</i></p>		
<p>Even in cases other than those listed in Section 2, crimes committed outside the Realm shall be adjudged according to Swedish law and by a Swedish court:</p>		
<p>1. if the crime was committed on board a Swedish vessel or aircraft or was committed in the course of duty by officer in charge or a member of its crew.</p>		
<p>2. if the crime was committed by a member of the armed forces in an area in which a detachment of the armed forces was present, or if it was committed by some other person in such an area and the detachment was present for a purpose other than an exercise.</p>		
<p>3. if the crime was committed in the course of duty outside the Realm by a person employed in a foreign contingent of the Swedish armed forces,</p>		
<p>4. if the crime committed was a crime against the Swedish nation, a Swedish municipal authority or other assembly, or against a Swedish public institution,</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SHIPPING (continued)		
5. if the crime was committed in an area not belonging to any state and was directed against a Swedish citizen, a Swedish association or private institution, or against an alien domiciled in Sweden,		
6. if the crime is hijacking, maritime or aircraft sabotage, airport sabotage an attempt to commit such crimes, a crime against international law, unlawful dealings with chemical weapons, unlawful dealings with mines or false or careless statement before an international court, or		
7. if the least severe punishment prescribed for the crime in Swedish law is imprisonment for four years or more.		
Chapter 13—On Crimes Involving Public Danger		
<i>Section 5 a</i>		
A person who, by means of unlawful coercion, seizes or interferes with the operation of an aircraft or a vessel used in civil commercial maritime traffic for the transport of goods or passengers, towing, salvaging, fish or other catch, shall be sentenced for <i>hijacking</i> to imprisonment for at most four years. The same shall apply to a person who by unlawful coercion seizes a platform in the sea which is intended for activities in connection with the exploration or exploitation of natural resources or for some other financial purpose.		
A person who in other cases:		
1. destroys or seriously damages such a vessel or such a platform as is mentioned in the first paragraph or an aircraft in traffic, or		
2. undertakes an action of a nature to present a danger to the safety of such vessel or such platform as is mentioned in the first paragraph or to the safety of such an aircraft during flight, shall be sentenced for <i>maritime or air traffic sabotage</i> to imprisonment for at most four years.		
If the crime described in the first or second paragraph is considered to be gross, a sentence for a fixed term, of at least two and most ten years, or for life shall be imposed. In assessing whether the crime is gross, special attention shall be given to whether danger was thereby caused to a number of persons or whether the act was otherwise of a particularly dangerous nature.		
<i>Section 12</i>		
Attempt, preparation or conspiracy to commit arson, gross arson, devastation endangering the public, sabotage, gross sabotage, hijacking, maritime or aircraft sabotage, airport sabotage, spreading poison or a contagious substance, or causing destruction, and also for failure to reveal such a crime, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 23.		
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf	Rome/IMO HQ 10 Mar., 1988 -9 Mar., 1989	064/1995 Cm 2947
Ratification—		
Morocco	8 Jan., 2002	
Russian Federation	4 May, 2001	
Accession—		
Bolivia	13 Feb., 2002	
Cuba	20 Nov., 2001	
Grenada	9 Jan., 2002	
Kenya	21 Jan., 2002	
Malta	20 Nov., 2001	
Monaco	25 Jan., 0225	
Palau	4 Dec., 2001	
Peru	19 July, 2001	
St Vincent and The Grenadines	9 Oct., 2001	
Uruguay	10 Aug., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
Notification—		
Sweden (<i>See</i> Notification made in respect of Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation above)	21 Jan., 2002	
Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	Rome/IMO HQ 1 Mar., 1989 –28 Feb., 1990	100/2000 Cm 4829
Accession—		
Algeria	20 Aug., 2001	
Cambodia	8 June, 2001	
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	8 Aug., 2001	
Malawi	7 Jan., 2002	
Namibia	22 Feb., 2002	
New Zealand	6 Mar., 2001	
Portugal	2 July, 2001	
Romania	18 May, 2001	
Sierra Leone.. .. .	26 July, 2001	
St Vincent and The Grenadines	9 Oct., 2001	
TAXATION		
Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Goods Transport	Geneva 14 Dec., 1956 –18 May, 1957	112/1969 Cmnd 4206
Succession—		
Yugoslavia	12 Mar., 2001	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
European Convention on Transfrontier Television [Council of Europe No. 132]	Strasbourg 5 May, 1989	022/1993 Cm 2178
Acceptance—		
Croatia (<i>with declaration</i> *)	12 Dec., 2001	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In accordance with Article 19, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the central authority in the Republic of Croatia is:		
Vijeće za radio i televiziju (Council for Radio and Television) Prisavlje 14 10 000 Zagreb Croatia Tel: 00.385.1.61.69.110/045 Fax: 00.385.1.61.96.662		
The persons to contact are:		
Mr Ante DODIG Deputy Minister at the Ministry for Shipping Affairs Transport and Communication Tel: 00.385.1.61.69.110 E-mail: ante.dodig@telekom.hr		
Mr Kreso ANTONOVIC Secretary of the Council for Radio and Television, Tel: 00.385.1.61.69.045 E-mail: kreso.antonovic@telekom.hr		
TERRORISM		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 90]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	093/1978 Cmnd 7390
Signature—		
Andorra	8 Nov., 2001	
Armenia	8 Nov., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
Macedonia, FRY	8 Nov., 2001	
San Marino	8 Nov., 2001	
<p>On 19 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of Bulgaria the following communication:</p> <p>. . . the Republic of Bulgaria withdraws its reservation made in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which read as follows: "<i>The Republic of Bulgaria reserves its right in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to refuse extradition in respect of any offence mentioned in Article 1, which it considers to be a political offence. The Republic of Bulgaria shall interpret its reservation in the sense that homicide shall not be considered as political offences</i>".</p>		
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages	New York (UN) 18 Dec., 1979 -31 Dec., 1980	081/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Ratification—		
Bolivia	7 Jan., 2002	
Denmark (with declaration*)	31 Aug., 2001	
Accession—		
Albania	22 Jan., 2002	
Cuba (with reservation*)	15 Nov., 2001	
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (with reservations†)	12 Nov., 2001	
Succession—		
Yugoslavia, FR	12 Mar., 2001	
Note—		
<p>The above treaty action was effected on 12 March 2001 with confirmation of the interpretative declaration made upon ratification of the above Convention¹ by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The text of the interpretative declaration reads as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia herewith states that the provisions of article 9 of the Convention should be interpreted and applied in practice in the way which would not bring into question the goals of the Convention, ie undertaking of efficient measures for the prevention of all acts of the taking of hostages as a phenomenon of international terrorism, as well as the prosecution, punishment and extradition of persons considered to have perpetrated this criminal offence".</p> <p>¹Refer to depositary notification CN 108-1985-TREATIES-2 of 9 May 1985 (Ratification by Yugoslavia)</p> <p>Declaration*</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>Pursuant to article 6 (3) of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Denmark provides the following information on Danish criminal jurisdiction:</p> <p>Rules on Danish criminal jurisdiction are laid down in Section 6 to 12 in the Danish Criminal Code. The provisions have the following wording:</p>		
Section 6		
Acts committed		
1) within the territory of the Danish state; or		
2) on board a Danish ship or aircraft outside the territory recognised by international law as belonging to any state; or		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>3) on board a Danish ship or aircraft, being within the territory recognized by international law as belonging to a foreign state, if committed by persons employed on the ship or aircraft or by passengers travelling on board the ship or aircraft.</p> <p>shall be subject to Danish criminal jurisdiction.</p>		
<p><i>Section 7</i></p> <p>(1) Acts committed outside the territory of the Danish state by a Danish national or by a person resident in the Danish state shall also be subject to Danish criminal jurisdiction in the following circumstances, namely;</p> <p>1) where the act was committed outside the territory recognized by international law as belonging to any state, provided acts of the kind in question are punishable with a sentence more severe than imprisonment for four months; or</p> <p>2) where the act was committed within the territory of a foreign state, provided that it is also punishable under the law in force in that territory.</p> <p>(2) The provisions in Subsection (1) above shall similarly apply to acts committed by a person who is a national of, or who is resident in Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, and who is present in Denmark.</p>		
<p><i>Section 8</i></p> <p>The following acts committed outside the territory of the Danish state, shall also come within Danish criminal jurisdiction, irrespective of the nationality of the perpetrator.</p> <p>1) where the act violates the independence, security, Constitution of public authorities of the Danish state, official duties toward the state or such interests, the legal protection of which depends on a personal connection with the Danish state; or</p> <p>2) where the act violates an obligation which the perpetrator is required by law to observe abroad or prejudices the performance of an official duty incumbent on him with regard to a Danish ship or aircraft; or</p> <p>3) where an act committed outside the territory recognised by international law as belonging to any state violates a Danish national or a person resident in the Danish state, provided acts of the kind in question are punishable with a sentence more severe than imprisonment for four months; or</p> <p>4) where the act comes within the provisions of Section 183 a of this Act. The prosecution may also include breaches of Sections 237 and 244-248 of this Act, when committed in conjunction with the breach of Section 183 a; or</p> <p>5) where the act is covered by an international convention in pursuance of which Denmark is under an obligation to start legal proceedings; or</p> <p>6) where transfer of the accused for legal proceedings in another country is rejected, and the act, provided it is committed within the territory recognised by international law as belonging to a foreign state, is punishable according to the law of this state, and provided that according to Danish law the act is punishable with a sentence more severe than one year of imprisonment.</p>		
<p><i>Section 9</i></p> <p>Where the punishable nature of an act depends on or is influenced by an actual or intended consequence, the act shall also be deemed to have been committed where the consequences has taken effect or has been intended to take effect.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>Section 10</i></p> <p>(1) Where prosecution takes place in this country under the foregoing provisions, the decision concerning the punishment or other legal consequences of the act shall be made under Danish law.</p> <p>(2) In the circumstances referred to in Section 7 of this Act, if the act was committed within the territory recognised by international law as belonging to a foreign state, the punishment may not be more severe than that provided for by the law of that state.</p> <p><i>Section 10a</i></p> <p>(1) A person who has been convicted by a criminal court in the state where the act was committed or who has received a sentence which is covered by the European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgements, or by the Act governing the Transfer of Legal Proceedings to another country, shall not be prosecuted in this country for the same act, if</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) he is finally acquitted; or 2) the penalty imposed has been served, is being served or has been remitted according to the law of the state in which the court is situated; or 3) he is convicted, but no penalty is imposed. <p>(2) The provisions contained in Subsection (1) above shall not apply to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) acts which fall within Section 6 (1) of this Act; or b) the acts referred to in Section 8 (1) 1) above, unless the prosecution in the state in which the court was situated was at the request of the Danish Prosecuting Authority. <p><i>Section 10 b</i></p> <p>Where any person is prosecuted and punishment has already been imposed on him for the same act in another country, the penalty imposed in this country shall be reduced according to the extent to which the foreign punishment has been served.</p> <p><i>Section 11</i></p> <p>If a Danish national or a person resident in the Danish state has been punished in a foreign country for an act which under Danish law may entail loss or forfeiture of an office or profession or of any other right, such a deprivation may be sought in a public action in this country.</p> <p><i>Section 12</i></p> <p>The application of the provisions of Section 6-8 of this Act shall be subject to the applicable rules of international law.</p> <p>The Convention entered into force for Denmark on 30 September 2001 in accordance with its article 22 (2) which reads as follows:</p> <p>“For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the 22nd instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the 13th day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.”</p> <p><i>Reservation +</i></p> <p>The Republic of Cuba declares, pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article, concerning the settlement of disputes arising between States Parties, inasmuch as it considers that such disputes must be settled through amicable negotiation. In consequence, it reiterates that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
<i>Reservation +</i>		
1. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention.		
2. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 5, paragraph 3 of the Convention.		
On 11 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Saudi Arabia</i> a communication under Article 7 of the above Convention as follows:		
<i>[Translation][Original: Arabic]</i>		
A request was received from the Russian Federation for the extradition of the persons who hijacked a Russian aircraft on a flight from Ataturk International Airport in Istanbul, Turkey to Moscow and forced it to land at Prince Muhammad Bin Abd al-Aziz International Airport in Medina, Saudi Arabia on 15 March 2001. Saudi Arabia informed the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Riyadh that, in conformity with the international conventions that guide the actions of both Saudi Arabia and the Russia Federation, the Kingdom preferred the hijackers to be prosecuted by its own judicial authorities in the light of the provisions of article 7 of the 1970 Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft article 7 of the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and article 5 of the 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages. All of these provisions recognize the right of the State where a hijacking is committed to choose whether to bring the hijackers to trial in its own jurisdiction or extradite them to the relevant countries.		
Accordingly, the two were tried before the competent court in Saudi Arabia, and the action concluded with their [being sentenced to] imprisonment; one, Deni Supyan Arshayev, a Russian national, to a term of six years from the date of this arrest on 16 March 2001; and the other Iriskham Supyan Arshayev, a Russian national, to a term of four years from the date of his arrest on 16 March 2001. The verdict was confirmed by the Court of Appeal.		
<i>(Signed)</i> Fawzi Bin Abdul Majeed Shobokshi Ambassador Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations		
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	New York 15 Dec., 1997	057/2001 Cm 5347
Ratification—		
Cote D'ivoire	13 Mar., 2002	
Denmark (<i>with declaration*</i>)	31 Aug., 2001	
Accession—		
Albania	22 Feb., 2002	
Bolivia (<i>with declaration +</i>)	22 Jan., 2002	
Bulgaria	12 Feb., 2002	
Cuba (<i>with reservation and declaration†</i>)	15 Nov., 2001	
Grenada	13 Dec., 2001	
Guatemala	12 Feb., 2002	
Lesotho	12 Nov., 2001	
Acceptance—		
Netherlands (<i>with declaration**</i>)	7 Feb., 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>“Pursuant to article 6(3) of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Denmark provides the following information on Danish criminal jurisdiction:</p> <p>Rules on Danish criminal jurisdiction are laid down in Section 6 to 12 in the Danish Criminal Code. The provisions have the following wording.</p> <p>Section 6</p> <p>Acts committed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) within the territory of the Danish state; or 2) on board a Danish ship or aircraft being outside the territory recognized by international law as belonging to any state; or 3) on board a Danish ship or aircraft, being within the territory recognized by international law as belonging to a foreign state, if committed by persons employed on the ship or aircraft or by passengers travelling on board the ship or aircraft. <p>shall be subject to Danish criminal jurisdiction.</p> <p>Section 7</p> <p>(1) Acts committed outside the territory of the Danish state by a Danish national or by a person resident in the Danish state shall also be subject to Danish criminal jurisdiction in the following circumstances, namely;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) where the act was committed outside the territory recognized by international law as belonging to any state, provided acts of the kind in question are punishable with a sentence more severe than imprisonment for four months; or 2) where the act was committed within the territory of a foreign state, provided that it is also punishable under the law in force in that territory. <p>(2) The provisions in Subsection (1) above shall similarly apply to acts committed by a person who is a national of, or who is resident in Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden and who is present in Denmark.</p> <p>Section 8</p> <p>The following acts committed outside the territory of the Danish state, shall also come within Danish criminal jurisdiction, irrespective of the nationality of the perpetrator.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) where the act violates the independence, security, Constitution of public authorities of the Danish state, official duties toward the state or such interests, the legal protection of which depends on a personal connection with the Danish state; or 2) where the act violates an obligation which the perpetrator is required by law to observe abroad or prejudices the performance of an official duty incumbent on him with regard to a Danish ship or aircraft; or 3) where an act committed outside the territory recognized by international law as belonging to any state violates a Danish national or a person resident in the Danish state, provided acts of the kind in question are punishable with a sentence more severe than imprisonment for four months; or 4) where the act comes within the provisions of Section 183 a of this Act. The prosecution may also include breaches of Sections 237 and 244-248 of this Act, when committed in conjunction with the breach of Section 183a; or 5) where the act is covered by an international convention in pursuance of which Denmark is under an obligation to start legal proceedings; or 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p>		
<p>6) where transfer of the accused for legal proceedings in another country is rejected and the act, provided it is committed within the territory recognized by international law as belonging to a foreign state, is punishable according to the law of this state, and provided that according to Danish law the act is punishable with a sentence more severe than one year of imprisonment.</p>		
<p><i>Section 9</i></p>		
<p>Where the punishable nature of an act depends on or is influenced by an actual or intended consequence, the act shall also be deemed to have been committed where the consequence has taken effect or has been intended to take effect.</p>		
<p><i>Section 10</i></p>		
<p>(1) Where prosecution takes place in this country under the foregoing provisions, the decision concerning the punishment or other legal consequences of the act shall be made under Danish law.</p>		
<p>(2) In the circumstances referred to in Section 7 of this Act, if the act was committed within the territory recognized by international law as belonging to a foreign state, the punishment may not be more severe than that provided for by the law of that state.</p>		
<p><i>Section 10 a</i></p>		
<p>(1) A person who has been convicted by a criminal court in the state where the act was committed or who has received a sentence which is covered by the European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments, or by the Act governing the Transfer of Legal Proceedings to another country, shall not be prosecuted in this country for the same act, if,</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) he is finally acquitted; or 2) the penalty imposed has been served, is being served or has been remitted according to the law of the state in which the court is situated; or 3) he is convicted, but no penalty is imposed. 		
<p>(2) The provisions contained in Subsection (1) above shall not apply to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) acts which fall within Section 6 (1) of this Act; or b) the acts referred to in Section 8 (1) 1) above, unless the prosecution in the state in which the court was situated was at the request of the Danish Prosecuting Authority. 		
<p><i>Section 10 b</i></p>		
<p>Where any person is prosecuted and punishment has already been imposed on him for the same act in another country, the penalty imposed in this country shall be reduced according to the extent to which the foreign punishment has been served.</p>		
<p><i>Section 11</i></p>		
<p>If a Danish national or a person resident in the Danish state has been punished in a foreign country for an act which under Danish law may entail loss or forfeiture of an office or profession or of any other right, such a deprivation may be sought in a public action in this country.</p>		
<p><i>Section 12</i></p>		
<p>The application of the provisions of Section 6-8 of this Act shall be subject to the applicable rules of international law."</p>		
<p><i>Declaration (Denmark)</i></p>		
<p>The Convention entered into force for Denmark on 30 September 2001 in accordance with its article 22 (2) which reads as follows:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
<p>“For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.”</p>		
<i>Declaration +</i>		
<p>... by virtue of the provisions of article 6, paragraph 3 [of the above Convention] the Republic of Bolivia states that it establishes its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic law in respect of offences committed in the situations and conditions provided for under article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention.</p>		
<i>Declaration †</i>		
<p>The Republic of Cuba declares that none of the provisions contained in article 19, paragraph 2, shall constitute an encouragement of condonation of the threat or use of force in international relations, which must under all circumstances be governed strictly by the principles of international law and the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.</p>		
<p>Cuba also considers that relations between States must be based strictly on the provisions contained in resolution 2625 (XXV) of the United Nations General Assembly.</p>		
<p>In addition, the exercise of State terrorism has historically been a fundamental concern for Cuba, which considers that the complete eradication thereof through mutual respect, friendship and cooperation between States, full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, self-determination and non-interference in internal affairs must constitute a priority of the international community.</p>		
<p>Cuba is therefore firmly of the opinion that the undue use of the armed forces of one State for the purpose of aggression against another cannot be condoned under the present Convention, whose purpose is precisely to combat, in accordance with the principles of the international law, one of the most noxious forms of crime faced by the modern world.</p>		
<p>To condone acts of aggression would amount, in fact, to condoning violations of international law and of the Charter and provoking conflicts with unforeseeable consequences that would undermine the necessary cohesion of the international community in the fight against the scourges that truly afflict it.</p>		
<p>The Republic of Cuba also interprets the provisions of the present Convention as applying with full rigour to activities carried out by armed forces of one State against another State in cases in which no armed conflict exists between the two.</p>		
<i>Declaration**</i>		
<p>The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations understands Article 8, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to include the right of the competent judicial authorities to decide not to prosecute a person alleged to have committed such an offence, if, in the opinion of the competent judicial authorities grave considerations of procedural law indicate that effective prosecution will be impossible.</p>		
<p>On 16 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Portugal the following declaration under Article 6(3)¹</p>		
<p>Pursuant to article 6(3) of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Portugal declares that in accordance with article 5(1)(a) of the Penal Code, Portuguese courts will have jurisdiction against the crimes of terrorism and of terrorist organisations, set forth respectively in article 300 and</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
<p>301 of the same Code, wherever the place they have been committed, thus covering, in connection with the said crimes, the cases set forth in article (6)2 of the Convention.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.n.1203.2001.TREATIES-18 of 12 November 2001 (Portugal: Ratification)</p> <p>Reservation†</p> <p>The Republic of Cuba declares, pursuant to article 20, paragraph 2, that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article, concerning the settlement of disputes arising between States Parties, inasmuch as it considers that such disputes must be settled through amicable negotiation. In consequence, it declares that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.</p>		
UNITED NATIONS		
<p>Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice</p> <p>On 23 October 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Nicaragua</i> a reservation to the voluntary acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by Presidential Decision No.335-2001 of 22 October 2001, issued by the President of the Republic, Mr Arnoldo Alemán Lacayo, as follows:</p> <p>“Nicaragua will not accept the jurisdiction or competence of the International Court of Justice in relation to any matter or claim based on interpretations of treaties or arbitral awards that were signed and ratified or made, respectively, prior to 31 December 1901”</p> <p>On 9 January 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Costa Rica</i> an objection to the reservation made by Nicaragua to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, requesting that it be transmitted to the Secretariat of the International Court of Justice and to the States Parties to the Statute, and . . . issued as a document of the General Assembly under the agenda item relating to the consideration of the report of the International Court of Justice.</p> <p>On 5 December 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Colombia</i> termination of its declaration of acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice made on 30 October 1937.</p>	<p>San Francisco 26 June, 1945</p>	<p>067/1946 cm 7015</p>
<p>Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel</p> <p>Accession— Cote D’ivoire</p> <p>Acceptance— Netherlands, The (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i>)</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations understands Article 14 [of the above Convention] states that the competent national authorities must decide on a case submitted to them in accordance with national law and in the same manner as they would decide on ordinary offences of a grave nature. Consequently, the Kingdom of the Netherlands understands this provision to include the right of its competent judicial authorities to decide not to prosecute a person alleged to have committed a crime as referred to in Article 9,</p>	<p>Adopted New York (UN) 5 Dec., 2001 9 Dec., 1994</p> <p>13 Mar., 2002</p> <p>7 Feb., 2002</p>	<p>092/2000 CM 4803</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNITED NATIONS (continued)		
paragraph 1, if, in the opinion of the competent judicial authorities, grave considerations of procedural law indicate that effective prosecution would be impossible.		
Extension—		
Antilles (Netherlands)	7 Feb., 2002	
Aruba (Netherlands)	7 Feb., 2002	