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
SECOND

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 30 June 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION</strong></th>
<th><strong>Date</strong></th>
<th><strong>Treaty Series and Command Nos</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>European</strong> Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes [ETS No. 87]</td>
<td>Strasbourg</td>
<td>070/1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 Dec., 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 Apr., 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 May, 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denunciation-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg (with declaration*)</td>
<td></td>
<td>02 May., 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry into</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denunciation-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td></td>
<td>03 Nov., 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In accordance with Article 37 of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport (Revised), the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will continue to apply the Convention of 1968 as amended by its Additional Protocol of 1979 until the entry into force of the revised Convention.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 Aug., 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accession-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td></td>
<td>31 Mar., 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry into Force-</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td></td>
<td>01 June, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cartagena</strong> Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity</td>
<td>Adopted</td>
<td>017/2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>Cm 6170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratification-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
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<td>02 Mar., 2005</td>
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</table>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession-</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry into Force-</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>01 Apr., 2005</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>30 June, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>23 Mar., 2005</td>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>31 May, 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>10 Mar., 2005</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>21 June, 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>08 June, 2005</td>
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</table>

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 June, 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note-
"The United Kingdom ratified the above Agreement on 2 April, 2004, with effect 1 July, 2004. Included within the territorial scope of the United Kingdom's ratification were the following United Kingdom Overseas Territories: British Antarctic Territory; Falkland Islands, and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The date of entry into force of the Agreement for these Territories was the same as that applying to the UK Metropolitan Territory.

The table of ratifications which was published with the text of the Agreement in the UK Treaty Series under the above reference is hereby corrected."

ATOMIC ENERGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention on Nuclear Safety</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>049/1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Sep., 1994</td>
<td>Cm 4422</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Ratification-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>31 Mar., 2005</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Entry into Force-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>29 June, 2005</td>
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AVIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(London version)</td>
<td>039/1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hague</td>
<td>16 Dec., 1970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accession-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cook Islands</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>14 Apr., 2005</td>
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</table>

Entry into Force-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cook Islands</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>14 May, 2005</td>
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</table>
**AVIATION (continued)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accession- Cook Islands</td>
<td>14 Apr., 2005</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry into Force- Cook Islands</td>
<td>14 May, 2005</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accession- Cook Islands</td>
<td>14 Apr., 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry into Force- Cook Islands</td>
<td>14 May, 2005</td>
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**COMPENSATION**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature- Croatia</td>
<td>07 Apr., 2005</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>07 Apr., 2005</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>08 Apr., 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>08 Apr., 2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ratification- Bosnia and Herzegovina (with declaration*)</td>
<td>25 Apr., 2005</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry into Force- Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>01 Aug., 2005</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Declaration*

In accordance with Article 12 of the Convention, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina informs that the central authority is the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Succession- Macedonia, FYR</td>
<td>07 Mar., 2005</td>
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<td>Entry into Force- Macedonia, FYR</td>
<td>17 Sep., 1991</td>
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</table>

1 Effective date is the date of State Succession
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>050/1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accession-</td>
<td>15 Dec., 1950</td>
<td>Cmd 9232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>16 Feb., 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry into Force-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>16 Feb., 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>001/1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Vehicles (with Annexes and Protocol of Signature)</td>
<td>18 May, 1956</td>
<td>Cmd 919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accession-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>10 May, 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry into Force-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>08 Aug., 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cover of Tir carnets (Tir Convention)</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Cmd 9032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... the Administrative Committee for the 1975 TIR Convention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transmitted to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of article 59 (1) and (2) of the Convention, a proposal of amendments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with regard to Annex 1, Model of TIR Carnet: Version 1 and Version 2 as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well as to Annex 9, Part II, Model Authorization Form (MAF), second</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paragraph, first indent below the table, adopted at its thirty-eighth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>session held in Geneva on 3 and 4 February 2005.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex 2 to the report of the Administrative Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(document TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/77, Annex 2) contains the text of the proposal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of amendments in the English, French and Russian languages.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This document is available on the web site of the UNECE Transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division at the following address:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In connection with the above-mentioned proposed amendments, reference made to the procedure set forth in article 60, of the Convention, which reads as follows:

1. Any proposed amendment to annexes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, considered in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 59, shall come into force on a date to be determined by the Administrative Committee at the time of its adoption, unless by a prior date determined by the Administrative Committee at the same time, one-fifth or five of the States which are Contracting Parties, whichever number is less, notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their objection to the amendment. Determination by the Administrative Committee of the dates referred to in this paragraph shall be by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

2. On entry into force, any amendment adopted in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 1, above shall for all Contracting Parties replace and supersede any previous provisions to which amendment refers.”

In accordance with the provisions of article 60 (1), of the Convention, the Administrative Committee decided that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be notified of objections to the proposed amendments not later than 31 December 2005, and that, unless there were a sufficient number of objections, the amendments would enter into force on 1 April 2006.

### DEBT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exchange of Notes</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Document No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note- In a diplomatic Note dated 17 February 2005, the government of the United Kingdom addressed the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in the following terms;
DEBT (continued)

NOTE NO: 44/2005

UK/ETHIOPIA DEBT AGREEMENTS

Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy present their compliments to the Ministry of Finance of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and have the honour to 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).

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 sums due under the United Kingdom/Ethiopia Debt Agreement No.3 (2001), have been settled, at which point the Government of the United Kingdom will deem that no obligations remain outstanding under the said agreement and therefore will consider it terminated.

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

British Embassy Addis Ababa

17 February 2005

DEFENCE

Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, National Representatives and International Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>16 Dec., 2004</td>
<td>011/1955 Cnd 9383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>03 Jan., 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>17 Feb., 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DEFENCE (continued)

**Agreement** for the Mutual Safe-Guarding of Inventions relating to Defence and for which applications for Patents have been made  
- **Place**: Paris  
- **Date**: 21 Sep., 1960  
- **Command Nos.**: Cmnd 1595

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Entry into Force</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>19 Mar., 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agreement** between Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty for Co-operation regarding Atomic Information  
- **Place**: Paris  
- **Date**: 18 June, 1964  
- **Command Nos.**: Cmnd 2679

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>02 Mar., 2005</td>
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<tr>
<th>Ratification</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>03 Jan., 2005</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Entry into Force</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>03 Jan., 2005</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**NATO** Agreement on the Communication of Technical Information for Defence Purposes  
- **Place**: Brussels  
- **Date**: 19 Oct., 1970  
- **Command Nos.**: Cmnd 4869

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Accession</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>11 Mar., 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Convention** on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents  
- **Place**: New York  
- **Date**: 14 Dec., 1973  
- **Command Nos.**: Cmnd 7765

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>20 May, 2005</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela (with reservation*)</td>
<td>19 April, 2005</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry into Force</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>19 June, 2005</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry into Force</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>19 May, 2005</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### DEFENCE (continued)

**Reservation***

*Translation: Original: Spanish*

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in accordance with the provision of article 13(2), of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents formulates a reservation with respect to the provision established under paragraph 1, of the said article. Consequently, it does not consider itself obligated to refer to arbitration as a means of settlement of disputes, nor does it recognise the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification-</td>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>03 June, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry into Force-</td>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>03 July, 2005</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement on the Status of Missions and Representatives of Third States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization</th>
<th>Brussels</th>
<th>006/2004 Cmd 6124</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification-</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>02 Mar., 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval-</td>
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<td>02 Mar., 2005</td>
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### DISARMAMENT

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note-</td>
<td>On 10 May 2005 the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, in accordance with the above Convention, a declaration of nothing to declare .</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accession-</td>
<td>Moldova <em>with reservation</em></td>
<td>28 Jan., 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISARMAMENT (continued)

Reservation*
"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

Ratification-
Turkey (with reservation*) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 02 Mar., 2005

Entry into Force-
Turkey ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 02 Sep., 2005

Reservation*
[Original: English and Turkish]
"Turkey is not bound by Additional Protocol 1 of 10 June 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949:

Therefore, Turkey, with reference to the scope of application defined in article 1, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects, states that it will apply the Convention to all armed conflicts referred to in articles 2 and 3, common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

Turkey also states that paragraph 4 of article 7 of this Convention shall not apply with respect to Turkey."

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction

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 Effects

Consent to be Bound-
Macedonia, FYR ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 31 May, 2005
Turkey ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 02 Mar., 2005
Russian Federation (with declaration*) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 02 Mar., 2005
RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

DISARMAMENT (continued)

Entry into Force-
Macedonia, FYR .......................................................... 30 Nov., 2005
Turkey .............................................................................. 02 Sep., 2005
Russian Federation ......................................................... 02 Sep., 2005

Declaration*

[Translation: Original: Russian]

1. For the purposes of interpreting subparagraph 10 (c) of article 3, of Protocol II, the Russian Federation understands alternatives as non-lethal devices and technologies which are not anti-personnel mines and may temporarily disable, paralyse or indicate the presence of one or several persons without causing irreversible harm to them;

2. In implementing subparagraph 2 (a), of article 5, of Protocol II, the Russian Federation holds the position that anti-personnel mines which are not remotely-delivered will be placed within perimeter-marked areas which are monitored by military personnel and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from such areas. Such marking must be of a distinct and durable character and must at least be visible to a person who is about to enter the perimeter-marked area. The line of the State border designated in the locality may be considered as the marking (designation) of part of the perimeter of a mined area within the border zone when there are active and repeated attempts to traverse it by armed intruders or when military, economic, physical and geographic, or other conditions make it impossible to use armed forces. The civilian population will be informed in good time about the danger of the mines and will not be allowed into the mined area;

3. For the purposes of interpreting subparagraph 1 (i) of article 7, of Protocol II, the Russian Federation understands the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples as cultural property in the terms of article 1, of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954;

4. The Russian Federation understands the commonly available technical mine detection equipment referred to in paragraph 2 (a), of the Technical Annex to Protocol II, as the mine-searching equipment which is available in the Russian Federation and meets the requirements of the aforementioned paragraph;

5. In accordance with paragraph 2 (c), and paragraph 3 (c), of the Technical Annex to Protocol II, the Russian Federation will ensure the observance of paragraph 2 (b), and paragraphs 3 (a), and 3 (b), of the Technical Annex to Protocol II, not later than nine years from the date of the entry into force of the said Protocol.
### DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS

**Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations**
- Vienna 18 Apr., 1961 019/1965 Cmd 2565
  - Accession: Singapore 01 Apr., 2005
  - Entry into Force: Singapore 01 May, 2005

**Vienna Convention on Consular Relations**
- Vienna 24 Apr., 1963 Cmd 5219 014/1973
  - Accession: Singapore 01 Apr., 2005
  - Entry into Force: Singapore 01 May, 2005

**Optional Protocol to the Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes**
- Vienna 24 Apr., 1963 Cmd 5219 014/1973
  - Withdrawal: United States of America (with notification *) 07 Mar., 2005
  - Notification *
    "I have the honour on behalf of the Government of the United States of America to refer to the Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna April 24, 1963.

    This letter constitutes notification by the United States of America that it hereby withdraws from the aforesaid Protocol. As a consequence of this withdrawal, the United States will no longer recognise the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice reflected in that Protocol."

### DRUGS

**Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules**
- Vienna 21 Feb., 1971 Cmd 2307 051/1993
  - Accession: Honduras 23 May, 2005
  - Entry into Force: Honduras 21 Aug., 2005
DRUGS (continued)

Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

Note- On 24 March 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Cook Islands a notification under Articles 6, 7 and 17, as follows:

"(a) Article 6: Extradition

The Cook Islands Extradition Act 2003 provides for the extradition of persons to and from the Cook Islands.

The objects of the Act are to

(a) codify the law relating to the extradition of persons from the Cook Islands; and

(b) facilitate the making of requests for extradition by the Cook Islands to other countries, and

(c) enable the Cook Islands to carry out its obligations under extradition treaties.

An offence under the Act is an extradition offence if

1. (a) it is an offence against a law of the requesting country punishable by death or imprisonment for not less than 12 months or the imposition of a fine of more than $5,000; and

(b) the conduct that constitutes an offence (however described) in the Cook Islands punishable by death or imprisonment for not less than 12 months or the imposition of a fine of more than $5,000.

2. In determining whether conduct constitutes an offence, regard may be had to only some of the acts and omissions that make up the conduct.

3. In determining the maximum penalty for an offence for which no statutory penalty is imposed, regard must be had to the level of penalty that can be imposed by any court in the requesting country for the offence.

4. An offence may be an extradition offence although:

(a) it is an offence against a law of the requesting country relating to taxation, customs duties or other revenue matters, or relating to foreign exchange controls; and

(b) the Cook Islands does not impose a duty, tax, impost or control of that kind.
**DRUGS** (continued)

**(b) Article 7: Mutual Legal Assistance**

The authority in the Cook Islands with the responsibility and power to execute requests for mutual legal assistance is as follows:

Solicitor General, Crown Law Office, PO Box 494, Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands. Tel: (682) 29 337; Fax (682) 20839.

**(c) Article 17: Illicit Traffic at Sea**

The authority in the Cook Islands with the responsibility for responding to requests for information on vessels flying the Cook Islands flag is as follows:

Secretary, Ministry of Transport, PO Box 61, Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands. Tel: (682) 28 810; Fax: (682) 28816."

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1 
Refer to depositary notification C.N.118.2005. Treaties-1 of 23 February 2005

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**ECONOMIC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank</th>
<th>Kingston</th>
<th>036/1970</th>
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Accession-

| Haiti | 01 Apr., 2005 |

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**EXTRADITION**

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Ratification-

| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 25 Apr., 2005 |

Entry into Force-

| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 24 July, 2005 |

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**Note**-

On 18 March 2005, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of Austria, a communication concerning Articles 28, as follows:

In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Austria notifies that from 1 May 2004, it will apply the national legislation implementing the European Union Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (2002/584/JHA) in relation to Contracting Parties which are Member States of the European Union and which already applied the EU Framework Decision on 1 May 2004, except requests relating to punishable acts committed partly or as a whole before 7 August 2002.
EXTRADITION (continued)

Note-
On 24 May 2005, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of Cyprus, a communication concerning Articles 28, as follows:

In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Cyprus Government notifies the implementation in Cyprus legislation of the European Union Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002, on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States of the European Union (2002/584/JHA).

The Framework Decision was implemented in Cyprus legislation by Law number 133 of 30 April 2004. The Law has entered into force on 1 May 2004, and is applicable to requests for surrender (extradition) made by Member States of the European Union as from that date. The provisions of the European arrest warrant thereby replace corresponding provisions of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957, and its two Protocols of 15 October 1975, and 17 March 1978, in the mutual relationship between Cyprus and the other Member States of the European Union.

Note-
On 18 April 2005, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of Portugal, a communication concerning Articles 28, as follows:

In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Portuguese Republic notifies the applicability, in its relations with the other Member States of the European Union, of the European Union Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002, on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States of the European Union.

The Framework Decision was implemented in Portuguese law by Law n° 65/2003 of 23 August 2003, and, in accordance with Article 40 of this Law, its legal framework is in force since 1 January 2004, and is applicable to requests for surrender (extradition) made by Member States of the European Union, which opted for the immediate application of the Framework Decision, as from that date.

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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Entry into Force-</td>
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### FILMS

**European Convention** on Cinematographic Co-Production [ETS No. 147]

- **Ratification**
  - Turkey (*with declaration*)
  - Date: 09 Mar., 2005

- **Entry into Force**
  - Turkey
  - Date: 01 July, 2005

*Declaration*

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

- **Ratification**
  - Chile
  - Date: 13 June, 2005
  - Egypt
  - Date: 25 Feb., 2005
  - Republic of Korea
  - Date: 16 May, 2005
  - Micronesia
  - Date: 18 Mar., 2005
  - Niue
  - Date: 03 June, 2005
  - Oman
  - Date: 09 Mar., 2005
  - Philippines
  - Date: 06 June, 2005
  - Saudi Arabia
  - Date: 09 May, 2005
  - Slovenia
  - Date: 15 Mar., 2005
  - Tonga
  - Date: 08 Apr., 2005

- **Entry into Force**
  - Chile
  - Date: 11 Sep., 2005
  - Egypt
  - Date: 26 May, 2005
  - Republic of Korea
  - Date: 14 Aug., 2005
  - Micronesia
  - Date: 16 June, 2005
  - Niue
  - Date: 01 Sep., 2005
  - Oman
  - Date: 07 June 2005
  - Philippines
  - Date: 04 Sep., 2005
  - Saudi Arabia
  - Date: 07 Aug., 2005
  - Slovenia
  - Date: 13 June, 2005
  - Tonga
  - Date: 07 July, 2005

### HUMAN RIGHTS

**Convention** on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

- **Ratification**
  - Bolivia
  - Date: 14 June, 2005

- **Entry into Force**
  - Bolivia
  - Date: 12 Sep., 2005
HUMAN RIGHTS

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005]

Rome 04 Nov., 1950

071/1953

Cmd 8969

Note-

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

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

European Social Charter

Turin 18 Oct., 1961

038/1965

Cmd 2643

Ratification-

Macedonia, FYR 31 Mar., 2005

Entry into Force-

Macedonia, FYR 30 Apr., 2005

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

New York 16 Dec., 1966

006/1977

Cmd 6702

Note-

On 17 March 2005 the Secretary–General of the United nations, as depositary, received from the government of Denmark, a objection to declaration made by Pakistan upon signature¹, as follows;


The application of the provisions of the said Covenant has been made subject to the provisions of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, This general formulation makes it unclear to what extent the Islamic Republic of Pakistan considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and therefore raises doubt as to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the covenant.

The Government of Denmark considers that the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the international Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in substance constitutes a reservation and that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.

²Ref. ¹Ref.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

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

1 Refer to depositary notification C.N. 1184-2004. Treaties- 7 of 17 November 2004

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 Refer to depositary notification C.N. 1184-2004. Treaties- 7 of 17 November 2004
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Note-

On 16 February 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of Nepal, made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Nepal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), has the honour to inform him that in view of a grave emergency threatening the sovereignty, integrity and security of the Kingdom of Nepal, His Majesty the King has, in accordance with clause (1), of Article 115 (1), of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 (2047), issued an order of a State of Emergency in respect of the whole of the Kingdom of Nepal on 01 February 2005, with immediate effect. As the situation in the country had reached a point where the survival of multiparty democracy and the nation's sovereignty had been seriously threatened and the people of Nepal had to go through a miserable period of time due to untold sufferings brought about by the rise in terrorist activities throughout the country, and as the governments formed during the past few years had not been serious enough about initiating a dialogue with terrorists, His Majesty as the protector of the Constitution and the symbol of national unity, had no alternative but to declare a state of emergency to meet the exigencies in exercise of His State authority and in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 and taking into account Article 27 (3), of the Constitution, to protect and preserve the sovereignty of the Nation. His Majesty the King has also, in accordance with clause (8) of Article 115, of the Constitution, suspended sub-clauses (a) freedom of thought and expression, (b) freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms, and (d) freedom to move and reside in any part of Nepal, of clause (2) of Article 12; clause (1) of Article 13 press and publication right which provides that no news item, article or any other reading material shall be censored; and Article 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).

The Permanent Mission would further like to inform the Secretary-General that such measures are not inconsistent with Nepal's other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.

The Permanent Mission would also like to inform the Secretary-General that the non-derogable rights as set forth in Articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11,15,16 and 18, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990, have been kept intact"
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

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

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

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

2. Derogation from 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)."

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

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

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

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

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

Note-

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

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

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

[Translation: Original: Spanish]

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

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

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

New York, 25 January 2005

Declaration of a state of emergency in the department of Apurímac

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

Supreme Decree No. 001-2005-PCM

The President of the Republic Considering, That in the city of Andahuaylas, department of Apurímac, an armed gang attacked a police station, causing serious injury to several people and damage to public and private property;
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hereby decrees

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

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

Article 3: The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the date of its issuance.
Article 4: The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.

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

(Signed) Alejandro Toledo
Constitutional President of the Republic

(Signed) Carlos Ferrero
President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed) Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon
Minister of Defence

(Signed) Javier Reátegui Rosselló
Minister of the Interior

(Signed) Carlos Gamarra Ugaz
Minister of Justice

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

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

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

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM, issued on 20 January 2005, (copy attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, 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.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

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

New York, 26 January 2005

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

Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM

The President of the Republic

Considering

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

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

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

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

Hereby decrees:

Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency

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

Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights

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

Article 3: Endorsement

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

Done at Government House, Lima, on 19 January 2005

(Signed) Alejandro Toledo
Constitutional President of the Republic

(Signed) Carlos Ferrero
President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed) Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon
Minister of Defence

(Signed) Javier Reategui Rossello
Minister of the Interior

(Signed) Carlos Gamarra Ugaz
Minister of Justice

Note-
On 31 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a further notification from the government of Peru, made under article 4 (3) of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 022-2004-PCM of 19 March 2005, which extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junín, for a period of 60 days.

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

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

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

[Translation: Original: Spanish]
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

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

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

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

New York, 31 March 2005

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

Supreme Decree No. 003-2005-PCM

The President of the Republic

Considering

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

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

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

Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and notification of the Congress of the Republic;
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Hereby decrees

Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency

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

Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights

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

Article 3: Endorsement

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


(Signed) Alejandro Toledo
Constitutional President of the Republic

(Signed) Carlos Ferrero
President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed) Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon
Minister of Defence

(Signed) Javier Reátegui Rosselló
Minister of the Interior

(Signed) Carlos Gamarra Ugaz
Minister of Justice

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

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

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

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

New York, 24 May 2005

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

Supreme Decree No. 038-2005-PCM

The President of the Republic

Considering

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

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

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

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

Hereby decrees:
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency

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

Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights

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

Article 3: Endorsement

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

Done at Government House, on 20 May 2005,

(Signed) Alejandro Toledo
Constitutional President of the Republic

(Signed) Carlos Ferrero
President of the Council of Ministers

(Signed) Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon
Minister of Defence

(Signed) Felix Murazzo Carrillo
Minister of the Interior

(Signed) Eduardo Salhuana Cavides
Minister of Justice

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

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

1 Refer to depositary notification C.N. 1464:2001, TREATIES-17 of 21 December 2001
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Notification under article 4(3)).
**HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)**

**Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
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<tr>
<td>18 Dec., 1979</td>
<td>002/1989 Cm 643</td>
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</table>

**Ratification**

Monaco (*with declaration* and *reservation*)

18 Mar., 2005

**Entry into Force**

Monaco

17 Apr., 2005

---

**Declaration***

[Translation: Original: French]

1. The implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women does not affect the validity of conventions concluded with France.

2. The Principality of Monaco deems that the aims of the Convention are to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to guarantee every individual, irrespective of gender, equality before the law, when the aforementioned aims are in line with the principles stipulated in the Constitution.

3. The Principality of Monaco declares that no provision in the Convention can be interpreted as impeding the provisions of the laws and regulations of Monaco that are more favourable to women than to men.

---

**Reservation***

[Translation: Original: French]

1. The ratification of the Convention by the Principality of Monaco shall have no effect on the constitutional provisions governing the succession to the throne.

2. The Principality of Monaco reserves the right not to apply the provisions of Article 7 paragraph b, of the Convention regarding recruitment to the police force.

3. The Principality of Monaco does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 9, which are not compatible with its nationality laws.

4. The Principality of Monaco does not consider itself bound by Article 16, paragraph 1 (g), regarding the right to choose one's surname.

5. The Principality of Monaco does not consider itself bound by Article 16, paragraph 1 (e), to the extent that the latter can be interpreted as forcing the legalisation of abortion or sterilisation.

6. The Principality of Monaco reserves the right to continue to apply its social security laws which, in certain circumstances, envisage the payment of certain benefits to the head of the household who, according to this legislation, is presumed to be the husband.

7. The Principality of Monaco declares, in conformity with the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 2, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the first paragraph of this article.


**HUMAN RIGHTS** (continued)

Note-

On 31 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *Netherlands*, an objection to reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession as follows;

"The Government of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the United Arab Emirates to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The application of the Articles 2 (f), 15 (2) and 16, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women has been made subject to religious considerations. This makes it unclear to what extent the United Arab Emirates considers itself bound by the obligations of the treaty and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the United Arab Emirates to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

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

The Government of the Netherlands therefore objects to the reservation made by the United Arab Emirates to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

**Convention** for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]

Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981 086/1990 Cm 1329

**Ratification**

Albania (with declaration*) 14 Feb., 2005

**Entry into Force**

Albania 01 June, 2005

**Declarations**

In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a, of the Convention, the Republic of Albania declares that it will not apply the Convention to the following categories of personal data:

a) Processing of personal data carried out by individuals exclusively for personal purposes provided (on the condition) that these data are not intended for distribution (broadcast) through different means of communication;

b) To personal data which, by virtue of a law, are accessible to the public and to the personal data which are published in accordance with the law.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph b, of the Convention, the Republic of Albania declares that it will apply the Convention to the data (information) relating to groups of persons, associations, foundations, companies, institutions or any other bodies, consisting directly or indirectly of individuals whether or not such bodies possess legal personality.

**Convention** on the Rights of the Child

**New York**

20 Nov, 1989

044/1992

Cm 1976

Note-

On 02 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the Indonesia, a withdrawal of a reservation made upon ratification1 as follows;

"The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the fundamental rights of the child irrespective of their sex, ethnicity or race. The Constitution prescribes those rights to be implemented by national laws and regulations.

The ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Republic of Indonesia does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the Constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce any right beyond those prescribed under the Constitution.

With reference to the provisions of articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 29 of this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it will apply these articles in conformity with its constitution."

1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.245.I990.TREATIES-9 of 28 November 1990

**Convention** on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption

The Hague

29 May, 1993

046/2003

Cm 6010

Entry into Force-

San Marino

01 Feb., 2005

Protocol No.11 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, restructuring the control machinery established thereby [ETS No. 155]

Strasbourg

11 May, 1994

33/1999

Cm 4353

Signature-

Belgium (with declaration*)

11 May, 2005

Declarations*

Belgium understands the words "resident" and "lawfully" mentioned in Article 1, of this Protocol in the sense that is given to them in paragraph 9, of its Explanatory Report.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities [ETS No. 157]  
Ratification-  
Latvia (with declaration*)  
06 June, 2005  
Entry into Force-  
Latvia  
01 Oct., 2005  

Declaration*

The Republic of Latvia

- Recognising the diversity of cultures, religions and languages in Europe, which constitutes one of the features of the common European identity and a particular value,
- Taking into account the experience of the Council of Europe member States and the wish to foster the preservation and development of national minority cultures and languages, while respecting the sovereignty and national-cultural identity of every State,
- Affirming the positive role of an integrated society, including the command of the State language, to the life of a democratic State,
- Taking into account the specific historical experience and traditions of Latvia,

declares that the notion "national minorities" which has not been defined in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, shall, in the meaning of the Framework Convention, apply to citizens of Latvia who differ from Latvians in terms of their culture, religion or language, who have traditionally lived in Latvia for generations and consider themselves to belong to the State and society of Latvia, who wish to preserve and develop their culture, religion or language.

Persons who are not citizens of Latvia or another State but who permanently and legally reside in the Republic of Latvia, who do not belong to a national minority within the meaning of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities as defined in this declaration, but who identify themselves with a national minority that meets the definition contained in this declaration, shall enjoy the rights prescribed in the Framework Convention, unless specific exceptions are prescribed by law.

The Republic of Latvia declares that it will apply the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Framework Convention without prejudice to the Satversme (Constitution) of the Republic of Latvia and the legislative acts governing the use of the State language that are currently into force.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Republic of Latvia declares that it will apply the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Framework Convention without prejudice to the Satversme (Constitution) of the Republic of Latvia and the legislative acts governing the use of the State language that are currently into force.

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>25 May, 2005</td>
<td>048/2003 Cm 6065</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>4 Feb., 2005</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>7 Apr., 2005</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Ratification:

- Colombia *(with declaration*) ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  .. 25 May, 2005
- Liechtenstein *(with declaration*) ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  .. 4 Feb., 2005
- Poland *(with declaration†)* ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  .. 7 Apr., 2005

Accession:

- Eritrea *(with declaration**)* ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  .. 16 Feb., 2005
- Nicaragua *(with declaration**)* ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  .. 17 Mar., 2005
- Turkmenistan *(with declaration††)* ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  .. 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

Declaration*

[Translation: Original : Spanish]

The military forces of Colombia, in application of the norms of international humanitarian law for the protection of the best interests of the child and in application of domestic legislation, do not recruit minors in age into their ranks unless they have the consent of their parents.

Act 418 of 1997, extended through Act 548 of 1999 and amended by Act 642 of 2001, stipulates that persons under 18 years of age shall not be recruited to perform military service. Students in the eleventh grade who are minors, in accordance with Act 48 of 1993, and who are selected to perform such service, shall defer their enlistment until they have reached age 18.

If, on reaching majority, the youth who has deferred military service shall have been matriculated or admitted to an undergraduate programme in an institution of higher education, he shall have the option of serving his duty immediately or deferring it until completion of his studies. If he should choose to serve immediately, the educational institution shall reserve a space for him under the same conditions; if he should choose to defer, the corresponding degree may be granted only when his military service has been completed as ordered by law. Interruption of higher-level studies shall entail the obligation of enlistment into military service.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

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

The youth recruited who has deferred his military service until completion of his professional studies shall fulfil his constitutional duty as a graduate professional or technician in the service of the armed forces in activities of social service to the community, public works and tasks of a scientific or technical nature as required in the respective unit to which he has been assigned. In such case, military service shall be of six months' duration and shall be credited as the rural service year, practicum, industrial semester, year of court internship, obligatory social service or similar academic requirements that the programme of study establishes as a degree requirement. For those entering a law career, such military service may replace the thesis or monograph for the degree and in any case, shall replace the obligatory social service referred to in article 149 of Act 446 of 1998.

Declaration†

"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."

Declaration‡

[Translation: Original : Polish]

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

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

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

Declaration**

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

Declaration**
[Translation: Original : Spanish]

In accordance with the requirements currently in force, young persons of both sexes wishing to enter the Nicaraguan armed forces must:

1. Be between 18 and 21 years of age. Young persons choosing a military career must submit a notarised authorization from their parents or guardians in order to prevent recruitment by force or coercion;

2. Be Nicaraguan nationals;

3. Be physically and mentally fit;

4. Be unmarried and without children;

5. Not be subject to criminal proceedings and not have been convicted by the country’s jurisdictional bodies;

6. Consent voluntarily and freely to join the Nicaraguan army.

Declaration ††
"A citizen of male sex at the age of 18 to 30 years, which has no right to discharge or deferment from conscription, is subject to a call to military service.

Decision on conscription of a citizen to a military service can be adopted after he has reached 18 years of age.

Decision to call a citizen to a military service can be adopted after achievement by him of 17 years of age after his personal application for voluntary military service."

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms
Geneva 29 Oct., 1971
-30 Apr., 1972

Accession-
Vietnam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 06 Apr., 2005

Entry into Force-
Vietnam ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 06 July, 2005

Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals
Vienna 15 Nov., 1972

Accession-
Israel ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 01 Mar., 2005
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<td>Budapest Cm 8136</td>
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**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY** (continued)

Entry into Force:

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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>01 June, 2005</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Budapest** Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations)

Note-

On 18 April 2005, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received from the government Australia, a modification of contact details, of the above-mentioned convention, as follows:

...regarding a change in the name and the electronic address of the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL), an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980 (see BUDAPEST Notification No. 72 of August 15, 1980),

The name and details of the said international depositary authority are as follows:

The National Measurement Institute (NMI)
1, Suakin Street
Pymble, N.S.W. 2073
Australia

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 385
Pymble, N.S.W. 2073

Telephone: (61-2) 94 49 0111
Facsimile: (61-2) 94 49 1653
E-mail: customerservice@rneasurement.gov.au

Note-

On 11 April 2005, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received from the government Hungary, a modification of contact details, of the above-mentioned convention, as follows:

The Government of the Republic of Hungary (Hungarian Patent Office) informs of a change in the address and the e-mail and Internet addresses of the National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM), an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, as amended on September 26, 1980.

The current details of the said international depositary authority are as follows:
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM)
Faculty of Food Sciences
Corvinus University of Budapest
Somlóút 14-16
1118 Budapest
Hungary

Telephone: (36-1) 372 63 22
Facsimile: (36-1) 372 6322
E-mail: judit.tornai@uni-corvinus.hu
Internet: http://ncaim.uni-corvinus.hu

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

Adopted
Rome
17 July, 1982
035/1998
Cm 5590

Ratification-
Dominican Republic
12 May, 2005
Kenya
12 Mar., 2005

Entry into Force-
Dominican Republic
01 Aug., 2005
Kenya
01 June., 2005

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

(i) Protocol to the Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention 1976 (ILO 147)

Adopted
Geneva
22 Oct., 1996
011/2004
Cm6143

(ii) Convention concerning the Inspection of Seafarers' Working and Living Conditions (ILO Convention No 178), with Recommendation.

Adopted
Geneva
22 Oct., 1996
037/2004
Cm6324

(iii) Convention concerning Seafarers' Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships (ILO Convention No. 180), with Recommendation

Adopted
Geneva
22 Oct., 1996
010/2004
Cm 6142

Extension-(United Kingdom)
Isle of Man
21 July, 2004

Entry into Force-
Isle of Man
21 July, 2004

1 Applicable without modification: Previous Published ILO Bulletin, Vol., XXXVII, Series A No 2
## LAW OF TREATIES

**Vienna** Convention on the Law of Treaties  
Vienna  
23 May, 1996  
058/1980  
Cmd 7964

**Ratification**-  
Ecuador (*with declaration*)  
11 Feb., 2004

**Accession**-  
Armenia  
17 May, 2005

**Entry into Force**-  
Ecuador  
13 Mar., 2005  
Armenia  
16 June, 2005

*Declaration*  
*Translation: Original : Spanish*  
In ratifying this Convention, Ecuador wishes to place on record its adherence to the principles, norms and methods of peaceful settlement of disputes provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and in other international instruments on the subject, which have been expressly included in the Ecuadorian legal system in article 4, paragraph 3, of the Political Constitution of the Republic.

## MARITIME LAW

**International** Conventions for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Assistance and Salvage at Sea  
Brussels  
23 Sep., 1910  
004/1913  
Cd 6677

**Denunciation**-  
Spain  
19 Jan., 2005

**Entry into Force**-  
Spain  
19 Jan., 2006

**International** Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships  
Brussels  
10 Oct., 1957  
058/1968  
Cmd 3678

**Denunciation**-  
Singapore  
22 Apr., 2005

**Entry into Force**-  
Singapore  
22 Apr., 2006

## POLLUTION

**Vienna** Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer  
Vienna  
22 Mar., 1985  
001/1990  
Cm 910

**Accession**-  
Eritrea  
10 Mar., 2005

**Entry into Force**-  
Eritrea  
08 June, 2005
### POLLUTION (continued)

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<th><strong>Basel</strong> Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accession - Eritrea</td>
<td>22 Mar., 1989</td>
<td>100/1995 Cm 3108</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry into Force - Eritrea</td>
<td>10 Mar., 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry into Force - Eritrea</td>
<td>08 June, 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note- On the 23 February 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, issued following:

By Decision VII/19, adopted at the Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the above Convention, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 25 to 29 October 2004, the Parties adopted amendments to Annexes VIII and IX, in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of article 18.

In accordance with paragraphs 2 (c) and 3 of article 18, on the expiry of six months from the date of this notification, the amendments to Annexes VIII and IX shall become effective for all Parties to the Convention which have not submitted a notification in accordance with the provisions of article 18, paragraph 2 (b).

The texts of the amendment are transmitted herewith

C.N.263.2005.TREATIES-4 (Annex)

PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENTS TO ANNEXES VIII AND IX OF THE CONVENTION

VII/19. Review or adjustment of the lists of wastes contained in Annexes VIII and IX to the Basel Convention

The Conference of the Parties.

Considering the application submitted by India concerning the placement of new entries regarding plastic-coated cable scrap on Annex VIII and Annex IX,

Aware of the health concerns that are also dealt with under the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants regarding the burning of some types of plastic coated cables and the potential for the formation of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants (POPs),
POLLUTION (continued)

Noting that work on Annex III hazard characteristics, in particular H10, H11 and H13, is progressing and represents a step in considering the classification of, for example, PVC wastes,

1. Adopts the following amendments to Annexes VIII and IX of the Basel Convention:

(a) New entry A1190 in Annex VIII:
Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB1, lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics;

(b) New entry B1115 in Annex IX:
Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics, not included in list A1190, excluding those destined for Annex IVA operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning.

Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession-</th>
<th>Entry into Force -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>22 Mar., 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>20 June, 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

| Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987, adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at Montreal 15-17 September 1997 |
|---|---|---|
| Accession- | Entry into Force - |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 23 Mar., 2005 |
| Moldova | 24 May, 2005 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 22 Mar., 2005 |
### POLLUTION (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acceptance-</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
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<td>Kyoto 11 Dec., 1997 Cm 6485</td>
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<td>19 May, 2005</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
POLLUTION (continued)

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

Ratification-
- China (with declaration*) 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

Declaration*

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.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Ratification-
- Honduras 23 May, 2005
- Singapore 24 May, 2005

Entry into Force-
- Honduras 21 Aug., 2005
- Singapore 22 Aug., 2005

*Declaration
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

**European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]**

Ratification-
- Andorra *(with declaration* and reservation*) .. .. .. .. 26 Apr., 2005
- Bosnia and Herzegovina .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 25 Apr., 2005

Entry into Force-
- Andorra .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 25 July, 2005
- Bosnia and Herzegovina .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 24 July, 2005

**Declaration***

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.

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.

Taking into account what is stipulated in Article 15, paragraph 6, the Principality of Andorra declares the following:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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:
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

- The Higher Court of Justice of Andorra;
- The Court of Corts (Court with exclusively criminal competences);
- The President of the Court of Corts;
- The Court of Batlles (Court of first instance);
- The Batlle (the judge);
- The Prosecutor General;
- The Deputy Prosecutor.

Reservation

Regarding Article 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the right to grant mutual assistance in pursuance of the Convention at the express condition that the results of inquiries as well as information contained in the documents and files transmitted cannot, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party for purposes (of investigations or procedures) different from those indicated in the request.

Regarding Article 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the right to refuse a request for mutual assistance:

a. if the criminal offences upon which a letter rogatory is based are not punished by the Andorra Law as criminal offences.

b. if the person subject of the request has been convicted by a final judgement in the Principality of Andorra and that he/she has served his/her sentence or if he/she has been acquitted in Andorra for the same facts.

In accordance with Article 5, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the ability to submit the execution of letters rogatory, for the purposes of search or seizure of objects, to the conditions provided for by Article 5, paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a, and c, of the Convention.

With respect to Article 13, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra reserves the ability to submit the communication of extracts from judicial records of a person residing in the Principality of Andorra to the condition that he/she has been indicted or summoned to a judgement as the accused.

Concerning Article 22, of the Convention, the Principality of Andorra declares that, due to the internal organisation and the functioning of the register of judicial records, the authorities responsible for keeping the register of judicial records are not able to guarantee a systematical exchange of information concerning decisions to convict contained in these registers.

Nevertheless, upon the previous request of the foreign judicial authority who is competent for a specific criminal procedure, these authorities will deliver the extracts of judicial records of foreigners not residing in the Principality of Andorra and of residents having been charged or summoned to appear in court as the accused.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Note-
The Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of United Kingdom, a communication dated 22 March 2005, as follows;

As of 1 April 2005, the Government of the United Kingdom will deem the Director of the Revenue and Customs Prosecutions Office and anyone within that Office authorised by him to be judicial authorities for the purposes of the Convention, in addition to the authorities already listed in the declaration made under Article 24, of the Convention.

As of 1 May 2005, the Government of the United Kingdom will no longer deem the Solicitor of Her Majesty's Customs and Excise and any person within the Solicitor's Office authorised by him or the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue to be judicial authorities for the purposes of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom wishes to replace the aforementioned authorities with. The declaration should read as follows with effect from 1 May 2005;

In accordance with Article 24 for the purposes of the Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom deems the following to be judicial authorities;

- Magistrates' courts, the Crown Court and the High Court
- The Attorney General for England and Wales
- The Director of Public Prosecutions and any Crown Prosecutor
- The Director and any designated member of the Serious Fraud Office
- The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry in respect of his functions of investigating and prosecuting offences
- The Director of the Revenue and Customs Prosecutions Office and anyone within that Office Authorised by him
- District Courts and Sheriff Courts and the High Court of Justiciary
- The Lord Advocate
- Any Procurator Fiscal
- The Attorney General for Northern Ireland
- The Director of Public Prosecutions in Northern Ireland
- The Financial Services Authority.

**Constitution** abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook Island</td>
<td>13 July, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>02 July, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>26 Oct., 2005</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry into Force</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cook Island</td>
<td>30 Apr., 2005</td>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>02 Apr., 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>14 July, 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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


   Therefore, the Convention has entered into force between Hungary and Azerbaijan on 10 March 2005.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Note-

On 21 January 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of Belgium, 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.

Note-

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

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

Note-

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

[Translation: Original: German]

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

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

Note-

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

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

Note-

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

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

Note- On 25 May 2005, Secretary–General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of Portugal, an objection to the accession of India, as follows:

... and has the honour to notify the Netherlands, as depositary of the Hague Convention on Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents of the 5th October 1961, and according to its article 12, paragraph 2, that Portugal objects to the accession of India to the said Convention.

¹ the depositary received the above objection on India's accession. Since the objection was received after the time limit for filing expired, it will have no legal consequences.

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

[Translation: Original: Spanish]

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Spain hereby declares that the Convention shall not enter into force between the Republic of India and the Kingdom of Spain.

Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters

The Hague 15 Nov., 1965

Entry into Force-
The Hague

Entry into Force-
The Hague

Notification pursuant to Article 42 of the Convention

The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of Romania and Seychelles

Spain

The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of Hungary

Ukraine

In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between Spain and

Romania

Seychelles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>050/1965 Cmnd 3986</td>
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<td>24 July, 2005</td>
<td>050/1965 Cmnd 3986</td>
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</table>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between Ukraine and Hungary on 08 Aug., 2005.

Note-

On 03 June 2004, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government Germany, a modification, as follows:

[Translation: Original: German]

The Central Authority under article 2, paragraph 1, first sentence, of the Convention for the Land of Hessen has changed and is now:

Oberlandesgericht Frankfurt am Main
Zeil 42
Postfach 1001 01
60313 Frankfurt am Main
tel.: +49 69 1367 01
fax: +49 69 13672976

It replaces the former Central Authority: Hessisches Europaangelegenheiten, Luisenstrasse 13, 65185 Wiesbaden.

Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

Notification pursuant to Article 45 of the Convention

The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of Bulgaria, Estonia, Guatemala, Latvia, Lithuania, Peru and Sri Lanka.

Cyprus on 06 Apr., 2005

In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Cyprus and

Bulgaria on 01 July, 2005
Estonia on 01 July, 2005
Guatemala on 01 July, 2005
Latvia on 01 July, 2005
Lithuania on 01 July, 2005
Peru on 01 July, 2005
Sri Lanka on 01 July, 2005

The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of Bulgaria

Norway on 01 Apr., 2005

In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Norway and Bulgaria on 01 July, 2005.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

The following States has declared their acceptance of the accession of Dominican Republic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>25 Apr., 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>05 Apr., 2005</td>
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In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Chile and Dominican Republic

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In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Panama and Dominican Republic

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In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Slovakia and Dominican Republic

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The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of Sri Lanka

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<tr>
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In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Portugal and Sri Lanka

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**Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons** [ETS No. 112] Strasbourg

<table>
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<tbody>
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**Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition** The Hague

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>San Marino</td>
<td>28 Apr., 2005</td>
<td>014/1992</td>
<td>Cm 1823</td>
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</table>

**Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime** [ETS No. 141] Strasbourg

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>01 Aug., 2005</td>
<td>059/1993</td>
<td>Cm 2337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note-

On 18 April 2005, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of Portugal, a communication concerning the withdrawal reservation, as follows;
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

The Republic of Portugal withdraws the following reservation, contained in the instrument of ratification of the Convention deposited on 19 October 1988:

"For the purposes of Article 6, of the Convention, punishment of laundering shall be limited to cases of drug-trafficking as well as an illegal activity relating to terrorism, arms trafficking, extortion, abduction, incitement to prostitution (Lenocínio), corruption, embezzlement (Peculato) and financial participation in a business, harmful administration of a public sector business unit, fraudulent procurement or conversion of a subsistence grant or loan, economic and financial offences committed in an organised manner using information technology, and economic and financial offences committed on an international scale and involving any kind of co-participation, as defined in domestic legislation."

Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption

The Hague 29 May, 1993 046/2003 Cm 6010

Ratification-
Belgium (with declaration* and notification*) 26 May, 2005

Entry into force-
Malta 01 Feb., 2005
San Marino 01 Feb., 2005

Declaration*
In accordance with article 22, paragraph 4, of the Convention, Belgium declares that adoptions of children habitually resident in its territory may only take place if the functions of the Central Authorities are performed in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

In accordance with article 23, paragraph 2, Belgium declares that, when the adoption is made in Belgium, the Service de l’Adoption internationale of the Service public fédéral Justice is the only competent authority to make the certification referred to in article 23, paragraph 1.

Notification*
FEDERAL STATE

The Central Federal Authority is the Service de l’Adoption Internationale established within the Service Public Federal Justice.

This is the Authority to which all communications may be addressed for transmission to the competent Central Authority in the State of Belgium.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Service de l’Adoption Internationale,
Service public fédéral Justice,
Direction générale de la Législation et des Libertés et Droits fondamentaux,
Boulevard de Waterloo, 115
B-1000 Bruxelles
Tel.: +32 (2) 542 65 11
Fax: +32 (2) 542 70 38

COMMUNITIES

1. French Community
Autorité centrale communautaire,
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

This Authority is competent within the French-speaking region and with regard to institutions established within the bilingual regions of the capital, Brussels, which, in view of their organisation, must be considered to belong exclusively to the French Community.

2. Flemish Community
Kind en Gezin,
Hallepoortlaan,27
B-1060 Brussels
Tel.: +32 (2) 533 12 11
Fax: +32 (2) 534 13 82

This Authority is competent in the Dutch-speaking region and with regard to institutions established within the bilingual regions of the capital, Brussels, which, in view of their organisation, must be considered to belong exclusively to the Flemish Community.

3. German-speaking Community
Ministerium der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft
Zentrale Behörde der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft für Adoptionen
Gospertstrasse 1
B-4700 Eupen
Fax.: +32 (87) 556474 Tel.: + 32 (87) 59 63 46
email: michael.fryns@dgov.be
Kontaktperson: Herr Michael Fryns

This Authority is competent in the German-speaking region

Note-
On 09 March 2005, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government Luxembourg, a modification, as follows;
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

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)

Address: Amicale Internationale d'Aide à l'Enfance a.s.b.l.
Service d'adoption
71, rue de Luxembourg
L-8140 BRIDEL

Tel: (352) 5046 79
Fax: (352) 5046 84
E-mail: aiaem@l2t.lu
Internet site www.adoptions.lu
www.aiae.lu

Address: Croix-Rouge Luxembourgeoise
Service d'adoption
97, route d'Arlon
L-8009 STRASSEN

Tel: (352) 25 15 50
Fax: (352) 25 15 505
E-mail: crladopt@pt.lu

Address: Luxembourg-Pérou a.s.b.l.
Service d'adoption
75, allée Léopold Goebel
L-1635 LUXEMBOURG

Tel: (352) 44 42 93
Fax: (352) 44 51 62
E-mail: luxembourg-perou@grnx.net

Address: Nalédi a.s.b.l.
Service d'adoption
12, urk aale Waasser
L-9370 GILSDORF

Tel: (352) 81 87 19
Fax: (352) 26 80 33 02
E-mail: naledi-asbl@gmx.net

Address: SOS Enfants en Détresse a.s.b.l.
Service d'adoption
17, rue des Noyers
L-7594 BERINGEN

Tel: (352) 32 76 84
Fax: (352) 32 9117
E-mail: SOSBRASIL.87@YAHOO.DE

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

Address: Ministère de la Famille et de l’Intégration
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 025/1977
30 July, 1936 Cmd 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 010/1950
13 Feb., 2005 Cmd 7891

Accession-
Monaco 08 Mar., 2005
Entry into Force-
Monaco 08 Mar., 2005
### PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treaty</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe [ETS No.2]</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>02 Sep., 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accession-</td>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>26 Apr., 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry into Force-</td>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>26 Apr., 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe [ETS No. 10]</td>
<td>Strasbourg</td>
<td>06 Nov., 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratification-</td>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>26 Apr., 2005</td>
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<td>Entry into Force-</td>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>26 Apr., 2005</td>
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<td>Ratification-</td>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>26 Apr., 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry into Force-</td>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>27 May, 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REFUGEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treaty</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees [ETS No. 31]</td>
<td>Strasbourg</td>
<td>20 Apr., 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratification-</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>20 Apr., 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry into Force-</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>21 May, 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note- On the 24 March 2005, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of Slovakia, a declaration, as follows:

In accordance with Article 2, of the Agreement, Slovakia declares that the territory of the Slovak Republic is integral and indivisible, defined by State borders with neighbouring States according to the international treaties concluded by the Slovak Republic or by international treaties by which the Slovak Republic is bound.
### REFUGEES (continued)

**European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees [ETS No.107]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 Oct., 1980</td>
<td>050/1987 Cm 222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ratification - Poland *(with declaration* and reservation*)

- **Entry into Force - Poland**
  - 20 Apr., 2005

*Declaration*

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

*Reservation*

In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that it will not accept a request for readmission presented on the basis of the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2.

In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, the Republic of Poland declares that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, shall not occur for the reason that 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 Mar., 1958</td>
<td>007/1965 Cmnd 2535</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 04 April 2005.

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1 Ref to C.N.1063.2004.TREATIES-3 of 04 October 2004
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

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

Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005\(^1\) were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13-H with effect from 04 April 2005.

\(^1\) Ref to C.N.1064.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004

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

Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005\(^1\) were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 67 with effect from 04 April 2005.

\(^1\) Ref to C.N.1066.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004

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

Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 08 April 2005\(^1\) were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 79 with effect from 04 April 2005.

\(^1\) Ref to C.N.1068.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004

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

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 83 with effect from 04 April 2005.

\(^1\) Ref to C.N.1069.2004.TREATIES-1 of 04 October 2004
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 Refer to depositary notifications C.N.133.2005.TREATIES-1 of 28 February 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1(2) of the Agreement) and C.N.244.2005. TREATIES-9 of 05 April 2005 (Republic of Korea: Notification of disagreement under article 1(2) of the Agreement).

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.6

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

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

MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.48

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

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

MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.50

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

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

#### MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.54

**Regulation No. 54** Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers

The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/3) can be accessed on the web site.

These document are available on the web site of the Transport Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) at the following address:


### Agreement concerning the establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be Fitted and/or be Used on Wheeled Vehicles


Accession:
- **Cyprus**  12 Apr., 2005

Entry into Force:
- **Cyprus**  11 June, 2005

### TELECOMMUNICATION

**European Convention on Transfrontier Television** [Council of Europe No. 132]

[Strasbourg] 05 May, 1958  022/1993  Cmnd 2178

Ratification:
- **Albania**  27 Apr., 2005

Entry into Force:
- **Albania**  01 Aug., 2005

**Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations**

[Tampere] 18 June, 1998  021/2005  Cm 6573

Ratification:
- **Venezuela (with reservation*)**  13 May, 2005

Entry into Force:
- **Venezuela**  12 June, 2005

*Reservation*

Under the provisions of article 14, paragraph 1, of the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela makes a specific reservation to paragraphs 3, and 4, of article 11. Therefore, it does not consider itself bound by arbitration as a means of dispute settlement, nor does it recognise the binding jurisdiction of the International court of Justice.
### TERRORISM

**International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages**

- **New York**
- **17 Dec., 1979**
- **Treaty Series 081/1983**
- **Command Nos. Cm 9100**

- **Accession**
  - Bangladesh
  - Colombia *(with reservation)*
  - Colombia

- **Entry into Force**
  - Bangladesh
  - Colombia

- **Reservation**
  - 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**
- **Treaty Series 057/2001**
- **Command Nos. Cm 5347**

- **Accession**
  - Bangladesh
  - Cameroon
  - Croatia
  - Gabon
  - Gabon *(with reservation)*

- **Entry into Force**
  - Bangladesh
  - Croatia
  - Gabon
  - Gabon
  - Gabon

- **Ratification**
  - Belgium *(with declaration)*

- **Declaration**
  - 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 *aut dedere aut judicare*, pursuant to the rules governing the competence of its courts.
TERRORISM (continued)

Reservation*
[Translation: Original: Arabic]

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

Accession-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Declaration</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>(with declaration* and reservation*)</td>
<td>24 Apr., 2005</td>
<td>028/2002 Cm 5550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>(with declaration* and reservation*)</td>
<td>01 Mar., 2005</td>
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<td>Gabon</td>
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<td>10 Mar., 2005</td>
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<td>Nauru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
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<td>24 May, 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Declaration*
[Translation: Original: Arabic]

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;

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.
TERRORISM (continued)

Reservation*  
[Translation: Original: Arabic]

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

Declaration*  
[Translation: Original: Arabic]

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

Reservation+  
[Translation: Original: Arabic]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands understands Article 10, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism to include the right of the competent judicial authorities to decide not to prosecute a person alleged to have committed such an offence if in the opinion of the competent judicial authorities grave considerations of procedural law indicate that effective prosecution will be impossible."

¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.I74.2002. TREATIES-8 of 27 February 2002 (Netherlands: Acceptance (for the Kingdom in Europe))

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note-

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

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

Sharing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Russia wishes to draw attention that the right of people to 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.

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

It is of common interest to promote and enhance co-operation in devising and adopting effective practical measures to prevent terrorism financing, as well, as to fight, against terrorism through prosecution of and bring to Justice those involved in terrorist activity, keeping 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.
TERRORISM (continued)

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

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

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

[Translation: Original: Spanish]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1 Refer to depositary notification C.N.506.2004. TREATIES-14 of 17 August 2004 (Belgium: Ratification)
**RATIFICATIONS, ETC.**

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**TERRORISM** (continued)

Note-

On 20 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the United States of America an Objection to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification, as follows:

"The Government of the United States of America has examined the reservation made by Belgium on 17 May 2004 at the time of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

The Government of the United States objects to the reservation relating to Article 14, which provides that a request for extradition or mutual legal assistance may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.

The Government of the United States understands that the intent of the Government of Belgium may have been narrower than apparent from its reservation in that the Government of Belgium would expect its reservation to apply only in exceptional circumstances where it believes that, because of the political nature of the offence, an alleged offender may not receive a fair trial. The United States believes the reservation is unnecessary because of the safeguards already provided for under Articles 15, 17, and 21, of the Convention. However, given the broad wording of the reservation and because the Government of the United States considers Article 14, to be a critical provision in the Convention, the United States is constrained to file this objection. This objection does not preclude entry into force of the Convention between the United States and Belgium."

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

**UNITED NATIONS**

**Declaration** recognising as compulsory the jurisdiction of the international court of justice, in conformity with article 36, paragraph 2, of the statute of the international court of justice

| Washington | 067/1946 |
| 19 Dec., 1955 | Cmnd 7015 |

Note-

On 25 February 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Portugal, a communication under article 36 (2), as follows:

"On behalf of the Portuguese Republic, I declare and give notice that Portugal, continuing to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, amends its declaration made on 19 December 1955, replacing its terms by the following:
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 *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation (and to the extent it accepts it), until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, in all legal disputes other than:

   (i) any dispute which Portugal has agreed or shall agree with the other party or parties thereto to settle by some other method of peaceful settlement;

   (ii) any dispute with any State that has deposited or ratified the acceptance of the Court’s compulsory jurisdiction or an amendment thereto so that the dispute became included in its scope less than twelve months prior to the filling of the application bringing the dispute before the Court;

   (iii) any dispute, unless it refers to territorial titles or rights or to sovereign rights or jurisdiction, arising before 26 April 1974 or concerning situations or facts prior to that date;

   (iv) any dispute with a party or parties to a treaty regarding which the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice has, under the applicable rules, been explicitly excluded, irrespective of whether the scope of the dispute refers to the interpretation and application of the treaty provisions or to other sources of international law.

2. The Portuguese Republic also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added.”

**WHALING**

(i) *International* Convention for the Regulation of Whaling  
Washington 02 Dec., 1946 005/1949 Cmd 7604

(ii) *Protocol* to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington on December 2, 1946  
Washington 19 Dec., 1955 068/1959 Cmnd 849

Note-

On 06 May 2003, the Secretary-General of the United States Government, Department of State, as depositary, received from the government of *Chile*, 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.
WHALING (continued)

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

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

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

Santiago, May 06, 2003