

RATIFICATIONS ETC.

Treaty Series No. 37 (2005)

SECOND

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

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

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 32 (2005), Cm 6652]

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs by Command of Her Majesty October 2005

Cm 6676

£12.00



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

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 32 (2005), Cm 6652]

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 30 June 2005

ANIMALS & CONSERVATION	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes [ETS No. 87]	Strasbourg 10 Dec., 1976	070/1979 Cmnd 7684
Signature- Poland	20 Apr., 2005	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport (ETS No.103)	Strasbourg 10 May, 1979	034/1991 Cm 1540
Denunciation- Luxembourg (with declaration*)	02 May., 2005	
Entry into of Denunciation- Luxembourg	03 Nov., 2005	
Declaration* In accordance with Article 37 of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport (Revised), the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will continue to apply the Convention of 1968 as amended by its Additional Protocol of 1979 until the entry into force of the revised Convention.		
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds	The Hague 15 Aug., 1996	034/1991 Cm 1540
Accession- Libya	31 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force- Libya	01 June, 2005	
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Adopted Montreal 29 Jan., 2000	017/2004 Cm 6170
Ratification- Benin	02 Mar., 2005	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANIMALS & CONSERVATI	ON (continued)		1
Accession- Azerbaijan Democratic Republ Eritrea	ic of Congo	01 Apr., 2005 23 Mar., 2005 10 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force- Azerbaijan Benin Democratic Republ Eritrea		30 June, 2005 31 May, 2005 21 June, 2005 08 June, 2005	
Agreement on the Conserva	tion of Albatrosses and Petrels	Canberra 19 June, 2001	038/2004 Cm 6333
2004, with effect 1 July, 200 United Kingdom's ratificatio Overseas Territories: British South Georgia and the South force of the Agreement for th applying to the UK Metropol	om ratified the above Agreement on 2 April, 4. Included within the territorial scope of the n were the following United Kingdom Antarctic Territory; Falkland Islands, and Sandwich Islands. The date of entry into nese Territories was the same as that litan Territory.		
	eaty Series under the above reference is		
ATOMIC ENERGY			
Convention on Nuclear Safe	ty	Vienna 20 Sep., 1994	049/1999 Cm 4422
Ratification- India		31 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force- India		29 June, 2005	
AVIATION			
Convention for the Suppress (London version)	sion of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague 16 Dec., 1970	039/1972 Cmnd 4956
Accession- Cook Islands		14 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Cook Islands		14 May, 2005	

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		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
AVIATION (continued)			
Convention for the Suppression of Civil Aviation (London Versio	Unlawful Acts against the Safety of n)	Montreal 23 Sep., 1971	010/1974 Cmnd 5524
Accession- Cook Islands		14 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Cook Islands		14 May, 2005	
Serving International Civil Avi Convention for the Suppression	alawful Acts of Violence at Airports fation, Supplementary to the n of Unlawful Acts against the Safety ontreal 23 September 1971 (United	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470
Accession- Cook Islands		14 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Cook Islands		14 May, 2005	
COMPENSATION			
European Convention on the Com Crimes [ETS No. 116]	pensation of Victims of Violent	Strasbourg 24 Nov., 1983	010/1991 Cm 1427
Signature- Croatia Liechtenstein Romania Ukraine		07 Apr., 2005 07 Apr., 2005 08 Apr., 2005 08 Apr., 2005	
Ratification- Bosnia and Herzegovina (with declaration*)	25 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Bosnia and Herzegovina		01 Aug, 2005	
Declaration* In accordance with Article Government of Bosnia and Herzeg authority is the Ministry of Justice			
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY			
International Convention for the S Currency	Suppression of Counterfeiting	Geneva 20 Nov., 1929	005/1960 Cmnd 932
Succession- Macedonia, FYR		07 Mar, 2005	
Entry into Force- Macedonia, FYR ¹		17 Sep., 1991	
¹ Effective date is the date of State Succes	sion		

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
USTOMS]
Convention establishing a G	Customs Co-operation Council	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	050/1954 Cmd 9232
Accession- Chad		16 Feb., 2005	
Entry into Force- Chad		16 Feb., 2005	
	e Temporary Importation of Commercial nexes and Protocol of Signature)	Geneva 18 May, 1956	001/1960 Cmnd 919
Accession- Turkey		10 May, 2005	
Entry into Force- Turkey		08 Aug., 2005	
Customs Convention on the cover of Tir carnets (Tir	e International Transport of goods under Convention)	Adopted Geneva 14 Nov., 1975	056/1983 Cmnd 9032
Note- On 12 May 2005, t as depositary, issued the fol	he Secretary–General of the United Nations, lowing:		
of the United Nations Econo transmitted to the Secretary- article 59 (1) and (2) of the 0 regard to Annex 1, Model of as to Annex 9, Part II, Mode	ve Committee for the 1975 TIR Convention mic Commission for Europe (UNECE) General, in accordance with the provisions of Convention, a proposal of amendments with TIR Carnet: Version 1 and Version 2 as well 1 Authorization Form (MAF), second v the table, adopted at its thirty-eighth session ebruary 2005.		
(document TRANS/WP .30 proposal of amendments in	ort of the Administrative Committee / AC.2/77, Annex 2) contains the text of the the English, French and Russian languages. on the web site of the UNECE Transport dress:		
http://www.unece.org/trans/ 77e.pdf (English version)	bcf/ac2/documents/TRANS-WP30-AC2-		
http://www.unece.org/trans/ 77f. pdf (French version)	bcf/ac2/documents/TRANS-WP30-AC2-		
http://www.unece.org/trans/ 77r.pdf (Russian version)	bcf/ac2/documents/TRANS- WP30-AC2-		
		1	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
CUSTOMS (continued)]
In connection with the above-mentioned proposed amendments, reference made to the procedure set forth in article 60, of the Convention, which reads as follows:		
1. Any proposed amendment to annexes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, considered in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 59, shall come into force on a date to be determined by the Administrative Committee at the time of its adoption, unless by a prior date determined by the Administrative Committee at the same time, one-fifth or five of the States which are Contracting Parties, whichever number is less, notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their objection to the amendment. Determination by the Administrative Committee of the dates referred to in this paragraph shall be by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.		
2. On entry into force, any amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 1, above shall for all Contracting Parties replace and supersede any previous provisions to which amendment refers."		
In accordance with the provisions of article 60 (1), of the Convention, the Administrative Committee decided that the Secretary- General of the United Nations should be notified of objections to the proposed amendments not later than 31 December 2005, and that, unless there were a sufficient number of objections, the amendments would enter into force on 1 April 2006.		
DEBT		
 (i) Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Transitional Government of Ethiopia concerning Certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom / Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.1 (1992)) 	Addis Ababa 11 Aug., 1993 -12 Aug., 1993	076/1993 Cm2413
 (ii) Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia concerning Certain Commercial Debts (United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.2 (1997)) 	Addis Ababa 19July, 1997 - 08 Oct., 1997	022/1998 Cm3952
Note- In a diplomatic Note dated 17 February 2005, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> addressed the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of <i>Ethiopia</i> in the following terms;		

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

011/1955

Cmd 9383

DEBT(continued)

NOTE NO: 44/2005

UK/ETHIOPIA DEBT AGREEMENTS

Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy present their compliments to the Ministry of Finance of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and have the honour to reter to the Agreed Minute on the Reduction and Reorganisation of the Debt of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia which was signed in Paris on 13 May 2004 and to confirm that, in accordance with that Agreed Minute, the Government or the United Kingdom has cancelled certain sums due under the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.1 (1992), the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.2 (1997), and the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.3 (2001), and that the Government of the United Kingdom will shortly settle with the Export Credits Guarantee Department on behalf of your Government all the other sums that remain outstanding under the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.3 (2001).

obligations remain outstanding under the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.1 (1992), and the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.2 (1997), the Government or the United Kingdom considers these agreements terminated. You will be notified once all remaining *sums* due under the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.3 (2001), have been settled, at which point the Government of the United Kingdom will deem that no obligations remain outstanding under the said agreement and therefore will consider it terminated.

The British Embassy avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Finance or the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia the assurances of its highest consideration.

British Embassy Addis Ababa 17 February 2005 DEFENCE

Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Ottawa National Representatives and International Staff 20 Sep., 1951 Ratification Latvia 16 Dec., 2004 Lithuania 03 Jan., 2005 17 Feb., 2005 Slovak Republic Entry into Force-16 Dec., 2004 Latvia 03 Jan., 2005 Lithuania 17 Feb., 2005 Slovak Republic

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
EFENCE (continued)		1
Agreement for the Mutual Safe-Guarding of Inventions relating to Defence and for which applications for Patents have been made	Paris 21 Sep., 1960	009/1962 Cmnd 1595
Approval- Latvia	17 Feb., 2005	
Entry into Force- Latvia	19 Mar., 2005	
Agreement between Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for Co- operation regarding Atomic Information	Paris 18 June, 1964	051/1964 Cmnd 2679
Signature- Slovak Republic	02 Mar.,2005	
Ratification- Lithuania	03 Jan., 2005	
Entry into Force- Lithuania	03 Jan., 2005	
NATO Agreement on the Communication of Technical Information for Defence Purposes	Brussels 19 Oct., 1970	013/1972 Cmnd 4869
Accession- Estonia	09 Feb., 2005	
Entry into Force- Estonia	11 Mar., 2005	
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 14 Dec., 1973	003/1980 Cmnd 7765
Accession- Bangladesh	20 May, 2005 19 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Bangladesh	19 June, 2005 19 May, 2005	
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RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

	1	1
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DEFENCE (continued)		,
Reservation* [Translation: Original: Spanish]		
The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in accordance with the provision of article 13(2), of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents formulates a reservation with respect to the provision established under paragraph 1, of the said article. Consequently, it does not consider itself obligated to refer to arbitration as a means of settlement of disputes, nor does it recognise the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Geneva 03 Sep., 1992	045/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification- Grenada	03 June, 2005	
Entry into Force- Grenada	03 July, 2005	
Agreement on the Status of Missions and Representatives of Third States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Brussels 14 Sep., 1994	006/2004 Cmd 6124
Ratification- Latvia	02 Mar., 2005	
Approval- Latvia	02 Mar., 2005	
DISARMAMENT		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction [London version]	London 10 Apr., 1972	011/1976 Cmnd 6397
Note- On 10 May 2005 the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the <i>Grand Duchy of Luxembourg</i> , in accordance with the above Convention, a declaration of nothing to declare .		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction [Washington version]	Washington 10 Apr., 1972	011/1976 Cmnd 6397
Accession- Moldova (with reservation*)	28 Jan., 2005	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
<i>Reservation</i> * "Until the full establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Convention will be applied only on the territory effectively controlled by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova."		
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 Geneva 10 Oct., 1980	105/1996 Cm 3497
Ratification- Turkey (<i>with reservation</i> *)	02 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force- Turkey	02 Sep., 2005	
Reservation* [Original: English and Turkish]		
"Turkey is not bound by Additional Protocol 1 of 10 June 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949:		
Therefore, Turkey, with reference to the scope of application defined in article 1, of 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, states that it will apply the Convention to all armed conflicts referred to in articles 2 and 3, common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.		
Turkey also states that paragraph 4 of article 7 of this Convention shall not apply with respect to Turkey."		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Geneva 03 Sep., 1992	045/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification- Grenada	03 June, 2005	
Entry into Force- Grenada	03 July, 2005	
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby- Traps and Other Devices as Amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended), Annexed 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	Adopted Geneva 03 May, 1996	021/2001 Cm 5131
Consent to be Bound- Macedonia, FYR	31 May, 2005 02 Mar., 2005 02 Mar., 2005	

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RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)		1
Entry into Force- Macedonia, FYR	30 Nov., 2005 02 Sep., 2005 02 Sep., 2005	
Declaration* [Translation: Original: Russian]		
1. For the purposes of interpreting subparagraph 10 (c) of article 3, of Protocol II, the Russian Federation understands alternatives as non- lethal devices and technologies which are not anti-personnel mines and may temporarily disable, paralyse or indicate the presence of one or several persons without causing irreversible harm to them;		
2. In implementing subparagraph 2 (a), of article 5, of Protocol II, the Russian Federation holds the position that anti-personnel mines which are not remotely-delivered will be placed within perimeter-marked areas which are monitored by military personnel and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from such areas. Such marking must be of a distinct and durable character and must at least be visible to a person who is about to enter the perimeter-marked area. The line of the State border designated in the locality may be considered as the marking (designation) of part of the perimeter of a mined area within the border zone when there are active and repeated attempts to traverse it by armed intruders or when military, economic, physical and geographic, or other conditions make it impossible to use armed forces. The civilian population will be informed in good time about the danger of the mines and will not be allowed into the mined area;		
3. For the purposes of interpreting subparagraph 1 (i) of article 7, of Protocol II, the Russian Federation understands the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples as cultural property in the terms of article 1, of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954;		
4. The Russian Federation understands the commonly available technical mine detection equipment referred to in paragraph 2 (a), of the Technical Annex to Protocol II, as the mine-searching equipment which is available in the Russian Federation and meets the requirements of the aforementioned paragraph;		
5. In accordance with paragraph 2 (c), and paragraph 3 (c), of the Technical Annex to Protocol II, the Russian Federation will ensure the observance of paragraph 2 (b), and paragraphs 3 (a), and 3 (b), of the Technical Annex to Protocol II, not later than nine years from the date of the entry into force of the said Protocol.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
IPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna 18 Apr., 1961	019/1965 Cmnd 2565
Accession- Singapore	01 Apr, 2005	
Entry into Force- Singapore	01 May, 2005	
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna 24 Apr, 1963 -31 Oct., 1963	014/1973 Cmd 5219
Accession- Singapore	01 Apr, 2005	
Entry into Force- Singapore	01 May, 2005	
Optional Protocol to the Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Vienna 24 Apr, 1963 -31 Oct., 1963	014/1973 Cmd 5219
Withdrawal- United States of America (<i>with notification</i> *)	07 Mar., 2005	
Notification * "I have the honour on behalf of the Government of the United States of America to refer to the Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna April 24, 1963.		
This letter constitutes notification by the United States of America that it hereby withdraws from the aforesaid Protocol. As a consequence of this withdrawal, the United States will no longer recognise the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice reflected in that Protocol."		
RUGS		
Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules	Vienna 21 Feb, 1971 -01 Jan., 1972	051/1993 Cmd 2307
Accession - Honduras	23 May, 2005	
Entry into Force - Honduras	21 Aug., 2005	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
RUGS (continued)		
Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Vienna/New York 20 Dec., 1988	026/1992 Cm 1927
Note- On 24 March 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Cook Islands</i> a notification under Articles 6,7 and 17 ¹ , as follows:		
"(a) Article 6: Extradition		
The Cook Islands Extradition Act 2003 provides for the extradition of persons to and from the Cook Islands.		
The objects of the Act are to		
(a) codify the law relating to the extradition of persons from the Cook Islands; and		
(b) facilitate the making of requests for extradition by the Cook Islands to other countries, and		
(c) enable the Cook Islands to carry out its obligations under extradition treaties.		
An offence under the Act is an extradition offence if		
1. (a) it is an offence against a law of the requesting country punishable		
by death or imprisonment for not less than 12 months or the imposition of a fine of more than $$5,000$; and		
(b) the conduct that constitutes an offence (however described) in the Cook Islands punishable by death or imprisonment for not less than 12 months or the imposition of a fine of more than \$5,000.		
2. In determining whether conduct constitutes an offence, regard may be had to only some of the acts and omissions that make up the conduct.		
3. In determining the maximum penalty for an offence for which no statutory penalty is imposed, regard must be had to the level of penalty that can be imposed by any court in the requesting country for the offence.		
4. An offence may be an extradition offence although:		
(a) it is an offence against a law of the requesting country relating to taxation, customs duties or other revenue matters, or relating to foreign exchange controls; and		
(b) the Cook Islands does not impose a duty, tax, impost or control of that kind.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DRUGS (continued)]
(b) Article 7: Mutual Legal Assistance		
The authority in the Cook Islands with the responsibility and power to execute requests for mutual legal assistance is as follows:		
Solicitor General, Crown Law Office, PO Box 494, Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands. Tel: (682) 29 337; Fax (682) 20839.		
(c) Article 17: Illicit Traffic at Sea		
The authority in the Cook Islands with the responsibility for responding to requests for information on vessels flying the Cook Islands flag is as follows:		
Secretary, Ministry of Transport, PO Box 61, Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands. Tel: (682) 28 810; Fax: (682) 28816."		
1 Refer to depositary notification C.N .118.2005. Treaties-1 of 23 February 2005		
ECONOMIC		
Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank	Kingston 18 Oct., 1969	036/1970 Cmnd 4358
Accession- Haiti	01 Apr., 2005	
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	097/1991 Cm 1762
Ratification- Bosnia and Herzegovina	25 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Bosnia and Herzegovina	24 July, 2005	
Note- On 18 March 2005, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Austria</i> , a communication concerning Articles 28, as follows:		
In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Austria notifies that from 1 May 2004, it will apply the national legislation implementing the European Union Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (2002/584/JHA) in relation to Contracting Parties which are Member States of the European Union and which already applied the EU Framework Decision on 1 May 2004, except requests relating to punishable acts committed partly or as a whole before 7 August 2002.		

EXTRADITION (continued)

Note-On 24 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of Cyprus, a communication concerning Articles 28, as follows: In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Cyprus Government notifies the implementation in Cyprus legislation of the European Union Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002, on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States of the European Union (2002/584/JHA). The Framework Decision was implemented in Cyprus legislation by Law number 133 of 30 April 2004. The Law has entered into force on 1 May 2004, and is applicable to requests for surrender (extradition) made by Member States of the European Union as from that date. The provisions of the European arrest warrant thereby replace corresponding provisions of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957, and its two Protocols of 15 October 1975, and 17 March 1978, in the mutual relationship between Cyprus and the other Member States of the European Union. Note-On 18 April 2005, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of Portugal, a communication concerning Articles 28, as follows: In accordance with Article 28. paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Portuguese Republic notifies the applicability, in its relations with the other Member States of the European Union, of the European Union Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002, on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States of the European Union. The Framework Decision was implemented in Portuguese law by Law n° 65/2003 of 23 August 2003, and, in accordance with Article 40 of this Law, its legal framework is in force since 1 January 2004, and is applicable to requests for surrender (extradition) made by Member States of the European Union, which opted for the immediate application of the Framework Decision, as from that date. Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, Strasbourg 049/1994 [ETS No. 98] 17 Mar., 1978 Cm 2668 Ratification-Bosnia and Herzegovina 25 Apr., 2005 Entry into Force-Bosnia and Herzegovina 24 July, 2005

Date

Treaty Series

and Command Nos.

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
FILMS			ſ
European Convention on Cinem 147]	atographic Co-Production [ETS No.	Strasbourg 02 Oct., 1992	014/1994 Cm 2495
Ratification- Turkey (with declaration	ı*)	09 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force- Turkey		01 July, 2005	
Declaration* In accordance with Artic General of Copyrights and Cinem Tourism of Turkey is designated			
			010/0005
Framework Convention on Toba	cco Control	Geneva 21 May, 2003	013/2005 Cm 6514
Ratification-			
Chile		13 June, 2005	
Egypt		25 Feb., 2005	
Republic of Korea		16 May, 2005	
Micronesia		18 Mar., 2005	
Niue Oman		03 June, 2005 09 Mar., 2005	
Philippines		06 June, 2005	
Saudi Arabia		00 June, 2005 09 May, 2005	
Slovenia		15 Mar., 2005	
Tonga		08 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force-			
Chile		11 Sep., 2005	
Egypt		26 May, 2005	
Republic of Korea Micronesia		14 Aug., 2005	
Niue		16 June, 2005 01 Sep., 2005	
Oman		07 June 2005	
Philippines		04 Sep., 2005	
Saudi Arabia		07 Aug., 2005	
Slovenia		13 June, 2005	
Tonga		07 July, 2005	
HUMAN RIGHTS			
	d Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	New York 09 Dec., 1948	058/1970 Cmnd 4421
Convention on the Prevention an			
Convention on the Prevention an Ratification-			
		14 June, 2005	

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005]	Rome 04 Nov., 1950	071/1953 Cmd 8969
Note- On 15 March 2005, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a notification from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> , as follows;		
The provision referred to in the 18 December 2001 notification, namely the extended power of arrest and detention in the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, ceased to operate on 14 March 2005. Accordingly, the notification is withdrawn as from that date, and the Government of the United Kingdom confirm that all relevant provisions of the Convention will again be executed as from then.		
European Social Charter	Turin 18 Oct., 1961	038/1965 Cmnd 2643
Ratification-		
Macedonia, FYR	31 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force- Macedonia, FYR	30 Apr, 2005	
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Adopted New York 16 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd 6702
Note- On 17 March 2005 the Secretary–General of the United nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Denmark</i> , a objection to declaration made by Pakistan upon signature ¹ , as follows;		
"The Government of Denmark has examined the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon [signing] the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.		
The application of the provisions of the said Covenant has been made subject to the provisions of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, This general formulation makes it unclear to what extent the Islamic Republic of Pakistan considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and therefore raises doubt as to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the covenant.		
The Government of Denmark considers that the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the international Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in substance constitutes a reservation and that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.		

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

For the above-mentioned reasons, the Government of Denmark objects to this declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Denmark without Pakistan benefiting from her declaration."

Refer to depositary notification C.N .1184.2004. Treaties- 7 of 17 November 2004

Note-

On 01 March 2005 the Secretary–General of the United nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Sweden*, an objection to declaration made by Pakistan upon signature¹, as follows;

"The Government of Sweden would like to recall that the designation assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty.

The Government of Sweden is of the view that although Article 2 (1), of the Covenant allows for a progressive realisation of the provisions, this may not be invoked as a basis for discrimination.

The application of the provisions of the Covenant has been made subject to provisions of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This makes it unclear to what extent the Islamic Republic of Pakistan considers itself bound by the obligations of the treaty and therefore raises doubts as to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Covenant. The Government of Sweden considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in substance constitutes a reservation.

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

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Pakistan and Sweden, without Pakistan benefiting from its reservation".

Refer to depositary notification C.N .1184.2004. Treaties- 7 of 17 November 2004

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		l
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York 16 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd 6702
Note- On 16 February 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of <i>Nepal</i> , made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, as follows;		
"The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Nepal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), has the honour to inform him that in view of a grave emergency threatening the sovereignty, integrity and security of the Kingdom of Nepal, His Majesty the King has, in accordance with clause (1), of Article 115 (1), of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 (2047), issued an order of a State of Emergency in respect of the whole of the Kingdom of Nepal on 01 February 2005, with immediate effect. As the situation in the country had reached a point where the survival of multiparty democracy and the nation's sovereignty had been seriously threatened and the people of Nepal had to go through a miserable period of time due to untold sufferings brought about by the rise in terrorist activities throughout the country, and as the governments formed during the past few years had not been serious enough about initiating a dialogue with terrorists, His Majesty as the protector of the Constitution and the symbol of national unity, had no alternative but to declare a state of emergency to meet the exigencies in exercise of His State authority and in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 and taking into account Article 27 (3), of the Constitution, to protect and preserve the sovereignty of the Nation. His Majesty the King has also, in accordance with clause (8) of Article 115, of the Constitution, suspended sub-clauses (a) freedom of thought and expression, (b) freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms, and (d) freedom to move and reside in any part of Nepal, of clause (2) of Article 12; clause (1) of Article 13 press and publication right which provides that no news item, article or any other reading material shall be censored; and Article 23: and the right to constitutional remedy (with the exception of the right to the remedy		
The Permanent Mission would further like to inform the Secretary-General that such measures are not inconsistent with Nepal's other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.		
The Permanent Mission would also like to inform the Secretary- General that the non-derogable rights as set forth in Articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11,15,16 and 18, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990, have been kept intact".		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Note-

On 29 March 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a further notification from the government of *Nepal*, as follows;

"... that following the declaration of a State of Emergency throughout the Kingdom of Nepal on 01 February 2005, [the Government of Nepal] has derogated itself from the obligations under the articles, mentioned below, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) for a period of the State of Emergency in the country.

1. Derogation from Article 19, of the ICCPR following the suspension of sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of Article 12, Clause (1) of Article 13, and Article 16, of the Constitution (freedom of opinion and expression, right to press and publication and right to information respectively).

2. Derogation from Allicies 12.1 and 12.2, of the ICCPR following the suspension of sub-clause (d) of Clause 2 of Article 12, of the Constitution (freedom to move and reside in any part of the Kingdom of Nepal).

3. Derogation from Article 17, of the ICCPR following the suspension of Article 22, of the Constitution (right to privacy).

4. Derogation from Article 23, of the ICCPR following the suspension of Article 23, of the Constitution (right to constitutional remedy except the writ of habeas corpus)."

Note-

On 31 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Netherlands*, an objection to declaration made by Mauritania upon signature¹, as follows;

"The Government of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by Mauritania to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The application of the Articles 18 and 23, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has been made subject to religious considerations. This makes it unclear to what extent Mauritania considers itself bound by the obligations of the treaty and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of Mauritania to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

It is of the common interest of States that all parties respect treaties to which they have chosen to become parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted (Art. 19 c). Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos. HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Government of the Netherlands therefore objects to the reservation made by Mauritania to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

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

Note-

On 26 January 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of *Peru*, made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 001-2005-PCM of 02 January 2005, which declared a state of emergency in the department of Apurímac for a period of 30 days.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9, 12, 17 and 21, of the Covenant shall be suspended.

An English translation of the above notification and Decree is attached herewith

[Translation: Original: Spanish]

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 001-2005-PCM, issued on 2 January 2005, (copy attached), a state of emergency was declared in the department of Apurímac for a period of 30 days.

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

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

New York, 25 January 2005

Declaration of a state of emergency in the department of Apurimac

(Through Official Journal No. 002-2005-SCM-PR, the secretariat of the Council of Ministers requests the re-issuance of the present Supreme Decree earlier published in our special edition of 01 January 2005.)

Supreme Decree No. 001-2005-PCM

The President of the Republic Considering, That in the city of Andahuaylas, department of Apurimac, an armed gang attacked a police station, causing serious injury to several people and damage to public and private property; Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

That said acts have seriously disrupted public order, and are instigating the use of violence which is severely affecting the adequate delivery of basic services and preventing citizens from going about their normal business, the intention being to create anxiety and alarm, by means of acts against the lives, health and security of the people using such means as would cause a serious disturbance of the peace;

That the aforementioned acts clearly constitute acts of terror designed to disrupt the domestic order with a view to preventing citizens from enjoying their Constitutional and legal rights;

That such acts are also duly categorised within the national legal system as serious offences - it having been established that they included abduction of police personnel, illegal possession of weapons, munitions and explosives as well as theft of weapons issued for official use - and are therefore subject to severe penalties;

That under article 44, of the Constitution it is the primary duty of the State to guarantee the full exercise of human rights, to protect the people from threats to their security and to promote the general welfare on the basis of justice and the integral and balanced development of the nation;

That it is incumbent on the President of the Republic to uphold and enforce the Constitution and to ensure the domestic order in the Republic, as set forth in article 118 (1) and (4), of the Constitution;

That article 137 (1), of the Political Constitution of Peru gives the President of the Republic the power to decree a state of emergency in the event of disturbance of the peace or domestic order or of a serious situation affecting the life of the nation;

That, according to article 27 (1), of the American Convention on Human Rights a State party may suspend the exercise of specific human rights in case of a public danger or other emergency threatening its security;

In consonance with article 118 (4) and (14), of the Political Constitution of Peru;

Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and to notification of the Congress of the Republic;

Hereby decrees

Article 1: A state of emergency is hereby declared in the department of Apurimac for a period of thirty (30) calendar days. The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain domestic order with the support of the Armed Forces.

Article 2: During the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f), of the Political Constitution of Peru are hereby suspended.

Article 3: The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the date of its issuance.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Article 4: The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.

Done at Government House, Lima, on 1 January 2005.

(Signed) Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic

(Signed) Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed) Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon Minister of Defence

(Signed) Javier Reátegui Rosselló Minister of the Interior

(Signed) Carlos Gamarra Ugaz Minister of Justice

Note-

On 27 January 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of *Peru*, made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM of 20 January 2005, which Extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, for a period of 60 days.

The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9,12,17 and 21 of the Covenant shall be suspended.

An English translation of the above notification and Decree is attached herewith

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM, issued on 20 January 2005, (copy attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepci6n, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our Note 7-1-SG/028 dated 22 November 2004.

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

During the state of emergency, the rights to home inviolability, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended. The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 26 January 2005

Extension of the state of emergency in various provinces and districts of the departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junín

Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM

The President of the Republic

Considering

That in Supreme Decree No. 081-2004-PCM, dated 18 November 2004, the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, was extended for a period of 60 days;

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

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

Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and notification of the Congress of the Republic;

Hereby decrees:

Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency

The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days from 20 January 2005 in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín.

Treaty Series Date and Command Nos. HUMAN RIGHTS (continued) Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended. Article 3: Endorsement The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice. Done at Government House, Lima, on 19 January 2005 (Signed) Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic (Signed) Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers (Signed) Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon Minister of Defence (Signed) Javier Reategui Rossello Minister of the Interior (Signed) Carlos Gamarra Ugaz Minister of Justice Note-On 31 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a further notification from the government of Peru, made under article 4 (3) of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 022-2004-PCM of 19 March 2005, which extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, for a period of 60 days. The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9,12,17 and 21 of the Covenant shall be suspended. An English translation of the above notification and Decree is attached herewith

C.N.273.2005. TREATIES-6 (Annex)

[Translation: Original: Spanish]

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 022-2005-PCM, issued on 19 March 2005 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our Note 7-1-SG/04 dated 26 January 2005.

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

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

New York, 31 March 2005

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

Supreme Decree No. 003-200S-PCM

The President of the Republic

Considering

That in Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM, dated 19 January 2005, the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, was extended for a period of 60 days;

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

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

Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and notification of the Congress of the Republic;

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Hereby decrees

Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency

The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days from 21 March 2005 in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.

Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights

During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (II), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.

Article 3: Endorsement

The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.

Done at Government House, Lima, on 18 March 2005.

(Signed) Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic

(Signed) Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed) Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon Minister of Defence

(Signed) Javier Reátegui Rosselló Minister of the Interior

(Signed) Carlos Gamarra Ugaz Minister of Justice

Note-

On 24 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a further notification from the government of *Peru*, made under article 4 (3) of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 038-2005-PCM of 21 May 2005, which extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, for a period of 60 days.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 038-2005-PCM, published on 21 May 2005, copies of which are enclosed herewith, a state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our Note 7-1-SG/08 dated 31 March 2005.

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

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

New York, 24 May 2005

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

Supreme Decree No. 038-2005-PCM

The President of the Republic

Considering

That in Supreme Decree No. 022-2005-PCM, dated 18 March 2005, the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, was extended for a period of 60 days;

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

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

Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and notification of the Congress of the Republic;

Hereby decrees:

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Article 1:Extension of the state of emergency

The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days from 20 May 2005 in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.

Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights

During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.

Article 3: Endorsement

The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.

Done at Government House, on 20 May 2005,

(Signed) Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic

(Signed) Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed) Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon Minister of Defence

(Signed) Felix Murazzo Carrillo Minister of the Interior

(Signed) Eduardo Salhuana Cavides Minister of Justice

Note-

On 15 March 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a notification from the government of the *United Kingdom*, as follows;

"The provisions referred to in the 18 December 2001 notification, namely the extended power of arrest and detention in the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, ceased to operate on 14 March 2005. Accordingly, the notification is withdrawn as from that date, and the Government of the United Kingdom confirm that the relevant provisions of the Covenant will again be executed as from then."

> ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N .1464.2001. TREAtES-17 of 21 December 2001 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Notification under article 4(3)).

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
UMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women Ratification	New York 18 Dec,. 1979	002/1989 Cm 643
Monaco (with declaration* and reservation*)	18 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force- Monaco	17 Apr., 2005	
Declaration* [Translation: Original: French]		
1. The implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women does not affect the validity of conventions concluded with France.		
2. The Principality of Monaco deems that the aims of the Convention are to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to guarantee every individual, irrespective of gender, equality before the law, when the aforementioned aims are in line with the principles stipulated in the Constitution.		
3. The Principality of Monaco declares that no provision in the Convention can be interpreted as impeding the provisions of the laws and regulations of Monaco that are more favourable to women than to men.		
Reservation* [Translation: Original: French]		
1. The ratification of the Convention by the Principality of Monaco shall have no effect on the constitutional provisions governing the succession to the throne.		
2. The Principality of Monaco reserves the right not to apply the provisions of Article 7 paragraph b, of the Convention regarding recruitment to the police force.		
3. The Principality of Monaco does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 9, which are not compatible with its nationality laws.		
4. The Principality of Monaco does not consider itself bound by Article 16, paragraph 1 (g), regarding the right to choose one's surname.		
5. The Principality of Monaco does not consider itself bound by Article 16, paragraph 1 (e), to the extent that the latter can be interpreted as forcing the legalisation of abortion or sterilisation.		
6. The Principality of Monaco reserves the right to continue to apply its social security laws which, in certain circumstances, envisage the payment of certain benefits to the head of the household who, according to this legislation, is presumed to be the husband.		
7. The Principality of Monaco declares. in conformity with the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 2, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the first paragraph of this article.		

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		1
Note- On 31 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Netherlands</i> , an objection to reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession ¹ as follows;		
"The Government of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the United Arab Emirates to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.		
The application of the Articles 2 (f), 15 (2) and 16, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women has been made subject to religious considerations. This makes it unclear to what extent the United Arab Emirates considers itself bound by the obligations of the treaty and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the United Arab Emirates to the object and purpose of the Covenant.		
It is of the common interest of States that all parties respect treaties to which they have chosen to become parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose or a treaty shall not be permitted (Art. 19c).		
The Government of the Netherlands therefore objects to the reservation made by the United Arab Emirates to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.		
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
Ratification Albania (with declaration*)	14 Feb., 2005	
Entry into Force- Albania	01 June, 2005	
Declarations* In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a, of the Convention, the Republic of Albania declares that it will not apply the Convention to the following categories of personal data:		
a) Processing of personal data carried out by individuals exclusively for personal purposes provided (on the condition) that these data are not intended for distribution (broadcast) through different means of communication;		
b) To personal data which, by virtue of a law, are accessible to the public and to the personal data which are published in accordance with the law.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		1
In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph b, of the Convention, the Republic of Albania declares that it will apply the Convention to the data (information) relating to groups of persons, associations, foundations, companies, institutions or any other bodies, consisting directly or indirectly of individuals whether or not such bodies possess legal personality.		
Convention on the Rights of the Child	New York 20 Nov, 1989	044/1992 Cm 1976
Note- On 02 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Indonesia</i> , a withdrawal of a reservation made upon ratification ¹ as follows;		
"The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the fundamental rights of the child irrespective of their sex, ethnicity or race. The Constitution prescribes those rights to be implemented by national laws and regulations.		
The ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Republic of Indonesia does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the Constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce any right beyond those prescribed under the Constitution.		
With reference to the provisions of articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 29 of this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it will apply these articles in conformity with its constitution. "		
1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.245.I990.TREATIES-9 of 28 November 1990		
Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption	The Hague 29 May, 1993	046/2003 Cm 6010
Entry into Force- San Marino	01 Feb., 2005	
Protocol No.11 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, restructuring the control machinery established thereby [ETS No. 155]	Strasbourg 11 May, 1994	33/1999 Cm 4353
Signature- Belgium (with declaration*)	11 May, 2005	
Declarations* Belgium understands the words "resident" and "lawfully" mentioned in Article 1, of this Protocol in the sense that is given to them in paragraph 9, of its Explanatory Report.		
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	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)]
Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities [ETS No. 157]	Strasbourg 01 Feb., 1995	042/1998 Cm 4059
Ratification- Latvia (with declaration*)	06 June, 2005	
Entry into Force- Latvia	01 Oct., 2005	
Declaration*		
The Republic of Latvia		
 Recognising the diversity of cultures, religions and languages in Europe, which constitutes one of the features of the common European identity and a particular value, 		
 Taking into account the experience of the Council of Europe member States and the wish to foster the preservation and development of national minority cultures and languages, while respecting the sovereignty and national-cultural identity of every State, 		
 Affirming the positive role of an integrated society, including the command of the State language, to the life of a democratic State, 		
 Taking into account the specific historical experience and traditions of Latvia, 		
declares that the notion "national minorities" which has not been defined in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, shall, in the meaning of the Framework Convention, apply to citizens of Latvia who differ from Latvians in terms of their culture, religion or language, who have traditionally lived in Latvia for generations and consider themselves to belong to the State and society of Latvia, who wish to preserve and develop their culture, religion or language. Persons who are not citizens of Latvia or another State but who permanently and legally reside in the Republic of Latvia, who do not belong to a national minority within the meaning of the Framework		
Convention for the Protection of National Minorities as defined in this declaration, but who identify themselves with a national minority that meets the definition contained in this declaration, shall enjoy the rights prescribed in the Framework Convention, unless specific exceptions are prescribed by law.		
The Republic of Latvia declares that it will apply the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Framework Convention without prejudice to the Satversme (Constitution) of the Republic of Latvia and the legislative acts governing the use of the State language that are currently into force.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)]
The Republic of Latvia declares that it will apply the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Framework Convention without prejudice to the Satversme (Constitution) of the Republic of Latvia and the legislative acts governing the use of the State language that are currently into force.		
Optiona l Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict	New York 25 May, 2000	048/2003 Cm 6065
Ratification-		
Colombia (with declaration*)Liechtenstein (with declaration*)Poland (with declaration*)	25 May, 2005 4 Feb., 2005 7 Apr., 2005	
Accession -		
Eritrea(<i>with declaration</i> **)	16 Feb., 2005 17 Mar., 2005	
Turkmenistan (with declaration \dagger ; \dagger) \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots	29 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Colombia	25 June, 2005	
Eritrea	16 Mar., 2005	
	04 Mar., 2005	
Nicaragua	17 Apr., 2005	
Poland	07 May, 2005 29 May, 2005	
Declaration*		
[Translation: Original : Spanish]		
The military forces of Colombia, in application of the norms of international humanitarian law for the protection of the best interests of the child and in application of domestic legislation, do not recruit minors in age into their ranks unless they have the consent of their parents. Act 418 of 1997, extended through Act 548 of 1999 and amended by Act 642 of 2001, stipulates that persons under 18 years of age shall not be recruited to perform military service. Students in the eleventh grade who are minors, in accordance with Act 48 of 1993, and who are selected to perform such service, shall defer their enlistment		
until they have reached age 18.		
If, on reaching majority, the youth who has deferred military service shall have been matriculated or admitted to an undergraduate programme in an institution of higher education, he shall have the option of serving his duty immediately or deferring it until completion of his studies. If he should choose to serve immediately, the educational institution shall reserve a space for him under the same conditions; if he should choose to defer, the corresponding degree may be granted only when his military service has been completed as ordered by law. Interruption of higher-level studies shall entail the obligation of enlistment into military service.		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Civilian or military authorities who disregard this provision shall be subject to dismissal on grounds of misconduct.

The youth recruited who has deferred his military service until completion of his professional studies shall fulfil his constitutional duty as a graduate professional or technician in the service of the armed forces in activities of social service to the community, public works and tasks of a scientific or technical nature as required in the respective unit to which he has been assigned. In such case, military service shall be of six months' duration and shall be credited as the rural service year, practicum, industrial semester, year of court internship, obligatory social service or similar academic requirements that the programme of study establishes as a degree requirement. For those entering a law career, such military service may replace the thesis or monograph for the degree and in any case, shall replace the obligatory social service referred to in article149 of Act 446 of 1998

Declaration⁺

"The Principality of Liechtenstein declares that, with respect to the Principality of Liechtenstein, articles I, and 2, as well as article 3, in particular paragraph 2, of the Optional Protocol of 25 May 2000 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 on the involvement of children in armed conflict have to be understood in light of the fact that the Principality of Liechtenstein has no national armed forces and that hence no legislation on a minimum age for the recruitment of persons into the armed forces and for taking part in hostilities exists. The Principality of Liechtenstein regards the ratification of the Optional Protocol as part of its continuing commitment to the protection of the rights of children and at the same time as an act of its solidarity with the objectives of the said Protocol."

Declaration†

[Translation: Original : Polish]

The Government of the Republic of Poland, with the regard to article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol, declares that:

1. under the Polish law the minimum age in the case of obligatory recruitment of the Polish citizens into the national Armed Forces is eighteen (18) years.

2. under the Polish law the minimum age for the voluntary recruitment of the Polish citizens into the national Armed Forces is seventeen (17) years. Joining the Polish Armed Forces is really voluntary and a candidate is obliged to show a special document certifying the date of his /her birth. Moreover the consent of the person's parents or legal guardians is required before the admission to the service.

Declaration**

"The State of Eritrea declares that the minimum age for the recruitment of persons into the armed forces is eighteen years."

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		1
Declaration ⁺⁺ [Translation: Original : Spanish]		
In accordance with the requirements currently in force, young persons of both sexes wishing to enter the Nicaraguan armed forces must:		
1. Be between 18 and 21 years of age. Young persons choosing a military career must submit a notarised authorization from their parents or guardians in order to prevent recruitment by force or coercion;		
2. Be Nicaraguan nationals;		
3. Be physically and mentally fit;		
4. Be unmarried and without children;		
5. Not be subject to criminal proceedings and not have been convicted by the country's jurisdictional bodies;		
6. Consent voluntarily and freely to join the Nicaraguan army.		
Declaration ^{††} "A citizen of male sex at the age of 18 to 30 years, which has no right to discharge or deferment from conscription, is subject to a call to military service.		
Decision on conscription of a citizen to a military service can be adopted after he has reached 18 years of age.		
Decision to call a citizen to a military service can be adopted after achievement by him of 17 years of age after his personal application for voluntary military service."		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms	Geneva 29 Oct., 1971 -30 Apr., 1972	041/1973 Cm 5275
Accession- Vietnam	06 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Vietnam	06 July, 2005	
Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals	Vienna 15 Nov., 1972	053/1978 Cmnd 7219
Accession- Israel	01 Mar., 2005	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)]
Entry into Force- Israel	01 June, 2005	
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 Cm 8136
Note- On 18 April 2005, Secretary–General of WIPO, as depositary, received from the government <i>Australia</i> , a modification of contact details, of the above-mentioned convention, as follows;		
regarding a change in the name and the electronic address of the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL), an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980 (see BUDAPEST Notification No. 72 of August 15, 1980),		
The name and details of the said international depositary authority are as follows:		
The National Measurement Institute (NMI) 1, Suakin Street Pymble, N.S.W. 2073 Australia		
Mailing address: P.O. Box 385 Pymble, N.S.W. 2073		
Telephone: (61-2) 94 49 0111 Facsimile: (61-2) 94 49 1653 E-mail: customerservice@rneasurement.gov .au		
Note- On 11 April 2005, Secretary–General of WIPO, as depositary, received from the government <i>Hungary</i> , a modification of contact details, of the above-mentioned convention, as follows;		
The Government of the Republic of Hungary (Hungarian Patent Office) informs of a change in the address and the e-mail and Internet addresses of the National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM), an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, as amended on September 26, 1980.		
The current details of the said international depositary authority are as follows:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		,
National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM) Faculty of Food Sciences Corvinus University of Budapest Somlóíút 14-16 1118 Budapest Hungary		
Telephone: (36-1) 372 63 22 Facsimile: (36-1) 372 6322 E-mail: judit.tornai@uni-corvinus.hu Internet: http://ncaim.uni-corvinus.hu		
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT		
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Adopted Rome 17 July, 1982	035/1998 Cm 5590
Ratification-Dominican RepublicKenya	12 May, 2005 12 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force- Dominican Republic	01 Aug., 2005 01 June., 2005	
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION		
(i) Protocol to the Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention 1976 (ILO 147)	Adopted Geneva 22 Oct., 1996	011/2004 Cm6143
 (ii) Convention concerning the Inspection of Seafarers' Working and Living Conditions (ILO Convention No 178), with Recommendation. 	Adopted Geneva 22 Oct., 1996	037/2004 Cm6324
(iii) Convention concerning Seafarers' Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships (ILO Convention No. 180), with Recommendation	Adopted Geneva 22 Oct., 1996	010/2004 Cm 6142
Extension-(United Kingdom) Isle of Man^1	21 July, 2004	
Entry into Force- Isle of Man	21 July, 2004	
¹ Applicable without modification: Previous Published ILO Bulletin, Vol., XXXVII, Series A No.2		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LAW OF TREATIES Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna 23 May, 1996	058/1980 Cmnd 7964
Ratification- Ecuador (<i>with declaration</i> *)	11 Feb., 2004	
Accession-	17 May, 2005	
Entry into Force- Ecuador	13 Mar., 2005 16 June, 2005	
Declaration* [Translation: Original : Spanish]		
In ratifying this Convention, Ecuador wishes to place on record its adherence to the principles, norms and methods of peaceful settlement of disputes provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and in other international instruments on the subject, which have been expressly included in the Ecuadorian legal system in article 4, paragraph 3, of the Political Constitution of the Republic.		
MARITIME LAW		
International Conventions for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Assistance and Salvage at Sea	Brussels 23 Sep., 1910	004/1913 Cd 6677
Denunciation- Spain	19 Jan., 2005	
Entry into Force- Spain	19 Jan., 2006	
International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships	Brussels 10 Oct., 1957	058/1968 Cmnd 3678
Denunciation- Singapore	22 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Singapore	22 Apr., 2006	
POLLUTION		
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Vienna 22 Mar., 1985	001/1990 Cm 910
Accession - Eritrea	10 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force - Eritrea	08 June, 2005	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POLLUTION (continued)			[
Montreal Protocol on Substances	that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal 16 Sep., 1987	019/1987 Cm 977
Accession - Eritrea		10 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force - Eritrea		08 June, 2005	
Basel Convention on the Control o Hazardous Wastes and their Dis		Basel 22 Mar., 1989	100/1995 Cm 3108
Accession - Eritrea		10 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force - Eritrea		08 June, 2005	
Note- On the 23 February 2005 Nations, as depositary, issued follo	, the Secretary–General of the United owing:		
Conference of the Parties to the ab Switzerland, from 25 to 29 Octobe			
expiry of six months from the date to Annexes VIII and IX shall beco	ted a notification in accordance with		
The texts of the amendme	ent are transmitted herewith		
C.N.263.2005.TREATIES-4 (Ann	ex)		
PROPOSAL OF AMENI IX OF THE CONVENTION	DMENTS TO ANNEXES VIII AND		
VII/19. Review or adjus in Annexes VIII and IX to the Ba	tment of the lists of wastes contained asel Convention		
The Conference of the Parties.			
	on submitted by India concerning the g plastic-coated cable scrap on Annex		
Stockholm Convention on persiste	bated cables and the potential for the		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POLLUTION (continued)		1
<i>Noting</i> that work on Annex III hazard characteristics, in particular H10, H11 and H13, is progressing and represents a step in considering the classification of, for example, PVC wastes,		
1. <i>Adopts</i> the following amendments to Annexes VIII and IX of the Basel Convention:		
(a) New entry A1190 in Annex VIII:		
Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB ¹ , lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics;		
(b) New entry B 1115 in Annex IX:		
Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics, not included in list AA1190, excluding those destined for Annex IVA operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning.		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987	Adopted London 29 June, 1990	0041/1993 Cm 2132
Accession- Serbia and Montenegro	22 Mar,.2005	
Entry into Force - Serbia and Montenegro	20 June, 2005	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Copenhagen 23 Nov,. 1992 -25 Nov,. 1992	0048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession- Serbia and Montenegro	22 Mar,.2005	
Entry into Force - Serbia and Montenegro	20 June, 2005	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, adopted at the ninth Meeting of the Parties held at Montreal 15-17 September 1997	Adopted Montreal 17 Sep., 1997	036/2002 Cm 5593 See also
Accession- Democratic Republic of Congo Moldova Serbia and Montenegro	23 Mar,. 2005 24 May, 2005 22 Mar,. 2005	055/2002 Cm 5725

		Date	Treaty Series and Command No
DLLUTION (continued)			
Acceptance-			
Bahamas		16 Mar,. 2005	
Entry into Force-			
Bahamas		14 June, 2005	
Democratic Republic of Congo		21 June, 2005	
Moldova		22 Aug., 2005	
Serbia and Montenegro		20 June, 2005	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Layer	Substances that Deplete the	Adopted Beijing 03 Sep., 1999	055/2002 Cm 5725
Accession-		-	
Democratic Republic of Congo		23 Mar., 2005	
Serbia and Montenegro		22 Mar, 2005	
Tunisia		16 May, 2005	
Acceptance-			
Bahamas		16 Mar,. 2005	
Entry into Force -			
Bahamas		14 June, 2005	
Democratic Republic of Congo		21 June, 2005	
Serbia and Montenegro Tunisia		20 June, 2005 14 Aug., 2005	
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Fra Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1		Kyoto 11 Dec., 1997	006/2005 Cm 6485
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession-		11 Dec., 1997	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005 25 Feb., 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya Democratic Republic of Korea	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005 25 Feb., 2005 27 Apr., 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya Democratic Republic of Korea Kuwait	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005 25 Feb., 2005 27 Apr., 2005 11 Mar., 2005 18 Feb., 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya Democratic Republic of Korea Kuwait Venezuela Entry into Force- Albania	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005 25 Feb., 2005 27 Apr., 2005 11 Mar., 2005 18 Feb., 2005 30 June, 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya Democratic Republic of Korea Kuwait Venezuela Entry into Force- Albania Algeria	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005 25 Feb., 2005 27 Apr., 2005 11 Mar., 2005 18 Feb., 2005 30 June, 2005 17 May, 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya Democratic Republic of Korea Kuwait Venezuela Entry into Force- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005 25 Feb., 2005 27 Apr., 2005 11 Mar., 2005 18 Feb., 2005 30 June, 2005 17 May, 2005 29 June, 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya Democratic Republic of Korea Kuwait Venezuela Entry into Force- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005 25 Feb., 2005 27 Apr., 2005 11 Mar., 2005 18 Feb., 2005 30 June, 2005 29 June, 2005 21 June., 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya Democratic Republic of Korea Kuwait Venezuela Entry into Force- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005 25 Feb., 2005 27 Apr., 2005 11 Mar., 2005 18 Feb., 2005 30 June, 2005 29 June, 2005 21 June., 2005 26 May, 2005	
Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 1 Accession- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Kenya Democratic Republic of Korea Kuwait Venezuela Entry into Force- Albania Algeria Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo	1 December 1997	11 Dec., 1997 01 Apr., 2005 16 Feb., 2005 31 Mar., 2005 23 Mar., 2005 25 Feb., 2005 27 Apr., 2005 11 Mar., 2005 18 Feb., 2005 30 June, 2005 29 June, 2005 21 June., 2005	

	Treaty Series and Command No.
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Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
sbourg 20 Apr., 1959	024/1965 Cmnd 1928
26 Apr., 2005 25 Apr., 2005	
25 July, 2005 24 July, 2005	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
RIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
 The Higher Court of Justice of Andorra; The Court of Corts (Court with exclusively criminal competences); The President of the Court of Corts; The Court of Batlles (Court of first instance); The Batlle (the judge); The Prosecutor General; The Deputy Prosecutor. 		
Reservation* Regarding Article 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the right to grant mutual assistance in pursuance of the Convention at the express condition that the results of inquiries as well as information contained in the documents and files transmitted cannot, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party for purposes (of investigations or procedures) different from those indicated in the request.		
Regarding Article 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the right to refuse a request for mutual assistance:		
a. if the criminal offences upon which a letter rogatory is based are not punished by the Andorra Law as criminal offences.		
b. if the person subject of the request has been convicted by a final judgement in the Principality of Andorra and that he/she has served his/her sentence or if he/she has been acquitted in Andorra for the same facts.		
In accordance with Article 5, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the ability to submit the execution of letters rogatory, for the purposes of search or seizure of objects, to the conditions provided for by Article 5, paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, and c, of the Convention.		
With respect to Article 13, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the ability to submit the communication of extracts from judicial records of a person residing in the Principality of Andorra to the condition that he/she has been indicted or summoned to a judgement as the accused.		
Concerning Article 22, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra declares that, due to the internal organisation and the functioning of the register of judicial records, the authorities responsible for keeping the register of judicial records are not able to guarantee a systematical exchange of information concerning decisions to convict contained in these registers.		
Nevertheless, upon the previous request of the foreign judicial authority who is competent for a specific criminal procedure, these authorities will deliver the extracts of judicial records of foreigners not residing in the Principality of Andorra and of residents having been charged or summoned to appear in court as the accused.		

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)			
Note- The Secretary–General of the Council of Eu received from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i> , a dated 22 March 2005, as follows;			
As of 1 April 2005, the Government of the I will deem the Director of the Revenue and Customs and anyone within that Office authorised by him to b for the purposes of the Convention, in addition to the listed in the declaration made under Article 24, of the	Prosecutions Office e judicial authorities authorities already		
As of 1 May 2005, the Government of the U no longer deem the Solicitor of Her Majesty's Custor any person within the Solicitor's Office authorised by Commissioners of the Inland Revenue to be judicial purposes of the Convention. The Government of the wishes to replace the aforementioned authorities with should read as follows with effect from 1 May 2005;	ns and Excise and him or the authorities for the United Kingdom		
In accordance with Article 24 for the purpose Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom following to be judicial authorities;			
 Magistrates' courts, the Crown Court and the Hig The Attorney General for England and Wales The Director of Public Prosecutions and any Cro The Director and any designated member of the Office The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry in functions of investigating and prosecuting offered 	own Prosecutor Serious Fraud respect of his ces		
 The Director of the Revenue and Customs Prose anyone within that Office Authorised by him District Courts and Sheriff Courts and the High The Lord Advocate 			
 Any Procurator Fiscal The Attorney General for Northern Ireland The Director of Public Prosecutions in Northern The Financial Services Authority. 	Ireland		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisat Public Documents	ion for Foreign	The Hague 05 Oct., 1961	032/1965 Cmnd 2617
Ecuador	·	13 July, 2004 02 July, 2004 26 Oct., 2005	
	·	30 Apr., 2005 02 Apr., 2004 14 July, 2005	

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Note-

On 03 February 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government *Colombia*, a declaration, as follows;

... as of December 15th of 2004, the apostille issued by the Coordination of Le Apostille of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia will no longer be attached to documents in the form of a sticker, but mechanically with a metallic staple.

As of December 15th of 2004, the apostille format will also include a space at the bottom identifying the document for which the apostille is issued and for the names and holder.

Note-

In a further declaration dated 22 April 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government *Colombia*, the following;

... as of May 1st of 2005, the signature which appears on the Colombian Apostille format, will no longer be written in ink, but will be scanned.

Note-

On 21 January 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government *Hungary*, a declaration, as follows;

... that the Republic of Hungary revokes its objection raised on 31 December 2004 (No. 83/J/2004.) to the accession of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, signed in the Hague, on the 5th October 1961. The revocation is based on the notification given by the Republic of Azerbaijan. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan designated as competent authority - with his instruction No. 544 of December 2004, - the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan for documents emanating from courts, public prosecutors, and justice authorities, including documents certified in notarial order and state civil acts registration documents; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan for other documents.

Therefore, the Convention has entered into force between Hungary and Azerbaijan on 10 March 2005.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Note-

On 21 January 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of *Belgium*,¹ a declaration, as follows;

The Embassy gives notice, of an objection to Azerbaijan's accession, pursuant to article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention. The Convention will therefore not enter into force between Belgium and Azerbaijan.

the depositary received the following objection on Azerbaijan's accession. Since the objection was received after the time limit for filing expired, it will have no legal consequences.

Note-

On 20 April 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of *Belgium*, an objection to the accession of India, as follows;

The Embassy hereby notifies that Belgium believes it is necessary to make a reservation in connection with India's accession to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents.

Note-

On 21 April 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of *Germany*, an objection to the accession of India, as follows;

[Translation: Original: German]

India has declared its accession to the Hague Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents of 5 October 1961.

The Embassy hereby raises an objection to India's accession with reference to article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Note-

On 02 May 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of *Finland*, an objection to the accession of India, as follows;

Pursuant to Article 15, paragraph 2, of that Convention Finland hereby objects to the accession of India. Consequently, pursuant to Article 15, third paragraph, the Convention shall not enter into force between India and Finland.

Note-

On 13 May 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of *Netherlands*, an objection to the accession of India, as follows;

... the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba) raises an objection to the accession of India to the Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents.

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (con	tinued)		
Note- On 25 May 2005, Secretary–Gene Netherlands, as depositary, received from an objection to the accession of India, as	the government of <i>Portugal</i> , ¹		
and has the honour to notify the Netherl Hague Convention on Abolishing the Requ Foreign Public Documents of the 5th Octo article 12, paragraph 2, that Portugal object the said Convention.	uirement of Legalisation for ber 1961, and according to its		
1 the depositary received the above objection on In received after the time limit for filing expired, it	-		
Note- On 13 May 2005, Secretary–Gene Netherlands, as depositary, received from objection to the accession of India, as fol	the government of Spain, an		
[Translation: Original: Spanish]			
In accordance with Article 12, pa Spain hereby declares that the Convention between the Republic of India and the Kin	shall not enter into force		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Jud Documents in Civil or Commercial Ma	-	The Hague 15 Nov., 1965	050/1965 Cmnd 3986
Entry into Force- Hungry		01 Apr., 2005	
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Al Matters	proad in Civil or Commercial	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	020/1977 Cmnd 6727
Notification pursuant to Article 4	2 of the Convention		
The following State has declared accession of <i>Romania</i> and <i>Seychelles</i>	their acceptance of the		
Spain		19 May, 2005	
The following State has declared accession of <i>Hungary</i> Ukraine		07 June 2005	
In accordance with Article 39, the	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	07 June, 2005	
force between Spain and	Convention will enter into	2411 2005	
Romania Seychelles		24 July, 2005 24 July, 2005	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERN	ATIONAL LAW (continued)		1
In accorda force between <i>Ukrc</i> Hungary	unce with Article 39, the Convention will enter into <i>uine</i> and	08 Aug., 2005	
Note-			
	e 2004, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the bositary, received from the government <i>Germany</i> , a llows;		
[Translati	on: Original: German]		
	al Authority under article 2, paragraph 1, first nvention for the Land of Hessen has changed and is		
Zeil 42 Postfach 1 60313 Fra tel.: +49 6	nkfurt am Main		
	the former Central Authority: Hessisches eiten, Luisenstrasse 13, 65185 Wiesbaden.		
	Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction on pursuant to Article 45 of the Convention	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm33
accession of Bulga	ving State has declared their acceptance of the ria, Estonia, Guatemala, Latvia, Lithuania, Peru and		
<i>Sri Lanka,</i> Cyprus		06 Apr., 2005	
enter into force bet	nce with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will ween <i>Cyprus</i> and		
Bulgaria		01 July, 2005	
Estonia		01 July, 2005	
Guatemala	a	01 July, 2005	
Latvia		01 July, 2005	
Lithuania Peru		01 July, 2005	
Sri Lanka		01 July, 2005 01 July, 2005	
511 Lairka		01 July, 2005	
accession of Bulga	ving State has declared their acceptance of the <i>ria</i>		
Norway		01 Apr., 2005	
In accorda enter into force bet	unce with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will ween <i>Norway</i> and		
Bulgaria		01 July, 2005	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
RIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (co	ontinued)]
The following States has declar accession of <i>Dominican Republic</i>	red their acceptance of the		
Chile		15 Mar., 2005	
Panama		25 Apr., 2005	
Slovakia		05 Apr., 2005	
In accordance with Article 38, j enter into force between <i>Chile</i> and	paragraph 5, the Convention will		
Dominican Republic		01 June, 2005	
In accordance with Article 38, j enter into force between <i>Panama</i> and	paragraph 5, the Convention will		
Dominican Republic		01 July, 2005	
In accordance with Article 38, j enter into force between <i>Slovakia</i> and	paragraph 5, the Convention will		
Dominican Republic		01 July, 2005	
The following State has declare accession of <i>Sri Lanka</i>	ed their acceptance of the		
Portugal		14 Mar., 2005	
enter into force between Portugal and	paragraph 5, the Convention will	01 June 2005	
Sri Lanka		01 June, 2005	
Convention on the Transfer of Sentence	ed Persons [ETS No. 112]	Strasbourg 21 Mar., 1985	051/1985 Cm 9617
Signature- Russian Federation		07 Apr., 2005	
Ratification- Bosnia and Herzegovina		15 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Bosnia and Herzegovina		01 Aug., 2005	
Convention on the Law Applicable to T	rusts and on their Recognition	The Hague 01 July, 1985	014/1992 Cm 1823
Accession- San Marino		28 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- San Marino		01 Aug., 2005	
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seiz Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]		Strasbourg 08 Nov., 1990	059/1993 Cm 2337
Note- On 18April 2005, the Secretary Europe, as depositary, received from the communication concerning the withdraw	government of Portugal, a		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)]
The Republic of Portugal withdraws the following reservation, contained in the instrument of ratification of the Convention deposited on 19 October 1988:		
"For the purposes of Article 6, of the Convention, punishment of laundering shall be limited to cases of drug- trafficking as well as an illegal activity relating to terrorism, arms trafficking, extortion, abduction, incitement to prostitution (<i>Lenocínio</i>), corruption, embezzlement (<i>Peculato</i>) and financial participation in a business, harmful administration of a public sector business unit, fraudulent procurement or conversion of a subsistence grant or loan, economic and financial offences committed in an organised manner using information technology, and economic and financial offences committed on an international scale and involving any kind of co-participation, as defined in domestic legislation."		
Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption	The Hague 29 May, 1993	046/2003 Cm 6010
Ratification- Belgium (<i>with declaration* and notification*</i>)	26 May, 2005	
Entry into force- Malta	01 Feb., 2005 01 Feb., 2005	
Declaration* In accordance with article 22, paragraph 4, of the Convention, Belgium declares that adoptions of children habitually resident in its territory may only take place if the functions of the Central Authorities are performed in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention.		
In accordance with article 23, paragraph 2, Belgium declares that, when the adoption is made in Belgium, the Service de l'Adoption internationale of the Service public fédéral Justice is the only competent authority to make the certification referred to in article 23, paragraph 1.		
Notification* FEDERAL STATE		
The Central Federal Authority is the Service de l'Adoption Internationale established within the Service Public Federal Justice.		
This is the Authority to which all communications may be addressed for transmission to the competent Central Authority in the State of Belgium.		

Date PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued) Service de l'Adoption Internationale, Service public federal Justice, Direction générale de la Législation et des Libertés et Droits fondamentaux, Boulevard de Waterloo, 115 **B-1000 Bruxelles** Tel.: +32 (2) 542 65 11 Fax: +32 (2) 542 70 38 **COMMUNITIES** 1. French Community Autorité centrale communautaire, Ministére de la Communauté française, Direction générale Aide à la Jeunesse, Espace 27 septembre Boulevard Léopold II, 44 B-1080 Bruxelles Tel.: +32 (2) 4132726 Fax: +32 (2) 41321 39 This Authority is competent within the French-speaking region and with regard to institutions established within the bilingual regions of the capital, Brussels, which, in view of their organisation, must be considered to belong exclusively to the French Community. 2. Flemish Community Kind en Gezin, Hallepoortlaan,27 B-1060 Brussels Tel.: +32 (2) 533 12 11 Fax: + 32 (2) 534 13 82 This Authority is competent in the Dutch-speaking region and with regard to institutions established within the bilingual regions of the capital, Brussels, which, in view of their organisation, must be considered to belong exclusively to the Flemish Community. 3. German-speaking Community Ministerium der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft Zentrale Behörde der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft für Adoptionen Gospertstrasse 1 B-4700 Eupen Fax.: +32 (87) 556474 Tel.: + 32 (87) 59 63 46 email: michael.fryns@dgov.be Kontaktperson: Herr Michael Fryns This Authority is competent in the German-speaking region Note-On 09 March 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government Luxembourg,

		Date	Treaty Series and Command No.
RIVATE INTE	RNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention of 2	dited bodies designated in accordance with the Hague 29 May 1993 on the Protection of Children and respect of Intercountry Adoption (article 13)		
Address:	Amicale Internationale d'Aide à		
11001000	l'Enfance a.s.b.l		
	Service d'adoption		
	71, rue de Luxembourg		
	L-8140 BRIDEL		
Tel:	(352) 5046 79		
Fax:	(352) 5046 84		
E-mail:	aiaem@12t.lu		
Internet site	www.adoptions.lu		
	www.aiae.lu		
Address:	Croix -Rouge Luxembourgeoise		
	Service d'adoption		
	97, route d'Arlon		
	L-8009 STRASSEN		
Tel:	(352) 25 15 50		
Fax:	(352) 25 15 505		
E-mail:	<u>crladopt@pt.lu</u>		
Address:	Luxembourg-Pérou a.s.b.l.		
	Service d'adoption		
	75, allée Léopold Goebel		
	L-1635 LUXEMBOURG		
Tel:	(352) 44 42 93		
Fax:	(352) 44 51 62		
E-mail:	luxembourg-perou@grnx.net		
Address:	Nalédi a.s.b.l.		
	Service d'adoption		
	12, urn aale Waasser		
	L-9370 GILSDORF		
Tel:	(352) 81 87 19		
Fax:	(352) 26 80 33 02		
E-mail:	naledi-asbl@gmx.net		
Address:	SOS Enfants en Détresse a.s.b.l.		
	Service d'adoption		
	17, rue des Noyers		
T. 1	L- 7594 BERINGEN		
Tel :	(352) 32 76 84		
Fax:	(352) 32 9117		
E-mail:	SOSBRASIL.87@ YAHOO.DE		

Central Authority designated in accordance with the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (article 6)

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTER	RNATIONAL LAW (continued)]
Address:	Ministère de la Famille et de l'Inrégration 12-14, avenue Emile Reuter L-2420 LUXEMBOURG		
Postal address: N	Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration L-2919 LUXEMBOURG		
Tel: Fax: E-mail:	(352) 478-6543 (352) 241888 		
Convention of 2	tent Authorities designated in accordance with the Hague 29 May 1993, on the Protection of Children and espect of Intercountry Adoption (articles 4 and 5)		
Address:	Tribunal d'arrondissement de et à Luxembourg B.P.15		
Tel:	L-2010 LUXEMBOURG (352) 475981-449		
Fax:	(352)475981-421		
E-mail:	brigitte.haan@justice.etat.lu		
Address:	Tribunal d'arrondissement de et à Diekirch B.P.164		
Tel:	L-9202 DIEKIRCH (352) 803214-1		
Fax:	(352) 807119		
E-mail:	raymonde.poncin@justice.etat.lu		
PRIVILEGES AN	ID IMMUNITIES		
Protocol regardi Settlements	ing the Immunities of the Bank of International	Brussels 30 July, 1936	025/1977 Cmnd 5489
Ratification- Chile		21 Jan., 2005	
Entry into Force Chile	-	21 Jan., 2005	
Convention on	the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	New York 13 Feb., 2005	010/1950 Cmd 7891
Accession- Monace)	08 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force Monace		08 Mar., 2005	
			l

Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
	1
Paris 02 Sep., 1949	034/1953 Cmnd 8852
26 Apr., 2005	
26 Apr., 2005	
Strasbourg 06 Nov., 1952	017/1957 Cmnd 84
26 Apr., 2005	
26 Apr., 2005	
Strasbourg 05 mar., 1996	007/2005 Cm6493
26 Apr., 2005	
27 May, 2005	
Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	032/1969 Cmnd 3922
20 Apr., 2005	
21 May, 2005	
	Paris 02 Sep., 1949 26 Apr., 2005 26 Apr., 2005 Strasbourg 06 Nov., 1952 26 Apr., 2005 26 Apr., 2005 Strasbourg 05 mar., 1996 26 Apr., 2005 27 May, 2005 Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959 20 Apr., 2005

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

Dateand Command NREFUGEES (continued)European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees [ETS No.107]Strasbourg 16 Oct., 1980050/1987 Cm 222Ratification- Poland (with declaration* and reservation*)20 Apr., 2005Cm 222Ratification- Poland20 Apr., 2005Cm 222Entry into Force - Poland01 June, 2005Cm 222Declaration* In accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that the competent authority in respect of Poland is;01 June, 2005The President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens ul. Koszykowa 16 PL-00-564 WARSAW Tel. (0-48-22) 627-06-78 Fax (0-48-22) 645-49-80Reservation* In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that i will not accept a request for readmission presented on the basis of the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2.In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refuguee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training.Geneva007/1965ROAD TRANSPORTGeneva007/1965			
European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees [ETS No.107] Strasbourg 16 Oct., 1980 050/1987 Cm 222 Ratification- Poland (with declaration* and reservation*) 20 Apr., 2005 01 June, 2005 Entry into Force - Poland 01 June, 2005 01 June, 2005 Declaration* In accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that the competent authority in respect of Poland is; 01 June, 2005 The President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens ul. Koszykowa 16 PL-00-564 WARSAW Tel. (0-48-22) 827-06-78 Reservation* In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that it will not accept a request for readmission presented on the basis of the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2. In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, shall not occur for the reason that i thas authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training. Geneva 20 Mar., 1958 007/1965 Cmmd 253 Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 0 1 June 1970 Genevan, 100 Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary- General of the United Nations, as depositiony, on 08 April 2005/ vere considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 04 April 2005.		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
No.107] 16 Oct., 1980 Cm 222 Ratification- Poland (with declaration* and reservation*) 20 Apr., 2005 Entry into Force - Poland 01 June, 2005 Declaration* 01 June, 2005 In accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that the competent authority in respect of Poland is; 01 June, 2005 The President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens ul. Koszykowa 16 01-L00-564 WARSAW Tel. (0-48-22) 827-06-78 78 Fax (0-48-22) 845-49-80 Reservation* In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that it will not accept a request for responsibility under the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training. Geneva 20 Mar., 1958 007/1965 Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approvals Geneva 20 Mar., 1958 007/1965 Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary- General of the United Mations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005' were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 04 April 2005. <td< td=""><td>REFUGEES (continued)</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	REFUGEES (continued)		
Poland (with declaration* and reservation*) 20 Apr., 2005 Entry into Force - Poland 01 June, 2005 Declaration* 01 June, 2005 Declaration* 01 June, 2005 The Accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that the competent authority in respect of Poland is; 01 June, 2005 The President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens ul. Koszykowa 16 11 11 P1-00-564 WARSAW 12 627-06-78 Fax (0-48-22) 845-49-80 Reservation* 1 Reservation* In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training. Geneva 007/1965 ROAD TRANSPORT Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition's of approvals Geneva 007/1965 Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 1970 In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary- General of the United Nations, as depospositary, on 08 April 2005. In			050/1987 Cm 222
Poland 01 June, 2005 Declaration* 01 June, 2005 In accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that the competent authority in respect of Poland is; 01 June, 2005 The President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens ul. Kozykowa 16 PL-00-564 WARSAW Tel. (0-48-22) 627-06-78 Fax (0-48-22) 627-06-78 Fax (0-48-22) 627-06-78 Fax (0-48-22) 647-08-08 Particle 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, all not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training. Geneva 007/1965 Regulat		20 Apr., 2005	
In accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that the competent authority in respect of Poland is; The President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens ul. Koszykowa 16 PL-00-564 WARSAW Tel. (0-48-22) 627-06-78 Fax (0-48-22) 845-49-80 <i>Reservation*</i> In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that it will not accept a request for readmission presented on the basis of the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2. In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training. ROAD TRANSPORT 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 recognition's of approvals Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 1970 Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Sceretary- General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 04 April 2005.		01 June, 2005	
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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 recognition's of approvalsGeneva 20 Mar., 1958007/1965 Cmnd 253Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 1970Other Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary- General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 04 April 2005.Geneva 20 Mar., 1958007/1965 Cmnd 253	the Republic of Poland declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely		
for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition's of approvals20 Mar., 1958Cmnd 253 Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 197020 Mar., 1958Cmnd 253Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary- General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 04 April 2005.20 Mar., 1958Cmnd 253	ROAD TRANSPORT		
vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 1970 Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary- General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 04 April 2005.	for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for		007/1965 Cmnd 2535
In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary- General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 04 April 2005.	vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking,		
Ref to C.N.1063.2004.TREATIES-3 of 04 October 2004	In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary- General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties		
	1 Ref to C.N.1063.2004.TREATIES-3 of 04 October 2004		

ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

Regulation No.13-H. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking 01 May 1998

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13-H with effect from 04 April 2005.

Ref to C.N.1064.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004

Regulation No. 67 Uniform provisions concerning: I. approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system II, approval of a vehicle fitted with specific equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases in its propulsion system with regard to the installation of such equipment, 01 June 1987

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 67 with effect from 04 April 2005.

Ref to C.N.1066.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004

Regulation No. 79 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment, 01 December 1988

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 79 with effect from 04 April 2005.

Ref to C.N.1068.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004

Regulation No. 83 Uniform provisions concerning me approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements, 05 November 1989

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 83 with effect from 04 April 2005.

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

Ref to C.N.1069.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

Regulation No.101 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to me measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories MI and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range, 01 January 1997

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 101 with effect from 04 April 2005.

Ref to C.N.1077.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004

Regulation No. 103 Uniform provisions concerning me approval of replacement catalytic converters for power-driven vehicles, 23 February 1997

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 103 with effect from 04 April 2005.

Ref to C.N.1078.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004

Regulation No.111 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tank vehicles of categories N and O with regard to rollover stability, 28 December 2000

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments, which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹, were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 111 with effect from 04 April 2005.

Ref to C.N.1079.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004

Regulation No. 116 Uniform technical prescriptions concerning the protection of motor vehicles against unauthorised use , 06 April 2005

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹, informing that two Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No.116 annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Australia and the Republic of Korea, is 06 April 2005, pursuant to article 1(4), of the Agreement.

Ref to C.N.1086.2004.TREATIES-1 of 06 October 2004

² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.13.3.2005.TREATIES-1 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1(2) of the Agreement) and C.N.244.2005. TREATIES-9 of 05 April 2005 (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).

Regulation No. 117. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tyres with regard to rolling sound emissions, 06 April 2005

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹, informing that three Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².

Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No. 117 annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea, is 06 April 2005, pursuant to article 1(4) of the Agreement.

¹ Refer to depositary notification **C.N.1087.2004.TREATIES-2 of 06 October 2004** (Draft regulation)

² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.134.2005.TREATIES-2 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement);
 C.N.239.2005. TREATIES-8 of 04 April 2005 (Japan: Notification of disagreement under article

1 (2) of the Agreement) and **C.N.245.2005.TREATIES-10 of 05 April 2005** (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).

Regulation No. 118 Uniform technical prescriptions concerning the burning behaviour of materials used in the interior construction of certain categories of motor vehicles, 06 April 2005

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹, informing that three Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No.118 annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea, is 06 April 2005, pursuant to article 1(4), of the Agreement.

¹ Refer to depositary notification **C.N.1088.2004. TREATIES-3 of 06 October 2004** (Draft regulation)

² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.136.2005.TREATIES-3 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement);
 C.N.238.2005.TREATIES-7 of 04 April 2005 (Japan: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement) and C.N.246.2005. TREATIES-11 of 5 April 2005 (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).

Regulation No. 119 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of cornering lamps for power-driven vehicles, 06 April 2005

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹, informing that two Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².

Therefore, in accordance with article 1 (3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No. 119, annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Australia and the Republic of Korea, is 06 April 2005, pursuant to article 1(4) of the Agreement.

¹ Refer to depositary notification **C.N.1088.2004. TREATIES-3 of 06 October 2004** (Draft regulation)

² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.136.2005.TREATIES-3 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement) and C.N.246.2005. TREATIES-11 of 05 April 2005 (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).

Regulation No.120 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors and in non-road mobile machinery, with regard to the measurement of the net power, net torque and specific fuel consumption, 6 April 2005.

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹, informing that three Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No. 120 annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea, is 06 April 2005, pursuant to article 1(4) of the Agreement.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.I088.2004. TREATIES-3 of 06 October 2004 (Draft regulation)

² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.136.2005.TREATIES-3 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement);

C.N.238.2005.TREATIES-7 of 04 April 2005 (Japan: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement) and C.N.246.2005. TREATIES-11 of 05 April 2005 (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).

Note-

On 09 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated certain modifications, to the above mentioned agreement as follows:

At its twenty-ninth session, the Administrative Community of the above Agreement adopted by vote certain drafting modifications to the authentic English and French texts of Regulations No.6, 48, 50, 54.

MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.6

Regulation No. 6 Uniform provisions concerning me approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers

The text of the modifications concerned (doc. TRANS/WP.29/2005/8) can be accessed on the web site.

MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.48

Regulation No. 48 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/13 and Corr.1) can be accessed on the web site.

MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.50

Regulation No.50 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such

The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/15) can be accessed on the web site.

		1
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.54		
Regulation No. 54 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/3) can be accessed on the web site.		
These document are available on the web site of the Transport Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) at the following address:		
http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp29ap _mar05. html.		
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	Geneva 25 June, 1998	127/2000 Cm 4925
Accession-	12.4 2005	
Cyprus	12 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Cyprus	11 June. 2005	
TELECOMMUNICATION		
European Convention on Transfrontier Television [Council of Europe No. 132]	Strasbourg 05 May, 1958	022/1993 Cmnd 2178
Ratification-	27.4 2005	
Albania	27 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Albania	01 Aug., 2005	
Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations	Tampere 18 June, 1998	021/2005 Cm 6573
Ratification- Venezuela (with reservation*)	13 May, 2005	
Entry into Force- Venezuela	12 June, 2005	
Reservation* Under the provisions of article 14, paragraph 1, of the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela makes a specific reservation to paragraphs 3, and 4, of article 11. Therefore, it does not consider itself bound by arbitration as a means of dispute settlement, nor does it recognise the binding jurisdiction of the International court of Justice.		

		Date	Treaty Serie and Command No
ERRORISM]
International Convention Against the	e Taking of Hostages	New York 17 Dec,. 1979	081/1983 Cm 9100
Accession-		20.14 2005	
Bangladesh Colombia (with reservation*	······································	20 May, 2005 13 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force-			
Bangladesh Colombia		19 June, 2005 14 May, 2005	
Reservation*			
In accordance with article 16 does not consider itself bound by the	(2) of the Convention, Colombia provisions of article 16 (1).		
International Convention for the Sup	ppression of Terrorist Bombings	New York 15 Dec., 1997	057/2001 Cm 5347
		,	
Accession - Bangladesh		20 May, 2005	
Bangladesh Cameroon		20 May, 2005 21 Mar., 2005	
Croatia		02 June, 2005	
Gabon		21 Mar., 2005	
Tunisia (with reservation*)		22 Apr., 2005	
Ratification - Belgium (with declaration*)		20 May, 2005	
Entry into Force-			
Bangladesh		19 June, 2005	
Belgium		19 June, 2005	
Cameroon		20 Apr., 2005	
Croatia		02 July, 2005	
Gabon Tunisia		09 Apr., 2005 22 May, 2005	
Declaration*			
makes the following reservation:	ention, the Government of Belgium		
	s, the Government of Belgium		
reserves the right to refuse extradition			
respect of any offence set forth in artic political offence or as an offence conr	nected with a political offence or as		
an offence inspired by political motive	es.		
2. In cases where the preceding recalls that it is bound by the general	paragraph is applicable, Belgium legal principle <i>aut dedere aut</i>		
<i>judicare</i> , pursuant to the rules govern			

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TERRORISM (continued)			1
Reservation* [Translation: Original: Arab	ic]		
By agreeing to accede to the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, at the United Nations on 15 December 1 declares that it does not consider itself 20 (1), and affirms that disputes conce application of the said Convention ma International Court of Justice with its	997, [the Republic of Tunisia] f bound by the provisions of article erning the interpretation or y only be submitted to the		
International Convention for the Su Terrorism	ppression of the Financing of	New York 09 Dec,. 1999	028/2002 Cm 5550
Accession- Syria (with declaration* and	reservation*)	24 Apr., 2005	
$Egypt(with declaration^+ and$	reservation ⁺)	01 Mar., 2005	
Gabon Nauru		10 Mar., 2005 24 May, 2005	
Egypt		31 Mar., 2005	
Gabon		09 Apr., 2005	
Nauru Syria		23 June, 2005 24 May, 2005	
Declaration* [Translation: Original: Aral		2 may, 2003	
Pursuant to article 2 paragrap accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the following treaties listed in the a have been adopted by the Syrian Arab	nnex to the Convention until they		
1. The International Convention adopted by the General Assembly on	n against the Taking of Hostages, 17 December 1979;		
2. The Convention on the Physi Materials, adopted at Vienna on 3 Ma			
3. The International Convention for t Bombings, adopted by the General As			
Pursuant to article 24, paragr Syrian Arab Republic declares that it paragraph 1 of the said article;	aph 2, of the Convention, the does not consider itself bound by		
The accession of the Syrian A shall in no way imply its recognition dealings with Israel in the matters gov			

Reservation* [Translation: Original: Arabic]

A reservation concerning the provisions of its article 2, paragraph 1 (b), inasmuch as the Syrian Arab Republic considers that acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism.

Declaration⁺

[Translation: Original: Arabic]

Without prejudice to the principles and norms of general international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view to liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of article 2, subparagraph (b), of the Convention.

Reservation⁺

[Translation: Original: Arabic]

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

2. Under article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1, of that article. Explanatory declaration

Note-

On 20 May 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Canada*, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:

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

The Government of Canada notes that, under established principles of international treaty law, as reflected in Article 19 (c), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted. Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

The Government of Canada therefore objects to the Reservation relating to Article 2, made by the Government of Belgium upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism because it is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Canada and Belgium."

¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)

Note-

On 18 May 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Germany*, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism with respect to its Article 14. With this reservation, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium expresses that it reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence, which it considers to be politically motivated. In the opinion of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, this reservation seeks to limit the Convention's scope of application in a way that is incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above- mentioned reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Belgium. "

¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)

Note-

On 20 May 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Italy*, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:

"The Government of Italy has examined the reservation to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Belgium at the time of its ratification to the Convention. The Government of Italy considers the reservation by Belgium to be a unilateral limitation on the scope of the Convention, which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorism, irrespective of where it takes place and of who carries it out.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

The Government of Italy recalls that, according to Article 19(c), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. The Government of Italy therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Italy and Belgium. "

¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)

Note-

On 23 March 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *Netherlands*, a declaration of a territorial application¹, as follows:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands understands Article 10, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism 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."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.I74.2002. TREATIES-8 of 27 February 2002 (Netherlands: Acceptance (for the Kingdom in Europe))

Note-

On 20 May 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *Netherlands* an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the Government of Belgium regarding Article 14, of the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism made at the time of its ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notes that the reservation made by the Government of Belgium is expressed to apply only "in exceptional circumstances" and that, notwithstanding the application of the reservation, Belgium continues to be bound by the general legal principle of *aut dedere aut judicare*. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands further notes that the exceptional circumstances that are envisaged in paragraph 1, of the reservation made by the Government of Belgium are not specified in the reservation. TERRORISM (continued)

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the offences set forth in Article 2, of the Convention to be of such grave nature, that the provisions of Article 14, should apply in all circumstances.

Furthermore the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls the principle that claims of political motivation must not be recognised as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Belgium and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, without Belgium benefiting from its reservation."

¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)

Note-

On 20 May 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *Russian Federation*, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:

"Russia considers the Convention as an instrument designed to establish a solid and effective mechanism for Cooperation between States in preventing and fighting the financing of terrorism regardless of its forms and motives. One of the basic rationales for the establishing of this mechanism is achievement of a common and impartial approach by States to the notion of an offence that consists in financing terrorists and terrorist organizations, as well as to the principles of prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.

Russia notes that for the purposes of consistent prosecution and prevention of offences related to the financing of terrorism there is, inter alia, a clearly stipulated obligation of its States Parties under the Convention, when considering the issues of extradition based on this offence or mutual legal assistance, not to invoke any presumed connection of the committed offence with political motives.

In Russia's view, conceding to a State Party to the Convention the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance on the ground that the committed offence is of political nature or connected with a political offence or inspired by political motives, impairs the rights and obligations of other States Parties to the Convention to establish their jurisdiction over the offences set forth in the Convention and prosecute perpetrators of such offences.

Moreover, defining an offence as political or connected with a political offence is not an objective criterion and introduces considerable uncertainty to the relations between the States Parties to the Convention. Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

Thus Russia is of the view that the reservation made by the Kingdom of Belgium can jeopardise the consistent implementation of the Convention and achievement of its key objectives, including creation of favourable conditions for concerted efforts by the international community to counter terrorism and crimes contributing to commitment of acts of terrorism

Russia reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as any kind of assistance (including financial) in commitment of such acts, and calls upon the Kingdom of Belgium to review its position expressed in the reservation."

¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)

Note-

On 20 May 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *Russian Federation*, an Objection to the reservation made by Jordan upon ratification¹, as follows:

Russia assumes that every state, which has expressed its consent to be bound by the provisions of the Convention, has to adopt, in accordance with article 6, such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts, set forth in article 2, in particular acts intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

Sharing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Russia wishes to draw attention that the right of people to selfdetermination may not go against other fundamental principles of international law, such as the principle of settlement of disputes by peaceful means, the principle of the territorial integrity of states, the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In Russia's view, the declaration by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan may endanger the implementation of the provisions of the Convention between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and other States Parties and thus impede their interaction in the suppression of the financing of terrorism.

It is of common interest to promote and enhance co-operation in devising and adopting effective practical measures to prevent terrorism financing, as well, as to fight, against terrorism through prosecution of and bring to Justice those involved in terrorist activity, keeping m mind that the number and seriousness of acts of international terrorism to a great extent depend on the financing that may be available to terrorists. TERRORISM (continued)

Russia reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, and calls upon the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to review its position,"

Refer to depositary notification C.N.910.2003.TREATIES-32 of 4 September 2003 (Jordan: Ratification)

Note-

On 20 May 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *Spain*, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:

[Translation: Original: Spanish]

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgian to article 14, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism at the time of ratifying the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers, in particular, that Belgium's reservation is incompatible with article 6, of the Convention, whereby States Parties undertake to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, under the norm of customary law laid down in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the law of treaties (article 19 c), reservations which are incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are prohibited.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to article 14, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism

This objection shall not impede the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Belgium.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)

Note-

On 20 May 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *United Kingdom*, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have examined the reservation relating to Article 14, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Belgium at the time of its ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the United Kingdom note that the effect of the said reservation is to disapply the provisions of Article 14, in "exceptional circumstances" Article 14, provides that:

"None of the offences set forth in Article 2, shall be regarded for the purposes of extradition or mutual legal assistance as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives. Accordingly, a request for extradition or for mutual legal assistance based on such an offence may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives."

The Government of the United Kingdom note that the provisions of Article 14, reflect in part the principle that claims of political motivation must not be recognised as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists. The Government of the United Kingdom consider this principle to be an important measure in the fight against terrorism and the provisions of Article 14, of the Convention in particular to be an essential measure in States' efforts to suppress the financing of terrorist acts.

The Government of the United Kingdom note that paragraph 1, of the reservation made by the Government of Belgium is expressed to apply only "in exceptional circumstances" and that, notwithstanding the application of the reservation, Belgium continues to be bound by the principle of *aut dedere aut judicare* as set out in Article 10, of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom note further, however, that the exceptional circumstances that are envisaged are not specified in the reservation.

In light of the grave nature of the offences set forth in Article 2, of the Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom consider that the provisions of Article 14, should apply in all circumstances. A reservation that seeks to disapply Article 14, even while reaffirming the application of the principle of *aut dedere aut judicare*, undermines the effectiveness of the provisions of Article 14, of the Convention as a measure in States' efforts to suppress the financing of terrorist acts.

The Government of the United Kingdom therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium"

¹Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command No:
TERRORISM (continued)]
Note- On 20 May 2005, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United States of</i> <i>America</i> an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification ¹ , as follows:		
"The Government of the United States of America has examined the reservation made by Belgium on 17 May 2004 at the time of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.		
The Government of the United States objects to the reservation relating to Article 14, which provides that a request for extradition or mutual legal assistance may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.		
The Government of the United States understands that the intent of the Government of Belgium may have been narrower than apparent from its reservation in that the Government of Belgium would expect its reservation to apply only in exceptional circumstances where it believes that, because of the political nature of the offence, an alleged offender may not receive a fair trial. The United States believes the reservation is unnecessary because of the safeguards already provided for under Articles 15, 17, and 21, of the Convention. However, given the broad wording of the reservation and because the Government of the United States considers Article 14, to be a critical provision in the Convention, the United States is constrained to file this objection. This objection does not preclude entry into force of the Convention between the United States and Belgium."		
1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)		
JNITED NATIONS		
Declaration recognising as compulsory the jurisdiction of the international court of justice, in conformity with article 36, paragraph 2, of the statute of the international court of justice	Washington 19 Dec., 1955	067/1946 Cmnd 7015
Note- On 25 February 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Portugal</i> , a communication under article 36 (2), as follows:		
"On behalf of the Portuguese Republic, I declare and give notice that Portugal, continuing to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, amends its declaration made on 19 December 1955, replacing its terms by the following:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
UNITED NATIONS (continued)		,
1. Under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Portuguese Republic recognizes the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation (and to the extent it accepts it), until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, in all legal disputes other than:		
(i) any dispute which Portugal has agreed or shall agree with the other party or parties thereto to settle by some other method of peaceful settlement;		
(ii) any dispute with any State that has deposited or ratified the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction or an amendment thereto so that the dispute became included in its scope less than twelve months prior to the filling of the application bringing the dispute before the Court;		
(iii) any dispute, unless it refers to territorial titles or rights or to sovereign rights or jurisdiction, arising before 26 April 1974 or concerning situations or facts prior to that date;		
(iv) any dispute with a party or parties to a treaty regarding which the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice has, under the applicable rules, been explicitly excluded, irrespective of whether the scope of the dispute refers to the interpretation and application of the treaty provisions or to other sources of international law.		
2. The Portuguese Republic also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added,"		
WHALING		
(i) International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	Washington 02 Dec., 1946	005/1949 Cmd 7604
(ii) Protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington on December 2, 1946	Washington 19 Dec., 1955	068/1959 Cmnd 849
Note-		
On 06 May 2003, the Secretary-General of the United States Government, Department of State, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Chile</i> , a communication, as follows;		
Note No. 8024		
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile-Environment Division- presents its compliments to the U.S. Department of State, and in its capacity of depositary of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, has the honour to refer to the Iceland Note, Ref. UTN016007/47.B.006; 01.D.004,47.H.017, dated October 9, 2002.		

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

WHALING (continued)

In regard to the aforesaid, the Note contains a new Instrument of Adherence of Iceland to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, with a reservation regarding the moratorium on whaling for commercial purposes contained in Paragraph 10 (e), of the Annex of the Convention, conceived as an integral part of the Adherence itself.

The Government of Chile would like to express its objection with respect to the above mentioned reservation, declaring that it constitutes an untimely presentation of an amendment to the Schedule or Annex of the Convention approved by the International Whaling Commission in 1986, which is inadmissible.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile-Environment Divisionavails itself of the opportunity to renew to the U.S. Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Santiago, May 06, 2003





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