



RATIFICATIONS
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 37 (2005)

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

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

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



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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>CUSTOMS (continued)</p> <p>In connection with the above-mentioned proposed amendments, reference made to the procedure set forth in article 60, of the Convention, which reads as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any proposed amendment to annexes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, considered in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 59, shall come into force on a date to be determined by the Administrative Committee at the time of its adoption, unless by a prior date determined by the Administrative Committee at the same time, one-fifth or five of the States which are Contracting Parties, whichever number is less, notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their objection to the amendment. Determination by the Administrative Committee of the dates referred to in this paragraph shall be by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. 2. On entry into force, any amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 1, above shall for all Contracting Parties replace and supersede any previous provisions to which amendment refers." <p>In accordance with the provisions of article 60 (1), of the Convention, the Administrative Committee decided that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be notified of objections to the proposed amendments not later than 31 December 2005, and that, unless there were a sufficient number of objections, the amendments would enter into force on 1 April 2006.</p>		
<p>DEBT</p>		
<p>(i) Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Transitional Government of Ethiopia concerning Certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom / Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.1 (1992))</p>	<p>Addis Ababa 11 Aug., 1993 -12 Aug., 1993</p>	<p>076/1993 Cm2413</p>
<p>(ii) Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia concerning Certain Commercial Debts (United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.2 (1997))</p>	<p>Addis Ababa 19 July, 1997 - 08 Oct., 1997</p>	<p>022/1998 Cm3952</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>In a diplomatic Note dated 17 February 2005, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> addressed the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of <i>Ethiopia</i> in the following terms;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DEBT (continued)		
NOTE NO: 44/2005		
UK/ETHIOPIA DEBT AGREEMENTS		
<p>Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy present their compliments to the Ministry of Finance of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and have the honour to refer to the Agreed Minute on the Reduction and Reorganisation of the Debt of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia which was signed in Paris on 13 May 2004 and to confirm that, in accordance with that Agreed Minute, the Government of the United Kingdom has cancelled certain sums due under the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.1 (1992), the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.2 (1997), and the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.3 (2001), and that the Government of the United Kingdom will shortly settle with the Export Credits Guarantee Department on behalf of your Government all the other sums that remain outstanding under the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.3 (2001).</p>		
<p>Please note that no further action is required on your side. As no obligations remain outstanding under the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.1 (1992), and the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.2 (1997), the Government of the United Kingdom considers these agreements terminated. You will be notified once all remaining <i>sums</i> due under the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.3 (2001), have been settled, at which point the Government of the United Kingdom will deem that no obligations remain outstanding under the said agreement and therefore will consider it terminated.</p>		
<p>The British Embassy avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Finance of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia the assurances of its highest consideration.</p>		
British Embassy Addis Ababa		
17 February 2005		
DEFENCE		
<p>Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, National Representatives and International Staff</p>	Ottawa 20 Sep., 1951	011/1955 Cmd 9383
Ratification		
Latvia	16 Dec., 2004	
Lithuania	03 Jan., 2005	
Slovak Republic	17 Feb., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Latvia	16 Dec., 2004	
Lithuania	03 Jan., 2005	
Slovak Republic	17 Feb., 2005	

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

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

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 March 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Cook Islands</i> a notification under Articles 6,7 and 17¹, as follows:</p> <p>"(a) Article 6: Extradition</p> <p>The Cook Islands Extradition Act 2003 provides for the extradition of persons to and from the Cook Islands.</p> <p>The objects of the Act are to</p> <p>(a) codify the law relating to the extradition of persons from the Cook Islands; and</p> <p>(b) facilitate the making of requests for extradition by the Cook Islands to other countries, and</p> <p>(c) enable the Cook Islands to carry out its obligations under extradition treaties.</p> <p>An offence under the Act is an extradition offence if</p> <p>1. (a) it is an offence against a law of the requesting country punishable by death or imprisonment for not less than 12 months or the imposition of a fine of more than \$5,000; and</p> <p>(b) the conduct that constitutes an offence (however described) in the Cook Islands punishable by death or imprisonment for not less than 12 months or the imposition of a fine of more than \$5,000.</p> <p>2. In determining whether conduct constitutes an offence, regard may be had to only some of the acts and omissions that make up the conduct.</p> <p>3. In determining the maximum penalty for an offence for which no statutory penalty is imposed, regard must be had to the level of penalty that can be imposed by any court in the requesting country for the offence.</p> <p>4. An offence may be an extradition offence although:</p> <p>(a) it is an offence against a law of the requesting country relating to taxation, customs duties or other revenue matters, or relating to foreign exchange controls; and</p> <p>(b) the Cook Islands does not impose a duty, tax, impost or control of that kind.</p>	Vienna/New York 20 Dec., 1988	026/1992 Cm 1927

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FILMS		
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production [ETS No. 147]	Strasbourg 02 Oct., 1992	014/1994 Cm 2495
Ratification- Turkey (<i>with declaration</i> *)	09 Mar., 2005	
Entry into Force- Turkey	01 July, 2005	
<i>Declaration*</i> In accordance with Article 5, of the Convention, the Directorate General of Copyrights and Cinema of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey is designated as the competent authority.		
HEALTH		
Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	Geneva 21 May, 2003	013/2005 Cm 6514
Ratification- Chile	13 June, 2005	
Egypt	25 Feb., 2005	
Republic of Korea	16 May, 2005	
Micronesia	18 Mar., 2005	
Niue	03 June, 2005	
Oman	09 Mar., 2005	
Philippines	06 June, 2005	
Saudi Arabia	09 May, 2005	
Slovenia	15 Mar., 2005	
Tonga	08 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force- Chile	11 Sep., 2005	
Egypt	26 May, 2005	
Republic of Korea	14 Aug., 2005	
Micronesia	16 June, 2005	
Niue	01 Sep., 2005	
Oman	07 June 2005	
Philippines	04 Sep., 2005	
Saudi Arabia	07 Aug., 2005	
Slovenia	13 June, 2005	
Tonga	07 July, 2005	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	New York 09 Dec., 1948	058/1970 Cmnd 4421
Ratification- Bolivia	14 June, 2005	
Entry into Force- Bolivia	12 Sep., 2005	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>For the above-mentioned reasons, the Government of Denmark objects to this declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Denmark without Pakistan benefiting from her declaration."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N .1184.2004. Treaties- 7 of 17 November 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 March 2005 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sweden</i>, an objection to declaration made by Pakistan upon signature¹, as follows;</p> <p>"The Government of Sweden would like to recall that the designation assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden is of the view that although Article 2 (1), of the Covenant allows for a progressive realisation of the provisions, this may not be invoked as a basis for discrimination.</p> <p>The application of the provisions of the Covenant has been made subject to provisions of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This makes it unclear to what extent the Islamic Republic of Pakistan considers itself bound by the obligations of the treaty and therefore raises doubts as to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Covenant. The Government of Sweden considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in substance constitutes a reservation.</p> <p>It is of common interest of States that all Parties respect treaties to which they have chosen to become parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Pakistan and Sweden, without Pakistan benefiting from its reservation".</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N .1184.2004. Treaties- 7 of 17 November 2004</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York 16 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd 6702
Note-		
<p>On 16 February 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of <i>Nepal</i>, made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, as follows;</p>		
<p>"The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Nepal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), has the honour to inform him that in view of a grave emergency threatening the sovereignty, integrity and security of the Kingdom of Nepal, His Majesty the King has, in accordance with clause (1), of Article 115 (1), of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 (2047), issued an order of a State of Emergency in respect of the whole of the Kingdom of Nepal on 01 February 2005, with immediate effect. As the situation in the country had reached a point where the survival of multiparty democracy and the nation's sovereignty had been seriously threatened and the people of Nepal had to go through a miserable period of time due to untold sufferings brought about by the rise in terrorist activities throughout the country, and as the governments formed during the past few years had not been serious enough about initiating a dialogue with terrorists, His Majesty as the protector of the Constitution and the symbol of national unity, had no alternative but to declare a state of emergency to meet the exigencies in exercise of His State authority and in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 and taking into account Article 27 (3), of the Constitution, to protect and preserve the sovereignty of the Nation. His Majesty the King has also, in accordance with clause (8) of Article 115, of the Constitution, suspended sub-clauses (a) freedom of thought and expression, (b) freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms, and (d) freedom to move and reside in any part of Nepal, of clause (2) of Article 12; clause (1) of Article 13 press and publication right which provides that no news item, article or any other reading material shall be censored; and Article 15: right against private detention; Article 16: right to information; Article 17: right to property; Article 22: right to privacy; and Article 23: and the right to constitutional remedy (with the exception of the right to the remedy of habeus corpus) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 (2047).</p>		
<p>The Permanent Mission would further like to inform the Secretary-General that such measures are not inconsistent with Nepal's other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.</p>		
<p>The Permanent Mission would also like to inform the Secretary-General that the non-derogable rights as set forth in Articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990, have been kept intact".</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 March 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a further notification from the government of <i>Nepal</i>, as follows;</p> <p>"... that following the declaration of a State of Emergency throughout the Kingdom of Nepal on 01 February 2005, [the Government of Nepal] has derogated itself from the obligations under the articles, mentioned below, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) for a period of the State of Emergency in the country.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Derogation from Article 19, of the ICCPR following the suspension of sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of Article 12, Clause (1) of Article 13, and Article 16, of the Constitution (freedom of opinion and expression, right to press and publication and right to information respectively). 2. Derogation from Articles 12.1 and 12.2, of the ICCPR following the suspension of sub-clause (d) of Clause 2 of Article 12, of the Constitution (freedom to move and reside in any part of the Kingdom of Nepal). 3. Derogation from Article 17, of the ICCPR following the suspension of Article 22, of the Constitution (right to privacy). 4. Derogation from Article 23, of the ICCPR following the suspension of Article 23, of the Constitution (right to constitutional remedy except the writ of habeas corpus)." <p>Note-</p> <p>On 31 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Netherlands</i>, an objection to declaration made by Mauritania upon signature¹, as follows;</p> <p>"The Government of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by Mauritania to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The application of the Articles 18 and 23, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has been made subject to religious considerations. This makes it unclear to what extent Mauritania considers itself bound by the obligations of the treaty and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of Mauritania to the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>It is of the common interest of States that all parties respect treaties to which they have chosen to become parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted (Art. 19 c).</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Netherlands therefore objects to the reservation made by Mauritania to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.789.2004. Treaties- 8 of 23 November 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 26 January 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of <i>Peru</i>, made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 001-2005-PCM of 02 January 2005, which declared a state of emergency in the department of Apurímac for a period of 30 days.</p> <p>The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9, 12, 17 and 21, of the Covenant shall be suspended.</p> <p>An English translation of the above notification and Decree is attached herewith</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 the provisions of article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 001-2005-PCM, issued on 2 January 2005, (copy attached), a state of emergency was declared in the department of Apurímac for a period of 30 days.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to home inviolability, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly, and liberty and security of person recognised in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>New York, 25 January 2005</p> <p>Declaration of a state of emergency in the department of Apurimac</p> <p>(Through Official Journal No. 002-2005-SCM-PR, the secretariat of the Council of Ministers requests the re-issuance of the present Supreme Decree earlier published in our special edition of 01 January 2005.)</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 001-2005-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic Considering, That in the city of Andahuaylas, department of Apurimac, an armed gang attacked a police station, causing serious injury to several people and damage to public and private property;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That said acts have seriously disrupted public order, and are instigating the use of violence which is severely affecting the adequate delivery of basic services and preventing citizens from going about their normal business, the intention being to create anxiety and alarm, by means of acts against the lives, health and security of the people using such means as would cause a serious disturbance of the peace;</p> <p>That the aforementioned acts clearly constitute acts of terror designed to disrupt the domestic order with a view to preventing citizens from enjoying their Constitutional and legal rights;</p> <p>That such acts are also duly categorised within the national legal system as serious offences - it having been established that they included abduction of police personnel, illegal possession of weapons, munitions and explosives as well as theft of weapons issued for official use - and are therefore subject to severe penalties;</p> <p>That under article 44, of the Constitution it is the primary duty of the State to guarantee the full exercise of human rights, to protect the people from threats to their security and to promote the general welfare on the basis of justice and the integral and balanced development of the nation;</p> <p>That it is incumbent on the President of the Republic to uphold and enforce the Constitution and to ensure the domestic order in the Republic, as set forth in article 118 (1) and (4), of the Constitution;</p> <p>That article 137 (1), of the Political Constitution of Peru gives the President of the Republic the power to decree a state of emergency in the event of disturbance of the peace or domestic order or of a serious situation affecting the life of the nation;</p> <p>That, according to article 27 (1), of the American Convention on Human Rights a State party may suspend the exercise of specific human rights in case of a public danger or other emergency threatening its security;</p> <p>In consonance with article 118 (4) and (14), of the Political Constitution of Peru;</p> <p>Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees</p> <p>Article 1: A state of emergency is hereby declared in the department of Apurimac for a period of thirty (30) calendar days. The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain domestic order with the support of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Article 2: During the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f), of the Political Constitution of Peru are hereby suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the date of its issuance.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 4: The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 1 January 2005.</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon Minister of Defence</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Javier Reátegui Rosselló Minister of the Interior</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Gamarra Ugaz Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 January 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of <i>Peru</i>, made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM of 20 January 2005, which Extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9,12,17 and 21 of the Covenant shall be suspended.</p> <p>An English translation of the above notification and Decree is attached herewith</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 the provisions of article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM, issued on 20 January 2005, (copy attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our Note 7-1-SG/028 dated 22 November 2004.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to home inviolability, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended. The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">New York, 26 January 2005</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in various provinces and districts of the departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junín</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 081-2004-PCM, dated 18 November 2004, the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, was extended for a period of 60 days;</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 persist;</p> <p>That article 137(1), of the Political Constitution of Peru states that extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree; and</p> <p>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 2005 in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</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>Done at Government House, Lima, on 19 January 2005</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon Minister of Defence</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Javier Reategui Rossello Minister of the Interior</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Gamarra Ugaz Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 31 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a further notification from the government of <i>Peru</i>, made under article 4 (3) of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 022-2004-PCM of 19 March 2005, which extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9,12,17 and 21 of the Covenant shall be suspended.</p> <p>An English translation of the above notification and Decree is attached herewith</p> <p>C.N.273.2005. TREATIES-6 (Annex)</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 Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 022-2005-PCM, issued on 19 March 2005 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our Note 7-1-SG/04 dated 26 January 2005.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to home inviolability, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.t) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">New York, 31 March 2005</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. 003-200S-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM, dated 19 January 2005, the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, was extended for a period of 60 days;</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 persist;</p> <p>That article 137(1), of the Political Constitution of Peru states that extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree; and</p> <p>Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</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 21 March 2005 in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (II), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</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>Done at Government House, Lima, on 18 March 2005.</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon Minister of Defence</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Javier Reátegui Rosselló Minister of the Interior</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Gamarra Ugaz Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a further notification from the government of <i>Peru</i>, made under article 4 (3) of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 038-2005-PCM of 21 May 2005, which extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, for a period of 60 days.</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 Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 038-2005-PCM, published on 21 May 2005, copies of which are enclosed herewith, a state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our Note 7-1-SG/08 dated 31 March 2005.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to home inviolability, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">New York, 24 May 2005</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin for 60 days</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 038-2005-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 022-2005-PCM, dated 18 March 2005, the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, was extended for a period of 60 days;</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 persist;</p> <p>That article 137(1), of the Political Constitution of Peru states that extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree; and</p> <p>Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</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 May 2005 in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</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>Done at Government House, on 20 May 2005,</p> <p>(Signed) Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>(Signed) Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>(Signed) Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon Minister of Defence</p> <p>(Signed) Felix Murazzo Carrillo Minister of the Interior</p> <p>(Signed) Eduardo Salhuana Cavides Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 March 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a notification from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, as follows;</p> <p>"The provisions referred to in the 18 December 2001 notification, namely the extended power of arrest and detention in the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, ceased to operate on 14 March 2005. Accordingly, the notification is withdrawn as from that date, and the Government of the United Kingdom confirm that the relevant provisions of the Covenant will again be executed as from then."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N .1464.2001. TREATIES-17 of 21 December 2001 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Notification under article 4(3)).</p>		

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

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 31 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Netherlands</i>, an objection to reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession¹ as follows;</p> <p>"The Government of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the United Arab Emirates to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The application of the Articles 2 (f), 15 (2) and 16, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women has been made subject to religious considerations. This makes it unclear to what extent the United Arab Emirates considers itself bound by the obligations of the treaty and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the United Arab Emirates to the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>It is of the common interest of States that all parties respect treaties to which they have chosen to become parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted (Art. 19c).</p> <p>The Government of the Netherlands therefore objects to the reservation made by the United Arab Emirates to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</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</p> <p>Albania (<i>with declaration</i>*)</p>	<p>14 Feb., 2005</p>	
<p>Entry into Force-</p> <p>Albania</p>	<p>01 June, 2005</p>	
<p><i>Declarations*</i></p> <p>In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a, of the Convention, the Republic of Albania declares that it will not apply the Convention to the following categories of personal data:</p> <p>a) Processing of personal data carried out by individuals exclusively for personal purposes provided (on the condition) that these data are not intended for distribution (broadcast) through different means of communication;</p> <p>b) To personal data which, by virtue of a law, are accessible to the public and to the personal data which are published in accordance with the law.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph b, of the Convention, the Republic of Albania declares that it will apply the Convention to the data (information) relating to groups of persons, associations, foundations, companies, institutions or any other bodies, consisting directly or indirectly of individuals whether or not such bodies possess legal personality.</p>		
<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child</p>	<p>New York 20 Nov, 1989</p>	<p>044/1992 Cm 1976</p>
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 02 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Indonesia</i>, a withdrawal of a reservation made upon ratification¹ as follows;</p>		
<p>"The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the fundamental rights of the child irrespective of their sex, ethnicity or race. The Constitution prescribes those rights to be implemented by national laws and regulations.</p>		
<p>The ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Republic of Indonesia does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the Constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce any right beyond those prescribed under the Constitution.</p>		
<p>With reference to the provisions of articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 29 of this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it will apply these articles in conformity with its constitution. "</p>		
<p>¹</p>		
<p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.245.1990.TREATIES-9 of 28 November 1990</p>		
<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>Entry into Force-</p>		
<p>San Marino</p>	<p>01 Feb., 2005</p>	
<p>Protocol No.11 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, restructuring the control machinery established thereby [ETS No. 155]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 11 May, 1994</p>	<p>33/1999 Cm 4353</p>
<p>Signature-</p>		
<p>Belgium (<i>with declaration</i>*)</p>	<p>11 May, 2005</p>	
<p><i>Declarations*</i></p>		
<p>Belgium understands the words "resident" and "lawfully" mentioned in Article 1, of this Protocol in the sense that is given to them in paragraph 9, of its Explanatory Report.</p>		

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

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Civilian or military authorities who disregard this provision shall be subject to dismissal on grounds of misconduct.</p> <p>The youth recruited who has deferred his military service until completion of his professional studies shall fulfil his constitutional duty as a graduate professional or technician in the service of the armed forces in activities of social service to the community, public works and tasks of a scientific or technical nature as required in the respective unit to which he has been assigned. In such case, military service shall be of six months' duration and shall be credited as the rural service year, practicum, industrial semester, year of court internship, obligatory social service or similar academic requirements that the programme of study establishes as a degree requirement. For those entering a law career, such military service may replace the thesis or monograph for the degree and in any case, shall replace the obligatory social service referred to in article 149 of Act 446 of 1998</p> <p><i>Declaration⁺</i></p> <p>"The Principality of Liechtenstein declares that, with respect to the Principality of Liechtenstein, articles 1, and 2, as well as article 3, in particular paragraph 2, of the Optional Protocol of 25 May 2000 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 on the involvement of children in armed conflict have to be understood in light of the fact that the Principality of Liechtenstein has no national armed forces and that hence no legislation on a minimum age for the recruitment of persons into the armed forces and for taking part in hostilities exists. The Principality of Liechtenstein regards the ratification of the Optional Protocol as part of its continuing commitment to the protection of the rights of children and at the same time as an act of its solidarity with the objectives of the said Protocol."</p> <p><i>Declaration[†]</i></p> <p><i>[Translation: Original : Polish]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland, with the regard to article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol, declares that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. under the Polish law the minimum age in the case of obligatory recruitment of the Polish citizens into the national Armed Forces is eighteen (18) years. 2. under the Polish law the minimum age for the voluntary recruitment of the Polish citizens into the national Armed Forces is seventeen (17) years. Joining the Polish Armed Forces is really voluntary and a candidate is obliged to show a special document certifying the date of his /her birth. Moreover the consent of the person's parents or legal guardians is required before the admission to the service. <p><i>Declaration^{**}</i></p> <p>"The State of Eritrea declares that the minimum age for the recruitment of persons into the armed forces is eighteen years."</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Rotterdam 10 Sep., 1998	046/2004 Cm 6390
Ratification-		
China (<i>with declaration</i> *)	22 Mar., 2005	
Democratic Republic of Congo	23 Mar., 2005	
Accession-		
Eritrea	10 Mar., 2005	
India	24 May, 2005	
Ireland	10 June, 2005	
Mexico	04 May, 2005	
Singapore	24 May, 2005	
Sudan	17 Feb., 2005	
Venezuela	19 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
China	20 June, 2005	
Democratic Republic of Congo	21 June, 2005	
Eritrea	08 June, 2005	
India	22 Aug., 2005	
Ireland	08 Sep., 2005	
Mexico	02 Aug., 2005	
Singapore	22 Aug., 2005	
Sudan	18 May, 2005	
Venezuela	18 July, 2005	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<p>In accordance with the provision of article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the Convention shall apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China; it shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China until the Government of China notifies otherwise.</p>		
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Stockholm 22 May, 2001	022/2005 Cm 6581
Ratification-		
Honduras	23 May, 2005	
Singapore	24 May, 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Honduras	21 Aug., 2005	
Singapore	22 Aug., 2005	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	024/1965 Cmnd 1928
Ratification-		
Andorra (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)	26 Apr., 2005	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Andorra	25 July, 2005	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24 July, 2005	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<p>For the purposes of Article 7, paragraph 3, the Principality of Andorra declares that service of a summons on an accused person in a criminal procedure who is in its territory should be transmitted to the Andorran authorities at least 30 days before the date set for the appearance of this person.</p>		
<p>The Principality of Andorra declares also that, when the subject of a letter rogatory includes a summons to appear in court as person charged, injured party, expert or witness, the summons can be made by a registered letter if the law of the requesting State authorises it.</p>		
<p>Taking into account what is stipulated in Article 15, paragraph 6, the Principality of Andorra declares the following;</p>		
<p>A copy of the letters rogatory referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2 and of the requests for a preliminary investigation mentioned by Article 15, paragraph 4, shall be transmitted to the Ministry of Justice and of Interior of the Government of Andorra.</p>		
<p>In case of urgency, the Andorran judicial authorities will return the letters rogatory, executed or not according to the case, to the authorities indicated in Article 15, without prejudice to the fact that, simultaneously, they may be transmitted through Interpol or handed over to the authorities of the requesting State expressly entitled thereto.</p>		
<p>The Principality of Andorra declares that, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 2, the requests and the annexed documents, should be addressed to the Andorran authorities accompanied by a translation into Catalan, Spanish or French.</p>		
<p>The Principality of Andorra declares that in case of urgency, information referred to in Article 21 can be addressed simultaneously to the Ministry of Justice and of Interior and to the Public Prosecutor of the Principality of Andorra accompanied by all the necessary information for the procedure brought into action.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 24, the Principality of Andorra declares that it considers as judicial authorities of the Principality of Andorra for the purposes of this Convention, the following authorities:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Higher Court of Justice of Andorra; -The Court of Corts (Court with exclusively criminal competences); -The President of the Court of Corts; -The Court of Batlles (Court of first instance); -The Batlle (the judge); -The Prosecutor General; -The Deputy Prosecutor. <p><i>Reservation*</i></p> <p>Regarding Article 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the right to grant mutual assistance in pursuance of the Convention at the express condition that the results of inquiries as well as information contained in the documents and files transmitted cannot, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party for purposes (of investigations or procedures) different from those indicated in the request.</p> <p>Regarding Article 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the right to refuse a request for mutual assistance:</p> <p>a. if the criminal offences upon which a letter rogatory is based are not punished by the Andorra Law as criminal offences.</p> <p>b. if the person subject of the request has been convicted by a final judgement in the Principality of Andorra and that he/she has served his/her sentence or if he/she has been acquitted in Andorra for the same facts.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 5, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the ability to submit the execution of letters rogatory, for the purposes of search or seizure of objects, to the conditions provided for by Article 5, paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, and c, of the Convention.</p> <p>With respect to Article 13, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the ability to submit the communication of extracts from judicial records of a person residing in the Principality of Andorra to the condition that he/she has been indicted or summoned to a judgement as the accused.</p> <p>Concerning Article 22, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra declares that, due to the internal organisation and the functioning of the register of judicial records, the authorities responsible for keeping the register of judicial records are not able to guarantee a systematical exchange of information concerning decisions to convict contained in these registers.</p> <p>Nevertheless, upon the previous request of the foreign judicial authority who is competent for a specific criminal procedure, these authorities will deliver the extracts of judicial records of foreigners not residing in the Principality of Andorra and of residents having been charged or summoned to appear in court as the accused.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Note-		
<p>On 03 February 2005, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Colombia</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p>		
<p>... as of December 15th of 2004, the apostille issued by the Coordination of Le Apostille of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia will no longer be attached to documents in the form of a sticker, but mechanically with a metallic staple.</p>		
<p>As of December 15th of 2004, the apostille format will also include a space at the bottom identifying the document for which the apostille is issued and for the names and holder.</p>		
Note-		
<p>In a further declaration dated 22 April 2005, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Colombia</i>, the following;</p>		
<p>... as of May 1st of 2005, the signature which appears on the Colombian Apostille format, will no longer be written in ink, but will be scanned.</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 21 January 2005, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Hungary</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p>		
<p>... that the Republic of Hungary revokes its objection raised on 31 December 2004 (No. 83/J/2004.) to the accession of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, signed in the Hague, on the 5th October 1961. The revocation is based on the notification given by the Republic of Azerbaijan. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan designated as competent authority - with his instruction No. 544 of December 2004, - the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan for documents emanating from courts, public prosecutors, and justice authorities, including documents certified in notarial order and state civil acts registration documents; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan for other documents.</p>		
<p>Therefore, the Convention has entered into force between Hungary and Azerbaijan on 10 March 2005.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Note-		
On 21 January 2005, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i> , ¹ a declaration, as follows;		
The Embassy gives notice, of an objection to Azerbaijan's accession, pursuant to article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention. The Convention will therefore not enter into force between Belgium and Azerbaijan.		
¹ the depositary received the following objection on Azerbaijan's accession. Since the objection was received after the time limit for filing expired, it will have no legal consequences.		
Note-		
On 20 April 2005, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i> , an objection to the accession of India, as follows;		
The Embassy hereby notifies that Belgium believes it is necessary to make a reservation in connection with India's accession to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents.		
Note-		
On 21 April 2005, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i> , an objection to the accession of India, as follows;		
<i>[Translation: Original: German]</i>		
India has declared its accession to the Hague Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents of 5 October 1961.		
The Embassy hereby raises an objection to India's accession with reference to article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention.		
Note-		
On 02 May 2005, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Finland</i> , an objection to the accession of India, as follows;		
Pursuant to Article 15, paragraph 2, of that Convention Finland hereby objects to the accession of India. Consequently, pursuant to Article 15, third paragraph, the Convention shall not enter into force between India and Finland.		
Note-		
On 13 May 2005, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Netherlands</i> , an objection to the accession of India, as follows;		
... the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba) raises an objection to the accession of India to the Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents.		

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

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

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>Accredited bodies designated in accordance with the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (article 13)</p>		
<p>Address: Amicale Internationale d'Aide à l'Enfance a.s.b.l Service d'adoption 71, rue de Luxembourg L-8140 BRIDEL</p>		
<p>Tel: (352) 5046 79 Fax: (352) 5046 84 E-mail: aiam@l2t.lu Internet site: www.adoptions.lu www.aiae.lu</p>		
<p>Address: Croix -Rouge Luxembourgeoise Service d'adoption 97, route d'Arlon L-8009 STRASSEN</p>		
<p>Tel: (352) 25 15 50 Fax: (352) 25 15 505 E-mail: crladopt@pt.lu</p>		
<p>Address: Luxembourg-Pérou a.s.b.l. Service d'adoption 75, allée Léopold Goebel L-1635 LUXEMBOURG</p>		
<p>Tel: (352) 44 42 93 Fax: (352) 44 51 62 E-mail: luxembourg-perou@grnx.net</p>		
<p>Address: Nalédi a.s.b.l. Service d'adoption 12, urn aale Waasser L-9370 GILSDORF</p>		
<p>Tel: (352) 81 87 19 Fax: (352) 26 80 33 02 E-mail: naledi-asbl@gmx.net</p>		
<p>Address: SOS Enfants en Détresse a.s.b.l. Service d'adoption 17, rue des Noyers L- 7594 BERINGEN</p>		
<p>Tel : (352) 32 76 84 Fax: (352) 32 9117 E-mail: SOSBRASIL.87@YAHOO.DE</p>		
<p>Central Authority designated in accordance with the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (article 6)</p>		

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

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

	<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 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13-H with effect from 04 April 2005.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1064.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 67 Uniform provisions concerning: I. approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system II, approval of a vehicle fitted with specific equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases in its propulsion system with regard to the installation of such equipment, 01 June 1987</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 67 with effect from 04 April 2005.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1066.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 79 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment , 01 December 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 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 79 with effect from 04 April 2005.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1068.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 83 Uniform provisions concerning me approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements, 05 November 1989</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 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 83 with effect from 04 April 2005.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1069.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Regulation No.101 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories M1 and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range, 01 January 1997</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 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 101 with effect from 04 April 2005.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1077.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004</p> <p>Regulation No. 103 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement catalytic converters for power-driven vehicles, 23 February 1997</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 08 April 2005¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 103 with effect from 04 April 2005.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1078.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004</p> <p>Regulation No.111 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tank vehicles of categories N and O with regard to rollover stability, 28 December 2000</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments, which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹, were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 111 with effect from 04 April 2005.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1079.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004</p> <p>Regulation No. 116 Uniform technical prescriptions concerning the protection of motor vehicles against unauthorised use, 06 April 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹, informing that two Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No.116 annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Australia and the Republic of Korea, is 06 April 2005, pursuant to article 1(4), of the Agreement.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.1086.2004.TREATIES-1 of 06 October 2004</p> <p>² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.13.3.2005.TREATIES-1 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1(2) of the Agreement) and C.N.244.2005. TREATIES-9 of 05 April 2005 (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 117. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tyres with regard to rolling sound emissions, 06 April 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹, informing that three Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².</p> <p>Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No. 117 annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea, is 06 April 2005, pursuant to article 1(4) of the Agreement.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1087.2004.TREATIES-2 of 06 October 2004 (Draft regulation)</p> <p>² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.134.2005.TREATIES-2 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement); C.N.239.2005. TREATIES-8 of 04 April 2005 (Japan: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement) and C.N.245.2005.TREATIES-10 of 05 April 2005 (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 118 Uniform technical prescriptions concerning the burning behaviour of materials used in the interior construction of certain categories of motor vehicles, 06 April 2005</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 08 April 2005¹, informing that three Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No.118 annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea, is 06 April 2005, pursuant to article 1(4), of the Agreement.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1088.2004. TREATIES-3 of 06 October 2004 (Draft regulation)</p> <p>² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.136.2005.TREATIES-3 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement); C.N.238.2005.TREATIES-7 of 04 April 2005 (Japan: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement) and C.N.246.2005. TREATIES-11 of 5 April 2005 (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).</p> <p>Regulation No. 119 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of cornering lamps for power-driven vehicles, 06 April 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005¹, informing that two Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².</p> <p>Therefore, in accordance with article 1 (3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No. 119, annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Australia and the Republic of Korea, is 06 April 2005, pursuant to article 1(4) of the Agreement.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1088.2004. TREATIES-3 of 06 October 2004 (Draft regulation)</p> <p>² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.136.2005.TREATIES-3 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement) and C.N.246.2005. TREATIES-11 of 05 April 2005 (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).</p> <p>Regulation No.120 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors and in non-road mobile machinery, with regard to the measurement of the net power, net torque and specific fuel consumption, 6 April 2005.</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 08 April 2005¹, informing that three Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No. 120 annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea, is 06 April 2005, pursuant to article 1(4) of the Agreement.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1088.2004. TREATIES-3 of 06 October 2004 (Draft regulation)</p> <p>² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.136.2005.TREATIES-3 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement); C.N.238.2005.TREATIES-7 of 04 April 2005 (Japan: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement) and C.N.246.2005. TREATIES-11 of 05 April 2005 (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated certain modifications, to the above mentioned agreement as follows:</p> <p>At its twenty-ninth session, the Administrative Community of the above Agreement adopted by vote certain drafting modifications to the authentic English and French texts of Regulations No.6, 48, 50, 54.</p> <p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.6</u></p> <p>Regulation No. 6 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. TRANS/WP.29/2005/8) 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</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/13 and Corr.1) can be accessed on the web site.</p> <p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.50</u></p> <p>Regulation No.50 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/15) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM		
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages	New York 17 Dec., 1979	081/1983 Cm 9100
Accession-		
Bangladesh	20 May, 2005	
Colombia (<i>with reservation</i> *)	13 Apr., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Bangladesh	19 June, 2005	
Colombia	14 May, 2005	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
In accordance with article 16 (2) of the Convention, Colombia does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 (1).		
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	New York 15 Dec., 1997	057/2001 Cm 5347
Accession -		
Bangladesh	20 May, 2005	
Cameroon	21 Mar., 2005	
Croatia	02 June, 2005	
Gabon	21 Mar., 2005	
Tunisia (<i>with reservation</i> *)	22 Apr., 2005	
Ratification -		
Belgium (<i>with declaration</i> *)	20 May, 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Bangladesh	19 June, 2005	
Belgium	19 June, 2005	
Cameroon	20 Apr., 2005	
Croatia	02 July, 2005	
Gabon	09 Apr., 2005	
Tunisia	22 May, 2005	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
As for article 11 of the Convention, the Government of Belgium makes the following reservation:		
1. 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.		
2. 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.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
<i>Reservation*</i> <i>[Translation: Original: Arabic]</i>		
By agreeing to accede to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997, [the Republic of Tunisia] declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20 (1), and affirms that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the said Convention may only be submitted to the International Court of Justice with its prior consent."		
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	New York 09 Dec., 1999	028/2002 Cm 5550
Accession-		
Syria (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)	24 Apr., 2005	
Egypt(<i>with declaration⁺ and reservation⁺</i>)	01 Mar., 2005	
Gabon	10 Mar., 2005	
Nauru	24 May, 2005	
Egypt	31 Mar., 2005	
Gabon	09 Apr., 2005	
Nauru	23 June, 2005	
Syria	24 May, 2005	
<i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Translation: Original: Arabic]</i>		
Pursuant to article 2 paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, the accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention shall not apply to the following treaties listed in the annex to the Convention until they have been adopted by the Syrian Arab Republic:		
1. The International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1979;		
2. The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980;		
3. The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1997.		
Pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Syrian Arab Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article;		
The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way imply its recognition of Israel or entail its entry into any dealings with Israel in the matters governed by the provisions thereof.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i> [Translation: Original: Arabic]</p> <p>A reservation concerning the provisions of its article 2, paragraph 1 (b), inasmuch as the Syrian Arab Republic considers that acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism.</p> <p><i>Declaration⁺</i> [Translation: Original: Arabic]</p> <p>Without prejudice to the principles and norms of general international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view to liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of article 2, subparagraph (b), of the Convention.</p> <p><i>Reservation⁺</i> [Translation: Original: Arabic]</p> <p>1. Under article 2, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt considers that, in the application of the Convention, conventions to which it is not a party are deemed not included in the annex.</p> <p>2. Under article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1, of that article. Explanatory declaration</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Canada</i>, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of Canada considers the Reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6, of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "... adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."</p> <p>The Government of Canada notes that, under established principles of international treaty law, as reflected in Article 19 (c), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Canada therefore objects to the Reservation relating to Article 2, made by the Government of Belgium upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism because it is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Canada and Belgium."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i>, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism with respect to its Article 14. With this reservation, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium expresses that it reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence, which it considers to be politically motivated. In the opinion of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, this reservation seeks to limit the Convention's scope of application in a way that is incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above- mentioned reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Belgium. "</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i>, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of Italy has examined the reservation to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Belgium at the time of its ratification to the Convention. The Government of Italy considers the reservation by Belgium to be a unilateral limitation on the scope of the Convention, which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorism, irrespective of where it takes place and of who carries it out.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Italy recalls that, according to Article 19(c), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. The Government of Italy therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Italy and Belgium. "</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATIES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 March 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Netherlands</i>, a declaration of a territorial application¹, as follows:</p> <p>"The Kingdom of the Netherlands understands Article 10, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism to include the right of the competent judicial authorities to decide not to prosecute a person alleged to have committed such an offence if in the opinion of the competent judicial authorities grave considerations of procedural law indicate that effective prosecution will be impossible."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.I74.2002. TREATIES-8 of 27 February 2002 (Netherlands: Acceptance (for the Kingdom in Europe))</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Netherlands</i> an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the Government of Belgium regarding Article 14, of the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism made at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notes that the reservation made by the Government of Belgium is expressed to apply only "in exceptional circumstances" and that, notwithstanding the application of the reservation, Belgium continues to be bound by the general legal principle of <i>aut dedere aut judicare</i>. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands further notes that the exceptional circumstances that are envisaged in paragraph 1, of the reservation made by the Government of Belgium are not specified in the reservation.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the offences set forth in Article 2, of the Convention to be of such grave nature, that the provisions of Article 14, should apply in all circumstances.</p> <p>Furthermore the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls the principle that claims of political motivation must not be recognised as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Belgium and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, without Belgium benefiting from its reservation."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Russian Federation</i>, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>"Russia considers the Convention as an instrument designed to establish a solid and effective mechanism for Cooperation between States in preventing and fighting the financing of terrorism regardless of its forms and motives. One of the basic rationales for the establishing of this mechanism is achievement of a common and impartial approach by States to the notion of an offence that consists in financing terrorists and terrorist organizations, as well as to the principles of prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.</p> <p>Russia notes that for the purposes of consistent prosecution and prevention of offences related to the financing of terrorism there is, inter alia, a clearly stipulated obligation of its States Parties under the Convention, when considering the issues of extradition based on this offence or mutual legal assistance, not to invoke any presumed connection of the committed offence with political motives.</p> <p>In Russia's view, conceding to a State Party to the Convention the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance on the ground that the committed offence is of political nature or connected with a political offence or inspired by political motives, impairs the rights and obligations of other States Parties to the Convention to establish their jurisdiction over the offences set forth in the Convention and prosecute perpetrators of such offences.</p> <p>Moreover, defining an offence as political or connected with a political offence is not an objective criterion and introduces considerable uncertainty to the relations between the States Parties to the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Thus Russia is of the view that the reservation made by the Kingdom of Belgium can jeopardise the consistent implementation of the Convention and achievement of its key objectives, including creation of favourable conditions for concerted efforts by the international community to counter terrorism and crimes contributing to commitment of acts of terrorism</p> <p>Russia reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as any kind of assistance (including financial) in commitment of such acts, and calls upon the Kingdom of Belgium to review its position expressed in the reservation."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Russian Federation</i>, an Objection to the reservation made by Jordan upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>Russia assumes that every state, which has expressed its consent to be bound by the provisions of the Convention, has to adopt, in accordance with article 6, such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts, set forth in article 2, in particular acts intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>Sharing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Russia wishes to draw attention that the right of people to self-determination may not go against other fundamental principles of international law, such as the principle of settlement of disputes by peaceful means, the principle of the territorial integrity of states, the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.</p> <p>In Russia's view, the declaration by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan may endanger the implementation of the provisions of the Convention between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and other States Parties and thus impede their interaction in the suppression of the financing of terrorism.</p> <p>It is of common interest to promote and enhance co-operation in devising and adopting effective practical measures to prevent terrorism financing, as well, as to fight, against terrorism through prosecution of and bring to Justice those involved in terrorist activity, keeping in mind that the number and seriousness of acts of international terrorism to a great extent depend on the financing that may be available to terrorists.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Russia reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, and calls upon the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to review its position,"</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.910.2003.TREATIES-32 of 4 September 2003 (Jordan: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Spain</i>, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to article 14, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism at the time of ratifying the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers, in particular, that Belgium's reservation is incompatible with article 6, of the Convention, whereby States Parties undertake to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, under the norm of customary law laid down in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the law of treaties (article 19 c), reservations which are incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are prohibited.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to article 14, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</p> <p>This objection shall not impede the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Belgium.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATIES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have examined the reservation relating to Article 14, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Belgium at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom note that the effect of the said reservation is to disapply the provisions of Article 14, in "exceptional circumstances" Article 14, provides that:</p> <p>"None of the offences set forth in Article 2, shall be regarded for the purposes of extradition or mutual legal assistance as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives. Accordingly, a request for extradition or for mutual legal assistance based on such an offence may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives."</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom note that the provisions of Article 14, reflect in part the principle that claims of political motivation must not be recognised as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists. The Government of the United Kingdom consider this principle to be an important measure in the fight against terrorism and the provisions of Article 14, of the Convention in particular to be an essential measure in States' efforts to suppress the financing of terrorist acts.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom note that paragraph 1, of the reservation made by the Government of Belgium is expressed to apply only "in exceptional circumstances" and that, notwithstanding the application of the reservation, Belgium continues to be bound by the principle of <i>aut dedere aut judicare</i> as set out in Article 10, of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom note further, however, that the exceptional circumstances that are envisaged are not specified in the reservation.</p> <p>In light of the grave nature of the offences set forth in Article 2, of the Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom consider that the provisions of Article 14, should apply in all circumstances. A reservation that seeks to disapply Article 14, even while reaffirming the application of the principle of <i>aut dedere aut judicare</i>, undermines the effectiveness of the provisions of Article 14, of the Convention as a measure in States' efforts to suppress the financing of terrorist acts.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium"</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United States of America</i> an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of the United States of America has examined the reservation made by Belgium on 17 May 2004 at the time of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>The Government of the United States objects to the reservation relating to Article 14, which provides that a request for extradition or mutual legal assistance may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.</p> <p>The Government of the United States understands that the intent of the Government of Belgium may have been narrower than apparent from its reservation in that the Government of Belgium would expect its reservation to apply only in exceptional circumstances where it believes that, because of the political nature of the offence, an alleged offender may not receive a fair trial. The United States believes the reservation is unnecessary because of the safeguards already provided for under Articles 15, 17, and 21, of the Convention. However, given the broad wording of the reservation and because the Government of the United States considers Article 14, to be a critical provision in the Convention, the United States is constrained to file this objection. This objection does not preclude entry into force of the Convention between the United States and Belgium. "</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)</p>		
<p>UNITED NATIONS</p> <p>Declaration recognising as compulsory the jurisdiction of the international court of justice, in conformity with article 36, paragraph 2, of the statute of the international court of justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 25 February 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Portugal</i>, a communication under article 36 (2), as follows:</p> <p>"On behalf of the Portuguese Republic, I declare and give notice that Portugal, continuing to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, amends its declaration made on 19 December 1955, replacing its terms by the following:</p>	<p>Washington 19 Dec., 1955</p>	<p>067/1946 Cmnd 7015</p>

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

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>WHALING (continued)</p> <p>In regard to the aforesaid, the Note contains a new Instrument of Adherence of Iceland to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, with a reservation regarding the moratorium on whaling for commercial purposes contained in Paragraph 10 (e), of the Annex of the Convention, conceived as an integral part of the Adherence itself.</p> <p>The Government of Chile would like to express its objection with respect to the above mentioned reservation, declaring that it constitutes an untimely presentation of an amendment to the Schedule or Annex of the Convention approved by the International Whaling Commission in 1986, which is inadmissible.</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile-Environment Division-avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the U.S. Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Santiago, May 06, 2003</p>		

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