



RATIFICATIONS
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 27 (2007)

FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2007

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 34(2006), Cm 7159]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
November 2007*

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FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2007

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 31 March 2007

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Washington 03 Mar., 1973 -30 Apr., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd 6647
Note-		
On 02 February 2007, Secretary-General of the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, issued a communication, as follows;		
NOTIFICATION		
to contracting States of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora		
AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX III OF THE CONVENTION AT THE REQUEST OF GHANA AND SOUTH AFRICA		
1. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 1, of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Government of South Africa has requested the Secretariat to include the following species in Appendix III:		
FAUNA		
MOLLUSCA		
GASTROPODA		
ARCHAEOGASTROPODA		
Haliotidae		
<i>Haliotis midae.</i>		
2. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 2, of the Convention, inclusion of this species in Appendix III shall take effect 90 days after the date of this Notification, i.e. on 3 May 2007.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)		
3. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Government of Ghana has withdrawn the following species from Appendix III:		
FAUNA		
CHORDATA		
MAMMALIA		
RODENTIA		
Sciuridae		
<i>Epixerus ebii</i>		
Anomaluridae		
<i>Anomalurus beecroftii</i>		
<i>Anomalurus derbiamus</i>		
<i>Anomalurus pelii</i>		
<i>Idiurus macrotis</i>		
Hystricidae		
<i>Hystrix cristata</i>		
CARNIVORA		
Mustelidae		
<i>Mellivora capensis</i>		
ARTIODACTYLA		
Tragulidae		
<i>Hyemoschus aquaticus</i>		
Bovidae		
<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>		
<i>Tragelaphus eurycerus</i>		
<i>Tragelaphus spekii</i>		
AVES		
CICONIIFORMES		
Ardeidae		
<i>Ardea goliath</i>		
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>		
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		
Ciconiidae		
<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>		
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>		
Threskiornithidae		
<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>		
<i>Bostrychia rara</i>		
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)		
ANSERIFORMES		
Anatidae		
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>		
<i>Anas acuta</i>		
<i>Anas capensis</i>		
<i>Anas clypeata</i>		
<i>Anas crecca</i>		
<i>Anas penelope</i>		
<i>Anas querquedula</i>		
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>		
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>		
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>		
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>		
<i>Pteronetta hartlaubii</i>		
GALLIFORMES		
Phasianidae		
<i>Agelastes meleagrides</i>		
COLUMBIFORMES		
Columbidae		
<i>Columba guinea</i>		
<i>Columba iriditorques</i>		
<i>Columba livia</i>		
<i>Columba unicincta</i>		
<i>Oena capensis</i>		
<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>		
<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>		
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>		
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>		
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		
<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>		
<i>Treron calva</i>		
<i>Treron waalia</i>		
<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>		
<i>Turtur afer</i>		
<i>Turtur brehmeri</i>		
<i>Turtur tympanistris</i>		
PSITTACIFORMES		
Psittacidae		
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>		
CUCULIFORMES		
Musophagidae		
<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>		
<i>Crinifer piseator</i>		
<i>Musophaga violacea</i>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)		
PASSERIFORMES		
Fringillidae		
<i>Serinus canieapillus</i>		
<i>Serinus leucopygius</i>		
<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>		
Estrildidae		
<i>Amadina faseiata</i>		
<i>Amandava subflava</i>		
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		
<i>Estrilda caerulescens</i>		
<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>		
<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>		
<i>Lagonosticta rara</i>		
<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>		
<i>Lagonosticta rufopicta</i>		
<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>		
<i>Lagonosticta vinacea</i>		
<i>Lonehura bicolor</i>		
<i>Lonehura cantans</i>		
<i>Lonehura cueullata</i>		
<i>Lonehura fringilloides</i>		
<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>		
<i>Nesocharis capistrata</i>		
<i>Nigrita bicolor</i>		
<i>Nigrita canieapilla</i>		
<i>Nigrita fusconota</i>		
<i>Nigrita luteifrons</i>		
<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>		
<i>Parmoptila rubrifrons</i>		
<i>Pholidornis rushiae</i>		
<i>Pyrenestes ostrinus</i>		
<i>Pytilia hypogrammica</i>		
<i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>		
<i>Spermophaga haematina</i>		
<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>		
Ploceidae		
<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>		
<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>		
<i>Anomalospiza imberbis</i>		
<i>Bubalornis albirostris</i>		
<i>Euplectes afer</i>		
<i>Euplectes ardens</i>		
<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i>		
<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>		
<i>Euplectes macrourus</i>		
<i>Malimbus cassini</i>		
<i>Malimbus malimbicus</i>		
<i>Malimbus nitens</i>		
<i>Malimbus rubricollis</i>		
<i>Malimbus scutatus</i>		
<i>Pachyphantes superciliosus</i>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)		
<p style="text-align: center;"> <i>Passer griseus</i> <i>Petronia dentata</i> <i>Plocepasser superciliosus</i> <i>Ploceus albinucha</i> <i>Ploceus aurantius</i> <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> <i>Ploceus heuglini</i> <i>Ploceus luteolus</i> <i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i> <i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i> <i>Ploceus nigricollis</i> <i>Ploceus pelzelni</i> <i>Ploceus preussi</i> <i>Ploceus tricolor</i> <i>Ploceus vitellinus</i> <i>Quelea erythrops</i> <i>Sporopipes frontalis</i> <i>Vidua chalybeata</i> <i>Vidua interjecta</i> <i>Vidua larvaticola</i> <i>Vidua macroura</i> <i>Vidua orientalis</i> <i>Vidua raricola</i> <i>Vidua togoensis</i> <i>Vidua wilsoni</i> </p>		
REPTILIA		
TESTUDINES		
<p style="text-align: center;"> <i>Trionychidae</i> <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> </p>		
Pelomedusidae		
<p style="text-align: center;"> <i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i> <i>Pelusios adansonii</i> <i>Pelusios castaneus</i> <i>Pelusios gabonensis</i> <i>Pelusios niger</i> </p>		
<p>4. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the withdrawal of these species from Appendix III shall take effect 30 days after the date of this Notification, i.e. on 4 March 2007.</p>		
<p>5. Before that date, a revised edition of the CITES Appendices will be sent to the Management Authorities authorised to communicate with the Secretariat and whose contact details have been provided in accordance with Article IX, paragraph 2 or 3, of the Convention, and placed on the CITES website.</p>		
<p>6. The Secretariat of the Convention would appreciate the contents of the present Notification being transmitted to the competent national authorities.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)		
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Bonn 23 June, 1979 -22 June, 1980	087/1990 Cm 1332
Accession-		
Honduras	09 Jan., 2007	
Madagascar	08 Sep., 2006	
Yemen	24 May., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Honduras	01 Apr., 2007	
Madagascar	01 Jan., 2007	
Yemen	01 Dec., 2006	
European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes [ETS No. 123]	Strasbourg 18 Mar., 1986	125/2000 Cm 4906
Ratification-		
Romania	16 Nov., 2006	
Slovenia (<i>with reservation</i> *)	15 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Romania	01 June, 2007	
Slovenia	01 July, 2007	
<i>Reservation*</i> In accordance with Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Republic of Slovenia declares that it does not consider itself bound by requirements to communicate statistical information referred to in Article 28, paragraph 1.		
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds	The Hague 15 Aug., 1996	013/2003 Cm 5784
Accession-		
Guinea Bissau	14 Aug., 2006	
Madagascar	12 Oct., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Guinea Bissau	01 Nov., 2006	
Madagascar	01 Jan., 2007	
Cartagena Protocol on Bio safety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Nairobi 15 May, 2000 -26 May, 2000	017/2004 CM 6170
Accession		
Malta	05 Jan., 2007	
Qatar	14 Mar., 2007	
Ratification-		
Costa Rica	06 Feb., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)		
Entry into Force-		
Costa Rica	07 May, 2007	
Malta	05 Apr., 2007	
Qatar	12 June, 2007	
AVIATION		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft [United Kingdom version]	The Hague 16 Dec., 1970	039/1972 Cmnd 4956
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation [United Kingdom version]	Montreal 23 Sep., 1971	010/1974 Cmnd 5524
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal 23 September 1971 [United Kingdom version]	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470
Succession-		
Montenegro	12 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Montenegro	03 June, 2006	
COMPENSATION		
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]	Strasbourg 24 Nov., 1983	010/1991 Cm 1427
Signature-		
Slovenia	14 Dec., 2006	
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY		
International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency	Geneva 20 Apr., 1929	005/1960 Cmnd 932
Note-		
On 08 January 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Hungary</i> , a notification, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i> “The Republic of Hungary, a Member State of the European Union, has given the European Police Office (hereinafter referred as to Europol) a mandate to combat euro counterfeiting. In order for the Geneva Convention of 1929 to function more effectively, the Republic of Hungary shall in future fulfil its obligations as follows;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)		
<p>1. With regard to euro counterfeiting, Europol shall perform – in the framework of its objective according to the Council Act of 26 July 1995 on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention) – the following central office functions within the meaning of Articles 12 to 15 of the Geneva Convention of 1929.</p>		
<p>1.1 Europol shall centralise and process, in accordance with the Europol Convention, all information of a nature to facilitate the investigation, prevention and combating of euro counterfeiting and shall forward this information without delay to the national central offices of the Member States.</p>		
<p>1.2 In accordance with the Europol Convention, in particular in accordance with Article 18 thereof and the Council Act of 12 March 1999 adopting the rules governing the transmission of personal data by Europol to third States and third bodies, Europol shall correspond directly with the central offices of third countries to fulfil the tasks set down in points 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of this Declaration.</p>		
<p>1.3 Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, forward to the central office of third countries a set of specimens of genuine euro.</p>		
<p>1.4 Europol shall regularly notify the central offices of third countries, giving all necessary particulars of new currency issued and the withdrawal of currency from circulation.</p>		
<p>1.5 Except in cases of purely local interest, Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, notify the central offices of third countries of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any discovery of counterfeit or falsified Euro currency. Notification of the counterfeit or falsification shall be accompanied by a technical description of the counterfeit, to be provided solely by the institution whose notes have been counterfeited. A photographic reproduction or, if possible, a specimen counterfeited note should be transmitted,. In urgent cases, a notification and a brief description made by the police authorities may be discretely communicated to the central offices interested, without prejudice to the notification and technical description mentioned above; • details of discoveries of counterfeiting, stating whether it has been possible to seize all the counterfeit currency put into circulation. 		
<p>1.6 As central office for the Member States, Europol shall participate in conferences dealing with euro counterfeiting within the meaning of Article 15 of the Geneva Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)		
<p>1.7 Where Europol is unable to carry out the tasks specified in points 1.1 to 1.6 in accordance with the Europol Convention, the national central offices of the Member States shall retain competence.</p> <p>2. With regard to the counterfeiting of all other currencies and for central offices' functions not delegated to Europol in accordance with point 1, the existing competencies of the national central offices shall remain in effect.”</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 02 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Slovenia</i>, a notification, as follows;</p>		
<p><i>[Translation : Original Slovene]</i></p>		
<p>The Republic of Slovenia, a Member State of the European Union, has given the European Police Office (hereinafter referred to as Europol) a mandate to combat euro counterfeiting.</p>		
<p>In order for the Geneva Convention of 1929 to function more effectively, the Republic of Slovenia shall in future fulfil its obligations as follows;</p>		
<p>1. With regard to euro counterfeiting, Europol shall perform - in the framework of its objective according to the Council Act of 26 July 1995 on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention) [OJ C 316, 27.11.1995, p. 1] - the following central office functions within the meaning of Articles 12 to 15 of the Geneva Convention of 1929.</p>		
<p>1.1 Europol shall centralise and process, in accordance with the Europol Convention, all information of a nature to facilitate the investigation, prevention and combating of euro counterfeiting and shall forward this information without delay to the national central offices of the Member States.</p>		
<p>1.2. In accordance with the Europol Convention, in particular in accordance with Article 18 thereof and the Council Act of 12 March 1999 adopting the rules governing the transmission of personal data by Europol to third States and third bodies [OJ C 88, 30.3.1999 p. 1. Council Act as amended by Council Act of 28 February 2002 (OJ C 76, 27.3.2002, p. 1)], Europol shall correspond directly with the central offices of third countries to fulfil the tasks set down in points 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of this Declaration.</p>		
<p>1.3. Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, forward to the central offices of third countries a set of specimens of actual euro.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)		
1.4. Europol shall regularly notify the central offices of third countries, giving all necessary particulars, of new currency issued and the withdrawal of currency from circulation.		
1.5. Except in cases of purely local interest, Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, notify the central offices of third countries of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any discovery of counterfeit or falsified Euro currency. Notification of the counterfeit or falsification shall be accompanied by a technical description of the counterfeit, to be provided solely by the institution whose notes have been counterfeited. A photographic reproduction or, if possible, a specimen counterfeited note should be transmitted. In urgent cases, a notification and a brief description made by the police authorities may be discreetly communicated to the central offices interested, without prejudice to the notification and technical description mentioned above; • details of discoveries of counterfeiting, stating whether it has been possible to seize all the counterfeit currency put into circulation. 		
1.6. As central office for the Member States, Europol shall participate in conferences dealing with euro counterfeiting within the meaning of Article 15 of the Geneva Convention.		
1.7. Where Europol is unable to carry out the tasks specified in points 1.1 to 1.6 in accordance with the Europol Convention, the national central offices of the Member States shall retain competence.		
2. With regard to the counterfeiting of all other currencies and for central office functions not delegated to Europol in accordance with point 1, the existing competencies of the national central offices shall remain in effect.		
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe [ETS No. 121]	Granada 03 Oct., 1985	046/1988 Cm 439
Ratification Ukraine	21 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force- Ukraine	01 Apr., 2007	
CUSTOMS		
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	050/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accession Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 Jan., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
Entry into Force- Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 Jan., 2007	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	New York 04 June, 1954	001/1959 Cmnd 602
Accession- United Arab Emirates	10 Jan., 2007	
Entry into Force- United Arab Emirates	10 Apr., 2007	
DEBTS		
Agreement on German External Debts	London 27 Feb., 1953	007/1959 Cmnd 626
Succession- Montenegro	01 Aug., 2006	
Entry into Force- Montenegro	03 June., 2006	
Note- On 12 December 2006, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Montenegro</i> , a communication , that the above mentioned Treaty, continues to be in force for the Republic of Montenegro with effect from 03 June 2006.		
DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 23 Feb., 2007	003/1980 Cmnd 7765
Accession Thailand (<i>with reservation</i> *)	23 Feb., 2007	
Entry into Force- Thailand	25 Mar., 2007	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
"1. In applying the provision of article 8, paragraph 3 of the Convention, extraditable offences shall be restricted to offences which, under Thai law, are punishable with imprisonment of not less than one year and are subject to the procedural provisions and other conditions of the Thai legislation for extradition.		
2. The Kingdom of Thailand does not consider itself bound by article 13, paragraph 1 of the Convention."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT		
Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare	Geneva 17 June, 1925	024/1930 Cmd. 3604
Accession- Croatia	18 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force- Croatia	18 Dec., 2006	
(a) Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water [United Kingdom version]	London 05 Aug., 1963	003/1964 Cmnd 2245
(b) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [United Kingdom version]	London 01 July, 1968	088/1970 Cmnd 4474
(c) Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof [United Kingdom version]	London 11 Feb., 1971	013/1973 Cmnd 5266
(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological [Biological] and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction [United Kingdom version]	London 10 Apr., 1972	011/1976 Cmnd 6397
Succession- Montenegro	12 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force- Montenegro	03 June, 2006	
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	New York 10 Apr., 1981 -10 Apr., 1982	105/1996 Cm 3497
Accession Cameroon	07 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force- Cameroon	07 Jun., 2007	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Paris 13 Jan., 1993 -15 Jan., 1993	045/1997 Cm 3727
Accession - Barbados	07 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force- Barbados	06 Apr., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects [Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons]	Adopted New York 13 Oct., 1995	025/2001 Cm 5135
Consent to be Bound- Cameroon	07 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force- Cameroon	07 June, 2007	
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- Cameroon	07 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force- Cameroon	07 June, 2007	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction	Oslo 18 Sep., 1997	018/1999 Cm 4308
Ratification- Indonesia	20 Feb., 2007	
Entry into Force- Indonesia	01 Aug., 2007	
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York 10 June, 1958 -31 Dec., 1958	020/1976 Cmnd 6419
Accession- Bahamas	20 Dec., 2006	
Marshall Islands	21 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force- Bahamas	20 Mar., 2007	
Marshall Islands	21 Mar., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS		
Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules	Vienna 21 Feb., 1971 -01 Jan., 1972	051/1993 Cm 2307
Accession- Andorra (with reservation*) Nepal	13 Feb., 2007 09 Feb., 2007	
Entry into Force- Andorra Nepal	14 May, 2007 10 May, 2007	
Reservation* <i>[Original: Catalan]</i> The Principality of Andorra does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 which provide for a mandatory referral to the International Court of Justice of any dispute which cannot be resolved according to the terms of paragraph 1. The Government of Andorra takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.		
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Vienna / New York 20 Dec., 1988 -20 Dec., 1989	026/1992 Cm 1927
Accession- Liechtenstein (with reservation*)	09 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force- Liechtenstein	07 Jun., 2007	
Reservation* <i>[Original: English]</i> “The Principality of Liechtenstein does not consider itself bound by article 3, paragraph 2, concerning the maintenance or adoption of criminal offences under legislation on narcotic drugs. The Principality of Liechtenstein considers the provisions of article 3, paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 as binding only to the extent that they are compatible with Liechtenstein criminal legislation and Liechtenstein policy on criminal matters.”		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York 08 Aug., 1975	023/1979 Cmnd 7466
Accession- Andorra (with reservation*)	13 Feb., 2007	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DRUGS (continued)		
Entry into Force- Andorra	15 Mar., 2007	
Reservation* <i>[Original: Catalan]</i>		
<p>The Principality of Andorra does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 48 which provide for a mandatory referral to the International Court of Justice of any dispute which cannot be resolved according to the terms of paragraph 1. The Government of Andorra takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.</p>		
<p>The Convention will enter into force for Andorra on 15 March 2007 in accordance with its article 41 (2).</p>		
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	097/1991 Cm 1762
Note-		
<p>On 13 November 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the National Assembly of <i>Bulgaria</i>, a notification, by which it modified the declaration¹, of the Republic of Bulgaria relating to paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the European Convention on Extradition, as follows::</p>		
<p>“The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will refuse extradition of its nationals. The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will recognise as a national for the purposes of the Convention any person having Bulgarian nationality at the time of receiving the request for extradition.”</p>		
<p>¹ Note by the Secretariat: The declaration as amended on 6 January 2004 read as follows: "<i>The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will recognise as a national for the purposes of the Convention any person having Bulgarian nationality at the time of receiving the request for extradition.</i>"</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 12 October 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Greece</i>, a declaration , as follows:</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on Extradition, the Hellenic Republic notifies that on 9 July 2004 the law <i>nr.3251/2004</i> has entered into force, implementing the Framework Decision of the Council of the European Union of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (<i>2002/584/JHA</i>). The Hellenic Republic shall apply this law in relations to Contracting Parties which are Member States of the European Union and have also implemented the Framework Decision on the European arrest warrant.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>EXTRADITION (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 October 2006, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i>, a withdrawal of its reservation made upon ratification, as follows;</p> <p>Romania declares that, in accordance with Article 3 of the Law <i>No.224/2006</i>, the reservation based on Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention, contained in the instrument of ratification deposited on 10 September 1997, is withdrawn.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 February 2007, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i>, a declaration , as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on Extradition, Romania declares that, starting with 1 January 2007, it applies Title III of the Law no. 302/2004 on the judicial co-operation in criminal matter, which implements the provisions of the European Union Council Framework Decision no. 584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender of all persons between Member States, in relations between Romania and the other Member States of the European Union.</p> <p>By way of exception, the European Convention on Extradition, done at Paris on 13 December 1957, and its Additional Protocols, done at Strasbourg on 15 October 1975 and 17 March 1978, will continue to apply in the following cases:</p> <p>a. to the extradition requests made or received before 1 January 2007, which are pending, and also to the requests made on the grounds of Article 14 of the European Convention on Extradition, regarding extradition requests made before that date;</p> <p>b. to the acts which represent the object of notifications sent by some Member States of the European Union to the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union according to Article 32 of the Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, with the meaning that for those acts the provisions of the extradition treaties in force will continue to apply on a transitory basis.</p> <p>The above does not alter by any means the application of the Convention in relations between Romania and the Parties to the Convention that are not Member States of the European Union.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION		
Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	Aarhus 25 June, 1998	024/2005 Cm 6586
Ratification- Federal Republic of Germany	15 Jan., 2007	
Entry into Force- Federal Republic of Germany	15 Apr., 2007	
HEALTH		
Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	Geneva 21 May, 2003	013/2005 Cm 6514
Ratification- Congo Kazakhstan Yemen	06 Feb., 2007 22 Jan., 2007 22 Feb., 2007	
Entry into Force- Congo Kazakhstan Yemen	07 May., 2007 22 Apr., 2007 23 May., 2007	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York 07 Mar., 1966	077/1969 Cmnd 4108
Note- On 05 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Argentina</i> , a declaration , as follows; <i>[Original: Spanish]</i>		
Pursuant to the provisions of article 14, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Government of the Republic of Argentina designates the National Institute to Combat Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI) as competent within the national legal system to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Argentina, who claims to be victims of a violation by the national government of the rights set forth in the Convention.		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Adopted New York 16 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd 6702
Ratification - Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 Feb., 2007	
Entry into Force- Lao People's Democratic Republic	13 May., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Adopted New York 16 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd 6702
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Bahrain</i>, a reservation¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“1. The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain interprets the Provisions of Article 3, (18) and (23) as not affecting in any way the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah.</p> <p>2. The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain interprets the provisions of Article (9), Paragraph (5) as not detracting from its right to layout the basis and rules of obtaining the compensation mentioned in this Paragraph.</p> <p>3. The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain interprets Article (14) Paragraph (7) as no obligation arise from it further those set out in Article (10) of the Criminal Law of Bahrain which provides:</p> <p>‘Legal Proceedings cannot be instated against a person who has been acquitted by Foreign Courts from offences of which he is accused or a final judgement has been delivered against him and the said person fulfilled the punishment or the punishment has been abolished by prescription.’ “</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.764.2006. TREATIES-15 of 20 Sep. 2006 (Accession by Bahrain).</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 January 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents it compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that by Supreme Decree No. 059-2007-PCM, issued on 18 January 2007 (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; and the Province of Satipo, Andamarca district of the Province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the Province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, has been extended for 60 days as from 25 January 2007.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, liberty of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, which are recognised, respectively, in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretariat of the United Nations the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>New York, 22 January 2007</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 005-2007-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic,</p> <p>Considering:</p> <p>That by Supreme Decree No. 085-2006.PCM of 22 November 2006, 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; the Province of Satipo, the Andamarca district of the Province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the Province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, was extended for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>That while the aforementioned state of emergency is due to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces and districts still persist;</p> <p>That article 137 (1) of the Political Constitution of Peru provides that a state of emergency may be extended only through the issuance of a new decree; and</p> <p>With the endorsement of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Decreets:</p> <p>Article 1:</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>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; and the Province of Satipo, the Andamarca district of the Province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the Province of Huancayo, department of Junin, is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days as from 25 January 2007.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>Article 2:</p>		
<p>Suspension of constitutional rights</p>		
<p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional right set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p>		
<p>Article 3:</p>		
<p>Endorsement</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 17 January 2007.</p>		
<p>(Signed) Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p>		
<p>(Signed) Jorge Del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p>		
<p>(Signed) Allan Wagner Tizón . Minister of Defence</p>		
<p>(Signed) Pilar Elena Mazzetti Soler Minister of the Interior</p>		
<p>(Signed) María Zavala Valladares Minister of Justice</p>		
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 12 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p>		
<p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p>		
<p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that by Supreme Decree No. 086-2006-PCM, issued on 06 December 2006 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the Provinces of Abancay, department of Apurimac for a period of 30 days as from 25 January 2007.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, recognised in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>New York, 08 December 2006</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 086-2006-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic,</p> <p>Considering:</p> <p>That, as is public knowledge, at present numerous inhabitants of the city of Abancay are perpetrating serious acts of violence in that locality, in protest against the regional government of Apurimac, causing many injuries and considerable material damage;</p> <p>That these serious disruptions of public order have been taking place since Friday, 01 December 2006, a day on which various police officers and civilians were injured;</p> <p>That these acts have disrupted the peace and public tranquillity in the aforementioned city, causing constant fear among the population that similar acts could occur and possibly increase the number of victims;</p> <p>That the magnitude of the acts which have occurred necessitate the adoption of measures that will enable the State to take immediate action to minimise current risks; .</p> <p>That, in accordance with article 44 of the Constitution, it is the fundamental duty of the State to guarantee the full exercise of human rights, protect the population from threats to its security and promote general well-being, on the basis of justice and the integral and balanced development of the nation;</p> <p>That it is the responsibility of the President of the Republic to respect and ensure respect for the Constitution and to ensure public order within the Republic, in accordance with article 118, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Constitution</p> <p>That article 137, paragraph 1 of the Constitution empowers the President of the Republic to declare a state of emergency in the event of disturbance of the peace or public order or of other serious circumstances affecting the life of the nation;</p> <p>That article 27, paragraph 1 of the American Convention on Human Rights provides that a State party may suspend the exercise of certain human rights in the event of public danger or other emergency that threatens its security;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>In accordance with article 137 of the Political Constitution of Peru and Legislative Decree No. 560 - Act on the Executive Branch;</p> <p>With the approval of the Council of Ministers, and undertaking to notify the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Decrees:</p> <p>Article 1. Declaration of a state of emergency</p> <p>A state of emergency is hereby declared in the province of Abancay, department of Apurimac, for a period of thirty (30) calendar days.</p> <p>Article 2. Guarantees to be suspended</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights to liberty and security of person, inviolability of the home and freedom of movement within the territory laid down in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11 and 24 (t), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3. Prefecture of the department of Apurimac</p> <p>The prefect of the department of Apurimac, in his capacity as representative of the Executive Branch within his area of jurisdiction, shall ensure public order, and to that end shall receive from the national police force of Peru and the armed forces such support as he may request.</p> <p>Article 4. Countersignature and entry into force</p> <p>This Supreme Decree shall be countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of the Interior, and shall enter into force on the date of its publication.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 5 December 2006.</p> <p>(Signed) Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>(Signed) Jorge del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>(Signed) Allan Wagner Tizon Minister of Defence</p> <p>(Signed) Pilar Elena Mazzetti Soler Minister of the Interior</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>	<p>New York 18 Dec., 1979</p>	<p>002/1989 Cm 643</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a withdrawal of a reservation from the government of <i>Austria</i>¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Austria has examined the reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Austria finds that the reservation to article 9, paragraph 2 would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex. This is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria further considers that, in the absence of further clarification, the reservation "regarding those provisions of the said Convention that may be contrary to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam" does not clearly specify its extent and therefore raises doubts as to the degree of commitment assumed by Brunei Darussalam in becoming a party to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria would like to recall that, according to article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention as well as customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Austria objects to the aforementioned reservations made by Brunei Darussalam to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This position however does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between Brunei Darussalam and Austria."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006. TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Accession by Brunei Darussalam).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 January 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Austria</i>¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Austria has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Austria finds that the reservations to article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16 would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex. This is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria further considers that, in the absence of further clarification, the reservation to "all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman" does not clearly specify its extent and therefore raises doubts as to the degree of commitment assumed by the Sultanate of Oman in becoming a party to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria would like to recall that, according to article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention as well as customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (Art. 19 sub-paragraph c), a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are requested as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Austria objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This position however does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Sultanate of Oman and Austria.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006. TREATIES-1 of 01 March 2006 (Accession by Oman).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Estonia</i>¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Estonia has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam to Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>The reservation to Article 9, paragraph 2, if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Furthermore, the reservation made by Brunei Darussalam makes a general reference to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam. The Government of Estonia is of the view that in the absence of further clarification, the reservation makes it unclear to what extent the State of Brunei Darussalam considers itself bound by the obligations of the Convention and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the State of Brunei Darussalam to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>According to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Estonia therefore objects to the reservation to Article 9, paragraph 2, and to the general reservation regarding the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam, made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women as between the Republic of Estonia and the State of Brunei Darussalam.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006.TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Estonia</i>¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Estonia has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of Sultanate of Oman to paragraph 2 of Article 9, paragraph 4 of Article 15, and subparagraphs (a), (c) and (f) of Article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>The reservations to paragraph 2 of Article 9, paragraph 4 of Article 15, and subparagraphs (a), (c) and (f) of Article 16, if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. In particular, Article 16 is one of the core provisions of the Convention to which reservations are incompatible with the Convention and therefore impermissible.</p> <p>Furthermore, section one of the reservation makes a general reference to the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman. The Government of Estonia is of the view that in the absence of further clarification, this reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Sultanate of Oman considers itself bound by the obligations of the Convention and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Sultanate of Oman to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>According to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Estonia therefore objects to the general reservation made in section one, and reservations to paragraph 2 of Article 9, paragraph 4 of Article 15, and subparagraphs (a), (c) and (f) of Article 16, made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women as between the Republic of Estonia and the Sultanate of Oman”.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006.TREATIES-1 of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note- On 13 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of France¹, as follows; [Original: French]</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has considered the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979, according to which the Sultanate of Oman does not consider itself bound by any provisions of the Convention which are incompatible with Islamic Sharia or with the laws in force in the Sultanate of Oman, or by the provisions of article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4 and article 16, in particular paragraph 1 (a), (c) and (f).</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic considers that, by ruling out the application of the Convention or subordinating it to Sharia principles and the laws in force, the Sultanate of Oman is making a reservation of a general and indeterminate nature, thereby depriving the provisions of the Convention of any effect. The Government of the French Republic considers this reservation to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore wishes to register an objection thereto. The Government of the French Republic also objects to the reservations made to article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4 and article 16, in particular paragraph 1 (a), (c) and (f). These objections shall not prevent the entry into force of the Convention between France and the Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006.TREATIES-1 of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Germany Federal Republic</i>¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservations made by Brunei Darussalam on 24 May 2006 upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of 18 December 1979. The reservations state that Brunei Darussalam does not consider itself bound by provisions of the Convention that are contrary to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam, in particular Article 9 (2) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that by giving precedence to the beliefs and principles of Islam and its own constitutional law over the application of the provisions of the Convention, Brunei Darussalam has made a reservation which leaves it unclear to what extent it feels bound by the obligations of the Convention and which incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Furthermore, the reservation to Article 9 (2) will unavoidably result in a legal situation that discriminates against women, which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 28 (2) of the Convention, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above mentioned reservations. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and Brunei Darussalam.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467 .2006. TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 Jan., 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Greece</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Hellenic Republic have examined the reservations formulated by the Sultanate of Oman upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979.</p> <p>The Government of the Hellenic Republic consider that the reservation to "all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman" is of unlimited scope and undefined character, while, furthermore, subjects the application of the Convention to the domestic law of the Sultanate of Oman. It is, therefore, incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Hellenic Republic consider that the reservations to articles 9 par. 2, 15 par. 4 and 16 do not specify the extent of the derogation therefrom and, therefore, are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Hellenic Republic recall that, according to Article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of the Hellenic Republic object to the above mentioned reservations formulated by the Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Greece and the Sultanate of Oman."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Hungary</i>¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Hungary has examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman on 7 February 2006 upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979. The reservations state the Sultanate of Oman does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the Convention that are not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman, and also state that it is not bound by Article 9 (2), Article 15 (4) and Article 16, subparagraphs (a), (c) and (f) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary is of the opinion that by giving precedence to the principles of the Sharia and its own national law over the application of the provisions of the Convention, the Sultanate of Oman has made a reservation which leaves it unclear to what extent it feels bound by the obligations of the Convention and which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Furthermore, the reservations to Article 9 (2), Article 15 (4) and Article 16 will unavoidably result in a legal situation that discriminates against women, which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 28 (2) of the Convention, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Hungary and the Sultanate of Oman.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Republic of Ireland</i>¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Ireland has examined the reservation made on 07 February 2006 by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women at the time of its accession thereto.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Ireland notes that the Sultanate of Oman subjects application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to the provisions of Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate. The Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which consists of a general reference to religious law and to the Constitution of the reserving State and which does not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which it applies and the extent of the derogation therefrom, may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving state to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. The Government of Ireland is furthermore of the view that such a general reservation may undermine the basis of international treaty law and is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Ireland recalls that according to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland further considers that the reservations made with respect to Article 9, paragraph 2, Article 15, paragraph 4 and Article 16 of the Convention are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and the Sultanate of Oman."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Republic of Ireland</i>¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of Ireland has examined the reservation made on 24 May 2006 by Brunei Darussalam to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women at the time of its accession thereto.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland notes that Brunei Darussalam subjects application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam. The Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which consists of a general reference to religious law and to the Constitution of the reserving State and which does not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which it applies and the extent of the derogation therefrom, may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Ireland is furthermore of the view that such a general reservation may undermine the basis of international treaty law and is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Ireland recalls that according to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland further considers that the reservation made with respect to Article 9, paragraph 2 is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Brunei Darussalam to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and Brunei Darussalam.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006.TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Latvia¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Latvia has carefully examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women upon accession to the Convention regarding Article 9 paragraph 2, article 15 paragraph 4 and article 16.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the aim of the said Convention is to grant the equality between men and women and therefore the distinction between genders regarding the rights to determinate the nationality of children is not in accordance with the aim of the said convention.</p> <p>Moreover, the rights to determine its own domicile, is a part of the free movement of person, is very important part of human rights and, thus no limitations may be permitted to the said right.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that the equality between spouses is a very important issue and, therefore, no exemption regarding the said rights is acceptable.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that these reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman contradict to the object and purpose of the Convention and in particular to the obligation of all States Parties to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating the discrimination against women.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia recalls Part VI, Article 28 of the Convention setting out that reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia, therefore, objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Latvia and the Sultanate of Oman. Thus, the Convention will become operative without the Sultanate of Oman benefiting from its reservation."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Poland¹, as follows; <i>[Original: Polish]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland has examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by General Assembly of the United Nations on December 18, 1979, regarding articles 9 paragraph 2, 15 paragraph 4, 16 (a), (c) and (f) and all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the principles of the Islamic Sharia.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland considers that the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention which guarantees equal rights of women and men to exercise their economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights. The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore considers that, according to article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna on 23 May 1969, as well as article 28 (2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Form of Discrimination against Women, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Poland considers that by making a general reference to the Islamic Sharia without indicating the provisions of the Convention to which the Islamic Sharia applies, the Sultanate of Oman does not specify the exact extent of the introduced limitations and thus does not define precisely enough the extent to which the Sultanate of Oman has accepted the obligations under the Convention.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1979, regarding articles 9 paragraph 2, 15 paragraph 4, 16 (a), (c) and (f) and all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the principles of the Islamic Sharia.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Poland and Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 January 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Portugal¹, as follows; [Original: English]</p> <p>“... the Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>The reservation concerning the "provisions of the said Convention that may be contrary to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam, the official religion of Brunei Darussalam" is too general and vague and seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis that is not authorised by it. Moreover, this reservation creates doubts as to the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international law. It is in the common interest of all States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The reservation concerning article 9 (2) undermines a key provision of the Convention concerning the elimination of discrimination against women on the basis of sex. This reservation is thus incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is not permitted under article 28 (2) of the CEDAW.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above mentioned reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam to the CEDAW.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Brunei Darussalam.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467 .2006. TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 January 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Portugal</i>¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“.... the Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>The first reservation concerns all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman. Portugal considers that this reservation is too general and vague and seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on an unilateral basis that is not authorised by it. Moreover, this reservation creates doubts as to the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international law. It is in the common interest of all States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The second, third and fourth reservations concern fundamental provisions of the Convention, such as articles 9 (2), 15 (4) and 16, that cover the fundamental rights of women and deal with the key elements for the elimination of discrimination against women on the basis of sex. These reservations are thus incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and are not permitted under article 28 (2) of the CEDAW.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above mentioned reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the CEDAW.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Oman.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 08 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Romania</i>¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of Romania has carefully considered the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman on 7 February 2006 upon accession to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i> (New York, 18 December 1979) and regards the reservations made to Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 15 paragraph 4 and Article 16, sub-paragraphs a), c) and f) (concerning adoptions), as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as, by their formulation, various forms of discrimination against women are maintained and, implicitly, the inequality of rights between men and women is perpetuated.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Romania is of the opinion that the general reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman subjects the application of the provisions of the Convention to their compatibility with the Islamic law and the national legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman. This reservation is, thus, problematic as it raises questions with regard to the actual obligations the Sultanate of Oman understood to undertake by acceding to the Convention, and with regard to its commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Romania recalls that, pursuant to Article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>Consequently, the Government of Romania objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i>. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention, in its entirety, between Romania and the Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p>The Government of Romania recommends to the Sultanate of Oman to reconsider the reservations made to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i>.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 08 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Romania¹, as follows; [Original: English]</p> <p>“The Government of Romania has carefully considered the reservations made by Brunei Darussalam on 24 May 2006 upon accession to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i> (New York), 18 December 1979) and regards the reservation made to Article 9 paragraph 2 as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as, by its formulation, a certain form of discrimination against women is maintained and, implicitly, the inequality of rights between men and women is perpetuated.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Romania is of the opinion that the general reservation made by Brunei Darussalam subjects the application of the provisions of the Convention to their compatibility with the Islamic law and the fundamental law of this State. This reservation is, thus, problematic as it raises questions with regard to the actual obligations Brunei Darussalam understood to undertake by acceding to the Convention, and with regard to its commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Romania recalls that, pursuant to Article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>Consequently, the Government of Romania objects to the aforementioned reservations made by Brunei Darussalam to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i>. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention, in its entirety, between Romania and Brunei Darussalam.</p> <p>The Government of Romania recommends to Brunei Darussalam to reconsider the reservations made to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i>.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467 .2006. TREATIES-I of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Slovak Republic</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Slovakia has carefully examined the reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>The Government of Slovakia is of the view that the general reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman that "all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman" is too general and does not clearly specify the extent of the obligation (mentioned in the Convention) for the Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p>The Government of Slovakia finds the reservation to article 9 (2), article 15 (4) and article 16 incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is therefore inadmissible under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Therefore it shall not be permitted, in accordance with article 2[8], paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Slovakia objects to the above mentioned reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women between Slovakia and the Sultanate of Oman. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between Slovakia and the Sultanate of Oman, without the Sultanate of Oman benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Sweden¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Sweden has examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman on 7 February 2006 to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes that the Sultanate of Oman gives precedence to the provisions of Islamic Sharia and national legislation over the application of the provisions of the Convention. The Government of Sweden is of the view that this reservation which does not clearly specify the extent of the Sultanate of Oman's derogation from the provisions in question raises serious doubt as to the commitment of the Sultanate of Oman to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Sweden considers that, regarding the reservations made with respect to articles 9 (2), 15 (4), 16 (a, c, f), if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. It should be borne in mind that the principles of the equal rights of women and men and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of the purposes of the organisation, as well as the declaration of Human Rights of 1948.</p> <p>According to article 28 (2) of the Convention and to international customary law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties, are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and considers them null and void.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Sultanate of Oman and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Sultanate of Oman benefiting from its reservations.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Sweden¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Sweden has examined the reservations made by Brunei Darussalam on 24 May 2006 to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes that Brunei Darussalam gives precedence to the beliefs and principles of Islam and national legislation over the application of the provisions of the Convention. The Government of Sweden is of the view that this reservation which does not clearly specify the extent of Brunei Darussalam’s derogation from the provisions in questions raises serious doubt as to the commitment of Brunei Darussalam to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Sweden considers that, regarding the reservation made with respect to article 9 (2), if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. It should be borne in mind that the principles of the equal rights of women and men and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of the purposes of the organisation, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.</p> <p>According to article 28 (2) of the Convention and to international customary law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties, to which they have chosen to become parties, are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by Brunei Darussalam to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and considers them null and void.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Brunei Darussalam and Sweden. The convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States without Brunei Darussalam benefiting from its reservations.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006.TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i>¹, as follows; [Original: English]</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the reservations made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (New York, 18 December 1979).</p> <p>In the view of the Government of the United Kingdom a reservation should clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Convention. A reservation which consists of a general reference to a system of law without specifying its contents does not do so. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the Sultanate of Oman's reservation from all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom further object to the Sultanate of Oman's reservations from Article 15, paragraph 4 and Article 16 of the Convention.</p> <p>These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Oman.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006.TREATIES-1 of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p>		
<p>Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty</p> <p>Signature- Argentina</p>	<p>New York 15 Dec., 1989</p> <p>20 Dec., 2006</p>	<p>039/2000 Cm 4676</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
European Agreement Relating to Persons Participating in Proceedings of the European Court of Human Rights [ETS No. 161]	Strasbourg 05 Mar., 1996	005/2005 Cm 6482
Signature		
Monaco <i>(with declaration*)</i>	19 Mar., 2007	
Ratification-		
Monaco	19 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Monaco		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
The Principality of Monaco declares that it interprets Article 4, paragraph 1 a, of the Agreement as not applying to detained persons.		
Optional 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
Accession-		
Egypt <i>(with declaration*)</i>	06 Feb., 2007	
Nepal <i>(with declaration⁺)</i>	03 Jan., 2007	
Yemen <i>(with declaration[†])</i>	02 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Egypt	06 Mar., 2007	
Nepal	03 Feb., 2007	
Yemen	02 Apr., 2007	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<i>[Translation : Original Arabic]</i>		
The Arab Republic of Egypt hereby declares that in accordance with its current laws the minimum age for conscription into the armed forces of Egypt is 18 years and the minimum age for voluntary recruitment into the armed forces is 16 years.		
The Arab Republic of Egypt is committed to ensuring that voluntary recruitment is genuine and entirely willing, with the informed consent of the parents or legal guardians after the volunteers have been fully informed of the duties included in such voluntary military service and based on reliable evidence of the age of volunteers.		
<i>Declaration⁺</i>		
<i>[Original: English]</i>		
“(1) The minimum age for recruitment in the Nepal Army and the Armed Police Force shall be 18 years.		
(2) The recruitment in the Nepal Army and the Armed Police Force shall be voluntary and shall be conducted through open competition.”		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Arrangement concerning the International Registration of Trade Marks between Belgium, Spain, France, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and Tunisia	Madrid 14 Apr., 1891	
Denunciation- Uzbekistan	03 Jan., 2007	
Entry into Force- Uzbekistan	01 Jan., 2008	
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	Rome 26 Oct., 1961	038/1964 Cmnd 2425
Accession- Algeria (with reservation*)	22 Jan., 2007	
Entry into Force- Algeria .. .	22 Apr., 2007	
Reservation* <i>[Original: Arabic and French]</i>		
<u>Article 5</u>		
In accordance with article 5, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that it will not apply the criterion of publication provided for in paragraph 1 (c) of that Article;		
<u>Article 6</u>		
In accordance with article 6, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that it will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organisation is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter in the same Contracting State;		
<u>Article 12</u>		
In accordance with article 16 on reservations and in respect of article 12 of the Convention, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria specifies that it will not apply the provisions of that Article as regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national of a Contracting State;		
In addition, the Government also specifies that, as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, it will limit the protection provided for by that Article to the extent to which, and to the term for which, the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a national of the State making the declaration; however, the fact that the Contracting State of which the producer is a national does not grant the protection to the same beneficiary or beneficiaries as the State making the declaration shall not be considered as a difference in the extent of the protection.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<p>Patent Co-operation Treaty</p>	Washington 19 June, 1970 -31 Dec., 1970	078/1978 Cmnd 7340
<p>Accession- Dominican Republic </p>	28 Feb., 2007	
<p>Entry into Force- Dominican Republic </p>	28 May., 2007	
<p>Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure</p>	Budapest 28 Apr. , 1977 -31 Dec., 1977	005/1981 Cm 8136
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 January 2007, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received a communication from the Government of <i>Japan</i>, regarding the Extension of the List of Kinds of Microorganisms accepted by and a New Schedule of Fees Charged by the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation patent Microorganisms depositary (NPMD) as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p>		
<p>COMMUNICATION</p>		
<p>The Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organisations in Geneva presents its compliments to the world Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and, in relation to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, has the honour to transmit attached herewith the communication from its home Government regarding the extension of the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted for the deposit by, and a new schedule of fees charged by, the NITE Patent Microorganisms Depositary (NPMD).</p>		
<p>Pursuant to Rule 3.3 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the extension of the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted by the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depositary (NPMD) will be as follows: animal cell cultures and embryos.</p>		
<p>Pursuant to Rule 12.2 of the said Regulations, a new schedule of fees charged by the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depositary (NPMD) will be as follows (see following annex)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>																				
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JP-JAPAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY</p> <p>National Institute of Technology and Evaluation Patent Microorganisms Depository (NPMD) 2-5-8 Kazusakamatari Kisarazu-city Chiba 292-0818</p> <p>Telephone: (81) 438 205580 Facsimile: (81) 4382055 81 E-mail: npmd@nite.go.jp Internet: http://www.nbrc.nite.go.jp/npmd/</p> <p>KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED</p> <p>Actinomycetes, animal cell cultures, archea, bacteria, bacteriophages, embryos, fungi, plasmids (in hosts or not in hosts) and yeasts, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - microorganisms which belong to biosafety level 3 or level 4 according to the NITE (National Institute of Technology and Evaluation) Classification. - microorganisms which call for containment measures level P3 or P4 as described in the Ministerial Ordinance stipulating Containment Measures to be Taken in Type 2 Use of Living Modified Organisms for Research and Development (2004), which is based on the Law concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms (2003). <p>SCHEDULE OF FEES</p> <p>1. Actinomycetes, archea, bacteria, bacteriophages, fungi, plasmids (in hosts or not in hosts) and yeasts:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; width: 20%;"><u>JPY</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Storage (for 30 years)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">- original deposit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">139,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">- new deposit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Issuance of communication under Rule 7.6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Issuance of viability statement</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) if the viability test is to be carried out</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) based on the last viability test</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Furnishing of a sample (plus handling charge)¹</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(e) Issuance of attestation under Rule 8.2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>JPY</u>	(a) Storage (for 30 years)		- original deposit	139,000	- new deposit	9,000	(b) Issuance of communication under Rule 7.6	2,000	(c) Issuance of viability statement	16,000	(i) if the viability test is to be carried out	2,000	(ii) based on the last viability test	6,000	(d) Furnishing of a sample (plus handling charge) ¹	2,000	(e) Issuance of attestation under Rule 8.2			
	<u>JPY</u>																					
(a) Storage (for 30 years)																						
- original deposit	139,000																					
- new deposit	9,000																					
(b) Issuance of communication under Rule 7.6	2,000																					
(c) Issuance of viability statement	16,000																					
(i) if the viability test is to be carried out	2,000																					
(ii) based on the last viability test	6,000																					
(d) Furnishing of a sample (plus handling charge) ¹	2,000																					
(e) Issuance of attestation under Rule 8.2																						

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
II. Animal cell cultures and embryos:		
(a) Storage (for 30 years)		
- original deposit	149,000	
- new deposit	10,000	
(b) Issuance of communication under Rule 7.6 (c)	2,000	
Issuance of viability statement		
(i) if the viability test is to be carried out	28,000	
(ii) based on the last viability test	2,000	
(d) Furnishing of a sample (plus handling charge) ²	7,000	
(e) Issuance of attestation under Rule 8.2	2,000	
[End of text]		
Japanese consumption tax will be charged for (a) and (c)(i):		
1	Plus 6,000 yen for handling to the foreign institution	
2	Plus 35,000 yen for handling and delivery to the foreign institute	
Note-		
On 08 February 2007, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received a communication from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> , regarding Changes in the Telephone and Facsimile numbers, the Text of the List of Kinds of Microorganisms accepted for deposit and the Schedule of Fees charged by the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC) as follows;		
Communication		
The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organisation and has the honour to enclose an update for the UK's entry in Part II, Section D of the Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty. The updated information is in respect of the UK's National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC). The United Kingdom would be most grateful if the Guide could be updated and that Contracting States to the Budapest Treaty are informed accordingly.		
ANNEX UNITED KINGDOM		
INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY		
National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC) Blanche Lane South Mimms Potters Bar Hefts., EN6 3QG		
Telephone: (+44-(0)1223) 1701 641 000 Facsimile: (+44-(0)1223) 1701 646730 E-mail: enquires@nibsc.ac.uk Internet: www.nibsc.ac.uk		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED		
<p>Animal cell lines, human cell lines and genetically modified cell lines that can be preserved without significant change to or loss of their properties from freezing and/or long-term storage.</p>		
<p>Note that:</p>		
<p>No patent deposit should be sent to NIBSC without a Biohazard Risk Assessment having been first received and reviewed by NIBSC. For genetically modified cell lines this will include a formal review by the NIBSC Biological Safety Committee. Following a favourable review of the Risk Assessment the customer will be invited to ship the material for deposit. Risk Assessment forms can be accessed from the NIBSC website.</p>		
<p>Processing of material that requires handling at Containment Levels higher than Level 2 may require a longer period to completion depending on the availability of high containment facilities. The price charged for such high containment processing is necessarily higher to reflect the increased cost to NIBSC.</p>		
<p>NIBSC reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit that, in its opinion, presents an unacceptable risk or is technically unsuitable to handle. NIBSC will only accept organisms that do not significantly change after long-term storage at the appropriate storage temperature.</p>		
SCHEDULE OF FEES		
Cell Lines	<u>GBP</u>	
(a) Deposits and storage including provision of certification and viability statements	1'000	
(b) Issuance of a new (or updated) viability statement	100	
(c) Furnishing of a sample (excluding carriage costs)	100	
(d) Issuance of (new or updated) certification	50	
(e) Administration fee for amendments	50	
<p>Fees plus VAT, where applicable are payable to NIBSC.</p>		
Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 27 June 1989 and the Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol, adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from 1 April 1996	Madrid 28 June, 1989 -31 Dec., 1989	003/1997 Cm 3505
Accession Azerbaijan	15 Jan., 2007	
Entry into Force- Azerbaijan	15 Apr., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF SEA		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Montego Bay, 10 Dec., 1982 -09 Dec., 1984	081/1999 Cm 4524
Accession- Republic of Moldova (<i>with declaration*</i>)	06 Feb., 2007	
Succession- Montenegro (<i>with declaration⁺</i>)	23 Oct., 2006	
Entry into Force- Montenegro	03 June, 2006	
Republic of Moldova	08 Mar., 2007	
<i>Declaration*</i> [Original: Moldovan]		
<p>As a country without seashore and geographically disadvantaged bordering a sea poor in living resources, Republic of Moldova affirms the necessity to develop international co-operation for the exploitation of the living resources of the economic zones, on the basis of just and equitable agreements that should ensure the access of the countries from this category to the fishing resources in the economic zones of other regions or sub regions.</p>		
<i>Declaration⁺</i> [Re-Confirming a declaration made on 05 May 1986 by Yugoslavia upon (Ratification) and on 12 March 2001 by Federal Republic of Yugoslavia upon (Succession)]		
<p>“1. Proceeding from the right that State Parties have on the basis of article 310 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the [Government of Montenegro] considers that a coastal State may, by its laws and regulations, subject the passage of foreign warships to the requirement of previous notification to the respective coastal State and limit the number of ships simultaneously passing, on the basis of the international customary law and in compliance with the right of innocent passage (articles 17-32 of the Convention).</p>		
<p>2. The [Government of Montenegro] also considers that it may, on the basis of article 38, paragraph 1, and article 45, paragraph (a) of the Convention, determine by its laws and regulations which of the straits used for international navigation in the territorial sea of [Montenegro] will retain the regime of innocent passage, as appropriate.</p>		
<p>3. Due to the fact that the provisions of the Convention relating to the contiguous zone (article 33) do not provide rules on the delimitation of the contiguous zone between States with opposite or adjacent coasts, the [Government of Montenegro] considers that the principles of the customary international law, codified in article 24, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, signed in Geneva on 29 April 1958, will apply to the delimitation of the contiguous zone between the Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.”</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>LAW OF SEA (continued)</p>		
<p><i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Original: Bulgarian]</i></p> <p>“The Republic of Bulgaria declares that the declarations made by the European Community upon ratification of the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, with regard to the transfer of competence by the Member States to the European Community in respect of certain matters governed by the Agreement, shall be also applicable to the Republic of Bulgaria as from the date of its accession to the European Union.”</p>		
<p><i>Declaration+</i> <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“... the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that, as a Member State of the European Union, the Republic of Lithuania has transferred the competence to the European Community in respect of certain matters governed by this Agreement. The Republic of Lithuania also endorses the declarations of the European Community, made when ratifying this Agreement.”</p>		
<p>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</p>		
<p>European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations [ETS No. 124]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 24 Apr., 1986</p>	<p>041/1991 Cm 1593</p>
<p>Acceptance The Netherlands(<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	<p>21 Feb., 2007</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- The Netherlands</p>	<p>01 Jun., 2007</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Netherlands competent authorities to certify a memorandum of association of a non-governmental organisation are the Chambers of Commerce and Industry.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the Convention for the Kingdom in Europe.</p>		

MONTENEGRO	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
(a) Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	Geneva 24 Sep., 1923	004/1925 Cmd. 2312
(b) International Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards	Geneva 26 Sep., 1927	028/1930 Cmd 3655
(c) Convention on Road Traffic	Geneva 19 Sep., 1949	049/1958 Cmnd 578
(d) Protocol on Road Signs and Signals with Amendments adopted at Geneva on 25 July 1963	Geneva 19 Sep., 1949	080/67 Cmnd 3454
(e) Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries	Geneva 16 Sep., 1950	012/1952 Cmd 8490
(f) European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949	Geneva 16 Sep., 1950	060/1966 Cmnd 3152
(g) International Convention to facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material	Geneva 07 Nov., 1952	081/1955 Cmd 9644
(h) Slavery Convention Signed at Geneva on the 25th of September, 1926, as amended by the Protocol agreed at New York on the 7th of December 1953	New York 07 Dec., 1953	024/1956 Cmd 9797
(i) Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	New York 28 Sep., 1954	041/1960 Cmnd 1098
(j) Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road [CMR]	Geneva 19 May, 1956	090/1967 Cmnd 3455
(k) Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material	New York 04 June, 1954	070/1957 Cmnd 308
(l) Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	New York 04 June, 1954	001/1959 Cmnd 602
(m) Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring	New York 04 June, 1954	070/1957 Cmnd 308
(n) Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles	Geneva 18 May, 1956	001/1960 Cmnd 919
Succession- Montenegro	23 Oct., 2006	
Entry into Force - Montenegro	03 June., 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MONTENEGRO (continued)		
(aa) Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats	Geneva 18 May, 1956	016/1959 Cmnd 650
(bb) Customs Convention on Containers	Geneva 18 May, 1956	080/1959 Cmnd 905
(cc) Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic	Geneva 18 May, 1956	032/1963 Cmnd 2039
(dd) Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic [with Protocol of Signature]	Geneva 18 May, 1956	032/1963 Cmnd 2039
(ee) Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Passenger Transport	Geneva 14 Dec., 1956	043/1963 Cmnd 2063
(ff) Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Goods Transport	Geneva 14 Dec., 1956 -18 May, 1957	112/1969 Cmnd 4206
(gg) Protocol amending Article 14[3] of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road [ADR]	New York Adopted -21 Aug., 1975	053/1985 Cmnd 9650
(hh) European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road [ADR] with Protocol of Signature	Geneva 30 Sep., 1957	083/1968 Cmnd 3769
(ii) European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets in International Transport	Geneva 09 Dec., 1960	010/1963 Cmnd 1938
(jj) Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carne [TIR Convention]	Geneva 01 Jan., 1976 -31 Dec., 1976	056/1983 Cmnd 9032
(kk) International Convention on the Harmonisation of Frontier Controls of Goods	Geneva 01 Apr., 1983 -31 Mar., 1984	040/1988 Cm 403
(ll) Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, together with GA Resolution 48/263	New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm 4525
(mm) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Rio de Janeiro 04 June, 1992 -14 June, 1992	028/1995 Cm 2833
(nn) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Nairobi 15 May, 2000 -26 May, 2000	017/2004 Cm 6170
Succession- Montenegro 23 Oct., 2006	
Entry into Force - Montenegro 03 June., 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MONTENEGRO (continued)		
(aaa) International Convention revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works signed on 09 September 1886, completed at Paris, 04 May, 1896; revised at Berlin, 13 November 1908, completed at Berne, 20 March 1914 and revised at Rome, 02 June, 1928	Brussels 26 June, 1948	004/1958 Cmnd 361
(bbb) Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 -13 Jan., 1968	052/1970 Cmnd 4408
(ccc) International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 -13 Jan., 1968	061/1970 Cmnd 4431
(ddd) Act Additional to the Madrid Agreement for the Suppression of False or Misleading Indications of Origin on Goods of 14 April 1891, as later revised Date[s]: 14 July, 1967 to 26 Apr., 1970	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 -26 Apr., 1970	062/1970 Cmnd 4426
(eee) Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, as amended on 28 September, 1979	Locarno 08 Oct., 1968	004/2004 Cm 6114
(fff) Patent Co-operation Treaty [with Regulations]	Washington 19 June, 1970 -31 Dec., 1970	078/1978 Cmnd 7340
(ggg) Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest 28 Apr. , 1977 -31 Dec., 1977	005/1981 Cm 8136
(hhh) Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977	Geneva 13 May, 1977	003/1979 Cmnd 7671
(iii) Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 27 June 1989 and the Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol, adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from 1 April 1996	Madrid 28 June, 1989 -31 Dec., 1989	003/1979 Cm 3505
(jjj) Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations	Geneva 27 Oct., 1994	076/1996 Cm 3348
Note-		
On 04 December 2006, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following declaration, for the above mentioned treaties from the government of <i>Montenegro</i> , as follows;		
“The Government of the Republic of Montenegro hereby declares that the Treaties listed , continue to be applicable, as from June 3, 2006, in respect of the territory of the Republic of Montenegro and that the Republic of Montenegro accepts the obligations set forth in the said Treaties in respect of its territory”.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MONTENEGRO (continued)		
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 of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd 2535
(a) Regulation No. 1 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and/or a driving beam and equipped with filament lamps of category R2 and/or HS1, 08 August 1960		
(b) Regulation No. 2 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric lamps for headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both, 08 August 1960		
(c) Regulation No. 3 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers, 01 November 1963		
(d) Regulation No. 8 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H1, H2, H3, HB3, HB4, H7, H8, H9, HIR1, HIR2 and/or H11), 15 November 1967		
(e) Regulation No. 9. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of three-wheeled vehicles with regard to noise, 01 March 1969		
(f) Regulation No. 10 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression, 01 April 1969		
(g) Regulation No. 11 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components, 01 June 1969		
(h) Regulation No.13-H. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking, 01 May 1998		
(i) Regulation No. 17 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the seats, their anchorages and any head restraints, 01 December 1970		
(j) Regulation No. 18 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorised use, 01 March 1971		
(k) Regulation No. 20 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H4 lamps), 01 May 1971		
(l) Regulation No. 21 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings, 01 December 1971		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MONTENEGRO (continued)		
(m) Regulation No. 22 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds, 01 June 1972		
(n) Regulation No. 24 Uniform provisions concerning I. The approval of compression with regard to the emission of visible pollutants II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engine, 15 September 1972		
(o) Regulation No. 25 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats, 01 March 1972		
(p) Regulation No. 26 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections, 01 July 1972		
(q) Regulation No. 31 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HBS unit) motor vehicle head lamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both, 01 May 1975		
(r) Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls, 10 November 1975		
(s) Regulation No. 39 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation, 20 November 1978		
(t) Regulation No. 40 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine, 01 September 1979		
(u) Regulation No. 41 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise, 01 June 1980		
(v) Regulation No. 47 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine, 01 November 1981		
Succession- Montenegro .. .	23 Oct., 2006	
Entry into Force- Montenegro .. .	03 June, 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MONTENEGRO (continued)		
(aa) Regulation No. 49 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and Natural Gas (NG) engines as well as positive-ignition (P.I.) engines fuelled with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and vehicles equipped with C.I. and NG engines and P.I. engines fuelled with LPG, with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine, 15 April 1982		
(bb) Regulation No. 51 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions, 15 July 1982		
(cc) Regulation No. 55 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles, 01 March 1983		
(dd) Regulation No. 56 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such, 15 June 1983		
(ee) Regulation No. 57 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such, 15 June 1983		
(ff) Regulation No. 58 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP), 01 July 1983		
(gg) Regulation No. 59 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems, 01 October 1983		
(hh) Regulation No. 63 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise, 15 August 1985		
(ii) Regulation No. 68 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed, 01 May 1987		
(jj) Regulation No. 69 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers, 15 May 1987		
(kk) Regulation No. 70 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles, 15 May 1987		
(ll) Regulation No. 74 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 15 June 1988		
(mm) Regulation No. 75 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds, 01 April 1988		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MONTENEGRO (continued)		
(nn) Regulation No. 78 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking, 15 October 1988		
(oo) Regulation No. 83 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements, 05 November 1989		
(pp) Regulation No. 84 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption, 15 July 1990		
(qq) Regulation No. 85 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to measurement of net power, 15 September 1990		
(rr) Regulation No. 89 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. vehicles with regard to Limitation of their maximum speed: II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type: III. speed limitation devices (SLD) 01 October 1992		
(ss) Regulation No. 96 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition,(CI.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine, 15 December 1995		
(tt) Regulation No. 100. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of battery electric vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the construction and functional safety, 23 August 1996		
(uu) Regulation No. 101 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories M1 and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range, 01 January 1997		
Succession- Montenegro	23 Oct., 2006	
Entry into Force- Montenegro	03 June, 2006	
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973	London 02 Nov., 1973 -31 Dec., 1974	027/1983 Cmnd 8924
Succession- Montenegro	19 Feb., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MONTENEGRO (continued)		
Entry into Force- Montenegro	03 June, 2006	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972	London 20 Oct., 1972 -01 June, 1973	077/1977 Cmnd 6962
Succession- Montenegro	19 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force - Montenegro	03 June, 2006	
OCEANOGRAPHY		
Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation	Monaco 03 May, 1967	030/1971 Cmnd 4682
Ratification- Romania	29 Jan., 2007	
Entry into Force- Romania	29 Jan., 2007	
POLLUTION		
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter [<i>United Kingdom version</i>]	London 29 Dec., 1972 -31 Dec., 1973	043/1976 Cmnd 6486
Succession- Montenegro	12 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force- Montenegro	03 June, 2006	
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Berne/ New York 23 Mar., 1989 - 22 Mar., 1990	100/1995 Cm 3108
Extension (by the United Kingdom)- Sovereign Base Areas Cyprus (<i>with declaration</i> *)	06 Sep., 2006	
Entry into Force- Sovereign Base Areas Cyprus	06 Sep., 2006	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
“In accordance with Article 5 paragraph 2 of the Convention, the competent authorities designated by the United Kingdom for the Sovereign Base Areas of Dhekelia and Akrotiri are;		
<u>Sovereign Base Areas:</u>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Competent Authority for the Western Sovereign Base Area: Area Officer (Mr Kyprianos Matheou), Area Office, Akrotiri, BFPO 57 (telephone 00357 2527 7290)		
Competent Authority for Eastern Sovereign Base Area: Area Officer (Mr Christakis Athanasiou), Area Office, Dhekelia, BFPO 58 (telephone 00357 2474 4558)		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987	London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Accession- Cambodia	31 Jan., 2007	
Entry into Force- Cambodia	01 May., 2007	
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	048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession- Cambodia	31 Jan., 2007	
Acceptance - Belarus	13 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force- Belarus Cambodia	11 Jun., 2007 01 May., 2007	
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	Montreal 17 Sep., 1997	036/2002, Cm 5593 Also See 055/2002 Cm 5725
Accession- Cambodia Ecuador	31 Jan., 2007 16 Feb., 2007	
Acceptance- Belarus	13 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force- Belarus Cambodia Ecuador	11 Jun., 2007 01 May., 2007 17 May., 2007	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>POLLUTION (continued)</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“Pursuant to Article 25, paragraph 4, of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Bangladesh hereby declares that any amendment to annex A, B or C shall enter into force for Bangladesh only upon the deposit by Bangladesh of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval with respect thereto.”</p> <p><i>Declaration+</i> <i>[Original: Korean]</i></p> <p>The Republic of Korea, in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 4 of the Convention, declares that, with respect to the Republic of Korea, any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.</p>		
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</p> <p>Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance</p> <p>New York 20 June, 1956 - 31 Dec., 1956</p> <p>Note- On the 16 January 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Hungary</i>, a notification¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“...with reference to Paragraph 3 of Article II of the said Convention that the relevant Hungarian authorities are the following:</p> <p>Transmitting Agency: Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement (Igazságügyi es Rendészeti Minisztérium)</p> <p>Postal Address: Kossuth lajos ter 4. Budapest 1055, Hungary Tel:+ 36-1-441-3003 Fax:+36-1-441-3711</p> <p>Receiving Agency: Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (Szociális es Munkaügyi Miniszterium)</p> <p>Postal Address: POB 609, Budapest 1373, Hungary Tel:+ 36-1-4 75-5700 Fax:+36-1-475-5800”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.95.1957. TREATIES-7 of 9 August 1957 (Hungary Accession)</p>		<p>085/1975 Cmnd 6084</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	024/1992 Cm 1928
Accession Monaco (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)	19 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force- Monaco	17 June, 2007	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>The Principality of Monaco declares that it avails itself of the option provided for in Article 7, paragraph 3, and accordingly specifies that service of summonses on accused persons who are in its territory shall be transmitted to Monaco's authorities not less than 30 days before the date set for the appearance of such persons.</p> <p>The Principality of Monaco declares that the terms “Ministry of Justice”, for the purposes of the Convention, apply to the “<i>Direction des Services Judiciaires</i>”.</p> <p>The Principality of Monaco declares that it avails itself of the option provided for in Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Convention in relation to paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 15, so that the provisions of those two paragraphs shall apply as follows:</p> <p>Article 15, paragraph 2: in case of urgency, when the letters rogatory referred to in Articles 3, 4 and 5 are addressed directly by the judicial authorities of the requesting Party to the judicial authorities of the requested Party, a copy thereof shall at the same time be communicated to the Ministry of Justice of the requested Party;</p> <p>Article 15, paragraph 4: requests for mutual assistance other than those provided for in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 15, and in particular, requests for investigation preliminary to prosecution shall be addressed by the Ministry of Justice of the requesting Party to the Ministry of Justice of the requested Party and returned by the same channel.</p> <p>The Principality of Monaco declares that it avails itself of the option provided for in Article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention and requires that requests for mutual assistance and annexed documents shall be addressed to it accompanied by a translation into French.</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i></p> <p>Regarding Article 2 of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco 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 different from those indicated in the request.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco 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-paragraph a of the Convention.</p>		
<p>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</p>	<p>The Hague 05 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>032/1965 Cmnd 2617</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 January 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Montenegro</i>, a declaration, as follows:</p> <p>“... the Government of the Republic of Montenegro succeeds to the Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents, adopted at The Hague on October, 5th, 1961, and takes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained as from June 3rd 2006, the date upon the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations”.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 February 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i>, a notification, as follows:</p> <p>... the list of competent authorities designated for the overseas territories under Article 6 of this convention should read henceforth as follows:</p>		
<p>Mayotte: The Public Prosecutor at the Supreme Court of Appeal of Mayotte</p>		
<p>New Caledonia (unchanged): The Procurator General at the Court of Appeal of Nouméa</p>		
<p>Wallis and Futuna Islands (unchanged): The Judge of the Division of the Court of First Instance of Nouméa sitting at Mata Utu</p>		
<p>French Polynesia: The Procurator General at the Court of Appeal of Papeete</p>		
<p>Saint-Pierre and Miquelon (unchanged): The President of the Court of Appeal of Saint-Pierre</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 13 February 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Samoa</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>Competent authority to issue the certificate in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention:</p> <p>The Chief Executive Officer Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</p> <p>Address: PO Box L1859 Apia, SAMOA</p> <p>Telephone: +(685) 21171/25313 Fax: +(685) 21504 E-mail: mfa@mfat.gov.ws</p> <p>In the absence of the Chief Executive Officer, the Acting Chief Executive Officer will sign the certificate.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 08 December 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>St Vincent and the Grenadines</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, ... St. Vincent and the Grenadines additionally designates the following officers as competent authorities to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention;</p> <p>The Executive Director, International Financial Services Authority</p> <p>The Deputy Director, International Financial Services Authority</p> <p>The Manager, Administration, International Financial Services Authority</p>		
<p>Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters</p>	<p>The Hague 15 Nov., 1965</p>	<p>050/1969 Cmnd 3986</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 December 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Greece</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>Central Authority pursuant to article 2: Ministry of Justice Directorate of Conferment of Pardon and International Judicial Co-operation Department of International Judicial Co-operation in Civil Matters. Address: 96 Messogion Street, Athens 11527 Tel: 00-30-210-7767322 Fax: 00-30-210-7767499</p>		
<p>Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters</p>	<p>The Hague 18 Mar., 1970</p>	<p>020/1977 Cmnd 6727</p>
<p>Accession- India (<i>with declaration</i>*)</p>	<p>07 Feb., 2007</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- India</p>	<p>09 Apr., 2007</p>	
<p><i>Declaration</i>*</p> <p>According to Article 39, third paragraph, the Convention will enter into force for India on 8 April 2007. According to Article 39, fourth paragraph, of the Convention, the accession will have effect only as regards the relations between India and such Contracting States as will have declared their acceptance of the accession.</p>		
<p>According to Article 39, fifth paragraph, the Convention will enter into force between India and the State that has declared its acceptance of the accession on the sixtieth day after the deposit of the declaration of acceptance.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All requests under the Convention shall be in English language, or accompanied with an English translation. • Subject to prior authorisation of the Central Authority and the concerned court, members of the judicial personnel of the requesting Contracting Party may be present at the execution of a letter of request. • Evidence by diplomatic officers or Consular agents of Indian nationals or nationals of a third State under Article 16 of the Convention can be taken with the prior permission of the Central Authority. • Evidence by a Commissioner under Article 17 of the Convention can be taken with the prior permission of the Central Authority. • In accordance with Article 18, a diplomatic or consular officer or a commissioner authorised under Article 15, 16, and 17 may apply for appropriate assistance to obtain the evidence by compulsion to the District court within whose territory the evidence is to be taken. 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Republic of India will not execute Letters of Request issued in pursuance of Article 23 of the Convention for the purpose of obtaining Pre-trial discovery of documents, which requires a person to produce any documents other than particular documents specified in the Letter of Request, which are likely to be in his possession, custody or power. <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 January 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Australia</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p>Central Authority in accordance with Article 2 and competent authority in accordance with Article 16:</p> <p>The Secretary Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department Robert Garran Offices BARTON, ACT 2600 Australia</p> <p>Contact person: Ms Catherine Pitch Principal Legal Officer Tel: +61 (2) 6250 6866 Fax: +61 (2) 6250 5904 e-mail: catherine.fitch@ag.gov.au</p> <p>Additional Authorities:</p> <p>For the jurisdiction of Victoria: Supreme Court of Victoria General Registry Level 2, 436 Lonsdale St Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia Tel: +61(3) 9603 6111 Fax: +61(3) 9603 9400</p> <p>For the jurisdiction of New South Wales: Supreme Court of New South Wales GPO Box 3 Sydney NSW 2001 Australia Tel: +61(2) 9230 8111 Fax: +61(2) 9230 8628</p> <p>For the jurisdiction of the Australian Capital Territory: Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory GPO Box 1548 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia Tel: +61(2) 6267 2707 Fax: +61(2) 6257 3668</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>For the jurisdiction of Queensland: Supreme Court of Queensland PO Box 15167 City East QLD 4002 Australia</p>		
<p>Civil Registry: Tel: +61(7) 3247 4313 and 3247 4314 Fax: +61(7) 3247 5316 and 3247 5387</p>		
<p>Criminal Registry: Tel: +61(7) 3247 4424 Fax: +61(7) 3247 4906</p>		
<p>For the jurisdiction of South Australia: Supreme Court of South Australia Civil Registry: 1 Gouge St Adelaide SA 5000 Australia Tel: +61(8) 8204 0476, 8204 0477 and 8204 0497 Fax: +61(8) 8212 7154</p>		
<p>Criminal Registry: Level 3, Sir Samuel Way Building Victoria Square Adelaide SA 5000 Australia Tel: +61(8) 8204 0484 Fax: +61(8) 8204 0543</p>		
<p>For the jurisdiction of Tasmania: Supreme Court of Tasmania Salamanca Place Hobart TAS 7000 Australia Tel: +61(3) 6233 3427 Fax: +61(3) 6233 7816</p>		
<p>For the jurisdiction of Western Australia: Supreme Court of Western Australia Stirling Gardens Barrack Street Perth WA 6000 Australia Tel: +61(8) 9421 5333 Fax: +61(8) 9221 4436</p>		
<p>For the jurisdiction of the Northern Territory: Supreme Court of the Northern Territory GPO Box 3946 Darwin NT 0801 Australia Tel: +61(8) 8999 7953 Fax: +61(8) 8999 5446</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Hungary, Romania, Seychelles</i>		
Poland	10 Jan., 2007	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between and <i>Poland</i>		
Hungary	11 Mar., 2007	
Romania	11 Mar., 2007	
Seychelles	11 Mar., 2007	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of the <i>Russian Federation</i>		
Slovenia	01 Feb., 2007	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between and <i>Slovenia</i>		
Russian Federation	04 Apr., 2007	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
Accession-		
San Marino (<i>with declaration* and notification*</i>)	14 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
San Marino	01 Mar., 2007	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In conformity with Article 26, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of San Marino declares that it shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in Article 26, paragraph 2, resulting from the participation of legal counsellor advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advice.		
<i>Notification*</i>		
CENTRAL AUTHORITY		
In conformity with Article 6, first paragraph, the Republic of San Marino designates;		
the Tribunale Unico (Single Court)		
(Address: via 28 Luglio, 38 - 47893 Borgo Maggiore -		
Repubblica di San Marino) as the competent Central Authority.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Brazil, Chile, Mexico</i>		
Belgium	22 Feb., 2007	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Belgium</i> and		
Brazil	01 May, 2007	
Chile	01 May, 2007	
Mexico	01 May, 2007	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Dominic Republic, Thailand</i>		
Italy	20 Dec., 2006	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Italy</i> and		
Dominic Republic	01 Mar., 2007	
Thailand	01 Mar., 2007	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Belarus, Bulgaria, Dominic Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia FRY, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Peru, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan</i>		
Mexico	08 Feb., 2007	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Mexico</i> and		
Belarus	01 May, 2007	
Bulgaria	01 May, 2007	
Dominic Republic	01 May, 2007	
El Salvador	01 May, 2007	
Estonia	01 May, 2007	
Fiji	01 May, 2007	
Georgia	01 May, 2007	
Guatemala	01 May, 2007	
Latvia	01 May, 2007	
Lithuania	01 May, 2007	
Macedonia, FRY	01 May, 2007	
Malta	01 May, 2007	
Mauritius	01 May, 2007	
Moldova	01 May, 2007	
Peru	01 May, 2007	
San Marino	01 May, 2007	
Sri Lanka	01 May, 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 March 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Dominican Republic</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">...competent authority under Article 23, Address;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the National Counsel for Childhood and Adolescence</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 08 January 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Hungary</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p>		
AUTHORITY		
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment 1054 Budapest, Akadémia u. 3 (street address) 1373 Budapest, Postafiók 609 (POB address) tel. +36-1-475-5700, +36-1-475-580</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 November 2006 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>, an objection to the accession of Mali under Article 44 (3) , as follows;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">... raises an objection to the accession of Mali under ... in respect of Inter-country adoption from 29 May 1993. However, Germany reserves the right to withdraw the objection.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 June 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, issued on behalf of the government of <i>The Netherlands</i>, an objection, to the accession of Mali under Article 44 (3) , as follows;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">... the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Kingdom in Europe) raises an objection to the accession of Mali to the Convention on protection of children and co-operation in respect of Inter-country adoption, as long as no Central Authority has been designated by Mali.</p>		
Criminal Law Convention on Corruption [ETS No. 173]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1999	027/2006 Cm 6958
Accession - Monaco (<i>with reservation</i> *)	19 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force- Monaco	01 July, 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>In accordance with the provisions of article 14 (3) of the Agreement, the proposed amendments to Annexes A and B, will be deemed accepted only if, before the expiry of a period of three months as indicated in the said article (i.e., before 1 October 2006), at least one-third of the Contracting Parties or five of them if one-third exceeds that figure, have given the Secretary-General written notification of their objection to the proposed amendments.</p> <p>Consequently, and in accordance with article 14 (3), the amendments are deemed accepted and will enter into force on the date proposed, i.e., on 1 January 2007.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.482.2006.TREATIES-1 of 01 July 2006 (Proposal of amendments by Portugal to annexes A and B, as amended)</p>		
<p>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 of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions</p>	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd 2535
<p>Regulation No. 3 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers, 01 November 1963</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 3 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.596.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No 4 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers, 15 April 1964</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 4 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.597.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 5 Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both, 30 September 1967</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 5 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.598.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 6 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers, 15 October 1967</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 6 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.599.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No 7 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers, 15 October 1967</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 7 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.600.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 1970</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.601.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No 23 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers, 01 December 1971</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 23 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.602.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 24 Uniform provisions concerning I. The approval of compression with regard to the emission of visible pollutants II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engine, 15 September 1972</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 24 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.603.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 31 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HBS unit) motor vehicle head lamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both, 01 May 1975</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 31 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.604.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 44 Uniform provisions concerning approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system"), 01 February 1981</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 44 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.605.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 48 Uniform provisions concerning approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 January 1982</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 48 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.606.2006.TREATIES-4 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 49 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and Natural Gas (NG) engines as well as positive-ignition (P.I.) engines fuelled with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and vehicles equipped with C.I. and NG engines and P.I. engines fuelled with LPG, with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine, 15 April 1982</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 49 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.607.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>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, 01 June 1982</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 50 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.608.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 51 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions, 15 July 1982</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 51 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.609.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 53 uniform provisions concerning the approval of L3 category vehicles (motor cycles) with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 February 1983</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 53 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.610.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 65 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for motor vehicles, 15 June 1986</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 65 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.611.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>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</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 67 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.612.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 70 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles, 15 May 1987</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 70 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.613.2006.TREATIES-2 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 74 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 15 June 1988</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 74 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.617.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 77 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 30 September 1988</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 77 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.618.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 83 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements, 05 November 1989</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 83 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.619.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 86 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 August 1990</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 86 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.620.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 87 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-drive vehicles, 01 November 1990</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 87 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.621.2006.TREATIES-2 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 90 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies and drum-brake linings for power-driven vehicles and Their trailers, 01 November 1992</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 90 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.622.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 91 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers, 15 October 1993</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 91 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.623.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 94 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision, 01 October 1995</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 94 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.624.2006.TREATIES-2 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 104 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers, 15 January 1998</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 104 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.625.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 106 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers 07 May 1998</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 106 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.626.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 110 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific components of motor vehicles using power-driven vehicles using compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system: II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of specific components of an approved type for the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system, 28 December 2000.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 110 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.627.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 112 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 21 September 2001</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 112 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N. 628.2006.TREATIES-2 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 113 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 21 September 2001</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 113 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.629.2006.TREATIES-2 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 117. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tyres with regard to rolling sound emissions, 06 April 2005</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 117 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.630.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 119 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of cornering lamps for power-driven vehicles, 06 April 2005</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>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 02 August 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 119 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.631.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SOCIAL SECURITY		
<p>European Code of Social Security [ETS No. 48]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 16 Apr., 1964</p>	<p>010/1969 Cmnd 3871</p>
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 22 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>The Netherlands</i>, a declaration, designating central authority as follows;</p>		
<p>In connection with the denunciation on 22 February 2007 of Part VI of the Code of Social Security, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands states the following:</p>		
<p>Recently, the Central Appeals Tribunal in Utrecht, the highest judicial authority in the area of social security, has ruled that cost sharing by persons in need of long-term intramural care as a consequence of occupational illness or industrial accidents, contravenes Part VI of the Code. The decision in this case results from the fact that the Netherlands' legislation on social security does not make any distinction between the <i>risqué social</i> and the <i>risqué professionnel</i>. In the social security legislation, no differentiation is made in the issuing of benefits in kind or cash, according to the cause of the need for health care.</p>		
<p>As a result of the Tribunal ruling, the government of the Netherlands needs to deliberate on subsequent measures. In order to achieve a balanced decision it has been agreed to proceed to a "provisional" denunciation, as denunciation can only take place after the expiration of every five years from the date on which the Code entered into force. The next expiration for the Netherlands will take place on 17 March 2007.</p>		
SPACE		
<p>(i) Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space (United Kingdom Version)</p>	<p>London 22 Apr., 1968</p>	<p>056/1969 Cmnd 3997</p>
<p>(ii) Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects (United Kingdom Version)</p>	<p>London 29 Mar., 1972</p>	<p>016/1974 Cmnd 5551</p>
<p>Succession- Montenegro</p>	<p>12 Dec., 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Montenegro</p>	<p>03 June, 2006</p>	
<p>Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space</p>	<p>New York 14 Jan., 1975</p>	<p>070/1978 Cmnd 7271</p>
<p>Accession- Algeria</p>	<p>09 Mar., 2007</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Algeria</p>	<p>09 Mar., 2007</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TELECOMMUNICATION		
European Convention on Transfrontier Television [ETS. No. 132]	Strasbourg 05 May, 1989	022/1993 Cm 2178
Note-		
On 22 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i> , a declaration, as follows;		
In accordance with Article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention, France designates the two following authorities:		
- the Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel (CSA) – Pursuant to the Law No. 86-1067 of 30 September 1986 on the freedom of communication, the <i>Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel (CSA)</i> “guarantees the exercise of freedom of audiovisual communication concerning radio and television (...), encourages free competition and the establishment of non-discriminatory relations between editors and providers of service, as well as quality and diversity of programmes”.		
- the Direction du Développement des Médias , under the authority of the Prime Minister (DDM) – Pursuant to the Decree No. 2000-1074 of 3 November 2000, the <i>Direction du Développement des Médias (DDM)</i> defines and implements the government’s policy for the development and pluralism of médias and information society services; as such, it elaborates, <i>inter alia</i> , the legislation concerning audio-visual communication; moreover, the DDM takes part in European and international negotiations in relation with the regulation of médias and information society services; in the framework of its functions, it participates to the meetings of the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television which is responsible for following the application of the Convention.		
TERRORISM		
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal 23 September 1971 [United Kingdom version]	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470
Succession-		
Montenegro	12 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Montenegro	03 June, 2006	
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	New York 15 Dec., 1997	057/2001 Cm 5347
Note-		
On 14 September 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Canada</i> , a declaration, to the reservation made by Egypt upon ratification as follows;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Canada has examined the declaration, described as a reservation, relating to article 19, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p> <p>The declaration appears to extend the scope of the application of the Convention to include the armed forces of a State, in the exercise of their duties, to the extent that those armed forces violate the rules and principles of international law. Such activities would otherwise be excluded from the application of the Convention by virtue of article 19, paragraph 2.</p> <p>The Government of Canada considers the effect of the declaration to be a unilateral extension of the terms of the Convention by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to apply only to the armed forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt in circumstances going beyond those required by the Convention. The Arab Republic of Egypt cannot by unilateral declaration extend the obligations of Canada under the Convention beyond those set out in the Convention. Canada does not consider the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to have any effect in respect of the obligations of Canada under the Convention or in respect of the application of the Convention to the armed forces of Canada.</p> <p>The Government of Canada thus regards the Convention as entering into force between Canada and the Arab Republic of Egypt subject to a unilateral declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which applies only to the obligations of the Arab Republic of Egypt under the Convention and only in respect of the armed forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.634.2005.TREATIES-11 of 16 August 2005</p>		
<p>International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 August 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Czech Republic</i>, a communication relating to the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Czech Republic has examined the explanatory declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p>	<p>Adopted New York 09 Dec., 1999</p>	<p>028/2002 Cm 5550</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic considers that the declaration amounts to a reservation, as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of the Czech Republic further considers the declaration to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.</p> <p>In addition, the Government of the Czech Republic is of the view that the declaration is 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 to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Czech Republic. The Convention enters into force between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Czech Republic without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005.TREATIES-03 of 11 March 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 August 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Czech Republic</i>, a communication relating to the declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Czech Republic has examined the declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic considers that the declaration amounts to a reservation, as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of the Czech Republic further considers the declaration to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.</p> <p>In addition, the Government of the Czech Republic is of the view that the declaration is 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 to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical; ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 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 the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Czech Republic. The Convention enters into force between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Czech Republic without the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.910.2003.TREATIES-32 of 04 September 2003</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 August 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Czech Republic</i>, a communication relating to the declaration made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Czech Republic has examined the reservation relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic at the time of its accession to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic considers the reservation to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>In addition, the Government of the Czech Republic is of the view that the reservation is 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 to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Czech Republic. The Convention enters into force between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Czech Republic without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservation."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005.TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 August 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Latvia</i>, an objection to the declaration made by Bangladesh upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of the Republic of Latvia has carefully examined the understanding¹ made by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon accession.</p> <p>Thus, the Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that the understanding is in fact a unilateral act deemed to limit the scope of application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and therefore, it shall be regarded as a reservation.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia has noted that the understanding does not make it clear to what extent the People's Republic of Bangladesh considers itself bound by the provisions of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and whether the way of implementation of the provisions of the aforementioned Convention is in line with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p>		



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