



RATIFICATIONS
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 9 (2008)

FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2008

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 32(2007), Cm 7360]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
July 2008*

© Crown Copyright 2008

The text in this document (excluding the Royal Arms and other departmental or agency logos) may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium providing it is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the document specified.

Where we have identified any third party copyright material you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

For any other use of this material please write to Office of Public Sector Information, Information Policy Team, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU or e-mail: licensing@opsi.gov.uk

ISBN 9780101745826

CONTENTS

SUBJECT	PAGE
Animals & Conservation	1 -2
Aviation	2
Compensation	3
Cultural Property	3
Defence	3 -6
Disarmament	6 -7
Drugs	7 -16
Films	16
Food	17
Freedom of Information	17 -19
Human Rights	19 -44
Intellectual Property	44 -45
Law of the Sea	45 -46
Legal Proceedings	46 -47
Meteorology	47
Nationality & Passports	48
Pollution	48 -50
Private International Law	50 -78
Privileges & Immunities	78
Refugees	79
Road Transport	80 -89
Telecommunications	89 -90
Terrorism	90 -99
Trade	99 -100
United Nations	100 -101

FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2008

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 32 (2007), Cm 7360]

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 31 March 2008

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport [ETS No.65]	Paris 13 Dec., 1968	031/1974 Cmnd 5613
Note-		
On 07 February 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>The Netherlands</i> , a denunciation to the above mentioned convention, the entry into force for this denunciation is 08 August 2008.		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes [ETS No. 87]	Strasbourg 10 Mar., 1976	070/1979 Cmnd 7684
Ratification-		
Poland	20 Feb., 2008	
Entry into Force-		
Poland	21 Aug., 2008	
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats [Council of Europe No.104]	Berne 19 Sep., 1979	056/1982 Cmnd 8738
Signature-		
Serbia	09 Jan., 2008	
Ratification-		
Serbia	09 Jan., 2008	
Entry into Force-		
Serbia	01 May 2008	
Cartagena Protocol on Bio safety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Nairobi 15 May, 2000 -26 May, 2000	017/2004 CM 6170
Ratification -		
Myanmar	13 Feb., 2008	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)		
Entry into Force- Myanmar	13 May, 2008	
Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels	Canberra 19 June, 2001	038/2004 Cm 6333
<p>Note-</p> <p>The Government of Australia, acting in its capacity as Depositary, communicates the following text of Diplomatic Note No. ILB 07/201 of 23 November 2007, received from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Canberra, on 23 November 2007, as follows;</p> <p>“N° ILB 07/201</p> <p>The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has the honour to refer the Depositary of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels, done at Canberra on 19 June 2001, to the amendment to Annex 1 to the Agreement adopted on 17 November 2006 by the Second Session of the Meeting of Parties, recorded as Resolution 2.5 of the Meeting, and to the Department's Note number ILB 07/41 of 14 February 2007.</p> <p>The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has the further honour, in accordance with Article XII (6) of the Agreement, to inform the Depositary that the Government of Australia hereby withdraws its reservation to the entry into force of the Amendment to Annex 1 for Australia.</p> <p>CANBERRA 23 November 2007”</p>		
AVIATION		
(i) Convention supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air Performed by a Person other than the Contracting Carrier	Mexico 18 Sep., 1961	023/1964 Cm 2354
(ii) Montreal Protocol No. 4 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955	Montreal 25 Sep., 1975	028/1999 Cm 4337
Accession- Malaysia	17 Jan., 2008	
Entry into Force- Myanmar	15 Apr., 2008	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
COMPENSATION		
<p>European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 March 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p>If the European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes were to be extended by the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, the Kingdom of Spain would like to make the following declaration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. 2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom, in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends. 3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Convention will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar, and it cannot be considered to produce a change in relation with what was established in the two previous paragraphs. 	Strasbourg 05 Mar., 2008	010/1991 Cm 1427
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
<p>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) [ETS No. 143]</p> <p>Signature-</p> <p>Albania</p> <p>Ratification-</p> <p>Albania</p> <p>Entry into Force-</p> <p>Albania</p>	Valletta 16 Jan., 1992	029/2002 Cm 5555
DEFENCE		
<p>Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 February 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Canada</i>, a notification , as follows;</p>	Paris 19 Nov., 1990	044/1993 Cm 2294

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DEFENCE (continued)</p> <p>The Embassy of Canada presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and has the honour to refer to the Note Verbale No. 86, dated 14 July 2007, from the Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in the latter's capacity as Depositary for the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe signed in Paris on 19 November 1990 (the CFE Treaty).</p> <p>Canada deeply regrets the Russian Federation's decision to unilaterally "suspend" the implementation of its obligations under the CFE Treaty beginning on 12 December 2007. The CFE Treaty does not contain provisions allowing States Parties to suspend their obligations. It is also the understanding of Canada that neither does customary international law, as embodied in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, contain grounds to justify such a unilateral course of action. Under these circumstances, Canada will continue to review the Russian Federation's compliance with its obligations, which continue in force, under the CFE Treaty and review options available under international law to respond to breaches of those obligations. Canada will also take into consideration the Russian Federation's level of compliance in determining its own future actions.</p> <p>Canada remains fully committed to the CFE Treaty and reiterates its desire to work with all States Parties to chart a constructive way forward.</p> <p>The Embassy of Canada kindly asks the Depositary to convey this information to all other States Parties to the CFE Treaty.</p> <p>The Embassy of Canada avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands the assurance of its highest consideration.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 December 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i> a notification, as follows:</p> <p>The Embassy of Romania presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and has the honour to refer to the Note Verbale No. 86, dated 14 July 2007, from the Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in the latter's capacity as Depositary for the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe signed in Paris on 19 November 1990 (the CFE Treaty).</p> <p>The Embassy of Romania would like to react to the Note Verbale under reference as follows:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DEFENCE (continued)</p> <p>Romania takes note of the Russian Federation's intention stated in the Note Verbale under reference to start a period of suspension of this State's obligations under the CFE. Treaty beginning with 12 December 2007. Taking due account of the principles of customary intentional law regarding suspension of participation of States to multilateral treaties, as embodied in Article 57 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and considering that the CFE. Treaty contains no provision allowing a State Party to carry out such a demarche, Romania states that, in order for the suspension of the Russian Federations obligations under the CFE Treaty to be lawfully effective from 12 December 2007, the consent of the other States Parties to the CFE Treaty should have been expressed, after consultations by the Russian party with the other States Parties.</p> <p>In this context, Romania would like to inform that it does not agree with Russian Federation's demarche regarding the suspension of the latter's obligations under the CFE Treaty starting with 12 December 2001.</p> <p>The Embassy of Romania kindly asks the Depositary expeditiously to convey this information to all States Parties to the CFE Treaty.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 December 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, a notification , as follows;</p> <p>The Embassy of the United Kingdom presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and has the honour to refer to Note Verbale No. 86, dated 14 July 2007, from the Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in the latter's capacity as Depositary for the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe signed in Paris on 19 November 1990 (the CFE Treaty).</p> <p>The Embassy of the United Kingdom would like to respond to the Note Verbale under reference as follows:</p> <p>The United Kingdom is aware that the Russian Federation has concerns about the CFE Treaty. The United Kingdom continues to take the concerns of all CFE partners seriously and supports the constructive proposals made by another State Party with a view to reaching agreement on a way forward. It remains the goal of the United Kingdom, in common with all CFE States Parties, to see the Adapted CFE Treaty enter into force as soon as possible.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Paris 13 Jan., 1993 -15 Jan., 1993	045/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification- Congo	04 Dec., 2007	
Entry into Force- Congo	03 Jan., 2008	
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons)	New York 13 Oct., 1995	025/2001 Cm 5135
Consent to be Bound Saudi Arabia	07 Dec., 2007	
Entry into Force- Saudi Arabia	07 June, 2008	
DRUGS		
Anti-Doping Convention [ETS No. 135]	Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989	085/1990 Cm 1330
Signature- Republic of Moldova	20 Feb., 2008	
Note- On 15 February 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, issued the following:		
	Appendix to letter JJ6613C of 15 February 2008	
ANTI-DOPING CONVENTION (ETS No. 135)		
AMENDMENT TO THE APPENDIX ¹ approved by the Monitoring Group under Article 11.1.b of the Convention at its 26th meeting (Strasbourg, 12 November 2007)		
<hr/> <p>¹ Previously amended on 01 September 1990, on 24 January 1992, on 01 August 1993, on 01 July 1996, on 01 July 1997, on 15 March 1998, on 15 March 1999, on 31 March 2000, 01 September 2001, on 01 January 2003, 01 January 2004, 01 January 2005, on 01 January 2006 and on 01 January 2007.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE 2008 PROHIBITED LIST WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE: 01 JANUARY 2008</p> <p>The use of any drug should be limited to medically justified indications</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT -OF-COMPETITION)</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES</p> <p>S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS</p> <p>Anabolic agents are prohibited.</p> <p>1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)</p> <p>a. Exogenous' AAS including:</p> <p>1-androstendiol (5α- androst-1- ene- 3β, 17β- diol); 1-androstendione (5α -androst-1-ene-3, 17 -dione); bolandiol (19-norandrostenediol); bolasterone; boldenone; boldione (androsta-1, 4-diene-3, 17-dione); calusterone; clostebol; danazol; (17α - ethynyl-17β- hydroxyandrost-4- eno [2,3-d] isoxazole) dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro- 17β- hydroxy- 17α -methylandrosta-1, 4- dien-3-one); desoxymethyltestosterone (17α -methyl-5α-androst-2-en-17β-ol); drostanolone; ethylestrenol (19-nor-17α -pregn-4-en-17 -01); fluoxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol (17β-hydroxy-17α -methyl-5α androstano [2, 3-c]-furazan); gestrinone; 4-hydroxytestosterone (4, 17β -dihydroxyandrost -4-en-3-one); mestanolone; mesterolone; metenolone; methandienone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrosta-1, 4 dien-3-one); methandriol; methasterone (2α, 17α -dimethyl-5α -androstane-3-one-17β-01); methyldienolone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one); methyl-1-testosterone (17β-hydroxy-17 α-methyl-5α -androst-1-en-3-one); methylnortestosterone (17β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestr-4-en-3-one); methyltrienolone (17β -hydroxy-17α -methylestra-4, 9, 11-trien-3-one); methyltestosterone; mibolerone; nandrolone; 19-norandrostenedione (estr-4-ene-3, 17 -dione); norboletone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; prostanazol ([3,2-c] pyrazole-5α -etioallocholane-17β -tetrahydropyranol); quinbolone; stanozolol; stenbolone; 1-testosterone (17β -hydroxy-5α -androst-1-en-3-one); tetrahydrogestrinone (18α -homopregna-4, 9, 11-trien-17β -ol-3-one); trenbolone and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>b. Endogenous** AAS:</p> <p>androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3β,17β-diol); androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); dihydrotestosterone (17β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-3-one) ; prasterone (dehydroepian-drosterone, DHEA); testosterone and the following metabolites and isomers:</p> <p>5α-androstane-3α, 17α-diol; 5α-androstane-3α, 17β-diol; 5α-androstane-3β, 17α-diol; 5α-androstane-3β, 17β-diol; androst-4-ene-3α, 17α-diol; androst-4-ene-3α, 17β-diol; androst-4-ene-3β, 17α-diol; androst-5-ene-3α, 17α-diol; androst-5-ene-3α, 17β-diol; androst-5-ene-3β, 17α-diol; 4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3β, 17β-diol); 5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3, 17-dione); epidihydrotestosterone; 3α-hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one; 3β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one; 19-norandrosterone; 19-noretiocholanolone</p> <p>Where an anabolic androgenic steroid is capable of being produced endogenously, a Sample will be deemed to contain such Prohibited Substance and an Adverse Analytical Finding will be reported where the concentration of such <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or its metabolites or markers and/or any other relevant ratio(s) in the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> so deviates from the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production. A Sample shall not be deemed to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> in any such case where an Athlete proves that the concentration of the Prohibited Substance or its metabolites or markers and/or the relevant ratio(s) in the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> is attributable to a physiological or pathological condition.</p> <p>In all cases, and at any concentration, the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> will be deemed to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> and the laboratory will report an Adverse Analytical Finding if, based on any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS), the laboratory can show that the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> is of exogenous origin. In such case, no further investigation is necessary.</p> <p>When a value does not so deviate from the range of values normally found in humans and any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, but if there are indications, such as a comparison to endogenous reference steroid profiles, of a possible Use of a <i>Prohibited Substance</i>, or when a laboratory has reported a TIE ratio greater than four (4) to one (1) and any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, further investigation shall be conducted by the relevant <i>Anti-Doping Organisation</i> by reviewing the results of any previous test(s) or by conducting subsequent test(s).</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>When such further investigation is required the result shall be reported by the laboratory as atypical and not as adverse. If a laboratory reports, using an additional reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS), that the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> is of exogenous origin, no further investigation is necessary and the <i>Sample</i> will be deemed to contain such <i>Prohibited Substance</i>. When an additional reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not been applied, and the minimum of three previous test results are not available, a longitudinal profile of the <i>Athlete</i> shall be established by performing three no-advance notice tests in a period of three months by the relevant <i>Anti-Doping Organisation</i>. The result that triggered this longitudinal study shall be reported as atypical. If the longitudinal profile of the <i>Athlete</i> established by the subsequent tests is not physiologically normal, the result shall then be reported as an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i>.</p> <p>In extremely rare individual cases, boldenone of endogenous origin can be consistently found at very low nanograms per milliliter (ng/mL) levels in urine. When such a very low concentration of boldenone is reported by a laboratory and the application of any reliable analytical method (e.g. IRMS) has not determined the exogenous origin of the substance, further investigation may be conducted by subsequent test(s).</p> <p>For 19-norandrosterone, an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> reported by a laboratory is considered to be scientific and valid proof of exogenous origin of the <i>Prohibited Substance</i>. In such case, no further investigation is necessary.</p> <p>Should an <i>Athlete</i> fail to co-operate in the investigations, the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> shall be deemed to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i>.</p> <p>2. Other Anabolic Agents, including but not limited to:</p> <p>Clenbuterol, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs), tibolone, zeranol, zilpaterol.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>For purposes of this section: * “exogenous” refers to a substance which is not ordinarily capable of being produced by the body naturally. * * “endogenous” refers to a substance which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.</p> </div> <p>S2. HORMONES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES</p> <p>The following substances and their releasing factors, are prohibited:</p> <p>1. Erythropoietin (EPO);</p> <p>2. Growth Hormone (hGH), Insulin-like Growth Factors (e.g. IGF-1), Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs);</p> <p>3. Gonadotrophins (e.g. LH, hCG), prohibited in males only;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>4. Insulins;</p> <p>5. Corticotrophins,</p> <p>and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).</p> <p>Unless the <i>Athlete</i> can demonstrate that the concentration was due to a physiological or pathological condition, a <i>Sample</i> will be deemed to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> (as listed above) where the concentration of the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or its metabolites and/or relevant ratios or markers in the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> so exceeds the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production.</p> <p>If a laboratory reports, using a reliable analytical method, that the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> is of exogenous origin, the <i>Sample</i> will be deemed to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> and shall be reported as an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i>.</p> <p>S3. BET A-2 AGONISTS</p> <p>All beta-2 agonists including their D- and L-isomers are prohibited.</p> <p>As an exception, formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline when administered by inhalation, require an abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption.</p> <p>Despite the granting of any form of Therapeutic Use Exemption, a concentration of salbutamol (free plus glucuronide) greater than 1000 ng/mL will be considered an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> unless the <i>Athlete</i> proves that the abnormal result was the consequence of the therapeutic use of inhaled salbutamol.</p> <p>S4. HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND MODULATORS</p> <p>The following classes are prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aromatase inhibitors including, but not limited to: anastrozole, letrozole, aminoglutethimide, exemestane, formestane, testolactone. 2. Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) including, but not limited to: raloxifene, tamoxifen, toremifene. 3. Other anti-estrogenic substances including, but not limited to: clomiphene, cyclofenil, fulvestrant. 4. Agents modifying myostatin function(s) including but not limited to: myostatin inhibitors. 		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS</p> <p>Masking agents are prohibited. They include:</p> <p>Diuretics, epitestosterone, probenecid, alpha-reductase inhibitors (e.g. finasteride, dutasteride), plasma expanders (e.g. albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch) and other substances with similar biological effect(s).</p> <p>Diuretics include:</p> <p>Acetazolamide, amiloride, bumetanide, canrenone, chlortalidone, etacrynic acid, furosemide, indapamide, metolazone, spironolactone, thiazides (e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide), triamterene, and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s) (except for drosperinone, which is not prohibited).</p> <p>A Therapeutic Use Exemption is not valid if an <i>Athlete's</i> urine contains a diuretic in association with threshold or sub-threshold levels of a <i>Prohibited Substance(s)</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROHIBITED METHODS</p> <p>M1. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER</p> <p>The following are prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blood doping, including the use of autologous, homologous or heterologous blood or red blood cell products of any origin. 2. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products (e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes, microencapsulated haemoglobin products). <p>M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Tampering</i>, or attempting to tamper, in order to alter the integrity and validity of <i>Samples</i> collected during <i>Doping Controls</i> is prohibited These include but are not limited to catheterisation, urine substitution and/or alteration. 2. Intravenous infusion is prohibited. In an acute medical situation where this method is deemed necessary, a retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption will be required. <p>M3. GENE DOPING</p> <p>The non-therapeutic use of cells, genes, genetic elements, or of the modulation of gene expression, having the capacity to enhance athletic performance, is prohibited.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION </div> <p>In addition to the categories S1 to S5 and M1 to M3 defined above, the following categories are prohibited in competition:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES</p> <p>S6. STIMULANTS</p> <p>All stimulants (including both their (D- and L-) optical isomers where relevant) are prohibited, except imidazole derivatives for topical use and those stimulants included in the 2008 Monitoring Program*.</p> <p>Stimulants include:</p> <p>Adrafinil, adrenaline**, amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, amphetaminil, benzphetamine, benzylpiperazine, bromantan, cathine***, clobenzorex, cocaine, cropropamide, crotetamide, cyclazodone, dimethylamphetamine, ephedrine****, etamivan, etilamphetamine, etilefrine, famprofazone, fenbutrazate, fencamfamin, fencamine, fenetylline, fenfluramine, fenproporex, furfenorex, heptaminol, isometheptene, levmethamphetamine, meclofenoxate, mefenorex, mephentermine, mesocarb, methamphetamine(D-),methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine, p-methylamphetamine, methylephedrine ****, methylphenidate, modafinil, nikethamide, norfenefrine, norfenfluramine, octopamine, ortetamine, oxilofrine, parahydroxyamphetamine, pemoline, pentetrazol, phendimetrazine, phenmetrazine, phenpromethamine, phentermine, 4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon), prolintane, propylhexedrine, selegiline, sibutramine, strychnine, tuaminoheptane and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).</p> <p>* The following substances included in the 2008 Monitoring Program (bupropion, caffeine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradol, pseudoephedrine, synephrine) are not considered as <i>Prohibited Substances</i>.</p> <p>** Adrenaline associated with local anaesthetic agents or by local administration (e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic) is not prohibited.</p> <p>*** Cathine is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per milliliter.</p> <p>**** Each of ephedrine and methylephedrine is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per milliliter.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>A stimulant not expressly mentioned as an example under this section should be considered as a Specified Substance only if the <i>Athlete</i> can establish that the substance is particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations because of its general availability in medicinal products or is less likely to be successfully abused as a doping agent.</p> <p>S7. NARCOTICS</p> <p>The following narcotics are prohibited:</p> <p>Buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), fentanyl and its derivatives, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, pethidine.</p> <p>S8. CANNABINOIDS</p> <p>Cannabinoids (e.g. hashish, marijuana) are prohibited.</p> <p>S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS</p> <p>All glucocorticosteroids are prohibited when administered orally, rectally, intravenously or intramuscularly. Their use requires a Therapeutic Use Exemption approval.</p> <p>Other routes of administration (intraarticular/ periarticular/ peritendinous/ epidural/ intradermal injections and inhalation) require an Abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption except as noted below.</p> <p>Topical preparations when used for dermatological (including iontophoresis/phonophoresis), auricular, nasal, ophthalmic, buccal, gingival and perianal disorders are not prohibited and do not require any form of Therapeutic Use Exemption.</p>		
SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS		
<p>P1. ALCOHOL</p> <p>Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited <i>In-Competition</i> only, in the following sports, Detection will be conducted by analysis of breath and/or blood, The doping violation threshold (haematological values) for each Federation is reported in parenthesis,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aeronautic (FAI) (0,20 g/L) • Archery (FITA, IPC) (0,10 g/L) • Automobile (FIA) (0,10 g/L) • Boules (IPC bowls) (0,10 g/L) • Karate (WKF) (0,10 g/L) • Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) (0,10 g/L) • for disciplines involving shooting • Motorcycling (FIM) (0,10 g/L) • Powerboating (UIM) (0,30 g/L) 		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.	
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>P2. BETA-BLOCKERS</p> <p>Unless otherwise specified, beta-blockers are prohibited <i>In-Competition</i> only, in the following sports,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aeronautic (FAI) • Archery (FITA, IPC) (also prohibited <i>Out-of-Competition</i>) • Automobile (FIA) • Billiards (WCBS) • Bobsleigh (FIBT) • Boules (CMSB, IPC bowls) • Bridge (FMB) • Curling (WCF) • Gymnastics (FIG) • Motorcycling (FIM) • Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) for disciplines involving shooting • Nine-pin bowling (FIQ) • Powerboating (UIM) • Sailing (ISAF) for match race helms only • Shooting (ISSF, IPC) (also prohibited <i>Out-of-Competition</i>) • Skiing/Snowboarding (FIS) in ski jumping, freestyle aerials/halfpipe and snowboard halfpipe/big air • Wrestling (FILA) <p>Beta-blockers include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <p>Acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="296 1379 981 1413"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES*</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Specified Substances” * are listed below: • All inhaled Beta-2 Agonists, except salbutamol (free plus glucuronide) greater than 1000 ng/mL and clenbuterol (listed under S1.2: Other Anabolic Agents); • Alpha-reductase inhibitors, probenecid; • Cathine, cropropamide, crotetamide, ephedrine, etamivan, famprofazone, heptaminol, isometheptene, levmethamphetamine, meclofenoxate, p-methylamphetamine, methylephedrine, nikethamide, norfenefrine, octopamine, ortetamine, oxilofrine, phenpromethamine, propylhexedrine, selegiline, sibutramine, tuaminoheptane, and any other stimulant not expressly listed under section S6 for which the <i>Athlete</i> establishes that it fulfils the conditions described in section S6; • Cannabinoids; • All Glucocorticosteroids; • Alcohol; • All Beta Blockers. 	SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES*		
SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES*			

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p><i>* “The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents”. A doping violation involving such substances <u>may</u> result in a reduced sanction provided that the “...Athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance...”.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Note: the section on “Specified Substances”, with or without its footnote (*), may or may not be included in national regulatory texts implementing the 2008 Prohibited List.</p> </div>		
<p>FILMS</p> <p>European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production [ETS No. 147]</p> <p>Signature- Republic of Moldova 11 Jan., 2008</p> <p>Note- On 05 March 2008, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the Kingdom of <i>Spain</i>, a declaration, as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">If the European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production were to be extended by the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, the Kingdom of Spain would like to make the following declaration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. 2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom, in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends. 3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Convention will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar, and it cannot be considered to produce a change in relation with what was established in the two previous paragraphs 	<p>Strasbourg 02 Oct., 1992</p> <p>11 Jan., 2008</p>	<p>014/1994 Cm 2495</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FOOD		
Food Aid Convention, 1999	London 13 Apr., 1999	109/2000 Cm 4856
Accession- Slovenia	26 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force- Slovenia	26 Oct., 2007	
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION		
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No. 62]	London 07 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd 4229
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 March 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the Kingdom of <i>Spain</i>, a declaration, as follows:</p> <p>If the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law were to be extended by the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, the Kingdom of Spain would like to make the following declaration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. 2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom, in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends. 3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Convention will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar, and it cannot be considered to produce a change in relation with what was established in the two previous paragraphs. 		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No. 97]	Strasbourg 15 Mar., 1978	088/1981 Cmnd 8431
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 March 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the Kingdom of <i>Spain</i>, a declaration, as follows:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (continued)</p>		
<p>If the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law were to be extended by the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, the Kingdom of Spain would like to make the following declaration:</p>		
<p>1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.</p>		
<p>2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom, in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends.</p>		
<p>3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Protocol will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar, and it cannot be considered to produce a change in relation with what was established in the two previous paragraphs.</p>		
<p>Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981</p>	<p>086/1990 Cm 1329</p>
<p>Ratification- Republic of Moldova (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	<p>28 Feb., 2008</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Republic of Moldova</p>	<p>21 June, 2008</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2.a, of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova will not apply the provisions of the Convention to :</p>		
<p>a. the data processing which is carried out by individuals exclusively for their personal and family use provided that the rights of the personal data subjects are not violated;</p>		
<p>b. the personal data processing subject to the legal regime on information which constitutes a State's secret.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2.c, of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova will also apply the Convention to personal data files which are not processed automatically</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (continued)</p> <p>In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1.a, of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova designates the National Centre for the protection of personal data, created pursuant to Article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Moldova on the protection of personal data, as the competent authority for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, and for the reports on co-operation with other Parties. The address of this authority will be communicated separately.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 March 2008, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the Kingdom of <i>Spain</i>, a declaration, as follows:</p> <p>If the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data were to be extended by the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, the Kingdom of Spain would like to make the following declaration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. 2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom, in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends. 3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Convention will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar, and it cannot be considered to produce a change in relation with what was established in the two previous paragraphs 		
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005]</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 March 2008, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Armenia</i>, a declaration, as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia On Declaration of the State of Emergency 1 March 2008</p> <p>In order to prevent the threat of danger to the constitutional order in the Republic of Armenia and to protect the rights and legal interests of the population, guided by point 14 of Article 55 and point 6 of Article 117 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, I decree:</p>	<p>Rome 04 Nov., 1950</p>	<p>071/1953 Cmd. 8969</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To declare the state of emergency in Yerevan from 01 March 2008 for 20 days; 2. To entrust the President of Armenia with the supervision of the regulation and implementation of the [measures aimed at] elimination of circumstances that served as grounds for declaring the state of emergency, and of other urgent issues; 3. To entrust the Police of the Republic of Armenia and the Defence Ministry of the Republic of Armenia with ensuring the legal regime of the state of emergency; 4. To establish the following temporary limitations in the area under state of emergency: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banning meetings, rallies, demonstrations, marches and other mass events; 2. Banning strikes and other actions that could stop or suspend the activities of organisations; 3. Limiting the movement of individuals and the means for transportation and carrying out inspections by the law-enforcement bodies, as necessary; 4. Mass media outlets can provide information on State and internal affairs exclusively within the perimeters of official information provided by State bodies; 5. Banning political propaganda through leaflets or other means without due permission from relevant State bodies; 6. Temporary suspension of the activity of political parties and other public organisations that impede the elimination of the circumstances that served as the grounds for declaring a state of emergency; 7. Removing from a given area those who violate the legal state of emergency regime and do not reside there, doing so at their own expense, or, in case of absence of these means, using the State budget resources to be refunded afterwards. 5. The Government of the Republic of Armenia must undertake necessary measures for ensuring the implementation of this decree 6. The decree comes into force from the moment of its announcement <p style="text-align: center;">Decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">On Amendments in NH-35-N Decree of 01 March 2008</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Guided by point 14 of Article 55 and point 6 of Article 117 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, I decree:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To declare null and void points 6 and 7 of paragraph 4 of the NH-35-N Decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia on Declaration of the State of Emergency of 1 March 2008. 2. The decree comes into force from the moment of its announcement. 		
<p>PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA R. KOCHARIAN</p>		
<p>Convention on the Political Rights of Women</p>	<p>New York 31 Mar., 1953</p>	<p>101/1967 Cmnd 3449</p>
<p>Accession- Armenia </p>	<p>24 Jan., 2008</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Armenia </p>	<p>23 Apr., 2008</p>	
<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>	<p>Adopted New York 16 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>006/1977 Cmnd 6702</p>
<p>Signature- Vanuatu </p>	<p>29 Nov., 2007</p>	
<p>Note- On 08 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Georgia</i>, an objection, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Georgian]</i></p>		
<p>Excellency,</p> <p>In conformity with Article 4 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights I would like to inform you that the President of Georgia on November 7, 2007 has issued the Order #621 on “the Declaration of the State of Emergency on the entire territory of Georgia” and Decree N.1 “On the measures to be undertaken in connection with the declaration of the state of emergency on the entire territory of Georgia ” which will be approved by the Parliament of Georgia within next 48 hours.</p> <p>Introduction of the state of emergency became necessary because of the extreme deterioration of the situation in Tbilisi as a result of the attempted coup d’etat and massive disobedience and violent resistance to the law enforcement authorities.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Due to the state of emergency, pursuant to Article 73, paragraph 1, subparagraph 'h', and Article 46 paragraph 1 of the Constitution of Georgia and Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Law of Georgia on the State of Emergency, right to receive and disseminate information (Article 24 of the Constitution of Georgia), freedom to assembly and manifestation (Article 25) and right to strike (Article 33) are restricted for the duration of the state of emergency.</p> <p>You will be informed in due course when the above Order and Decree are abolished</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Decree of the President of Georgia</p> <p>On Measures to be Undertaken in Connection with Declaration of the State of Emergency on the Entire Territory of Georgia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In connection with the declaration of the state of emergency on the entire territory of Georgia, in accordance with the subparagraph 'h', paragraph 1 of Article 73, paragraph 1 of Article 46 of the Constitution of Georgia and paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 2 of the Law of Georgia on the State of Emergency, on the entire territory of Georgia during the period of the state of emergency: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Articles 24, 25 and 33 of the Constitution of Georgia shall be restricted. b. Receiving and free dissemination of information by all TV and radio broadcasters in verbal and written form, or by any other means shall be suspended. c. Only public broadcasting of Georgia shall receive and disseminate information. 3. Within 48 hours the Decree will be submitted to the Parliament of Georgia for approval. 4. The Decree is effective upon publication. <p style="text-align: center;">Order of the President of Georgia</p> <p>No 621, 7 November 2007, Tbilisi.</p> <p>On the Declaration of the State of Emergency on the Entire Territory of Georgia the Situation in Tbilisi is extremely tense. An obvious attempt of the coup d'etat, disobedience to the legitimate demands of the law enforcement authorities and violent resistance have taken place and acquired massive character.</p> <p>Deriving from the existing reality, in order to avoid destabilisation and unrest, as well as to implement activities aimed at restoring law and order effectively, pursuant to the subparagraph 'h', paragraph 1 of Article 73 of the Constitution of Georgia and according to the Law of Georgia on the State of Emergency:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State of Emergency shall be declared on the entire territory of Georgia. 2. Duration of the State of Emergency shall be fifteen days. 3. Prime Minister of Georgia shall be tasked with the co-ordination of the activities to be implemented by the central and local governmental bodies during the state of emergency. 4. Order shall be published immediately by the means of mass media (public broadcasting) and it shall be aired once every two hours by the public broadcasting (within the next day). 5. Order shall be submitted for approval to the Parliament of Georgia within 48 hours. 6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia (G. Bazhuashvili) shall notify immediately about the declaration of the state of emergency the Secretary General of the United Nations, Secretary General of the Council of Europe, other relevant international organisations and the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Georgia. 7. Order is effective upon publication. <p>Note-</p> <p>On 13 December 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Mexico</i>, an objection, to the reservation lodged by Bahrain following its accession, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p> <p>In that regard, the Permanent Mission of Mexico would like to state that the Government of Mexico has studied the content of Bahrain's reservation and is of the view that it should be considered invalid because it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The reserve formulated, if applied, would have the unavoidable result of making implementation of the articles mentioned subject to the provisions of Islamic Shariah, which would constitute discrimination in the enjoyment and exercise of the rights enshrined in the Covenant; this is contrary to all the articles of this international instrument.</p> <p>The principles of the equality of men and women and non-discrimination are enshrined in the preamble article 2, paragraph 2 of the Covenant and in the preamble and Article 1, paragraph 3 of the Charter of the United Nations.</p> <p>The objection of the Government of Mexico to the reservation in question should not be interpreted as an impediment to the entry into force of the Covenant between Mexico and the Kingdom of Bahrain.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>It is noted that the Secretary- General has not accepted in deposit the reservation made by Bahrain (see depositary notification C.N.882.2007.TREATIES-25 of 19 September 2007).</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 January 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations; in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to report that by Supreme Decree No. 099-2007-PCM, issued on 28 December 2007 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the Districts of San Buenaventura and Choló, Province of Marañón, in the Province of Leoncio Prado and in the District of Monzón, Province of Huamalties, Department of Huánuco; in the Province of Tocache, Department of San Martin; and in the Province of Padre Abad, Department of Ucayali, has been extended for 60 days as from 29 December 2007.</p> <p>During the state of emergency the rights to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement; freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, recognised in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>Executive Branch Office of the President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in the Districts of San Buenaventura and Choló, Province of Marañón in the Province of Leoncio Prado and in the District of Monzón, Province of Huamalties, Department of Huánuco; in the Province of Tocache, Department of San Martin; and in the Province of Padre Abad, Department of Ucayali</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 099-2007-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic, Considering:</p> <p>That by Supreme Decree No. 098-2005-PCM of 21 December 2005 a state of emergency was declared in the Provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalties, Department of Huánuco; in the Province of Tocache, Department of San Martin; and in the Province of Padre Abad, Department of Ucayali, for a period of 60 days;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That the state of emergency was declared following the occurrence of acts contrary to domestic order which were disrupting the normal activities of the population in the aforementioned provinces of the Departments of Huánuco, San Martín and Ucayali, in order to restore domestic order and ensure the protection of the rights of the citizens;</p> <p>That by Supreme Decrees Nos. 006-2006-PCM, 019-2006-PCM, 030-2006-PCM, 052-2006-PCM, 069-2006-PCM, 088-2006-PCM, 011-2007-PCM and 039-2007-PCM the state of emergency was extended for successive periods of 60 days in each case;</p> <p>That by Supreme Decree No. 056-2007-PCM a state of emergency was again declared for 60 days 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, and was extended by Supreme Decree No. 077-2007-PCM;</p> <p>That by Supreme Decree No. 086-2007-PCM the aforementioned state of emergency was extended only in the Districts of San Buenaventura and Choló, Province of Marañón, in the Province of Leoncio Prado and in the District of Monzón, Province of 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>That, while the aforementioned state of emergency is due to expire, the conditions that led to its declaration still persist in the Districts of San Buenaventura and Choló, Province of Marañón, in the Province of Leoncio Prado and in the District of Monzón, Province of 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>That article 137, paragraph 1, of the Political Constitution of Peru provides that the extension of a state of emergency requires a new decree;</p> <p>That article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights provides that a State party may suspend the exercise of certain human rights in the event of a public danger that threatens its security;</p> <p>With the favourable vote of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The state of emergency in the Districts of San Buenaventura and Choló, Province of Maraón, in the Province of Leoncio Prado and in the District of Monzón, Province of Huamalies, Department of Huánuco; in the Province of Tocache, Department of San Martín; and in the Province of Padre Abad, Department of Ucayali, is hereby extended for 60 days as from 29 December 2007.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain domestic 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 preceding article, the constitutional rights to liberty and security of person, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement within the national territory set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Entry into force of the decree</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>Article 4: Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 27 December 2007.</p> <p>Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Jorge del Castillo Gálvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>José Antonio Garcia BelaÚnde Minister of Foreign Affairs in charge of the Ministry of Defence .</p> <p>Luis Alva Castro Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Rosario del Pilar Fernandez Figueroa Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 February 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p> <p>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. 005-2008 PCM, published on 19 January 2008 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the Kimbiri, Pichari and Vilcabamba districts of the province of La Convención, department of Cusco, the province of Satipo, the Andamarca and Comas districts of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca districts of the province of Huancaya, department of Junin, has been extended for sixty days, beginning 20 January 2008. A previous extension and declaration were communicated in Note 7-1-SG/009 of 28 March 2007.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of association and liberty and security of the person, recognised in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24(f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>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>Executive Branch</p> <p>Office of the President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in various provinces and districts of the departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 005-2008-PCM The President of the Republic Considering</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 090-2007-PCM dated 14 November 2007, the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the Kimbiri, Pichari and Vilcabamba districts of the province of La Convención, department of Cusco, the province of Satipo, the Andamarca and Comas districts of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca districts of the province of Huancayo, department of Junin, was extended for a period of 60 days beginning 21 November 2007;</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 and districts still persists;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>In conformity with article 118, paragraphs 4 and 14 of the Political Constitution of Peru, 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 January 2008 in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the Kimbiri, Pichen and Vilcabamba districts of the province of La Convención, department of Cusco, the province of Satipo, the Andamarca and Comas districts of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca districts of the province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</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 recognised 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> <p>Alan Garcia Pérez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Jorge del Castillo Gálvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Antero Flores Aráoz Minister of Defence</p> <p>Luis Alva Castro Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Rosario del Pilar Fernandez Figueroa Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 February 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation : Original Spanish]</i></p>		

	<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 presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to report that by Supreme Decree No. 012-2008-PCM, published on 18 February 2008 (copy attached), a state of emergency has been declared in the Provinces of Huaura, Huaral and Barranca, Department of Lima; in the Provinces of Huarmey, Casma and Santa, Department of Ancash; and in the Province of Virú, Department of La Libertad, for a period of seven days.</p> <p>During the state of emergency the rights to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, recognised in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (t), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the United Nations Secretariat the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>Declaration of a state of emergency in the Provinces of Huaura, Huaral and Barranca, Department of Lima; in the Provinces of Huarmey, Casma and Santa, Department of Ancash; and in the Province of Vim, Department of La Libertad</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. O12-2008-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic, Considering:</p> <p>That, under article 44 of the Political Constitution of Peru, the primary responsibilities of the State are to guarantee full respect for human rights, protect the population against threats to its security and promote the general welfare on the basis of justice and the full and balanced development of the nation;</p> <p>That the population's exercise of fundamental rights such as the right to liberty and security of person, freedom of movement on the roads and highways in the territory of the Republic, the rights to peace, tranquillity, education, freedom of work, trade and industry and other relevant rights provided for in articles 2, 13 and 59 of the Constitution is being disrupted by acts of violence that impede the normal exercise of such rights, adversely affecting the conduct of productive, labour and educational activities in some departments of the country;</p> <p>That the magnitude of these acts makes it necessary to adopt measures to enable the State to take immediate action to minimise the prevailing risks;</p> <p>That the President of the Republic is responsible for implementing and enforcing the Constitution and for ensuring public order within the Republic, pursuant to article 118, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Constitution;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That the constitutional Government is obligated to guarantee the citizens' right to order, public tranquillity, the proper delivery of basic services and the normal supply of food;</p> <p>That article 137, paragraph 1, of the Constitution empowers the President of the Republic to decree a state of emergency in case of a disturbance of the peace or of public order or serious circumstances affecting the life of the nation;</p> <p>That article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights provides that a State party may suspend the exercise of certain human rights in the event of a public danger or other emergency that threatens its security;</p> <p>In accordance with article 118, paragraphs 4 and 14, of the Political Constitution of Peru;</p> <p>With the favourable vote of the Council of Ministers; subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Declaration of a state of emergency</p> <p>A state of emergency is hereby declared in the Provinces of Huaura, Huaral and Barranca, Department of Lima; in the Provinces of Huarmey, Casma and Santa, Department of Ancash; and in the Province of Vim, Department of La Libertad, for a period of seven days.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights to liberty and security of person, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement within the national territory set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Entry into force</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>Article 4: Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 18 February 2008.</p> <p>Alan García Pérez Constitutional President of the Republic</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Jorge del Castillo Gálvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Antero Flores Aráoz Minister of Defence</p> <p>Rosario del Pilar Fernandez Figueroa Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 December 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Poland</i>, an objection, to the reservation¹, lodged by Bahrain following its accession as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and Polish]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Poland has examined the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain after its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966, hereinafter called the Covenant, in respect of article 3, article 9 paragraph 5, article 14 paragraph 7, article 18 and article 23.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland considers that the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain are so called late reservations, since they were made after the date of accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant. Therefore the reservations are inconsistent with article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which provides for the possibility of formulation of reservations only when signing; ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Poland considers that as a result of reservations with respect to articles 3, 18 and 23 of the Covenant, the implementation of provisions of these articles by the Kingdom of Bahrain is made subject to the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah, with the result that the extent to which the Kingdom of Bahrain has accepted the obligations of the said articles of the Covenant is not defined precisely enough for the other State Parties. The Republic of Poland considers that these reservations lead to differentiation in enjoyment of the rights warranted in the Covenant, which is incompatible with the purpose and object of the Covenant and therefore not permitted (article 19 c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties).</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore objects to the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain.</p> <p>However this objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Republic of Poland and the Kingdom of Bahrain.”</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>It is noted that the Secretary- General has not accepted in deposit the reservation made by Bahrain (see depositary notification C.N.882.2007.TREATIES-25 of 19 September 2007).</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 December 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Slovak Republic, an objection, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Slovakia has carefully examined the content of the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain upon its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The Government of Slovakia is of the opinion that the reservation of the Kingdom of Bahrain, whereby it excludes any interpretation of the provisions of Articles 3, 18 and 23, which would affect the prescription of the Islamic Shariah, does not clearly define the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligation under these Articles. This reservation is too general and raises serious doubts as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the object and the purpose of the' Covenant.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Slovakia objects to the above mentioned reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain upon its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Slovakia and the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Covenant enters into force in its entirety between Slovakia and the Kingdom of Bahrain without the Kingdom of Bahrain benefiting from its reservations.”</p> <p>It is noted that the Secretary-General has not accepted in deposit the reservation made by Bahrain (see depositary notification C.N. 882.2007.TREATIES-25 of 19 September 2007)</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006 (Bahrain: Reservation)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 December 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Slovak Republic</i>, a communication, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of Slovakia has carefully examined the content of the reservations made by the Republic of Maldives upon its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The Government of Slovakia is of the view that general reservation made by the Republic of Maldives that (The application of the principles set out in Article 18 of the Covenant shall be without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives (is too general and does not clearly specify the extent of the obligations under the Covenant for the Republic of Maldives.</p> <p>According to the Maldivian legal system, mainly based on the principles of Islamic law, the reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of the Republic of Maldives to its obligations under the Covenant, essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose.</p> <p>The Government of Slovakia objects for these reasons to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Maldives upon its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006 (Maldives: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 December 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The United Kingdom objects to Bahrain's reservations as they were made after the date of Bahrain's accession to the Covenant.</p> <p>The United Kingdom further objects to the substance of Bahrain's first reservation, to Articles 3, 18 and 23. In the view of the United Kingdom a reservation should clearly define for the other States Parties to the Covenant the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Covenant. A reservation which consists of a general reference to a system of law without specifying its contents does not do so.</p> <p>These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Bahrain. However on account of their lateness the reservations shall have no effect as between Bahrain and the United Kingdom.”</p> <p>It is noted that the Secretary-General has not accepted in deposit the reservation made by Bahrain (see depositary notification C.N.882.2007 .TREATIES-25 of 19 September 2007).</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006 (Bahrain: Reservation)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
European Convention on the Adoption of Children [ETS No. 58]	Strasbourg 24 Apr., 1967	051/1968 Cmnd 3673
Note- On 13 February 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i> , a reservation, as follows; In relation to Article 7 of the Convention, Romania renews, as of 19 August 2008, its reservation made at the time of accession to the Convention for a new period of five years (August 2008 - August 2013).		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Adopted New York 18 Dec., 1979	002/1989 Cm 643
Note- On 09 July 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, a withdrawal of reservation made at upon ratification , from the government of <i>Luxembourg</i> ¹ , as follows; <i>[Translation: Original French]</i> (a) The application of article 7 shall not affect the validity of the article of our Constitution concerning the hereditary transmission of the crown of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in accordance with the family compact of the house of Nassau of 30 June 1783, maintained by article 71 of the Treaty of Vienna of 09 June 1815 and expressly maintained by article I of the treaty of London of 11 May 1867. (b) The application of paragraph I (g) of article 16 of the Convention shall not affect the right to choose the family name of children. The notification takes effect on 09 January 2008 in accordance with article 28 (3) of the Convention, which reads as follows: “Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States thereof. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.” ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.19.1989.TREATIES-1 of 03 April 1989		
Note- On 29 January 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a withdrawal of reservation made at upon accession , from the government of <i>Turkey</i> ¹ , as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“[. . .] the Government of the Republic of Turkey has decided to withdraw its declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women with regard to article 9, paragraph 1.</p> <p>[. . .] the reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification by the Government of the Republic of Turkey with respect to article 29, paragraph 1 continue to apply.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.360.1985.TREATIES-16 of 4 March 1986</p>		
<p>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</p>	<p>New York 04 Feb., 1985</p>	<p>107/1991 Cm 1775</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a declaration from the government of <i>Republic of Korea</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Korean]</i></p> <p>The Republic of Korea ... recognise the ...competence of the Committee against Torture, pursuant to Article 21 of the ... Convention, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention...</p> <p>[The Republic of Korea] ... recognise the competence of the ... Committee [against Torture], pursuant to Article 22 of the ... Convention, to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.32.1995.TREATIES-1 of 10 April 1995 (Republic of Korea: Accession)</p>		
<p>Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty</p>	<p>New York 15 Dec., 1989</p>	<p>039/2000 Cm 4676</p>
<p>Ratification- Philippines</p>	<p>20 Nov., 2007</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Philippines</p>	<p>20 Feb., 2008</p>	
<p>European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages [ETS No. 148]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 05 Nov., 1992</p>	<p>048/2001 Cm 5269</p>
<p>Ratification- Romania (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	<p>29 Jan., 2008</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Entry into Force- Romania	29 Jan., 2008	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
Romania declares that:		
1. The provisions of the Charter shall apply to the following minority languages used on the territory of Romania:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Albanian language; b) Armenian language; c) Bulgarian language; d) Czech language; e) Croatian language; f) German language; g) Greek language; h) Italian language; i) Yiddish language; j) Macedonian language; k) Hungarian language; l) Polish language; m) Romany language; n) Russian language; o) Ruthenian language; p) Serbian language; q) Slovak language; r) Tatar language; s) Turkish language; ş) Ukrainian language. 		
2. For the purpose of the Romanian law, the regional or minority languages refer to the languages of the national minorities.		
3. In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Charter, the provisions of Part II of the Charter shall apply to the following regional or minority languages:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Albanian language; b) Armenian language; c) Greek language; d) Italian language; e) Yiddish language; f) Macedonian language; g) Polish language; h) Romany language; i) Ruthenian language; j) Tatar language. 		
4. In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, and Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Charter, the following provisions included in Part III of the Charter shall apply to the following national minorities languages:		
<p><u>Bulgarian language:</u></p> <p>. Article 8 - Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), b(ii), c(iii), d(iv), e(ii), g, h, i; - paragraph 2; <p>. Article 9 - Justice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), b(ii), b(iii), c(ii), c(iii), d; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a; - paragraph 3; <p>. Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), a(v); - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs b, c, d, e, f, g; - paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs a, b, c; - paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs b, c; - paragraph 5; 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>. Article 11 - Media: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(iii), b(ii), c(ii), d, e(i), g; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities: - paragraph 1; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 13 - Economic and social life: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b;</p> <p>. Article 14 - Transfrontier exchanges: - paragraph a; - paragraph b;</p> <p>b) <u>Czech language</u>:</p> <p>. Article 8 - Education: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), b(ii), c(iii), d(iv), g, i; - paragraph 2;</p> <p>. Article 9 - Justice: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), b(ii), b(iii), c(ii), c(iii), d; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), a(v); - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs b, c, d, e, f, g; - paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs a, b, c; - paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs b, c; - paragraph 5;</p> <p>. Article 11 - Media: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(iii), b(ii), c(ii), d, e(i), g; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities: - paragraph 1; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 13 - Economic and social life: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b;</p> <p>. Article 14 - Transfrontier exchanges: - paragraph a; - paragraph b;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>c) <u>Croatian language:</u></p> <p>. Article 8 - Education: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(i), b(i), c(ii), e(iii), g, h, i; - paragraph 2;</p> <p>. Article 9 - Justice: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), b(ii), b(iii), c(ii), c(iii), d; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), a(v); - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs b, d, f, g; - paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs a, b; - paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs b, c; - paragraph 5;</p> <p>. Article 11 - Media: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(iii), c(ii), d, e(I), g; - paragraph 2;</p> <p>. Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities: - paragraph 1; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 13 - Economic and social life: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b;</p> <p>. Article 14 - Transfrontier exchanges: - paragraph a; - paragraph b;</p> <p>d) <u>German language:</u></p> <p>. Article 8 - Education: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(i), b(i), c(i), d(i), e(i), f(iii), g, h, i; - paragraph 2;</p> <p>. Article 9 - Justice: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), b(ii), b(iii), c(ii), c(iii), d; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), a(v), b, c; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs b, c, d, e, f, g; - paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs a, b, c; - paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs b, c; - paragraph 5;</p> <p>. Article 11 - Media: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(iii), b(ii), d, e(i), f(i), g; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>. Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities: - paragraph 1; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 13 - Economic and social life: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b, c; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs c, d, e;</p> <p>. Article 14 - Transfrontier exchanges: - paragraph a; - paragraph b;</p> <p>e) <u>Hungarian language:</u> . Article 8 - Education: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(i), b(i), c(i), d(i), e(i), f(i), g, h, i; - paragraph 2;</p> <p>. Article 9 - Justice: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), b(ii), b(iii), c(ii), c(iii), d; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), a(v), b, c; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs b, c, d, e, f, g; - paragraph 3; - paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs b, c; - paragraph 5;</p> <p>. Article 11 - Media: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), b(i), c(i), d, e(i), f(i), g; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities: - paragraph 1; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 13 - Economic and social life: - paragraph 1; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs c, d, e;</p> <p>. Article 14 - Transfrontier exchanges: - paragraph a; - paragraph b;</p> <p>f) <u>Russian language:</u> . Article 8 - Education: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(iii), b(iii), c(iiii), d(iv), e(ii), f(iii), g, h, i; - paragraph 2;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>. Article 9 - Justice: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), b(ii), b(iii), c(ii), c(iii), d; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), a(v); - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs b, d, f, g; - paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs a, b; - paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs b, c; - paragraph 5;</p> <p>. Article 11 - Media: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(iii), b(ii), c(ii), d, e(i), g;- - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities: - paragraph 1; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3; .</p> <p>. Article 13 - Economic and social life: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b;</p> <p>. Article 14 - Transfrontier exchanges: - paragraph a; - paragraph b;</p> <p><u>g) Serbian language:</u> . Article 8 - Education: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), b(i), c(i), d(iv), e(ii), g, h, i;</p> <p>. Article 9 - Justice: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), b(ii), b(iii), c(ii), c(iii), d; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), a(v); - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs b, d, f, g; - paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs a, b; - paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs b, c; - paragraph 5;</p> <p>. Article 11 - Media: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(iii), b(ii), c(ii), d, e(i), g; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities: - paragraph 1; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>. Article 13 - Economic and social life: - paragraph 1, .sub-paragraphs a, b;</p> <p>. Article 14 - Transfrontier exchanges: - paragraph a; - paragraph b;</p> <p>h) <u>Slovak language:</u> . Article 8 - Education: -paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(i), b(i), c(i), d(iv), e(ii), g, h, i; -paragraph 2;</p> <p>. Article 9 - Justice: -paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), b(ii), b(iii), c(ii), c(iii), d; -paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a; -paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), a(v); - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs b, d, f, g; - paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs a, b; - paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs b, c; - paragraph 5;</p> <p>. Article 11 - Media: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(iii), b(ii), c(ii), d, e(i), g; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities: - paragraph 1; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 13 - Economic and social life: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, b;</p> <p>. Article 14 - Transfrontier exchanges: - paragraph a; - paragraph b;</p> <p><u>Turkish language:</u> . Article 8 - Education: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(i), b(i), c(i), d(iv), e(ii), f(iii), g, h, i; - paragraph 2;</p> <p>. Article 9 - Justice: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), b(ii), b(iii), c(ii), c(iii), d; - paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a; - paragraph 3;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>. Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), a(v); - paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs b, d, e, f, g; - paragraph 3; - paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs b, c; - paragraph 5;</p> <p>. Article 11 - Media: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(iii), b(ii), c(ii), d, e(i), g; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities: -paragraph 1; - paragraph 2; - paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 13 - Economic and social life: - paragraph 1, sub-paragraph b;</p> <p>. Article 14 - Transfrontier exchanges: - paragraph a; - paragraph b;</p> <p>j) <u>Ukrainian language:</u> . Article 8 - Education: -paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(i), b(i), c(i), d(iv), e(iii), f(iii), g, h, i; -paragraph 2;</p> <p>. Article 9 - Justice: -paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), b(ii), b(iii), c(ii), c(iii), d; -paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a; -paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services: -paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(ii), a(iii), a(iv), a(v); -paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs b, d, e, f, g; -paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs a, b, c; -paragraph 4, sub-paragraphs b, c; -paragraph 5;</p> <p>. Article 11 - Media: -paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a(iii), b(ii), c(ii), d, e(i), g; -paragraph 2; -paragraph 3;</p> <p>. Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities: -paragraph 1; - paragraph 2; -paragraph 3;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>. Article 13 - Economic and social life: -paragraph 1, sub-paragraph b;</p> <p>. Article 14 - Transfrontier exchanges: - paragraph a; -paragraph b.</p> <p>5. The phrase “<i>number considered sufficient</i>” provided for by Article 8, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph a(iii), of the Charter, means the minimum number of pupils necessary to establish a classroom or group, according to the provisions of Article 158 of the Educational Law no. 84 of 1995, republished with subsequent completions and modifications.</p> <p>6. The phrase “<i>territory in which the regional or minority languages is used</i>” provided for by Article 1, paragraph b, of the Charter, means the administrative-territorial units in which a regional or minority language is used by at least 20% of the population of these administrative-territorial units.</p> <p>7. The provisions of Article 9 of the Charter shall apply according to the stipulations of Article 128 of the Romanian Constitution, republished, as well as of Article 14 of the Law on the judicial organisation no. 304 of 2004, republished with subsequent completions and modifications.</p> <p>8. The provisions of Article 10 of the Charter shall apply according to the stipulations of the Romanian Constitution, republished, and the Local Public Administration Law no. 215 of 2001, republished, as well as of the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities, adopted at Strasbourg, on 1 February 1995, ratified by Romania by the Law no. 33 of 1995.</p> <p>9. The provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph f(i), of the Charter shall apply according to the provisions of the Law on the organisation and functioning of the Romanian Radio Company and the Romanian Television Company no. 41 of 1994.</p>		
<p>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime</p>	<p>New York 15 Nov., 2000</p>	<p>017/2006 Cm 6881</p>
<p>Ratification-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Liechtenstein</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>20 Feb., 2008</p> <p>06 Nov., 2007</p>	
<p>Ratification-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Liechtenstein</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>21 Mar., 2008</p> <p>06 Dec., 2007</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime	New York 15 Nov., 2000	016/2006 Cm 6880
Ratification-		
Austria (<i>with notification</i> *)	30 Nov., 2007	
Liechtenstein	20 Feb., 2008	
Trinidad and Tobago	06 Nov., 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Austria	30 Dec., 2007	
Liechtenstein	21 Mar., 2008	
Trinidad and Tobago	06 Dec., 2007	
<i>Notification*</i>		
[Original: English]		
<u>Austria notification under article 8 (6).</u>		
“FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INTERIOR -Criminal Intelligence Service Central Service for Combating Illegal Immigration / Human Trafficking BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR INNERES - Bundeskriminalamt Zentralstelle Bekämpfung Schlepperkriminalität / Menschenhandel Josef Holaubek Platz 1 A-1090 Vienna, Austria Tel.: +43-1-24836-85383 Fax: +43-1-24836-85394 E-Mail: BMI-II-BK-3-6@bmi.gv.at”		
Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	New York 18 Dec., 2002	021/2006 Cm 6913
Signature-		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	07 Dec., 2007	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest 28 Apr., 1977 -31 Dec., 1977	005/1981 Cmnd 8136
Note-		
On 28 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation, as depositary, received a notification from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i> , as follows;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>								
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organisation and has the honour to enclose a notification of change of fees for the Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty in accordance with</p> <p>Rule 12.2. The change of fees is in respect of the National Collection of Yeast Cultures.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNITED KINGDOM</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY</p> <p>National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC) Institute of Food Research Norwich Research Park Colney Norwich NR4 7UA</p> <p>Telephone: (44-603) 255 274 Facsimile: (44-603) 458 414 E-mail: ncyc@bbsrc.ac.uk Internet: http://www.ncyc.co.uk</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">SCHEDULE OF FEES</th> <th style="text-align: right;"><u>GBP</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Storage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">440</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus expedition and packaging costs for destinations outside the United Kingdom)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate.</p>	SCHEDULE OF FEES	<u>GBP</u>	(a) Storage	440	(b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged	100	(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus expedition and packaging costs for destinations outside the United Kingdom)	82		
SCHEDULE OF FEES	<u>GBP</u>									
(a) Storage	440									
(b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged	100									
(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus expedition and packaging costs for destinations outside the United Kingdom)	82									
<p>LAW OF THE SEA</p> <p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 January 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Austria</i>, a notification of nomination of the conciliators, under article 2 of annex V and notification of arbitrators under Article 2 of Annex VII of the convention¹, as follows:</p>	<p>Montego Bay, 10 Dec., 1982 -09 Dec., 1984</p>	<p>081/1999 Cm 4524</p>								

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>“With regard to article 2 (3) of the Convention Germany herewith notifies that from 01 January 2008 Transmitting and Receiving Agency for maintenance claims in Germany will be the</p>		
<p>Bundesamt für Justiz 53094 Bonn</p>		
<p>Tel.: + 4922899410-40 Fax.: + 4922899410-5202</p>		
<p>E-Mail: auslandsunterhalt-2@bfj.bund.de Homepage: http://www.bundesjustizamt.de.”</p>		
<p>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</p>	<p>The Hague 05 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>032/1965 Cmnd 2617</p>
<p>Accession- Sao Tome and Principe (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	<p>19 Dec., 2007</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Sao Tome and Principe</p>	<p>15 July, 2008</p>	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<u>AUTHORITIES</u>		
<p>The Minister's Office and the Consular Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and Communities are the competent authorities for the purposes of the Convention.</p>		
<p>The contact details of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and Communities are as follows:</p>		
<p>Avenida Amilcar Cabral CP 201 Sao Tome Sao Tome e Principe Telephone: +239 222309/224841 Fax: +239 223237</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 10 January 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i>, a withdrawal of an objection, as follows;</p>		
<p>... Belgium has decided, effective immediately, to withdraw the reservation that it had made concerning India's accession to the Convention of 05 October 1961 abolishing the requirement for the legalisation of foreign public documents.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Therefore, the Convention has entered into force between Belgium and India on 10 January 2008.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 December 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AUTHORITY</u></p> <p>1. From 01 January 2008, the authorities who are competent to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3 of Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents are:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Courts of First Instance of Bosnia-Herzegovina / Municipal Courts of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Basic Courts of Republika Srpska and the Basic Court of Brcko District of Bosnia - Herzegovina</p> <p>2. In the certificate annexed to the Convention (APOSTILLE), in the line entitled "1. Country" shall be filled with Bosnia-Herzegovina without any entities marks in order to produce the public document to be fully legitimated.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 October 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Colombia</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">... Colombia has introduced a new Apostille Certificate, which sample is attached hereto:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Apostille is printed in black and white, on normal paper, instead of the security paper used up to now. • The security features of the current Apostille Certificate have been replaced and reinforced by the use of digital certificates and encrypted signatures, following the recommendations and conclusions of the Third International Forum on Digital Evidence held in Los Angeles (May 29, 2007) at which the e-APP was discussed in detail. • The authenticity of Apostilles issued by the Government of Colombia may still be verified by using the e-Register, which is accessible on our web site www.cancilleria.gov.co/apostilla. States Parties are highly encouraged to regularly use the E-Register. • The presentation of the e-Register has been slightly modified: instead of the current view of a summary containing the basic data of the Apostille, users are able to view an exact colour image of the Apostille that has been issued. 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of a digital certificate will guarantee that the electronic version of the Apostille has not been tampered. Likewise, if the paper Apostille attached to the document somehow differs from the one displayed in the e-Register, it likely means that the paper Apostille has been altered. • For a transitional period of time, and until the stock of current Apostilles expires, the Government of Colombia will be issuing both models, that are equally valid and authentic. <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 February 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Serbia</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>.. following the declaration of the state independence of Montenegro, and under the Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro, the Republic of Serbia is continuing the international personality of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro, which was confirmed also by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia at its session held on 5 June 2006.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 January 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Montenegro</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTHORITY</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 6 of the Convention, the competent authorities in Montenegro that have authority to issue Apostilles are as follows:</p> <p>The courts of first instance of Montenegro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Court of Bar Basic Court of Berane Basic Court of Bijelo Polje Basic Court of Danilovgrad Basic Court of Žabljak Basic Court of Kolašin Basic Court of Kotor Basic Court of Nikšić Basic Court of Plav Basic Court of Pljevlja Basic Court of Podgorica Basic Court of Rožaje Basic Court of Ulcinj Basic Court of Herceg Novi Basic Court of Cetinje 		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>President of the Court is authorised to certify the authenticity of the documents or the person who is authorised by the President of the Court with the seal “Apostille”.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice may also issue Apostilles for the public documents issued by the authorities in the district of every Court of First Instance in Montenegro if the necessary conditions are fulfilled, i.e. when the Ministry's database has a sample of the signature and stamp which the public document bears.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 February 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>... Spain withdraws the objection in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Therefore, the mentioned Convention will enter into force between Spain and India.</p> <p>Therefore, the Convention has entered into force between Spain and India on 12 February 2008.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 January 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Switzerland</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTHORITY(modification)</p> <p>Name: Département des Institutions Légalisation Address: 14, rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville Case postale 3962 CH-1211 Genève 3 Tel.: +41 223270624 Fax: +41 2232723 50 e-mail: patrick.pm.muller@etat.ge.ch</p>		
<p>Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 February 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>St Vincent and the Grenadines</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p>- The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines declares that it is opposed to the channels of transmission provided for in articles 10 (b) and (c) of the Convention.</p>	<p>The Hague 15 Nov., 1965</p>	<p>050/1969 Cmnd 3986</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines declares that the provisions of the second paragraph of article 15 of the Convention shall apply to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. - The designated authority will require all documents forwarded to it for service under the provisions of the Convention to be in duplicate and, pursuant to the third paragraph of article 5 of the Convention, will require the documents to be written in, or translated into, the English language. 		
AUTHORITIES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In accordance with article 18 of the Convention the Registrar of the High Court of Justice in Kingstown (hereinafter called the designated authority) is designated as the authority competent to receive requests for service in accordance with article 2 of the Convention. - The authority competent under article 6 of the Convention to complete the Certificate of Service is the designated authority. - In accordance with the provisions of article 9 of the Convention the designated authority shall receive process sent through consular channels. 		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	020/1977 Cmnd 6727
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>India</i>		
Czech Republic	11 Oct., 2007	
Spain	31 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Czech Republic</i> and		
India	10 Dec., 2007	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Spain</i> and		
India	31 Mar., 2008	
Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations	The Hague 01 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd 6248
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 26 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Estonia and Poland</i>		
Switzerland	29 Jan., 2008	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the extension of the accession to <i>Aruba</i> by the Kingdom of the Netherlands		
Switzerland	29 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 28, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Switzerland</i> and		
Aruba	29 Mar., 2008	
Estonia	29 Mar., 2008	
Poland	29 Mar., 2008	
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations	The Hague 02 Oct., 1973	049/1980 Cmnd 7939
Note-		
On 25 January 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Norway</i> , a notification, as follows;		
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
AUTHORITY		
The Norwegian body designated as requesting agency is: The Labour and Welfare Collection Agency, N-9917 Kirkenes, Norway.		
Phone number: +47 78 97 77 00 Fax number: +47 78 99 97 99 E-mail: nav.innkrevingsentral@nav.no		
The Norwegian body designated as receiving agency is: The National Office for Social Insurance Abroad, Postboks 8138, Dep., N-0033 Oslo, Norway.		
Telephone: +47 23 31 13 00 Fax: +47 2331 13 01 E-mail: nav.utland@nav.no		
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid [ETS No. 92]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	039/1978 Cmnd 7179
Note-		
On the 05 March 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i> , a declaration, as follows;		
If the European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid were to be extended by the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, the Kingdom of Spain would like to make the following declaration:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. 2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom, in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends. 3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Agreement will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar, and it cannot be considered to produce a change in relation with what was established in the two previous paragraphs. 		
<p>European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children [ETS No. 105]</p>	<p>Luxembourg 20 May, 1980</p>	<p>035/1987 Cm 191</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On the 28 January 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i>, a communication, as follows;</p> <p>The Government of France declares that the central authority for the purposes of the Convention is :</p> <p>Bureau de l'entraide civile et commerciale internationale Direction des Affaires civiles et du Sceau Ministère de la Justice 13 Place Vendôme 75042 PARIS Cedex 01 France</p> <p>Tel.: +33 (1) 4477.6105/ Fax: +33 (1) 4477.6122 E-mail: entraide-civile-internationale@justice.gouv.fr Internet: www.justice.gouv.fr</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p><u>INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION AND TRANSFRONTIER ACCESS RIGHTS</u></p>		
<p>Persons to contact:</p>		
<p>Mr Michel RISPE Magistrat - Chef du bureau (languages of communication: French, Spanish, English) Tel.: +33 (1) 4477.6634</p>		
<p>Mrs Marie-Caroline CELEYRON-BOUILLOT Magistrat (languages of communication: French, English) Tel.: +33 (1) 4477.6548</p>	<p>Mrs Magali DOUMENQ Educatrice (languages of communication: French, English) Tel.: +33 (1) 4477.6675</p>	
<p>Mrs H�el�ene VOLANT Magistrat (languages of communication: French, English) Tel.: +33 (1) 4477.6676</p>	<p>Ms Arlette URIE R�edactrice (language of communication: French) Tel.: +33 (1) 4477.6210</p>	
<p>Ms St�ephanie LEURQUIN Juriste (languages of communication: French, English, Spanish) Tel.: +33 (1) 4477.6626</p>	<p>Ms Paule PERRIOLLAT R�edactrice (languages of communication: French, English) Tel.: +33 (1) 4477.6216</p>	
<p>Ms Vanessa TOGNETTI R�edactrice (languages of communication: French, English) Tel.: +33(1) 4477.6237</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On the 05 March 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Portugal</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p>		
<p>The Government of Portugal declares that the information related to the central authority designated for the purposes of the Convention are amended as follows:</p>		
<p>DIREC�A-O-GERAL DE REINSER�A-O SOCIAL OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE Avenida Almirante Reis, 101 1150-013 LISBOA Portugal</p> <p>Tel: +351 (21) 317 6100 Fax: +351 (21) 317 6171 E-mail: correio.dgrs@dgrs.mj.pt</p>		
<p>Persons to contact: Director General for Social Rehabilitation Mrs Leonor Furtado</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Ms Cláudia Nunes Graça Co-ordinator (languages of communication: Portuguese, English, French) Tel.: +351 (21) 317 6100</p> <p>Mr Jorge Nuno Santos (languages of communication: Portuguese, English, French) Tel.: +351 (21) 317 6100</p> <p>Ms Cristina Casais de Brito (languages of communication: Portuguese, English, French) Tel.: +351 (21) 317 6100</p> <p>Note- On the 05 March 2008, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, a declaration, as follows:</p> <p>If the European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children were to be extended by the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, the Kingdom of Spain would like to make the following declaration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. 2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom, in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends. 3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Convention will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar, and it cannot be considered to produce a change in relation with what was established in the two previous paragraphs. 		
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
<p><u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u> The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Albania</i> and <i>Armenia</i></p> <p>Sweden</p> <p>Slovak Republic</p>	14 Jan., 2008 08 Oct., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between, <i>Slovak Republic</i> and		
Albania	01 Jan., 2008	
Armenia	01 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Sweden</i> and		
Albania	01 Apr., 2008	
Armenia	01 Apr., 2008	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Albania</i>		
Czech Republic	11 Oct., 2007	
New Zealand	01 Feb., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Czech Republic</i> , and		
Albania	01 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>New Zealand</i> and		
Albania	01 May, 2007	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Armenia</i>		
Latvia	16 Oct., 2007	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Latvia</i> and		
Armenia	01 Jan., 2008	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Colombia</i>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18 Dec., 2007	
Turkey	03 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> and		
Colombia	01 Mar., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Turkey</i> and		
Colombia	01 Apr., 2008	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of the <i>Dominican Republic</i>		
Federal Republic of Germany	08 Jan., 2008	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> and Dominican Republic	01 Apr., 2008	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u> The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Fiji</i> Federal Republic of Germany	08 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> and Fiji	01 Apr., 2008	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u> The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Mexico</i> Turkey	03 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Turkey</i> and Mexico	01 Apr., 2008	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u> The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Monaco</i> Bosnia and Herzegovina	18 Dec., 2007	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> and Monaco	01 Mar., 2008	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u> The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>New Zealand</i> Turkey	03 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Turkey</i> and New Zealand	01 Apr., 2008	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u> The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Nicaragua</i> Switzerland	16 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Switzerland</i> and Nicaragua	01 Apr., 2008	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>San Marino</i>		
Spain	13 Dec., 2007	
Sweden	14 Jan., 2008	
Switzerland	16 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Spain</i> and		
San Marino	01 Mar., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Sweden Switzerland and		
San Marino	01 Apr., 2008	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Ukraine</i>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18 Dec., 2007	
Federal Republic of Germany	15 Oct., 2007	
Montenegro	25 Feb., 2008	
Spain	13 Dec., 2007	
Turkey	03 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain, and</i>		
Ukraine	01 Mar., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between, <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> and		
Ukraine	01 Jan., 2008	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Montenegro, and</i>		
Ukraine	01 May, 2007	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Turkey</i> and		
Ukraine	01 Apr., 2008	
Note-		
On 12 February 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of Armenia, a notification, as follows;		
CENTRAL AUTHORITY		
The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 January 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTRAL AUTHORITY (Modification):</p> <p>Ministerio de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social (MIMDES) Address: Jirón Camaná 616, 7° Piso Lima 1, PERU</p> <p>Telephone numbers: +511 501-2000/ +511 501-2272 extension 7003 Telefax numbers: +51 1 501-2312 / +51 1 501-2310</p> <p><u>Contact persons:</u></p> <p>Dr. Javier RUIZ-ELDREDGE VARGAS Director de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes E-mail: eruiz@mimdes.gob.pe</p> <p>Dra. Jenny YAMAMOTO UMEZAKI Abogada de la Dirección de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes E-mail: jyamamoto@mimdes.gob.pe</p> <p>Dr. Alberto ARENAS CORNEJO Abogado de la Dirección de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes E-mail: aarenas@mimdes.gob.pe</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 February 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Israel</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTRAL AUTHORITY(Modification)</p> <p>Ministry of Justice Office of the State Attorney Department of International Affairs 7 Mahal Street, Ma'alot Dafna PO Box 94123 Jerusalem 97765 Israel</p> <p>Telephone number: +972-2-541-9614/9613 Telefax number: +972-2-541-9644/9645 E-mail address:lesliek@justice.gov.il Internet: www.justice.gov.il (child abduction page, in Hebrew)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Persons to contact:</p> <p>Ms Leslie KAUFMAN (languages of communication: Hebrew, English) Tel.: +972-2-541-9611 E-mail: lesliek@justice.gov.il</p> <p>Ms Regina TAPOOHI (languages of communication: Hebrew, English) Tel.: +972-2-541-9601 E-mail: reginat@justice.gov.il</p> <p>Note- On 21 February 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Portugal</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTRAL AUTHORITY(Modification)</p> <p>Direcção-Geral de Reinserção Social do Ministerio da Justiça Avenida Almirante Reis, 101 1150 - 013 Lisboa</p> <p>Tél: (+351) 21 317 6100 Télécopie: (+351) 213176171 Courriel: correio.dgrs@dgrs.mj.pt</p> <p>Note- On 01 June 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Slovakia</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTRAL AUTHORITY (Modification):</p> <p>Centrum pre medzinárodnoprávnu ochranu detí a mládeže (Centre for International Legal Protection of Children and Youth) Spitálska 8 P.O. Box 57 814 99 Bratislava Slovak Republic</p> <p>Telephone number +421(2)59753208 Telefax number +421(2)59753258 E-mail: cipc@cipc.gov.sk Internet site: www.cipc.sk</p> <p>Contact person: Mrs. JUDr. Alena Máitejová, director (languages of communication: English, French) E-mail: alena.matejova@cipc.gov.sk</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Certified true copies of the declarations of acceptance are enclosed. These copies are on behalf of the States referred to in Article 37, and the States which have acceded to the Convention in accordance with Article 38.</p>		
<p>Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 08 Nov., 1990</p>	<p>059/1993 Cm 2337</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 March 2008, the Secretary –General of the Council of Europe, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>¹, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p>If the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime were to be extended by the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, the Kingdom of Spain would like to make the following declaration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. 2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom, in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends. 3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Convention will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar, and it cannot be considered to produce a change in relation with what was established in the two previous paragraphs. 		
<p>Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption</p>	<p>The Hague 29 May, 1993</p>	<p>046/2003 Cm 6010</p>
<p>Accession</p>		
Armenia	01 Mar., 2007	
Cuba	20 Feb., 2007	
Cambodia	06 Apr., 2007	
<p>Ratification-</p>		
Madagascar (<i>with notification</i> *)	12 May, 2004	
United States of America (<i>with declaration</i> *)	12 Dec., 2007	
<p><i>Notification</i> *</p> <p>... Madagascar ... due to circumstances this ratification has not been notified earlier.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany raises an objection to the accession of the Republic of Armenia under Article 44 (3) of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption of 29 May 1993. However, Germany reserves the right to withdraw the objection.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 November 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany raises an objection to the accession of the Kingdom of Cambodia under Article 44 (3) of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption from 29 May 1993. However, Germany reserves the right to withdraw the objection.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 December 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>The Netherlands objects to the accession of Cambodia to the Hague Convention on protection of children and co-operation in respect of Intercountry adoption, because it is still unclear whether the adoption process complies with international norms.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 August 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>...the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Kingdom in Europe) raises an objection to the accession of the Republic of Armenia to the Convention on protection of children and co-operation in respect of Intercountry adoption, as long as no Central Authority has been designated by the Republic of Armenia.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 February 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Armenia</i>, a notification , as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTHORITY</p> <p>Notification of the Republic of Armenia on Central and other authorities prescribed by the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>According to the RA Law on Acts of Civil Status in the Republic of Armenia the authorities of civil status acts' registry (CSAR) have right to give certificates prescribed by the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption.</p> <p>The functions of the above mentioned authorities are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to make state registration of birth, death, marriage, divorce, paternity, adoption and change of name; as well as - to make amendments, supplements and corrections in the mentioned registrations; - to make void those registrations; - to reinstate the lost registrations; - to manage and keep the registers of civil status acts; - to provide certificates copies and documents affirming the state registration of civil status acts. <p>Here is enclosed the table of CSAR authorities.</p> <p>In accordance with the Article 6 of the Convention the Central Authority of the Republic of Armenia shall be the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia (Address: 3 V. Sargsyan, 0010 Yerevan, Republic of Armenia).</p> <p>The responsible officials are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Hamlet Navasardyan, head of the Agency of Civil Status Acts' Registry (tell: 58-28-27); 2) Argam Stepanyan, deputy head of the same Agency (tell: 58-17-54, E-mail: argam _ stepanyan@mail.ru). <p>Table of the authorities implementing Civil Status Acts' registration in the Republic of Armenia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Central authorities of CSAR Section of CSAR works and methodology of the CSAR Agency Republican archive of the CSAR Agency B. Regional authorities of CSAR Regional agency "Chamber for marriages" of the CSAR Agency Regional agency "Special service in Yerevan" of the CSAR Agency Regional agency of Arabkir CSAR Regional agency of Qanaker-Zejtun CSAR Regional agency of Nork-Marash CSAR Regional agency of Ajapnjak and Davitashen CSAR Regional agency of Erebuni and Nubarashen CSAR 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Regional agency of Shengavit CSAR Regional agency of Malatia-Sebastia CSAR Regional agency of Nor-Nork CSAR Regional agency of Avan CSAR Regional agency of Ashtarak CSAR Regional agency of Aparan CSAR Regional agency of Talin CSAR Regional agency of Aragats CSAR Regional agency of Artashat CSAR Regional agency of Ararat CSAR Regional agency of Masis CSAR Regional agency of Vedy CSAR Regional agency of Armavir CSAR Regional agency of Vagharshapat CSAR Regional agency of Gavar CSAR Regional agency of Arabkir CSAR Regional agency of Chambarak CSAR Regional agency of Martuny CSAR Regional agency of Varden is CSAR Regional agency of Vanadzor CSAR Regional agency of Tumanyan CSAR Regional agency of Stepanavan CSAR Regional agency of Spitak CSAR Regional agency of Tashir CSAR Regional agency of Hrazdan CSAR Regional agency of Abovyan CSAR Regional agency of Yegvard CSAR Regional agency of Charentsavan CSAR Regional agency of Gyumry CSAR Regional agency of Aghuryan CSAR Regional agency of Amasya CSAR Regional agency of Ashotsk CSAR Regional agency of Artik CSAR Regional agency of Maralik CSAR Regional agency of Kapan CSAR Regional agency of Goris CSAR Regional agency of Megry CSAR Regional agency of Sisyan CSAR Regional agency of Qajaran CSAR Regional agency of Yeghegnadzor CSAR Regional agency of Jermuk CSAR Regional agency of Vaik CSAR Regional agency of Ijevan CSAR Regional agency of Dilijan CSAR Regional agency of Noyemberyan CSAR Regional agency of Berd CSAR,</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 February 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, circulated to all member states, the following;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>The Republic of Armenia deposited, in accordance with Article 44 of the above-mentioned Convention, its instrument of accession to the Convention with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 01 March 2007.</p> <p>The Contracting States were informed of the accession by depositary notification No. 9/2007 of 17 August 2007. Some Contracting States raised an objection to the accession of the Republic of Armenia before 01 February 2008, namely the Netherlands and Germany, whose declarations are given below. Therefore, the Convention has not entered into force between the Republic of Armenia and the above-mentioned Contracting States.</p> <p>The Convention has, in accordance with its Article 46, second paragraph, sub-paragraph a, entered into force between the Republic of Armenia and the other Contracting States, which have not raised an objection to its accession, on 01 June 2007.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 December 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Azerbaijan</i>, a notification , as follows;</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>AUTHORITIES</u></p> <p>...the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been authorised as the central body responsible for confirmation of inter-country adoptions in the Republic of Azerbaijan and for discharging the duties which are imposed by the “Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption” upon it.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 January 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Switzerland</i>, a notification, as follows;</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>AUTHORITY</u> (modification)</p> <p>Federal Central Authority designated in accordance with the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (Article 6)</p> <p>Office fédéral de la Justice Service de protection internationale des enfants Bundesrain 20 CH-3003 Berne Telephone 031 323 88 64 Fax 031 322 78 64 e-mail kindesschutz@bj.admin.ch</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Cantonal Central Authorities designated in accordance with the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (Article 6 a12)</p>		
<p>Competent Authorities designated in accordance with the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (Article 23)</p>		
<p>1 Argovie Departement Volkswirtschaft und Inneres Bleichemattstrasse 1 Postfach 2254 5001 Aarau Téléphone 062 835 1449 Téléfax 062 835 14 59 e-mail katja.nusser@ag.ch</p>	<p>2 Appenzell A.Rh Departement Inneres und Kultur Zivilstands- und Bürgerrechtsdienst, Obstmarkt 1 9102 Herisau 2 Téléphone 071 353 64 60 Téléfax 071 353 6459 e-mail lars.thoma@ar.ch</p>	
<p>3 Appenzell I.Rh Standeskommission des Kantons Appenzell Innerrhoden Marktgasse 2 9050 Appenzell Téléphone 071 788 93 11 Téléfax 071 78893 39 e-mail franz.breitenmoser@rk.ai.ch</p>	<p>4 Bâle-ville Erziehungsdepartement Ressort Dienste Abteilung Sozialpädagogik Leimenstrasse 1 4001 Basel Téléphone 061 2678466 Téléfax 061 2678494 e-mail nicole.haechler@bs.ch</p>	
<p>5 Bâle-Campagne Justiz-,Polizei- und Militärdirektion Zivilrechtsabteilung 1 Rathausstrasse 2 4410 Liestal Téléphone 061 92557 18 Téléfax 061 9256931 e-mail franziska.vogelmansour@bl.ch</p>	<p>6 Berne Kantonales Jugendamt Bern Gerechtigkeitsgasse 81 3001 Bern Téléphone 031 633 76 33 Téléfax 0316337618 e-mail marianne.schiess@jgk.be.ch</p>	
<p>7 Fribourg Service de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse Secteur des milieux d'accueil Boulevard de Pérolles 30 Case postale 29 1705 Fribourg Téléphone 026 305 15 30 Téléfax 026 305 1559 e-mail perroudst@fr.ch</p>	<p>8 Genève Office de la jeunesse Evaluation des lieux de placement Madame Mireille Chervaz Dramé 7, rue des Granges 1204 Genève Téléphone 022 546 10 40 Téléfax 022 546 1288 e-mail adoption-geneve@etat.ge.ch</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
9 Glaris Departement Volkswirtschaft und Inneres Zwinglistrasse 6 8750 Glarus Téléphone 055 646 66 00 Téléfax 0556466609 e-mail jakob.beglinger@gl.ch	10 Grison Kantonales Sozialamt Graubünden, Gürtelstrasse 89 7001 Chur Téléphone 081 2572662 Téléfax 081 25721 48 e-mail jacqueline.gigercahannes@soa.gr.ch	
11 Jura Service de l'action sociale Fbg des Capucins 20 2800 Delémont Téléphone 032 420 51 54 e-mail josette.bueche@jura.ch	12 Lucerne Regierungsstatthalter des Amtes Luzern, Weggisgasse 29 Postfach 5346 6000 Luzern 5 Téléphone 0412285802 Téléfax 041 2286737 e-mail rsthlu@lu.ch	
13 Neuchâtel Service des mineurs et des tutelles Fbg de l'Hôpital 36 2000 Neuchâtel Téléphone 032 889 6640 Téléfax 032 889 60 93 e-mail service.mineurstutelles@ne.ch	14 Nidwald Gesundheits- und Sozialdirektion Nidwalden Kantonales Sozialamt Engelbergstrasse 34 6371 Stans Téléphone 041 6187550 Téléfax 041 61877 15 e-mail sozialamt@nw.ch	
15 Obwald Kantonales Sozialamt Dorfplatz 4 6060 Sarnen Téléphone 041 66664 16 Téléfax 041 66664 14 e-mail silvia.mengelt@ow.ch	16 Schaffhouse Amt für Justiz und Gemeinden Mühlenalstrasse 105 8200 Schaffhausen Téléphone 052 632 75 22 Téléfax 052 632 77 85 e-mail doris.erhart@ktsh.ch	
17 St. Gall Amt für Soziales des Kantons St. Gallen, Spisergasse 41 9001 S1. Gallen Téléphone 071 2294351 Téléfax 071 22945 00 e-mail regula.mettler@sg.ch	18 Schwyz Departement des Innern Postfach 2160 6431 Schwyz Téléphone 041 819 16 15 Téléfax 041 819 1658 e-mail iwan.troller@sz.ch	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
19 Soleure Amt für soziale Sicherheit Ambassadorshof 4509 Solothurn Téléphone 032 62722 91 Telefax 032 627 22 04 e-mail claudia.haenzi@ddi.so.ch	20 Tessin Dipartimento della sanità e della socialità Divisione dell'azione sociale e delle famiglie Ufficio del Tutore Ufficiale Viale Officina 6 6501 Bellinzona Téléphone 091 81471 12 Téléfax 091 81471 19 e-mail dss-utu@ti.ch	
21 Turgovie Generalsekretariat des Departementes für Justiz und Sicherheit des Kantons Thurgau Regierungsgebäude 8510 Frauenfeld Téléphone 052 724 27 02 Téléfax 052 724 27 85 e-mail kurt.knecht@tg.ch	22 Uri Amt für Justiz Abt. Bürgerrecht und Zivilstand Rathausplatz 5 6460 Altdorf Téléphone 041 8752273 Téléfax 041 8752253 e-mail ds.jd@ur.ch	
23 Valais Office cantonal pour la protection de l'enfant Avenue Ritz 29 1951 Sion Téléphone 027 606 48 40 Téléfax 027 606 4824 e-mail christian.nanthen@admin.vs.ch	24 Vaud Service de protection de la Jeunesse Bâiment administratif de la Pontaise Av. des Casernes 2 1014 Lausanne Téléphone 021 316 53 04 Téléfax 0213165330 e-mail heinz.wemli@vd.ch	
25 Zoug Direktion des Innern Kantonales Sozialamt verwaltungsgebäude am Postplatz Postfach 146 6301 Zug Téléfon 041 72839 16 Téléfax 041 72837 17 e-mail walter.maurer@di.zg.ch	26 Zurich Amt für Jugend und Berufsberatung Kantonale Zentralbehörde Adoption, Dörflistrasse 120 8090 Zürich Téléphone 0432599660 Téléfax 043 259 96 08 e-mail heidi.bucher- steinegger@ajb.zh.ch	
Note-		
<p>On 13 December 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i>, a objection, as follows;</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 44, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the United Kingdom hereby objects to the accession of the Kingdom of Cambodia in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man and declares that Cambodia's accession will have no effect as regards relations between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Cambodia.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Criminal Law Convention on Corruption [ETS No. 173]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1999	027/2006 Cm 6958
Ratification-		
Georgia (<i>with declaration*</i>)	10 Jan., 2008	
Greece (<i>with reservation*</i>)	10 July, 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Georgia	01 May, 2008	
Greece	01 Nov., 2007	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
... Georgia declares that the Convention shall be applicable on the part of the territory of Georgia where Georgia exercises its full jurisdiction.		
In accordance with Article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Georgia declares that it designates as central authorities pursuant to Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention:		
Ministry of Justice of Georgia 30 Rustaveli ave. Tbilisi 0146 Georgia Tel./Fax: (+99532) 75 82 37 Internet: http://www.justice.gov.ge		
and		
Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia 24 Gorgasali str. Tbilisi 0133 Georgia Tel./Fax: (+99532) 40 51 42 Internet http://www.psg.gov.ge		
<i>Reservation*</i>		
Pursuant to Article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Hellenic Republic is not bound by Article 26, paragraph 1, of the Convention and may refuse judicial assistance if the request of the contracting State concerns an offence, which is considered as a political one.		
The Hellenic authorities consider that the two sentences which form the reservation of Greece to the Convention can only be read jointly in order to avoid any doubt with regard to the fact that the only case where the Hellenic Republic may refuse judicial assistance within Article 26, paragraph 1, of the said Convention, is when the offence concerned is qualified as a "political offence".		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>In accordance with Article 29 of the Convention, the central authority for Greece is the;</p> <p>Ministry of Justice Direction d'Entraide Judiciaire Internationale et d'Accord de Grâce Service d'Affaires Pénales Spéciales et d'Entraide Judiciaire Internationale en matière pénale 96 Avenue Mesogeion 11527 Athènes Greece</p> <p>Tel. 0030.210.77.67.310 Fax: 0030.210.77.67.478 Email: xpappa@justice.gov.gr</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 February 2008, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Azerbaijan</i>, a notification¹, as follows;</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it upholds wholly its reservations regarding Articles 5, 6, 10, 12 and 26 of the Convention, for the period of three years set out in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p>		
<p>¹ Note by the Secretariat: The reservations reads as follows:</p> <p>“ In accordance with Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan reserves the right not to establish as criminal offence the conduct referred to in Articles 6, 10, 12 and the passive bribery offences under Article 5. In accordance with Article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it may refuse mutual legal assistance under Article 26, paragraph 1 if the request concerns an offence which the Republic of Azerbaijan considers as political offence.”</p>		
<p>Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption [ETS No. 191]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 15 May, 2003</p>	<p>027/2006 Cm 6958</p>
<p>Signature-</p> <p>Montenegro Serbia</p>	<p>20 Feb., 2008 09 Jan., 2008</p>	
<p>Ratification-</p> <p>Greece Serbia</p>	<p>10 July, 2007 09 Jan., 2008</p>	
<p>Entry into Force-</p> <p>Greece Serbia</p>	<p>01 Nov., 2007 01 May, 2007</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
United Nations Convention against Corruption, Opened for Signature at Merida	Adopted New York 30 Oct., 2003	014/2006 Cm 6854
Accession- Bahamas	10 Jan., 2008	
Ratification- Luxembourg (<i>with notification*</i>)	06 Nov., 2007	
Zambia	07 Dec., 2007	
Entry into Force- Luxembourg	06 Dec., 2007	
Zambia	06 Jan., 2008	
<i>Notification*</i>		
<i>[Translation: Original French]</i>		
The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg declares that it takes the United Nations Convention against Corruption as the legal basis for co-operation on extradition with other States Parties.		
Note-		
On 31 October 2007 Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Bangladesh</i> , a notification ¹ , as follows;		
<i>[Original: English]</i>		
<u>Article 6 (3):</u>		
The contact details of the authorities that may assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption are as follows:		
Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Segunbagicha, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh		
Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh		
Secretary Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary of Bangladesh Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh		
Secretary Anti Corruption Commission (ACC) Segunbagicha, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p><u>Article 46 (13):</u></p> <p>The contact details of the central authority designated to receive requests for mutual legal assistance are:</p> <p>Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh</p> <p><u>Article 46 (14):</u></p> <p>The acceptable language for requests for mutual legal assistance is English.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.242.2007.TREATIES-4 of 28 February 2007 (Bangladesh: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 December 2007 Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>People's Republic of China</i>, a notification¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Courtesy Translation: Original: Chinese]</i></p> <p>1. The authority for the People's Republic of China to assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Convention has been changed from the Ministry of Supervision of the People's Republic of China to the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention of the People's Republic of China (Address: General Office of the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention of the People's Republic of China, Jia 2 Guanganren Nanjie, Xuanwu District, Beijing, China, 100053).</p> <p>2. The address of the Independent Commission against Corruption of Hong Kong SAR, the authority for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China to assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Convention, has been changed to "c/o ICAC Report Centre, 10/F 303 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong, China."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.51.2006.TREATIES-3 of 19 January 2006 (China: Ratification).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	New York 28 Sep., 1954	041/1960 Cmnd 1098
Accession- Austria (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)	08 Feb., 2008	
Entry into Force- Austria	08 May, 2008	
<i>Declaration*</i> [<i>Courtesy Translation: Original German</i>] The Republic of Austria will fulfil its obligation under Article 28 by issuing alien passports to stateless persons lawfully staying in its territory.		
<i>Reservation*</i> [<i>Courtesy Translation: Original German</i>] The Republic of Austria shall only be bound by Article 27 insofar as it applies to stateless persons lawfully in the territory of the Republic of Austria.		
European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees [ETS No. 107]	Strasbourg 16 Oct., 1980	050/1987 Cm 222
Note- On 05 March 2008, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i> , a notification, as follows; If the European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees were to be extended by the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, the Kingdom of Spain would like to make the following declaration: 1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. 2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom, in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends. 3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Agreement will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar, and it cannot be considered to produce a change in relation with what was established in the two previous paragraphs.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No.13-H. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking, 01 May 1998</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13-H with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.563.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 30. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers, 01 April 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 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 30 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.567.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 36. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction, 01 March 1976</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 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 36 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.567.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 43 Uniform provisions concerning approval of safety glazing and glazing materials, 15 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 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 43 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.569.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</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 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 44 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.570.2007.TREATIES -1 of 10 May 2007</p> <p>Regulation No. 46. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors, 01 September 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 10 May 2007^{1,2} were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 46 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.571.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007 ² Ref to C.N.572.2007.TREATIES-2 of 10 May 2007</p> <p>Regulation No. 52. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of M2 and M3 small capacity vehicles with regard to their general construction, 01 November 1982</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 52 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.574.2006.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p> <p>Regulation No. 73. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection, 01 January 1988</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 73 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.575.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 90. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies and drum-brake linings for power-driven vehicles and their trailers, 01 November 1992</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 90 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.576.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 106. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers, 07 May 1998</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 106 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.577.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 107. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-deck large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction, <i>Geneva</i>, 18 June 1998</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 107 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.578.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 109. Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers, <i>Geneva</i>, 23 June 1998</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 109 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.579.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Regulation No. 121. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the location and identification of hand controls, tell-tales and indicators, Geneva, 18 January 2006</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 10 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 121 with effect from 10 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.580.2007.TREATIES-1 of 10 May 2007</p> <p>Regulation No. 125. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the forward field of vision of the driver, Geneva, 20 March 1958</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 09 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 125 with effect from 09 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.556.2007.TREATIES-1 of 09 May 2007</p> <p>Regulation No. 126. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of partitioning system to protect passengers against displaced luggage supplied as non equipment, Geneva, 20 March 1958</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 09 May 2007¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 126 with effect from 09 November 2007.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.558.2007.TREATIES-1 of 09 May 2007</p>		
<p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No. 04</u></p> <p>Regulation No. 4. Uniform provisions for 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>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/56) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p>		
<p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.16</u></p>		
<p>Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Safety-belts, restraint systems, child restraint systems and isofix child restraint systems for occupants of power-driven vehicles II. Vehicles equipped with safety-belts, restraint systems, child restraint systems and isofix child restraint systems, 01 December 1970</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/86) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		
<p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.43</u></p>		
<p>Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials, 15 February 1981</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/81) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		
<p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.44</u></p>		
<p>Regulation No. 44. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles (“child restraint system”), 01 February 1981</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc.ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/87) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		
<p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.48</u></p>		
<p>Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 January 1982</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/108) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		
<p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.64</u></p>		
<p>Regulation No. 64. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres, 01 October 1985</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/64) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.83</u>		
Regulation No. 83. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements, 05 November 1989		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/90) can be accessed on the web site.		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.94</u>		
Regulation No. 94. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption, 15 July 1990		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/88) can be accessed on the web site.		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.95</u>		
Regulation No. 95. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision, 06 July 1995		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/89) can be accessed on the web site.		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.104</u>		
Regulation No. 104. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers, 15 January 1998		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/75) can be accessed on the web site.		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.121</u>		
Regulation No. 121. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the location and identification of hand controls, tell-tales and indicators, Geneva 18 January 2006		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/85) can be accessed on the web site.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 October 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of the Federal Republic of <i>Germany</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany objects to the following amendments:</p> <p>TRANS/WP .11/214/ Add.1:</p> <p><u>Annex 1 Paragraph 3</u></p> <p>The proposed new wording in brackets “fitted with” should be deleted as they are already mentioned in the text.</p> <p><u>Annex 1 Paragraph 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new paragraph should read <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “- 10°C in the case of class A heated equipment; - 20°C in the case of class B heated equipment.” - The reference made in the second indent refers to the numbering of the amended ATP, but should refer to the ATP text in force for reasons of clarity. <p><u>Annex 1 Appendix 1 Paragraph 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lit. (a): The second sentence should not be amended, as the current text (fulfils the requirements) is more precise than the new proposal (meets class specification). - lit. (d): The new wording is not acceptable as it is ambiguous for manufacturers. <p><u>Annex 1 Appendix 1 Paragraph 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term “certificate of compliance” is not correct. The correct term is “ATP certificate” and should be used instead of “certificate of compliance” throughout the entire paragraph. - lit. (c): The amendment no longer includes the last part of the current text. But there should be a regulation regarding languages and it should therefore be reinserted: “and must be drawn up in at least one of the three official languages”. 	<p>Geneva 01 Sep., 1970 -31 May, 1971</p>	<p>042/1981 Cmnd 8272</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p><u>Annex 1 Appendix 2 Paragraph 8</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The reference “in compliance with paragraph 1.7 of this appendix” is unclear. There is no paragraph 1.7 in Annex I Appendix 2. – With regard to the recognition of existing ATP test reports the second indent should not be deleted. <p><u>Annex 1 Appendix 2 Paragraph 18</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – With regard to the recognition of existing ATP test reports the second indent should not be deleted. <p><u>Annex 1 Appendix 2 Paragraph 52</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The new wording of the first sentence is unclear and vague (“fitted to a unit of transport equipment”). The wording of the text in force is more explicit and should therefore not be amended. – The 4th indent should read Ti instead of Ti. <p><u>Annex 1 Appendix 2 Paragraph 53</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The accuracy indicated in the new amendment is incorrect. Instead of an accuracy of \pm: 5% it should read \pm : 3%. <p><u>Annex 1 Appendix 2 Paragraph 56 lit, (b) 6th indent</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The replacement of “for each” by “accordingly” is not acceptable as there is no apparent added value. The expression “accordingly” is ambiguous in this context, whereas "for each" clearly relates to the number of forms of energy. <p><u>Annex I Appendix 3 A and B</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The new proposals show no added value compared to the existing text. <p><u>Annex 1 Appendix 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – First indent: The amendment is rejected, as reference should be made to Appendix 1, paragraph 5 as this paragraph deals with the distinguishing marks. – Last indent: Replace “2” with “02” (02 = month (February)). <p>TRANS/WP .11/214/ Add.2:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)</p> <p>2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom, in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends.</p> <p>3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Convention will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar, and it cannot be considered to produce a change in relation with what was established in the two previous paragraphs.</p>		
<p>TERRORISM</p>		
<p>International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages</p>	<p>New York UN 18 Dec., 1979 -31 Dec., 1980</p>	<p>081/1983 Cmnd 9100</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 February 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Austria</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Austria has carefully examined the interpretative declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.</p> <p>The Government of Austria considers the interpretative declaration made by Iran a mere political statement that has no legal effect.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.II05.2006.TREATIES-05 of 28 November 2006 (Iran (Islamic Republic of): Accession).</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Canada</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and French]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Canada has carefully examined the interpretative declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran upon acceding to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Canada notes that the interpretative declaration has potential to limit the scope of application of the Convention to exclude acts that otherwise constitute the offence of “taking of hostages” under article 2, if they meet the test of legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation in the exercise of their right of self-determination. The Government of Canada notes that this interpretative declaration does not limit the obligations of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the Convention with regard to article 1.</p> <p>The Government of Canada opposes any and all interpretations of the Convention that would limit its scope of application and does not consider the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to have any effect on the Convention.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006.TREATIES-05 of 28 November 2006 (Iran (Islamic Republic of): Accession).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 16 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>France</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: French]</i></p> <p>... France has examined the reservation and the two interpretative declarations made by the Islamic Republic of Iran upon its accession on 20 November 2006 to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, done at New York on 17 September 1979.</p> <p>France considers that the declaration in which the Islamic Republic of Iran states its belief that “fighting terrorism should not affect the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation in the exercise of their right of self-determination” has no effect on the provisions of the Convention. Notwithstanding, France wishes to recall that it considers that the act of hostage-taking is prohibited in all circumstances.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006.TREATIES-5 of 28 November 2006 (Iran (Islamic Republic of): Accession).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of the Federal Republic of <i>Germany</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the interpretative declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Germany considers that this interpretative declaration cannot limit the scope of the application of the Convention; otherwise it would be a reservation contrary to its object and purpose, if purporting to exclude from the acts prohibited by the Convention acts committed in the struggle of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation.</p> <p>Therefore, the Federal Republic of Germany does not consider the declaration made by Iran to have any legal effect on the Convention.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006. TREATIES-5 of 28 November 2006 (Iran (Islamic Republic of): Accession).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Japan</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of <i>Japan</i> has carefully examined the interpretative declaration made by the Government of the “Islamic Republic of Iran at the time of its accession to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (hereinafter referred to as the “Convention”) which reads as follows:</p> <p>The Islamic Republic of Iran further believes that fighting terrorism should not affect the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation in the exercise of their right of self-determination, as enshrined in a variety of international documents, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and Article 1 paragraph 4 of the Protocol 1 Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts.</p> <p>The Government of Japan does not consider that the aforementioned interpretative declaration' made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the Convention in their application to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Government of Japan thus regards the interpretative declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Iran as having no effect on the application of the Convention between the two countries.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Japan wishes to take this opportunity to declare its unequivocal condemnation of all acts of terrorism, including taking of hostages, as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motives, and to emphasise the importance to ensure that any person committing an act of terrorism does not escape prosecution and punishment.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006.TREATIES-5 of 28 November 2006 (Iran (Islamic Republic of): Accession).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 October 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Latvia</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Latvia has carefully examined the reservation regarding Article 16, paragraph 1 and declarations made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the International Convention against the Taking <i>[of]</i> Hostages.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the aim of the said International Convention is to prevent and suppress hostage taking by whomever it is committed, and the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation, as the said rights are recognised by Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, Protocol 1 Additional to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 could not be deemed to be penalised under the International Convention against the <i>[Taking of]</i> Hostages.</p> <p>However, the Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that this explanatory declaration is in fact unilateral act that is deemed to limit the scope of the said International Convention and therefore should be regarded as reservation.</p> <p>Thus, this reservation named as an explanatory declaration contradicts the objectives and purposes of the International Convention against the <i>[Taking of Hostages]</i> to prevent hostage taking wherever and by whomever those might be committed.</p> <p>Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that this reservation named as an interpretative declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Iran contradicts the object and purpose of the International Convention and in particular the obligation all States Parties to penalise the offences set forth within the said International Convention by appropriate penalty.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia recalls Part VI, Article 28 of the Convention setting out that reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Latvia objects to the aforesaid reservation named as an interpretative declaration regarding non-application of the said International Convention to the legitimate struggle by the peoples under colonial domination or foreign occupation made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the International Convention against the Taking <i>[of]</i> Hostages.</p> <p>However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Latvia and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thus, the Convention will become operative without the Islamic Republic of Iran benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006.TREATIES-5 of 28 November 2006 (Iran (Islamic Republic of): Accession).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 December 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>The Netherlands</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has carefully examined the interpretative declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that this interpretative declaration cannot limit the scope of the Convention; otherwise it would be a reservation contrary to its object and purpose, if purporting to exclude from the acts prohibited by the Convention acts committed in the struggle of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation.</p> <p>Therefore, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not consider the declaration made by Iran to have any legal effect on the Convention.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006.TREATIES-5 of 28 November 2006 (Iran (Islamic Republic of): Accession).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Portuguese Republic</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“... The Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the interpretative declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Portugal considers that this interpretative declaration cannot limit the scope of the application of the Convention; otherwise it would be a reservation contrary to its object and purpose, if purporting to exclude From the acts prohibited by the Convention acts committed in the struggle of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation.</p> <p>Therefore, Portugal does not consider the declaration made by Iran to have any legal effect on the Convention.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006.TREATIES-5 of 28 November 2006 (Iran (Islamic Republic of): Accession).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 February 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Spain</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the interpretative declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Iran in respect of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that this interpretative declaration cannot. limit the scope of the Convention, since, under the Convention itself, acts of hostage-taking, as manifestations of international terrorism, can never be justified, regardless of their cause.</p> <p>If the objective of the declaration is to exclude acts committed in the struggle of peoples against colonial domination or foreign occupation from the category of acts prohibited by the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain is of the view that the declaration would be. a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain believes that the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Iran has no legal effect on the Convention.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006.TREATIES-5 of 28 November 2006 (Islamic Republic of Iran: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [has] examined the declaration relating to the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the time of its accession to the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom understand [s] that the declaration made by Iran does not purport to exclude or modify the terms of the Convention.</p> <p>The United Kingdom Government condemns in the strongest terms all acts of terrorism irrespective of their motivation whenever and by whomsoever committed and for whatever purposes.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006.TREATIES-5 of 28 November 2006 (Iran (Islamic Republic of): Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 16 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Spain</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Interpretative Declaration sets forth Iran's belief that fighting terrorism should not affect the legitimate struggle of people under colonial domination and foreign occupation in the exercise of their right of self-determination...</p> <p>The United States views this generalised statement as having no effect on the Convention or on application of the Convention between the United States and Iran. Nothing in the Convention provides for or permits any justification, whether political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or otherwise for the commission of acts that States parties to the Convention are required to criminalize.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006. TREATIES-5 of 28 November 2006 (Iran (Islamic Republic of): Accession)</p>		
<p>International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings</p>	<p>New York 15 Dec., 1997</p>	<p>057/2001 Cm 5347</p>
<p>Accession -</p> <p>Saudi Arabia (<i>with reservation</i>*) 31 Oct., 2007</p> <p>Singapore (<i>with declaration</i> *) 31 Dec., 2007</p> <p>Entry into Force-</p> <p>Saudi Arabia 30 Nov., 2007</p> <p>Singapore 30 Jan., 2008</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i> [Courtesy Translation Original: Arabic]</p> <p>1 The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia decides to establish its full jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph (2) of article 6 of the Convention.</p> <p>2 The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 20 of the Convention concerning the submission of disputes arising from the interpretation or application of this Convention or referring such dispute to the International Court of Justice.</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i> [Original: English]</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 20, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of Singapore declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention.</p> <p>The Republic of Singapore understands Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Convention to include the right of competent authorities to decide not to submit any particular case for prosecution before the judicial authorities if the alleged offender is dealt with under national security and preventive detention laws.</p> <p>The Republic of Singapore understands that the term 'armed conflict' in Article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention does not include internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence, and other acts of a similar nature.</p> <p>The Republic of Singapore understands that, under Article 19 and Article 1, paragraph 4, the Convention does not apply to:</p> <p>(a) the military forces of a state in the exercise of their official duties;</p> <p>(b) civilians who direct or organise the official activities of military forces of a state; or</p> <p>(c) civilians acting in support of the official activities of the military forces of a state, if the civilians are under the formal command, control, and responsibility of those forces.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Singapore declares that it has established jurisdiction over offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in Article 6, paragraph 1, and Article 6, paragraph 2.”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 January 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Belgium</i>¹, as follows;</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: French]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Respect of Article 11 made upon Ratification</u></p> <p>In exceptional circumstances, the Government of Belgium reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence set forth in article 2 which it considers to be a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives.</p> <p>In cases where the preceding paragraph is applicable, Belgium recalls that it is bound by the general legal principle <i>aut dedere aut judicare</i>, pursuant to the rules governing the competence of its courts.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.394.2005.TREATIES-5 of 23 May 2005(Belgium: Ratification).</p>		
<p>International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 January 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Belgium</i>¹, as follows;</p>	<p>New York 10 Jan., 2000 -31 Dec., 2001</p>	<p>028/2002 Cm 5550</p>
<p><i>[Translation Original: French]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Respect of Article 14 made upon Ratification</u></p> <p>In exceptional circumstances, the Government of Belgium reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence set forth in article 2 which it considers to be a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives.</p> <p>In cases where the preceding paragraph is applicable, Belgium recalls that it is bound by the general legal principle <i>aut dedere aut judicare</i>, pursuant to the rules governing the competence of its courts.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.394.2005.TREATIES-5 of 23 May 2005(Belgium: Ratification).</p>		
<p>United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime</p> <p>Ratification -</p> <p>Liechtenstein</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>New York 15 Nov., 2000</p> <p>20 Feb., 2008 06 Nov., 2007</p>	<p>012/2006 Cm 6852</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
Entry into Force-		
Liechtenstein	21 Mar., 2008	
Trinidad and Tobago	06 Dec., 2007	
Note-		
On 18 January 2008, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Spain</i> ¹ , as follows; <i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i>		
In reference to depositary notification C.N.1130.2007.TREATIES of 10 December 2007 transmitting the notification by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 27 November 2007 of the extension to Gibraltar of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, adopted on 15 November 2000, the Kingdom of Spain wishes to make the following declaration:		
1. Gibraltar is a Non-Self-Governing Territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly.		
2. The Gibraltarian authorities are local in character, and exercise an exclusively domestic jurisdiction that originates in and is based on the powers allocated to and conferred on them by the United Kingdom, in accordance with its domestic legislation and in its capacity as the sovereign State upon which depends the said Non-Self-Governing Territory.		
3. Consequently, any involvement by the Gibraltarian authorities in the implementation of this Convention shall be understood to take place exclusively within the framework of the domestic jurisdiction of Gibraltar and shall not be considered to affect in any way the content of the two preceding paragraphs.		
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1130.2007.TREATIES-19 of 10 December 2007 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Territorial application in respect of Gibraltar)		
TRADE		
Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities.	Adopted Geneva 27 June, 1980	005/1992 Cm 1797
Accession-		
Andean Community	27 Jan., 2008	
Southern African Development	18 Dec., 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Andean Community	27 Jan., 2008	
Southern African	18 Dec., 2007	



Published by TSO (The Stationery Office) and available from:

Online

www.tsoshop.co.uk

Mail, Telephone, Fax & E-Mail

TSO

PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN

Telephone orders/General enquiries 0870 600 5522

Order through the Parliamentary Hotline Lo-Call 0845 7 023474

Fax orders: 0870 600 5533

E-mail: customer.services@tso.co.uk

Textphone: 0870 240 3701

TSO Shops

16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD

028 9023 8451 Fax 028 9023 5401

71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH3 9AZ

0870 606 5566 Fax 0870 606 5588

The Parliamentary Bookshop

12 Bridge Street, Parliament Square,

London SW1A 2JX

TSO@Blackwell and other Accredited Agents

ISBN 978-0-10-174582-6

