



RATIFICATIONS
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 33 (2006)

THIRD
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2006

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 28(2006), Cm 6972]

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

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CONTENTS

SUBJECT	PAGE
Animals & Conservation	1
Atomic Energy	2
Aviation	2
Counterfeiting Currency	3-4
Cultural Property	4
Customs	5
Defence	5
Diplomatic & Consular Relations	6
Disarmament	6-7
Drugs	7-8
Economic Co-operation	8
Extradition	8-9
Freedom of Information	9-10
Health	10-11
Human Rights	11-16
International Courts of Justice	16-17
Law of Sea	17-20
Law of Treaties	21
Plants and Pests	21
Pollution	21-24
Private International Law	25-30
Privileges and Immunities	31
Road Transport	31-37
Serbia	37-39
Space	39
Telecommunications	39-40
Terrorism	40-54
Trade	54-55

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY</p>		
<p>International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency</p>	Geneva 20 Apr., 1929	005/1960 Cmnd 932
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 25 July 2006 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, issued a notification from Spain and Slovenia for the designated central office, pursuant to article 12 to 15 of the above mentioned agreement, being effected on 09 February 2006, as follows;</p>		
<p>The Kingdom of Spain and Slovene Republic, as Member States of the European Union, have 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 Kingdom of Spain and Slovenia Republic, shall in future fulfil their obligations as printed below:</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>		
<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>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 14 Dec., 1973 -31 Dec., 1974	003/1980 Cmnd 7765
Accession- Cambodia	27 July, 2006	
Entry into Force- Cambodia	27 Aug., 2006	
DISARMAMENT		
(i) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [London version]	London 01 July, 1968	088/1970 Cmnd 4474
(ii) Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction [London version]	London 10 Apr., 1972	011/1976 Cmnd 6397
<p>Note</p> <p>On 30 June, 2006 the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, acting in its capacity as a multi-depositary, received from the government of <i>Serbia</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p>Excellency,</p> <p>I have the honour to inform you that the President of the Republic of Serbia, RE. Mr. Boris Tadic, notified on 03 June 2006 the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the membership of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations, including all organs and organisations of the United Nations system, is continued by the Republic of Serbia on the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National. Assembly of Montenegro on June 3, 2006</p> <p>Consequently, the Republic of Serbia is continuing the membership of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro in the Convention on the Prohibition and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on their Destruction of 10 April 1972 as well as in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 01 July 1968. Therefore, please note that the name "Republic of Serbia" is to be henceforth used instead of the name "Serbia and Montenegro" in connection with the Convention and the Treaty</p> <p>Please, accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Dr Djoko Tripkovic Charge d'Affaires</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (continued)</p> <p>Contact person: Ms Marijana Marusic Tel.: +389.2.3.230.635 Fax: +389.2.3.244.766</p> <p>e-mail: marijana.marusic@dzip.gov.mk and : info@dzip.gov.mk</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 May 2006, the Secretary –General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of <i>Latvia</i>, a notification, as follows,</p> <p>In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2.a, of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that:</p> <p>- it will apply the Convention to those personal data files which are subject to the “On Official Secrets” considering the exceptions listed in this law, i.e., information which may not be an Official Secret. According to Article 5 of the Law on Official Secrets, it is prohibited to grant the status of an official secret and to restrict access to the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. information regarding natural disasters, natural or other calamities and the consequences thereof; 2. information regarding the environmental, health protection, educational and cultural state, as well as the demographic situation; 3. information regarding violations of human rights; 4. information regarding the crime rate and the statistics thereof, corruption cases, irregular conduct of officials; 5. information regarding the economic situation in the State, implementation of the budget, living standards of the population, as well as the salary scales, privileges, advantages and guarantees specified for officials and employees of State and local government institutions, and 6. information regarding the state of health of the heads of State. <p>- it will not apply the Convention to the personal data files which are processed by public institutions for the purposes of national security and criminal law.</p> <p>This declaration replaces the previous declaration made by the Republic of Latvia on 28 November 2005, registered by the Secretariat General on 8 December 2005.</p>		
<p>HEALTH</p> <p>Framework Convention on Tobacco Control</p> <p>Accession- Macedonia FYR</p>	<p>Geneva 21 May, 2003</p> <p>30 June, 2006</p>	<p>013/2005 Cm 6514</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HEALTH (continued)		
Ratification-		
Algeria	30 June, 2006	
Antigua and Barbuda	05 June, 2006	
Burkina Faso	31 July, 2006	
Dominica	24 July, 2006	
Ecuador	25 July, 2006	
Venezuela	27 June, 2006	
Ukraine	06 June, 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Algeria	28 Sep., 2006	
Antigua and Barbuda	03 Sep., 2006	
Burkina Faso	29 Oct., 2006	
Dominica	22 Oct., 2006	
Ecuador	23 Oct., 2006	
Macedonia FYR	28 Sep., 2006	
Venezuela	25 Sep., 2006	
Ukraine	04 Sep., 2006	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York 07 Mar., 1966	077/1969 Cmnd 4108
Signature		
Djibouti	14 June, 2006	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Right	New York 19 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cm 6702
Note-		
On 05 July 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i> , a notification, as follows;		
<i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i>		
The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 0302006-PCM, issued on 17 June 2006 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayalli, has been extended for sixty days. A previous extension was transmitted by Note 7-1-SG/010 of 25 April 2006.		
During the state of emergency, the rights of inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of association and liberty and security of the person, recognized 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.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to present to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in the departments of Huánuco, San Martín and Ucayali</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 030-2006-PCM The President of the Republic Considering</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 006-2006-PCM dated 17 February 2006, the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalíes, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, was extended for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>That although the aforementioned state of emergency is about to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces still persist;</p> <p>That article 137(1) of the Political Constitution of Peru states that extensions of the state of emergency requires a new decree; and Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days from 20 June 2006, in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, in the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and in the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain law and order with the support of the armed forces.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the article above, the constitutional rights relating to liberty and security of the person, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement in the country, recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru, shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: 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>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Done at Government House, Lima, on 15 June 2006.		
(Signed) Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic, (Signed) Ana Maria Romero-Lozada Lauezzari Minister for Women's Affairs and Social Development, in charge of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Signed) Marciano Rengifo Ruiz Minister of Defence, (Signed) Rómulo Pizarro Tomasio Minister of the Interior (Signed) Alejandro Tudela Chopitea Minister of Justice		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	New York UN 01 Mar., 1980	002/1989 Cm 643
Accession-		
Brunei Darussalam (<i>with reservation</i> *)	24 May, 2006	
Cook Islands (<i>with reservation</i> +)	11 Aug., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Brunei Darussalam	23 June, 2006	
Cook Islands	10 Sep., 2006	
<i>Reservation</i> *		
“The Government of Brunei Darussalam expresses its reservations 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, the official religion of Brunei Darussalam and, without prejudice to the generality of the said reservations, expresses its reservations regarding paragraph 2 of Article 9 and paragraph 1 of Article 29 of the Convention.”		
<i>Reservation</i> +		
“The Government of the Cook Islands reserves the right not to apply the provisions of Article 11 (2) (b).		
The Government Of the Cook Islands reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention in so far as they are inconsistent with policies relating to recruitment into or service in:		
(a) The armed forces which reflect either directly or indirectly the fact that members of such forces are required to serve on armed forces aircraft or vessels and in situations involving armed combat; or		
(b) The law enforcement forces which reflect either directly or indirectly the fact those members of such forces are required to serve in situations involving violence or threat of violence.		
The Government of the Cook Islands reserves the right not to apply Article 2 (f) and Article 5 (a) to the extent that the customs governing the inheritance of certain Cook Islands chiefly titles may be inconsistent with those provisions.”		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 August 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the Federal Republic of <i>Germany</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman on 07 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 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 Federal Republic of Germany 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 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 the Sultanate of Oman.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006.TREATIES-1 of 1 March 2006(Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 July 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Netherlands</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservations with respect to article 9, paragraph 2; article 15, paragraph 4; and article 16, of the Convention are reservations 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>Furthermore, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that with the first part of the reservation the application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is made subject to the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman. This makes it unclear to what extent Oman considers itself bound by the obligations of the treaty and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of Oman to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to paragraph 2 of article 28 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government 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 the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Oman.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006.TREATIES-1 of 1 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p>		
<p>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 26 June 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Brazil</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and Portuguese]</i></p> <p>“...the Federative Republic of Brazil recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider denunciations of violations of the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted in New York on 10 December 1984, as permitted by Article 22 of the Convention.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.248.1989.TREATIES-13 of 27 October 1989</p>	<p>New York 04 Feb., 1985</p>	<p>107/1991 Cm 1775</p>
<p>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict</p> <p>Signature-</p> <p>Djibouti</p>	<p>New York 25 May, 2000</p> <p>14 June, 2006</p>	<p>048/2003 Cmnd 6065</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTERNATIONAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (continued)</p> <p>“Pursuant to Article 87, paragraph 1 (a) of the Rome Statute the Republic of Slovenia declares that requests for cooperation made by the Court, shall be addressed to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 87, paragraph 2 of the Rome Statute the Republic of Slovenia declares that requests for cooperation and any documents supporting the request shall either be in or be accompanied by translation into Slovene language.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1484.200 1. TREATIES-28 of 31 December 2001</p>		
<p>LAW OF THE SEA</p>		
<p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 25 August 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the People's Republic of <i>China</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Chinese]</i></p> <p>The Government of the People's Republic of China does not accept any of the procedures provided for in Section 2 of Part XV of the Convention with respect to all the categories of disputes referred to in paragraph 1 (a) (b) and (c) of Article 298 of the convention.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 June 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sweden</i>, a notification of the nomination of Arbitrators, under article 2 of annex VII¹, as follows;</p> <p>Arbitrators:</p> <p>Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm.</p>	<p>Montego Bay 10 Dec., 1982 -09 Dec., 1984</p>	<p>081/1999 Cm 4524</p>
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.214.1996.TREATIES-9/7 of 19 July 1996</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF THE SEA (continued)		
Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	New York 04 Dec., 1995 -04 Dec., 1996	019/2004 Cm 6176
Accession-		
Estonia (<i>with declaration*</i>)	07 Aug., 2006	
Slovenia (<i>with declaration+</i>)	15 June, 2006	
Ratification-		
Japan (<i>with notification *</i>)	07 Aug., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Estonia	06 Sep., 2006	
Japan	06 Sep., 2006	
Slovenia	15 July, 2006	
<i>Declaration*</i> [Original: English]		
<p>“As a Member State of the European Community the Republic of Estonia has transferred its competence for certain matters governed by the Agreement to the European Community. These matters are mentioned in the Declaration of 19 December 2003 made by the European Community upon ratification of the Agreement.</p> <p>The Republic of Estonia confirms the interpretative declarations of 19 December 2003 made by the European Community upon ratification of the Agreement.”</p>		
<i>Declaration+</i> [Original: English]		
<p>The Republic of Slovenia declares upon the deposit of the Instrument of Accession of the Agreement on 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 that she has, as a Member State of the European Community, transferred competence to the Community in respect of the following matters governed by the Agreement:</p>		
I. Matters for which the Community has exclusive competence		
<p>1. Member States have transferred competence to the Community with regard to the conservation and management of living marine resources. Hence, in this field, it is for the Community to adopt the relevant rules and regulations (which the Member States enforce) and within its competence to enter into external undertakings with third States or competent organisations. This competence applies in regard of waters under national fisheries jurisdiction and to the high seas.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>LAW OF THE SEA (continued)</p> <p>2. The Community enjoys the regulatory competence granted under international law to the flag State of a vessel to determine the conservation and management measures for marine fisheries resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Member States and to ensure that Member States adopt provisions allowing for the implementation of the said measures.</p> <p>3. Nevertheless, measures applicable in respect of masters and other officers of fishing vessels, for example refusal, withdrawal or suspension of authorisations to serve as such, are within the competence of the Member States in accordance with their national legislation. Measures relating to the exercise of jurisdiction by the flag State over its vessels on the high seas, in particular provisions such as those related to the taking and relinquishing of control of fishing vessels by States other than the flag State, international cooperation in respect of enforcement and the recovery of the control of their vessels, are within the competence of the Member States in compliance with Community law.</p> <p>II. Matters for which both the Community and its Member States have competence</p> <p>The Community shares competence with its Member States on the following matters governed by this Agreement: requirements of developing States, scientific research, port-State measures and measures adopted in respect of non-members of regional fisheries organisation' and non-parties to the Agreement. The following provisions of the Agreement apply both to the Community and to its Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General provisions: (Articles 1, 4, and 34 to 50) • Dispute settlement: (Part VIII). <p>Interpretative Declaration</p> <p>1. The Republic of Slovenia understands that the terms “geographical particularities”, “specific characteristics of the sub-region or region,” “socio-economic geographical and environment factors,” natural characteristics of that sea or any other similar terms employed in reference to a geographical region do not prejudice the rights and duties of States under international law.</p> <p>2. The Republic of Slovenia understands that no provision of this Agreement may be interpreted in such a way as to conflict with the principle of freedom of the high seas, recognised by international law.</p> <p>3. The Republic of Slovenia understands that the term 'States whose nationals fish on the high seas shall not provide any new grounds for jurisdiction based on the nationality of persons involved in fishing on the high seas rather than on the principle of flag State jurisdiction.</p> <p>4. The Agreement does not grant any State the right to maintain or apply unilateral measures during the transitional period, as referred to in Article 21 (3). Thereafter, if no agreement has been reached, States shall act only in accordance with the provisions provided for in Articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>LAW OF THE SEA (continued)</p> <p>5. Regarding the application of Article 21, the Republic of Slovenia understands that, when a flag State declares that it intends to exercise its authority, in accordance with the provisions in Article 19, over a fishing vessel flying its flag, the authorities of the inspecting State shall not purport to exercise any further authority under the provisions of Article 21 over such a vessel. Any dispute related to this issue shall be settled in accordance with the procedures provided for in Part VIII of the Agreement. No State may invoke this type of dispute to remain in control of a vessel, which does not fly its flag. In addition, the Republic of Slovenia considers that the word 'unlawful' in Article 21 (18) of the Agreement should be interpreted in the light of the whole Agreement, and in particular, Articles 4 and 35 thereof.</p> <p>6. The Republic of Slovenia reiterates that all States shall refrain in their relations from the threat or use of force in accordance with general principles of international law, the United Nations Charter and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. In addition, the Republic of Slovenia underlines that the use of force as referred to in Article 22 constitutes an exceptional measure which must be based on the strictest compliance with the principle of proportionality and that any abuse thereof shall imply the international liability of the inspecting State. Any case of non-compliance shall be resolved by peaceful means and in accordance with the applicable dispute-settlement procedures. Furthermore, the Republic of Slovenia considers that the relevant terms and conditions for boarding and inspection should be further elaborated in accordance with the relevant principles of international law in the framework of the appropriate regional and subregional fisheries management organisations and arrangements.</p> <p>7. The Republic of Slovenia understands that in the application of the provisions of Article 21 (6), (7) and (8), the flag State may rely on the requirements of its legal system under which the prosecuting authorities enjoy a discretion to decide whether or not to prosecute in the light of all the facts of a case. Decisions of the flag State based on such requirements shall not be interpreted as failure to respond or to take action.</p> <p>Confirmation of the declarations made by the European Community</p> <p>The Republic of Slovenia hereby confirms the declarations made by the European Community upon ratification of the Agreement for the implementing 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.</p> <p><i>Notification*</i> <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“... Japan ... designates the following authority to receive the notifications referred to in article 21, paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned agreement;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Fisheries Agency International Affairs Division Kasumigaseki 1-2-1, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo, Japan Telephone: 03-3591-1086 Fax: 03-3502-0571”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF TREATIES		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna 23 May, 1969 -30 Nov., 1969	058/1980 Cmnd 7964
Accession- Ireland	07 Aug., 2006	
Entry into Force- Ireland	06 Sep., 2006	
Note- On 13 July 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Armenia</i> , a communication, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i> “The Republic of Armenia does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and declares that for any dispute among the Contracting Parties concerning the application or the interpretation of any article of part V of the Convention to be submitted to the International Court of Justice for a decision or to the Conciliation Commission for consideration the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each separate case.”		
PLANTS AND PESTS		
1991 Act amending the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, 1961	Geneva 19 Mar., 1991	012/2001 Cmnd 5045
Accession- Morocco	08 Sep., 2006	
Entry into Force - Morocco	08 Oct., 2006	
POLLUTION		
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal 16 Sep., 1987	019/1990 Cm 977
Accession- Equatorial Guinea	06 Sep., 2006	
Entry into Force - Equatorial Guinea	05 Dec., 2006	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987	Adopted London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Accession- People’s Democratic Republic of Laos	28 June, 2006	
Entry into Force - People’s Democratic Republic of Laos	26 Sep., 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
<p>The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considers the extension of the Basel Convention on the control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Amendment to the Convention to the Sovereign Base Areas of Dhekelia and Akrotiri to take effect from date of deposit of this notification.</p>		
<p>Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade</p>	<p>Adopted Rotterdam 10 Sep., 1998</p>	<p>046/2004 Cm 6390</p>
<p>Accession- Estonia (<i>with declaration</i>*)</p>	<p>13 June, 2006</p>	
<p>Ratification- Congo Philippines</p>	<p>13 July, 2006 31 July, 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Congo Estonia Philippines</p>	<p>11 Oct., 2006 11 Sep., 2006 29 Oct., 2006</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“With respect to any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, the Republic of Estonia recognizes both of the means of dispute settlement stated in Article 20 paragraph 2 as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation.”</p>		
<p>Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants</p>	<p>Stockholm 22 May, 2001</p>	<p>022/2005 Cm 6581</p>
<p>Ratification- Cambodia Kuwait People’s Democratic Republic of Laos Zambia</p>	<p>25 Aug., 2006 12 June, 2006 28 June, 2006 07 July, 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Cambodia Kuwait People’s Democratic Republic of Laos Zambia</p>	<p>23 Nov., 2006 10 Sep., 2006 26 Sep., 2006 05 Oct., 2006</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law	The Hague 31 Oct., 1951	065/1955 Cmd 9582
Note- On 18 July 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Paraguay</i> , a notification , as follows;		
CENTRAL AUTHORITY		
Dirección de Asuntos Legales - Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Abogado Humberto Galeano Bonzi (Director) Dirección: Edificio Asubank - 14 de mayo entre Palma y Estrella - Piso 6 Telephone: (59521) 493902, 493928 Internos 140 y 166; (59521) 498126 e-mail: hgaJeano@mre.gov.py		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York 20 June, 1956 -31 Dec., 1956	085/1975 Cmnd 6084
Accession- Republic of Moldova (<i>with declaration*</i>)	24 July, 2006	
Entry into Force- Republic of Moldova	23 Aug., 2006	
<i>Declaration*</i> [<i>Courtesy Translation: Original Moldovan</i>]		
“Until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Convention shall be applied only on the territory controlled effectively by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.”		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague 05 Oct., 1961	032/1965 Cmnd 2617
Accession- Georgia (<i>with notification* and reservation*</i>) Republic of Moldova(<i>with notification+</i>)	21 Aug., 2006 19 June, 2006	
Entry into Force- Georgia Republic of Moldova	14 May, 2007	
<i>Notification*</i> In accordance with article 6 of the above-mentioned Convention Georgia has designated: Ministry of Justice of Georgia, Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, Supreme Court of Georgia, Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, to issue certificates referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3 of said Convention.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>According to article 12, second paragraph, the Convention will have effect only as regards the relations between Georgia and those Contracting States which will not have raised an objection to the accession in the six months after receipt of the present notification.</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i></p> <p>This Convention does not apply to the documents issued by the de facto illegitimate authorities and officials of the regions of Georgia: Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia and the former Autonomous District of South Ossetia.</p> <p><i>Notification+</i></p> <p>Designated competent authorities (in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 1):</p> <p>Competent authority to issue the Apostille on the public documents referred to in sub-paragraph b) of the second paragraph of Article 1 for administrative documents of the public central authorities:</p> <p>Address: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration 80 Street / 80, Mateevici Street MD - 2012 Chisinau</p> <p>Telephone: +37322 201 040 +37322 201 041</p> <p>Fax: +37322 232 225</p> <p>E-mail: consdep@mfa.md dac@mfa.md</p> <p>General website: http://www.mfa.md</p> <p>Competent authority to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3 on the public documents-specified-in the first paragraph of Article 1:</p> <p>Address: The Ministry of Justice 82 Street MD - 2012 Chisinau</p> <p>Telephone: +37322 201 457 +37322 234 795</p> <p>Fax: +37322 234 797 +37322 201 457</p> <p>Email: secretariat@j-ustice.gov.md</p> <p>General website: http://www.justice.gov.md</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 July, 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, issued on behalf of the government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands Antilles</i>, a declaration, in pursuant to article 15, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>COMPETENT AUTHORITY</u></p> <p>Netherlands (for the Netherlands Antilles: Curaçao),</p> <p>Authority competent to issue an apostille:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Mr Harold R. Daal, Head of the Civil Registry, Population Registry and Elections Department.</p> <p>This same competence shall be retained by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Mr Zino A. Narvaez, Head of Information Systems and Quality Assurance, and Ms Mirta A. Dorothea-Frans, Head of Data Processing, both of whom are in the Civil Registry, Population Registry. and Elections Department.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Civil Registry, Population Registry and Elections Department (Registro Sivil i Elekshon) Roodeweg 42 WILLEMSTAD</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Tel: +5999 - 434 1600(switchboard) Fax: +5999 - 461 81 66 E-mail: registrosivil@curacao-gov.an</p>		
<p>Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters</p> <p>Note-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">On 29 August 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Mexico</i>, a notification , as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AUTHORITY MODIFICATION</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Central Authority pursuant to Article 35: Dirección General de Asuntos Juridical, Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Plaza Juárez No. 20, Piso 5, Colonia Centro,, Delegación Cuauhtémoc C.P. 06010, Mexico, D.F Mexico</p> <p>Note-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">On 28 August 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Seychelles</i>, a notification , as follows;</p>	<p>The Hague 18 Mar., 1970</p>	<p>020/1977 Cmnd 6727</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES		
General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	New York 13 Feb., 1946	010/1950 Cmd. 7891
Accession - Namibia	17 July, 2006	
Entry into Force- Namibia	17 July, 2006	
Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority	Kingston 27 Mar., 1998 -28 July, 1994	025/2004 Cm 6260
Accession- Uruguay	06 July, 2006	
Ratification- Italy	19 July, 2006	
Entry into Force- Italy	18 Aug., 2006	
Uruguay	05 Aug., 2006	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)	Geneva 19 May, 1956	090/1967 Cmnd 3455
Accession- Albania	20 July, 2006	
Armenia	09 June, 2006	
Entry into Force- Albania	18 Oct., 2006	
Armenia	07 Sep., 2006	
Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)	Geneva 01 Sep., 1978 -31 Aug., 1979	006/1981 Cmnd 8138
Accession- Armenia	09 June, 2006	
Czech Republic	29 June, 2006	
Entry into Force- Armenia	07 Sep., 2006	
Czech Republic	27 Sep., 2006	
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

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 4 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1293.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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> <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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 5 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1295.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 6 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1347.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 7 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1297.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 19 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps, 01 March 1971</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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 19 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1300.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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> <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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 23 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1348.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 31 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1332.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 37 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers, 01 February 1978</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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 37 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1333.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No 38 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers, 01 August 1978</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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 38 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1334.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 44 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1335.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 2006</p>		
<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>AZERBAIJAN: NOTIFICATION OF DISAGREEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 12 (2) OF THE AGREEMENT</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:</p> <p>Within the period of six months from the date of depositary notification C.N.299.2006.TREATIES-2 of 10 April 2006 by which the Secretary-General notified the Contracting Parties of the proposal of amendments to Regulation No. 48, the Government of Azerbaijan notified the Secretary-General, on 4 July 2006, that at the present stage he cannot agree to the proposed amendments concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP .29/2006/15 + Amend. 1).</p> <p>Therefore, in accordance with article 12 (2) of the Agreement, the above-mentioned proposed amendments to Regulation No. 48 will not enter into force for Azerbaijan on the date of its adoption.</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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 48 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1336.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<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- 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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 50 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.1337.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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- 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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 53 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.1338.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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- 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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 77 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.1340.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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- 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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 87 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.1341.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 91 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1342.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 98 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources, 15 April 1996</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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 98 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1343.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 2006</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 99 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge lights sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles, 15 April 1996</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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 99 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1344.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 110 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1345.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 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 04 January 2006¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 112 with effect from 04 July 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.1346.2005.TREATIES-1 of 04 January 2006</p>		
<p>European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)</p>	<p>Geneva 01 July, 1970 -31 Mar., 1971</p>	<p>103/1978 Cmnd 7401</p>
<p>Accession-</p> <p>Albania 20 July, 2006</p> <p>Armenia 09 June, 2006</p>		
<p>Entry in to Force-</p> <p>Albania 16 Jan., 2007</p> <p>Armenia 06 Dec, 2006</p>		
SERBIA		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 16 June 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, issued the following:</p>		
<p>At the request of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmits herewith a communication dated 16 June 2006 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia.</p>		
<p>REPUBLIC OF SERBIA MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS</p>	<p>16 June 2006</p>	
<p>Dear Secretary-General,</p>		
<p>I have the honour to recall the text of the letter of the President of the Republic of Serbia H. E. Mr. Boris Tadic of 03 June 2006, informing the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the membership of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro is continued by the Republic of Serbia. The letter was circulated as a Note Verbale of the Secretary-General on 06 June 2006,</p>		
<p>In this connection, I wish to inform you of the following: The Republic of Serbia continues to exercise its rights and honour its commitments deriving from international treaties concluded by Serbia and Montenegro.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SERBIA (continued)</p> <p>Therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requests that the Republic of Serbia be considered a party to all international agreements in force, instead of Serbia and Montenegro.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Serbia will perform the functions formerly performed by the Council of Ministers of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro as depositary for the corresponding multilateral treaties.</p> <p>Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Vuk Draskovic</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 July 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, issued the following:</p> <p>At the request of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmits herewith a communication dated 30 June 2006 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia</p> <p>REPUBLIC OF SERBIA MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS</p> <p style="text-align: right;">30 June 2006</p> <p>Dear Secretary-General,</p> <p>Further to the letter of the President of the Republic of Serbia H. E. Mr. Boris Tadic of 03 June 2006, addressed to you and my subsequent letter dated 16 June 2006 concerning Serbia's intention to continue to exercise its rights and honour its commitments deriving from international treaties concluded by Serbia and Montenegro, I have the honour to confirm the following understanding.</p> <p>All treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro will continue in force with respect to the Republic of Serbia with effect from 03 June 2006.</p> <p>Therefore, all declarations, reservations and notifications made by Serbia and Montenegro will be maintained by the Republic of Serbia until the Secretary-General, as depositary, is duly notified otherwise.</p> <p>Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Vuk Draskovic</p>		
<p>(i) International Convention for Adapting to Maritime Warfare the Principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864</p>	<p>The Hague 29 July, 1899</p>	<p>010/1901 Cd. 799</p>
<p>(ii) Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law</p>	<p>The Hague 31 Oct., 1951</p>	<p>065/1955 Cmd 9582</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon its ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 15 December 1997. Pursuant to that reservation, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt declares that it is bound by article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention only insofar as the military forces of the State, in the exercise of their duties, do not violate the rules and principles of international law. However, the relevant portion of article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention states that: “ the activities undertaken by military forces of a State in the exercise of their official duties, inasmuch as they are governed by other rules of international law, are not governed by this Convention. ”</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic considers that the effect of the reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt is to bring within the scope of the Convention activities undertaken by a State’s armed forces which do not belong there because they are covered by other provisions of international law. As a result, the reservation substantially alters the meaning and scope of article 19, paragraph 2 of the Convention. The Government of the French Republic objects to the reservation, which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between France and Egypt.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.634.2005.TREATIES-11 of 16 August 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the Federal Republic of <i>Germany</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully 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>In this declaration the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt expresses the opinion that the activities of the armed forces of a State in the exercise of their duties, inasmuch as they are not consistent with the rules and principles of international humanitarian law, are governed by the Convention.</p> <p>However, according to article 19, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the activities of armed forces during an armed conflict, as those terms are understood under international humanitarian law, which are governed by that law, as well as the activities undertaken by military forces of a State in the exercise of their official duties, inasmuch as they are governed by other rules of international law, are not governed by this Convention, so that the declaration by the Arab Republic of Egypt aims to broaden the scope of the Convention.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt is only entitled to make such a declaration unilaterally for its own armed forces, and it interprets the declaration as having binding effect only on armed forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt. In the view of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, such a unilateral declaration cannot apply to the armed forces of other States Parties without their express consent.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore declares that it does not consent to the Egyptian declaration as so interpreted with regard to any armed forces other than those of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and in particular does not recognise any applicability of the Convention to the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Germany.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany also emphasises that the declaration by the Arab Republic of Egypt has no effect whatsoever on the Federal Republic of Germany's obligations as State Party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, or on the Convention's applicability to armed forces of the Federal Republic of Germany.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings as entering into force between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Arab Republic of Egypt subject to a unilateral declaration made by the Government or the Arab Republic of Egypt, which relates exclusively to the obligations of the Arab Republic of Egypt and to 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 29 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 June 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Ireland have examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings according to which the Islamic Republic of Pakistan considers that nothing in this Convention shall be applicable to struggles, including armed struggles, for the realisation of the right of self-determination launched against any alien or foreign occupation or domination.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland are of the view that this declaration amounts to a reservation as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of Ireland are also of the view that this reservation is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely suppressing terrorist bombings, wherever and by whomever carried out.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Ireland further consider the declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected as to their object and purpose and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore object to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Convention enters into force between Ireland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, without the Islamic Republic of Pakistan benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.9 55 .2002. TREATIES-26 of 06 September 2002</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i>, the following objection to a reservation made by the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Italy has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism Bombings, according to which 1) The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt declares that it shall be bound by article 6, paragraph 5, of the Convention to the extent that national legislation of States Parties is not incompatible with relevant norms and principles of international law. 2) The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt declares that it shall be bound by article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention to the extent that the armed forces of a State, in the exercise of their duties, do not violate the norms and principles of international law.</p> <p>The Government of Italy considers the reservations to be contrary to the terms of article 5 of the Convention, according to which the States Parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Italy 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. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Italy therefore objects to the reservations made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Italy. The Convention enters into force between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Italy without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its reservations.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.634.2005.TREATIES-11 of 16 August 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>The Netherlands</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the declaration 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>In the view of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands this declaration made by the Government of Egypt seeks to extend the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis to include the armed forces of a State to the extent that they fail to meet the test that they' do not violate the rules and principles of international law. Otherwise such activities would be excluded from the application of the Convention by virtue of article 19, paragraph 2.</p> <p>The Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the opinion that the Government of Egypt is entitled to make such a declaration, only to the extent that Egypt will apply the terms of the Convention in circumstances going beyond those required by the Convention to their own armed forces.</p> <p>The declaration of the Government of Egypt will have no effect in respect of the obligations of the Kingdom of the Netherlands under the Convention or in respect to the application of the Convention to the armed forces of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.</p> <p>This statement shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Arab Republic of Egypt.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.634.2005.TREATIES-11 of 16 August 2005</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original Spanish: Translation]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation to article 19, paragraph 2, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings presented by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that Egypt's reservation relates to an essential component of the Convention, having an impact not only on article 19, paragraph 2, but also on the clause establishing the scope of the Convention's implementation, because its effect is to alter the law applicable to actions of a State's armed forces which violate international law. As a result, this is a reservation, which runs counter to the interests safeguarded by the Convention, and to the Convention's object and purpose.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain wishes to recall that, according to the provision of international law codified in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are prohibited.</p> <p>Consequently, the Kingdom of Spain objects to Egypt's reservation to article 19, paragraph 2, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the Arab Republic of Egypt.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.634.2005.TREATIES-11 of 16 August 2005</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 03 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have 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>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The declaration appears to purport to extend the scope of application of the Convention to include the armed forces of a State to the extent that they fail to meet the test that they do not 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. It is the opinion of the United Kingdom that the Government of Egypt is entitled to make such a declaration only insofar as the declaration constitutes a unilateral declaration by the Government of Egypt that Egypt will apply the terms of the Convention in circumstances going beyond those required by the Convention to their own armed forces on a unilateral basis. The United Kingdom consider this to be the effect of the declaration made by Egypt.</p> <p>However, in the view of the United Kingdom, Egypt cannot by a unilateral declaration extend the obligations of the United Kingdom under the Convention beyond those set out in the Convention without the express consent of the United Kingdom. For the avoidance of any doubt, the United Kingdom wish to make clear that it does not so consent. Moreover, the United Kingdom do not consider the declaration made by the Government of Egypt to have any effect in respect of the obligations of the United Kingdom under the Convention or in respect of the application of the Convention to the armed forces of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>The United Kingdom thus regard the Convention as entering into force between the United Kingdom and Egypt subject to a unilateral declaration made by the Government of Egypt, which applies only to the obligations of Egypt under the Convention and only in respect of the armed forces of Egypt.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.634.2005.TREATIES-11 of 16 August 2005.</p> <p>Note- On 16 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>the United States of America</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the United States of America 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>		

TERRORISM (continued)

The declaration appears to purport to extend the scope of application of the Convention to include the armed forces of a State, to the extent that those forces fail to meet the test that they do not 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. It is the opinion of the United States that the Government of Egypt is entitled to make such a declaration only insofar as the declaration constitutes a unilateral declaration by the Government of Egypt, that Egypt will apply the terms of the Convention in circumstances going beyond those required by the Convention to its own armed forces on a unilateral basis. The United States considers this to be the effect of the declaration made by Egypt. However, in the view of the United States, Egypt cannot by a unilateral declaration extend the obligations of the United States or any country other than Egypt under the Convention beyond those obligations set out in the Convention without the express consent of the United States or other countries.

To avoid any doubt, the United States wishes to make clear that it does not consent to Egypt's declaration. Moreover, the United States does not consider the declaration made by the Government of Egypt to have any effect in respect of the obligations of the United States under the Convention or in respect of the application of the Convention to the armed forces of the United States. The United States thus regards the Convention as entering into force between the United States and Egypt subject to a unilateral declaration made by the Government of Egypt, which applies only to the obligations of Egypt under the Convention and only in respect of the armed forces of Egypt.”

¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.634.2005.TREATIES-11 of 16 August 2005

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism

New York
10 Jan., 2000
-31 Dec., 2001
028/2002
Cm 5550

Ratification-

Indonesia(<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)	29 June, 2006
Myanmar (<i>with reservation+</i>)	16 Aug., 2006

Entry into Force

Indonesia	29 June, 2006
Myanmar	15 Sep., 2006

*Declaration**

[*Original: English and Indonesian*]

“A. In accordance with Article 2 paragraph 2 subparagraph (a) of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that the following treaties are to be deemed not to be included in the Annex referred to in Article 2 paragraph 1 subparagraph (a) of the Convention:

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973.</p> <p>2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.</p> <p>3. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988.</p> <p>4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.</p> <p>5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.</p> <p>B. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism will have to be implemented in strict compliance with the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States”</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i> [Original: English and Indonesian]</p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Indonesia, while signatory to the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 24 and takes the position that dispute relating to the interpretation and application on the Convention which cannot be settled through the channel provided for in paragraph (1) of the said Article, may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the Parties to the dispute.”</p> <p><i>Declaration+</i> [Original: English]</p> <p>“Regarding articles 13, 14 and 15 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Union of Myanmar reserves its right to extradite its own citizen or citizens.</p> <p>Regarding article 24 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Union of Myanmar declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the article 24 of the said Convention.</p> <p>Regarding the 9 Conventions mentioned in the Annex of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Union of Myanmar declares that it is yet to be a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by People's Republic of Bangladesh upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. The People's Republic of Bangladesh has declared that its accession to the Convention shall not be deemed to be inconsistent with its obligations under the Constitution of the country. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that this declaration raises questions as to which obligations the People's Republic of Bangladesh intends to give precedence to in the event of any inconsistency between the Convention and its Constitution.</p> <p>Declarations that leave it uncertain to what extent that State consents to be bound by its contractual obligations are in the opinion of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to be treated, in effect, as vague and general reservations, which are not compatible with the object and purpose of a Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above-mentioned declaration made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.678.2005.TREATIES-25 of 07 September 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 June 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Ireland have examined the explanatory declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, done at New York on 9 December 1999, according to which the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view to liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland are of the view that this explanatory declaration amounts to a reservation as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of Ireland are also of the view that this reservation is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely suppressing the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, wherever and by whomever committed.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>This reservation is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected as to their object and purpose and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore object to the reservation made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and the Arab Republic of Egypt. The Convention enters into force between Ireland and the Arab Republic of Egypt, without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.174.2005.TREATIES-3 of 11 March 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 June 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Ireland have examined the explanatory declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, done at New York on 9 December 1999, according to which the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation foreign occupation in the exercise of people' right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland is of the view that this declaration amounts to a reservation as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of Ireland are also of the view that this reservation is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely suppressing the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, wherever and by whomever committed.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>This reservation is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected as to their object and purpose and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore object to the reservation made by 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 Ireland and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The Convention enters into force between Ireland and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 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 June 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Ireland have examined the reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, done at New York on 9 December 1999, according to which the Syrian Arab Republic does not consider acts of resistance to foreign occupation as terrorist acts within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland are of the view that this reservation is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely suppressing the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, wherever and by whomever committed.</p> <p>This reservation is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Ireland recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected as to their object and purpose and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore object to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Convention enters into force between Ireland and the Syrian Arab 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 25 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the Kingdom of the <i>Netherlands</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by the People's Republic of Bangladesh upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the declaration made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh upon accession to the International. Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. The People's Republic of Bangladesh has declared that its accession to the Convention shall not be deemed to be inconsistent with its international obligations under the Constitution of the country. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the opinion that this declaration raises questions as to which obligations the People's Republic of Bangladesh intends to give precedence to in the event of any inconsistency between the Convention and its Constitution. Declarations that leave it uncertain to what extent a State consents to be bound by its contractual obligations are in the opinion of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to be treated, in effect, as general reservations, which are not compatible with the object and purpose of a Convention;</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the above-mentioned declaration made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism; This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.678.2005.TREATIES-25 of 07 September 2005</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Poland</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows; [Original: English and Polish]</p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Poland has examined the explanatory declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism relating to article 2, paragraph 1 (b) thereof.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and it is, therefore, contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland considers that the declaration to be contrary to the terms of article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to, adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of their political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland wishes to recall that according to article 19 (c) of 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 Republic of Poland therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Financing of Terrorism. However this objection shall not precluded the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Poland and the Arab Republic of Egypt.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005.TREATIES-3 of 11 March 2005, which was reissued on 5 August 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by the People's Republic of Bangladesh upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have examined the understanding' of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh at the time of its accession to the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom consider the understanding made by Bangladesh to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.678.2005.TREATIES-25 of 07 September 2005</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 August 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have examined the explanatory declaration relating to article 2, paragraph I (b) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom consider the declaration made by Egypt to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom objects to the aforesaid reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005.TREATIES-3 of 11 March 2005, which was reissued on 5 August 2005 (Egypt: Ratification)</p>		
TRADE		
Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities.	New York 01 Oct., 1980 -30 Sep., 1981	005/1992 Cm 1797
Accession-		
East African Community	25 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force -		
East African Community	25 Apr., 2006	
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 June 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, issued the following;</p> <p>By a communication dated 24 October 2005, received on 30 June 2006, the Governing Council, in accordance with the provisions of article 56 of the Agreement, has established the terms and conditions of accession for the East African Community, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and French]</i></p> <p><u>“The Governing Council,</u></p> <p><u>Considering</u> the request by the East African Community that the Governing Council establish terms and conditions for accession by the East African Community to the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,</p> <p><u>Recalling</u> the provisions of Article 56 of the Agreement under which any State or intergovernmental organisation specified in Article 4 of the Agreement may accede to the Agreement upon such terms and conditions as agreed upon between the Governing Council and the State or intergovernmental organisation concerned,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TRADE (continued)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="300 371 1046 613">1. <u>Decides</u> that the terms and conditions for accession by the East African Community to the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities shall be the rights and obligations of Membership in the Common Fund as provided for in the Agreement, including entitlement to the shares of Directly Contributed Capital and votes allocated to the East African Community under the relevant schedules of the Agreement;<li data-bbox="300 647 995 703">2. <u>Also decides</u> that the above terms and conditions shall remain valid until 31 December 2006.”		

ISBN 978-0-10-170452-6



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