



RATIFICATIONS
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 28 (2006)

SECOND

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

**OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2006**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 20(2006), Cm 6911]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
November 2006*

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

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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 2006

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION		
<p>Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals</p> <p>Note- On 12 May 2006, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, as depositary, received a diplomatic Note No.06/06, from the <i>Australian High Commission</i>, in London, confirming that no activities requiring notification under Articles 4 and 5, of the Convention were undertaken by the government of <i>Australia</i> in the period between 01 March 2005 to 28 February 2006.</p>	<p>London 01 June, 1972 -31 Dec., 1972</p>	<p>045/1978 Cmnd 7209</p>
<p>Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas</p> <p>Note- On 09 May 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, issued a communication as follows;</p> <p>By Resolution No.4, adopted on 22 August 2003 at the 4th meeting of the Parties to the above Agreement, held in Esbjerg, Denmark, from 19 to 22 August 2003, the Parties adopted an amendment to the Agreement, in accordance with paragraph 6.5.</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 6.5.3., amendments shall enter into force for those Parties which have accepted them 90 days after the deposit of the fifth instrument of acceptance of the amendment with the Depositary. Thereafter, they shall enter into force for a Party 30 days after the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance of the amendment with the Depositary.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas New York, 17 March 1992</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adoption of an Amendment</p>	<p>New York 17 Mar., 1992</p>	<p>052/1995 Cm 2916</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)		
<p>1. Replace Article 1.2 (b) with</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Area of the Agreement means the marine environment of the Baltic and North Seas and contiguous area of the North East Atlantic, as delimited by the shores of the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland; to the south-east by latitude 36°N, where this line of latitude meets the line joining the lighthouses of Cape St. Vincent (Portugal) and Casablanca (Morocco); to the south-west by latitude 36°N and longitude 15°W; to the north-west by longitude 15° and a line drawn through the following points: latitude 59°N/longitude 15°W, latitude 60°W /longitude 05°W, latitude, 61°W /longitude 4W;latitude 62N/ longitude 3W; to the north by latitude 62°N; and including the Kattegat and the Sound and Belt passages.”</p> <p>2. Add a new subparagraph 6.5.4 to Article 6.5 reading as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Any State that becomes a Party to the Agreement after the entry into force of an Amendment shall, failing an expression of a different intention by that State:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a) be considered as a Party to the Agreement as amended; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b) be considered as a Party to the unamended Agreement in relation to any Party not bound by the Amendment.”</p> <p>3. Change the name of the Agreement to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North-East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas.</p>		
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds	The Hague 15 Aug., 1996	013/2003 Cm 5784
Ratification- Belgium	03 Mar., 2006	
Accession- Italy	01 June, 2006	
Entry into Force- Belgium	01 June, 2006	
Italy	01 Sep., 2006	
ATOMIC ENERGY		
Convention on Third Party liability in the field of Nuclear Energy signed at Paris on 29 July 1960 with Additional Protocol signed at Paris on 28 January 1964	Paris 29 July 1960	044/1975 Cmnd 5948 <i>Also See</i>
Note		069/1968 Cmnd3755
On the 09 May 2006, the government of Belgium as depositary, circulated a list of nuclear installations located within the Federal Republic of Germany under reference J4-CD-Cir.1359-S93.64.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ATOMIC ENERGY (continued)		
Convention on Nuclear Safety	Vienna 20 Sep., 1994	049/1999 Cm 4422
Accession- Macedonia, FRY	15 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force- Macedonia, FRY	13 June, 2006	
AVIATION		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (London version)	The Hague 16 Dec., 1970	039/1972 Cmnd 4956
Succession- Slovak Republic	07 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force Slovak Republic ¹	01 Jan., 1993	
¹ Slovak Republic considers itself bound, as of January 01, 1993, i.e. the date of the division of the Czechoslovak Federation.		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (London Version)	Montreal 23 Sep., 1971	010/1974 Cmnd 5524
Succession - Slovak Republic	07 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force- Slovak Republic ¹	01 Jan., 1993	
¹ Slovak Republic considers itself bound, as of January 01, 1993, i.e. the date of the division of the Czechoslovak Federation		
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airport Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Ac against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal 23 September 1971 (United Kingdom version)	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470
Succession- Slovak Republic	07 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force- Slovak Republic ¹	01 Jan., 1993	
¹ Slovak Republic considers itself bound, as of January 01, 1993, i.e. the date of the division of the Czechoslovak Federation. [Ref: GBM 185/003/06]		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)		
<p>1.2 In accordance with the Europol Convention, in particular in accordance with Article 18 thereof and the Council Act of 12 March 1999 adopting the rules governing the transmission of personal data by Europol to third States and third bodies [OJ C 88, 30.3.1999 p.1. Council Act as amended by Council Act of 28 February 2002 (OJ C 76, 27.3.2002, p. 1)], Europol shall correspond directly with the central offices of third countries to fulfil the tasks set down in points 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of this Declaration.</p>		
<p>1.3 Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, forward to the central offices of third countries a set of specimens of actual euro.</p>		
<p>1.4 Europol shall regularly notify the central offices of third countries, giving all necessary particulars, of new currency issued and the withdrawal of currency from circulation.</p>		
<p>1.5 Except in cases of purely local interest, Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, notify the central offices of third countries of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any discovery of counterfeit or falsified Euro currency. Notification of the counterfeit or falsification shall be accompanied by a technical description of the counterfeit, to be provided solely by the institution whose notes have been counterfeited. A photographic reproduction or, if possible, a specimen counterfeited note should be transmitted. In urgent cases, a notification and a brief description made by the police authorities may be discreetly communicated to the central offices interested, without prejudice to the notification and technical description mentioned above; - details of discoveries of counterfeiting, stating whether it has been possible to seize all the counterfeit currency put into circulation. 		
<p>1.6 As central office for the Member States, Europol shall participate in conferences dealing with euro counterfeiting within the meaning of Article 15 of the Geneva Convention.</p>		
<p>1.7 Where Europol is unable to carry out the tasks specified in points 1.1. to 1.6. in accordance with the Europol Convention, the national central offices of the Member States shall retain competence.</p>		
<p>2. With regard to the counterfeiting of all other currencies and for central office functions not delegated to Europol in accordance with point 1, the existing competencies of the national central offices shall remain in effect" .</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
<p>Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe [ETS No. 121]</p> <p>Signature - Armenia</p>	<p>Granada 03 Oct., 1985</p> <p>17 May, 2006</p>	<p>046/1988 Cm 439</p>
CUSTOMS		
<p>Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)</p> <p>Note- On 17 May, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary issued the following:</p> <p>Entry into force of amendments with regard to the introduction of a new article 42ter and the amendment of article 60 of the convention, together with the introduction of a new annex 101;</p> <p>By 12 May 2006, none of the contracting parties to the above-mentioned convention had communicated an objection to the secretary-general. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of article 59 (3) of the convention, the amendments with regard to the introduction of a new article 42ter and the amendment of article 60 of the convention, together with the introduction of a new annex 10, will enter into force on 12 August 2006 for all contracting parties.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TRANS/WP .30/ AC.2/77</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Annex 2</u> AMENDMENT PROPOSALS TO THE TIR CONVENTION, 1975¹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adopted by the TIR Administrative Committee on 4 February 2005</p> <p><u>Add</u> a new Article 42ter to <u>read</u> as follows:</p> <p>“Article 42ter</p> <p>The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall, as appropriate, provide authorised associations with information that they require to fulfil the undertaking given in accordance with Annex 9, Part I, Article 1 (f) (iii).</p> <p>Annex 10 sets out the information to be provided in particular cases.”</p> <p><u>Amend</u> the heading of Article 60 as well as paragraph 1, to <u>read</u> as follows:</p> <p>“Article 60 Special procedure for amending Annexes 1,2,3,4,5,6, 7, 8, 9 and 10</p> <p>¹ The comment contained in <u>annex 3</u> to this report will enter into force simultaneously with the amendments to Annexes 1 and 9 in this annex.</p>	<p>Geneva 14 Nov., 1975</p>	<p>056/1983 Cm 9032</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>CUSTOMS (continued)</p> <p>1. Any proposed amendment to Annexes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 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 dates referred to in this paragraph shall be by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.”</p> <p><u>Add a new Annex 10 to the Convention to read as follows:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">TRANS/WP .30/ AC.2/77 "Annex 10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY CONTRACTING PARTIES TO AUTHORIZED ASSOCIATIONS (UNDER ARTICLE 42TER) AND AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION (UNDER ARTICLE 6.2BIS)</p> <p>By virtue of Article 6, paragraph 1 and Annex 9, Part 1, paragraph 1 (f) (iii) of this Convention, authorised associations are required to give an undertaking that they shall verify continuously that persons authorised to have access to the TIR procedure fulfil the minimum conditions and requirements as laid down in Annex 9, Part II of the Convention.</p> <p>On behalf of its member associations and in fulfilment of its responsibilities as an international organization authorised under Article 6, paragraph 2bis, an international organisation shall establish a control system for TIR Carnets to hold data, transmitted by Customs authorities and accessible by the associations and Customs administrations, about the termination of TIR operations at offices of destination. To enable the associations to fulfil their undertaking effectively, Contracting Parties shall provide information to the control system in accordance with the following procedure:</p> <p>(1) Customs authorities shall transmit to an international organization or to the national guaranteeing associations, if possible via central or regional offices, by the fastest available means of communication (fax, electronic mail, etc.) and if possible on a daily basis, at least the following information in a standard format in respect of all TIR Carnets presented at Customs offices of destination, as defined in Article 1 (I) of the Convention:</p> <p>(a) TIR Carnet reference number; (b) Date and record number in the Customs ledger; (c) Name or number of Customs office of destination; (d) Date and reference number indicated in the certificate of termination of the TIR operation (boxes 24-28 of voucher No.2) at the Customs office of destination (if different from (b));</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>CUSTOMS (continued)</p> <p>(e) Partial or final termination;</p> <p>(f) Termination of the TIR operation certified with or without reservation at the Customs office of destination without prejudice to Articles 8 and 11 of the Convention;</p> <p>(g) Other information or documents (optional);</p> <p>(h) Page number.</p> <p>(2) The Model Reconciliation Form (MRF) contained in the <u>Appendix</u> may be addressed to Customs authorities by national associations or by an international organization:</p> <p>(a) in case of discrepancies between the data transmitted and those on the counterfoils in the used TIR Carnet; or</p> <p>(b) in case no data have been transmitted whereas the used TIR Carnet has been returned to the national association.</p> <p>Customs authorities shall reply to the reconciliation requests if possible by returning the duly filled-in MRF as soon as possible.</p> <p>(3) Customs authorities and national guaranteeing associations shall conclude an agreement, in line with national law, covering the above data exchange.</p> <p>(4) An international organization shall give Customs authorities access to the database of terminated TIR Carnets and to the database of invalidated TIR Carnets.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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CUSTOMS (continued)

Appendix

Model Reconciliation Form (MRF)							
<i>To be filled-in by the initiator of the request for reconciliation</i>							
Destination:							
Regional Customs office (optional):				Customs office of destination:			
Name:				Name			
Received on:				Received on:			
Date:				Date:			
Stamp				Stamp			
Data to be confirmed							
Data source:				<input type="checkbox"/> TIR Carnet		<input type="checkbox"/> Control system data	
<u>TIR Carnet Reference Number</u>	Name or number of Customs office of destination'	Reference number indicated in the certificate of termination of the TIR operation (boxes 24-28 of voucher No. 2) at the Customs office of destination	Date indicated in the certificate of termination of the TIR operation at the Customs office of destination'	Page number	Partial/ final termination	Termination of the TIR operation certified with or without reservation at the Customs office of destination	Number of packages (optional)
Attachments:				<input type="checkbox"/> Copy of TIR Carnet counterfoils		Other:	
<i>Response from Customs office of destination</i>							
<input type="checkbox"/> Confirmation		<input type="checkbox"/> Correction (please insert the corrections below)			<input type="checkbox"/> No reference found on the termination of the TIR operation		
<u>TIR Carnet Reference Number</u>	Name or number of Customs office of destination'	Reference number indicated in the certificate of termination of the TIR operation (boxes 24-28 of voucher No.2). at the Customs office of destination	Date indicated in the certificate of termination of the TIR operation at the Customs office of destination	Page number	Partial/ final termination	Termination of the TIR operation certified with or without reservation at the Customs office of destination	Number of packages (optional)
Comments:							
Date:				Stamp and signature of Customs office of destination:			
<i>Central Customs office (optional)</i>							
Comments:							
Date:				Stamp and /or signature			

* Please note that these data refer to the Customs office of Destination where the TIR movement terminated.”

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>CUSTOMS (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TRANS/WP .30/ AC.2/77 Annex 2</p> <p><u>Amend</u> Annex 1, Model of the TIR Carnet: VERSION 1 and VERSION 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Page 1 of cover, box 3 (nom, addressee, pays/name, address, country) to read as follows: <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>“(Numéro d’identification, nom, addressee, pays / identification number, name, address, country)”</i></p> – Voucher No.1 and voucher No.2, box 4 (name, address and country) to read as follows: <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>“(identification number, name, address and country)”</i></p> – Certified report, box 5 (Holder of the carnet) to read as follows: <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>“Holder of the carnet (identification number, name, address and country)”</i></p> <p><u>Amend</u> Annex 9, Part II, Model Authorization Form (MAF), second paragraph, first indent below the table to read as follows:</p> <p><i>“- Individual and unique identification (ID) number assigned to the person by the guaranteeing association (in cooperation with the international organization to which it is affiliated) in accordance with a harmonised format. The format of an ID-number shall be determined by the Administrative Committee.”</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Annex 3</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMMENTS FOR INCLUSION INTO THE TIR HANDBOOK, prepared and adopted by the UNECE Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport (WP.30)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Endorsed by the TIR Administrative Committee on 04 February 2005</u></p> <p><u>Add</u> a new comment to Article 19 to read as follows:</p> <p><i>“Specifications for Customs seals</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>The TIR Convention does not address the issue of standards and requirements for Customs seals. It only stipulates that, as a general rule, Contracting Parties must accept Customs seals affixed by other Contracting Parties. Thus, the specification of Customs seals is left to the discretion of national Customs authorities. With a view to ensuring the effectiveness of Customs sealing, it is desirable that Customs administrations use seals which conform to the latest international requirements in this field.</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>CUSTOMS (continued)</p> <p><i>In this context, the attention of the Customs authorities is drawn to the minimum requirements laid down in Specific Annex E, Chapter 1 of the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs procedures (revised Kyoto Convention). In addition, reference could be made to the guidelines to Chapter 6, of the General Annex to the said Convention, as elaborated under the auspices of the World Customs Organisation (WCO).</i></p> <p><i>(TRANS/WP.30/216, para. 67 and Corr.1)</i></p> <p><u>“Add the same comment to Article 22.</u></p> <p>Add a new comment to Article 47 to read as follows:</p> <p><i>“Accompanying documentation</i></p> <p><i>Documentation required under international Conventions (such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973) should always accompany the goods concerned. In such cases a reference to this documentation on the TIR Carnet could facilitate Customs controls.</i></p> <p><i>(TRANS/WP.30/216, paragraph 72)”</i></p> <p><u>Add a new comment to Annex 9, Part II, Model Authorization Form²:</u></p> <p><i>“Format of an individual and unique identification (ID) number</i></p> <p><i>The Administrative Committee has established the following format of an ID-number for TIR Carnet holders being persons who have been authorised to utilise TIR Carnets in accordance with Annex 9, Part II of the TIR Convention:</i></p> <p><i>“AAA/BBB/XX...X”,</i></p> <p><i>whereby "AAA" represents a 3-letter code of the country where the person utilising TIR Carnets has been authorised, in line with the classification system of the International Organization for Standardisation (ISO). A full list of country codes of the Contracting Parties to the TIR Convention is regularly published as an annex to the agendas and official reports of the Administrative Committee,</i></p> <p><i>whereby "BBB" represents a 3-digit code of the national association through which the holder of the TIR Carnet has been authorised, in accordance with the classification system established by the relevant international organization to which the association is affiliated, allowing for unequivocal identification of each national association. A full list of country codes of the national associations is regularly published as an annex to the agendas and official reports of the Administrative Committee,</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>CUSTOMS (continued)</p> <p><i>whereby "XX..X" represents consecutive numbers (maximum 10 digits), identifying the person authorised to utilise TIR Carnets in accordance with Annex 9, Part II of the TIR Convention. Once an ID-number has been assigned, it cannot be used again, even if the person to whom it has been given has ceased to be a TIR Carnet holder.</i></p> <p><i>(TRANS/WP.30/218, paragraph 36)"</i></p> <p>² The comment will enter into force simultaneously with the amendments to Annexes 1 and 9 contained in annex 2 to this report.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>In a further Note dated 17 May, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary issued the following:</p> <p>Entry into force of the amendments regarding the addition of two new explanatory notes to article 6.2bis and annex 8, article 10 (b) of the Tir convention</p> <p>By 12 May 2006, none of the Contracting Parties to the above-mentioned Convention had communicated an objection to the Secretary-General. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of article 60 (1) of the Convention, the amendments regarding the addition of two new Explanatory Notes to Article 6.2bis and Annex 8, Article 10 (b) of the TIR Convention will enter into force on 12 August 2006 for all Contracting Parties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Annex 2</u></p> <p>AMENDMENT PROPOSAL TO THE TIR CONVENTION, 1975</p> <p>Adopted by the TIR Administrative Committee on 7 October 2005</p> <p><u>Annex 6, Explanatory Note 0.6.2bis</u></p> <p><u>Renumber</u> existing Explanatory Note 0.6.2bis of the TIR Convention, to <u>become</u> 0.6.2bis-1</p> <p><u>Add</u> a new Explanatory Note 0.6.2bis-2 to Article 6.2bis of the TIR Convention, to <u>read</u> as follows:</p> <p>“0.6.2 bis-2 The authorization granted in accordance with Article 6.2bis shall be reflected in a written Agreement between the UNECE and the International Organization. The Agreement shall stipulate that the International Organization shall fulfil the relevant provisions of the Convention, shall respect the competences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention and shall comply with the decisions of the Administrative Committee and the requests of the TIR Executive Board. By signing the Agreement, the International Organization confirms that it accepts the responsibilities imposed by the authorisation.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
CUSTOMS (continued)		
<p>The Agreement shall also apply to the responsibilities of the International Organization set out in Annex 8, Article 10 (b), in case the centralised printing and distribution of TIR Carnets is performed by the above-mentioned international organization. The Agreement shall be adopted by the Administrative Committee.”</p>		
<p><u>Annex 6, Explanatory Note 8.10 (b)</u></p>		
<p><u>Add</u> a new Explanatory Note 8.10 (b) to Annex 8, Article 10 (b) of the TIR Convention, to <u>read</u> as follows:</p>		
<p>“8.10 (b) The Agreement mentioned in the Explanatory Note to Article 6.2bis shall also apply to the responsibilities of the International Organization set out in (b) of this article, in case the centralised printing and distribution of TIR Carnets is performed by the above-mentioned international organization.”</p>		
<p>International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods</p>	<p>Geneva 01 Apr., 1983 -31 Mar., 1984</p>	<p>040/1988 Cm 403</p>
<p>Accession- Turkey</p>	<p>21 Mar., 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Turkey</p>	<p>21 June, 2006</p>	
DEBT		
<p>(i) Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Madagascar concerning certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/Madagascar Debt Agreement No. 6 (1988))</p>	<p>Antananarivo 25 Oct., 1990 -</p>	<p>046/1991 Cm 1616</p>
<p>(ii) Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Madagascar concerning certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/Madagascar Debt Agreement No. 7 (1990))</p>	<p>Antananarivo 11 Mar., 1991</p>	<p>104/1991 Cm 1768</p>
<p>(iii) Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Madagascar concerning certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/Madagascar Debt Agreement No.8 (1997)) Amendments)</p>	<p>Antananarivo 25 June, 2003</p>	<p>014 /2003 Cm 6160</p>
<p>Note- In a diplomatic Note dated 25 June 2005, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> addressed the government of <i>Madagascar</i>, in the following terms;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DEBT(continued)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">British Embassy Antananarivo</p> <p>NOTE VERBALE No. 149/05</p> <p>The Embassy of Her Britannic Majesty presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Madagascar, and has the honour to refer to the Agreed Minute on the consolidation and the reorganisation of the debt of the Republic of Madagascar which was signed in Paris on 16 November 2004, and to confirm that, in accordance with that Agreed Minute the Government of the United Kingdom has cancelled all sums outstanding under the UK/Madagascar Debt Agreements No.6 (1988) and No.7 (1990).</p> <p>The British Embassy also points out that:</p> <p>i) the Government of the United Kingdom has also cancelled, in accordance with the Paris Club Agreed Minute dated 16 November 2004, ninety per cent of the sums due under the United Kingdom/Madagascar Debt Agreement No.8 (1997); and subsequently</p> <p>ii) the Government of the United Kingdom has settled with its Export Credits Guarantee Department on your behalf, in accordance with the United Kingdom's Debt Relief Policy, all other sums remaining due under the United Kingdom / Madagascar Debt Agreement No.8 (1997) and No.9 (2001).</p> <p>Accordingly, no obligations remain outstanding under the United Kingdom/Madagascar Debt Agreements Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 and the Government of the United Kingdom therefore considers them terminated.</p> <p>The British Embassy avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Madagascar the assurances of its highest consideration.</p>		
<p>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS</p>		
<p>Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes</p>	<p>Vienna 18 Apr., 1961</p>	<p>019/1965 Cmnd 2565</p>
<p>Accession- Dominica</p>	<p>24 Mar., 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Dominica</p>	<p>23 Apr., 2006</p>	
<p>Vienna Convention on Consular Relations</p>	<p>Vienna 24 Apr., 1963 -31 Oct., 1963</p>	<p>014/1973 Cmnd 5219</p>
<p>Accession- Sri Lanka</p>	<p>04 May, 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Sri Lanka</p>	<p>03 June, 2006</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS (continued)		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 14 Dec., 1973 -31 Dec., 1974	003/1980 Cmnd 7765
Accession-		
Luxembourg (<i>with a declaration*</i>)	10 May, 2006	
Sao Tome and Principe	12 Apr., 2006	
Senegal	07 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Luxembourg	09 June, 2006	
Sao Tome and Principe	12 May, 2006	
Senegal	07 May, 2006	
<i>Declaration*</i> [Translation: Original French]		
Luxembourg courts are competent to apply the Convention, and Luxembourg criminal law applies to the crimes referred to in article 2 of the Convention when the alleged offender is in Luxembourg territory and has not been extradited to another State, regardless of the nationality of the alleged offender and the place where the crime was perpetrated.		
DISARMAMENT		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction	Oslo 18 Sep., 1997	018/1999 Cm 4308
Ratification-		
Brunei Darussalam	24 Apr., 2006	
Cook Islands	15 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Brunei Darussalam	01 Oct., 2006	
Cook Islands	01 Sep., 2006	
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effect (Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons)	Adopted New York 13 Oct., 1995	025/2001 Cm 5135
Consent to be Bound-		
Tunisia	23 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Tunisia	23 Sep., 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
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 Effect	Adopted Geneva 03 May, 2006	021/2001 Cm 5131
Consent to be Bound- Tunisia	23 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force- Tunisia	23 Sep., 2006	
DRUGS		
Anti-Doping Convention [ETS No. 135]	Strasbourg 11 Nov., 1989	085/1990 Cm 1330
Ratification- Belarus	15 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force- Belarus	01 May, 2006	
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	097/1991 Cm 1762
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 25 April 2006, the Secretary –General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of <i>Italy</i> a declaration, as follows,</p> <p>In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on Extradition, the Republic of Italy notifies the applicability 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.</p> <p>The Framework Decision has been implemented in Italy by the Law of 22 April 2005 No. 69 (“Provisions for the implementation of the Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002, on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States”, G.U. 29 April 2005 No. 98), which entered into force on 14 May 2005.</p>		
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION		
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- Bosnia and Herzegovina	31 Mar., 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (continued)		
Entry into Force- Bosnia and Herzegovina	01 July, 2006	
HEALTH		
Additional Protocol to the European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin (Council of Europe No.109)	Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981 -29 Sep., 1982	011/1986 Cmnd 9724
Signature- Ukraine ¹	10 Apr., 2006	
¹ Signature subject to Ratification		
Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	Geneva 21 May, 2003	013/2005 Cm 6514
Ratification-		
Albania	26 Apr., 2006	
Kuwait	12 May, 2006	
Kyrgyzstan	25 May, 2006	
Papua New Guinea	25 May, 2006	
Sao Tome and Principe	12 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Albania	25 July, 2006	
Kuwait	10 Aug., 2006	
Kyrgyzstan	23 Aug., 2006	
Papua New Guinea	23 Aug., 2006	
Sao Tome and Principe	11 July, 2006	
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 17 March 2006, the Secretary –General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of United Kingdom of <i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> a declaration, concerning article 56, paragraph 4, of the above mentioned treaty, as follows;		
... to refer to previous letters concerning the renewal, under Article 56 (4) of the European Convention on Human Rights, in respect of the territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible, of the acceptance of the competence of the European Court of Human Rights to receive individual applications from persons, non- governmental organisations or groups of individuals.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby accepts the above competence of the Court on a permanent basis for the Cayman Islands and the Bailiwick of Guernsey</p> <p>(signed) Stephen F. Howarth</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further note dated the 26 May 2006, the Secretary –General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of United Kingdom of <i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> a declaration, concerning the Withdrawal of derogation to article 15, paragraph 3, of the above mentioned treaty, as follows,</p> <p>The United Kingdom Permanent Representative to the Council of Europe presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, and has the honour to refer to Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed at Rome on 4 November 1950, as well as to the notification made by the United Kingdom under that provision dated 23 December 1988 and 23 March 1989, and to the further communication in that regard made on 12 November 1998.</p> <p>By a letter from the then Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the then Secretary General dated 19 February 2001, the derogation referred to in the above-mentioned notifications was withdrawn as from that date in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.</p> <p>It has now also become possible to withdraw the derogation referred to in those notifications and in the above mentioned letter of 12 November 1998 in respect of the Crown Dependencies, that is the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Isle of Man. Accordingly, the derogation is withdrawn in respect of those territories with immediate effect, and the Government of the United Kingdom confirm that the relevant provisions of the Convention will again be executed there.</p> <p>(signed) Stephan F Howarth</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 March 2006, the Secretary –General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of <i>Georgia</i> a declaration, concerning article 15, of the above mentioned treaty, as follows;</p> <p>In conformity with Article 15 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and Article 15 of the Law on the State of Emergency of Georgia, I have to inform you that the President of Georgia on 15 March 2006 has issued the Decree No. 199 on the "Abolishment of the State of Emergency in the Khelvachauri district" which has been approved by the Parliament of Georgia on 16 March 2006.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>According to the above Decree, the Presidential Decree No. 173 of 26 February 2006 “On State of Emergency in the Khelvachauri district” has been declared null and void.</p> <p>(signed) Gela Bezhuashvili</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 February 2006, the Secretary –General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of the Republic of <i>Lithuania</i> a declaration, concerning a withdrawal of a reservation made to article 5, paragraph 3 of the above mentioned treaty, as follows;</p> <p>“The provisions of Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention shall not affect the operation of the Disciplinary Statute (Decree No. 811, 28 October 1992) adopted by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania under which arrest as disciplinary sanction may be imposed upon soldiers, NCO's and officers of the National Defence Forces.”</p>		
<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Right</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 April 2006, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ecuador</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p>	<p>New York 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>006/1977 Cm 6702</p>
<p>Note No. 4-2-43/2006</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights notifies him of the declaration of a state of emergency in a number of Ecuadorian provinces, which was issued on 21 March through Executive Decree No. 1269. It also notifies him that the declaration was suspended on 7 April 2006 through Executive Decree No. 1329. The texts of both decrees are annexed hereto.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>New York, 11 April 2006</p> <p><u>No. 1269</u></p> <p>ALFREDO PALACIO GONZALEZ CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC</p> <p>WHEREAS:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>A conflict situation exists, provoked by various social groups which have destabilised the normal flow of activities in Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Imbabura, and Cañar Provinces and in Tabacundo and Cayambe in Pichincha Province through illegal acts that threaten the rule of law, such as the closing of roads and the looting of public markets and private businesses, causing irreparable damage to the national economy and placing State security at high risk, all of which represents serious internal unrest.</p> <p>The events which have occurred concern the public domain and seriously compromise national security;</p> <p>It is the duty of the National Government to guarantee the safety and integrity of its citizens, to preserve peace and public order, the free circulation of people and goods and production, and to protect State property, in accordance with the Political Constitution and the National Security Act;</p> <p>In exercise of the powers conferred on him by articles 180 and 181 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador,</p> <p>Decrees:</p> <p>Article 1. A state of emergency is hereby declared in Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Imbabura and Cañar Provinces and in Tabacundo and Cayambe in Pichincha Province.</p> <p>Article 2. The aforementioned provinces and cantons shall be established as security zones.</p> <p>Article 3. The rights set out in article 23, paragraphs 9, 12, 13, 14 and 19, and article 24, paragraph 9, of the Political Constitution of the Republic are hereby suspended for the duration of the declared state of emergency.</p> <p>Article 4. The public forces shall be deployed by the relevant agencies in order to establish the required security conditions, with a view to ensuring the integrity of citizens and of public and private property and thereby restore peaceful civic coexistence and the normal flow of public and private activities in those zones.</p> <p>Article 5. Provision shall be made for the mobilisation of the necessary human and material resources and services of the public and private sectors, in accordance with article 181, paragraph 8, of the Political Constitution of the Republic and articles 54 and 55 of the National Security Act, and for the necessary requisitions, in accordance with the regulations of that Act.</p> <p>Article 6. Offences committed in the security zone established by this Decree shall be penalised in accordance with article 145 of The National Security Act.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 7. Any attempted or actual crimes relating to the sabotaging or paralysing of public services shall be subject to criminal and administrative penalties, in accordance with the Political Constitution and the law.</p> <p>Article 8. In accordance with article 146 of the National Security Act, General Hugo Guerrn, Commander of the First Army Division, shall be given sole authority for re-establishing order in the security zones decreed in Chimborazo, Cotopaxi and Imbabura Provinces and in Tabacundo and Cayambe in Pichincha Province.</p> <p>In the case of Cañar Province, General Holger Cevallos, Commander of the Third Army Division, Tarqui, shall be given sole authority on the same terms as those set out in the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>Article 9. Provision shall be made by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance to assign the economic resources needed to deal with the emergency.</p> <p>Article 10. The implementation of this Decree, which shall enter into force from today's date without prejudice to its publication in the Official Gazette, shall be the responsibility of the Ministers of the Interior, Government and Police, National Defence, and Economic Affairs and Finance.</p> <p>Done at the National Palace at Quito on 21 March 2006.</p> <p>(Signed) Alfredo Palacio Gonzalez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p><u>No. 1329</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALFREDO PALACIO GONZALEZ CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC</p> <p>Whereas:</p> <p>Executive Decree No. 1269, published in Official Gazette No. 244 of 5 April 2006, declared a state of emergency in the Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Imbabura and Cañar Provinces and in Tabacundo and Cayambe in Pichincha Province because a conflict situation had arisen which was provoked by various social groups and prevented the normal flow of activities in those provinces;</p> <p>The conflict situation in those provinces and in the country as a whole, caused by destabilisation and prevention of the normal flow of activities in those areas resulting from acts of vandalism, attacks on the public forces and the closing of roads, irreparably damaged the national economy and placed State security at high risk, has been overcome and hence no longer exists;</p> <p>In exercise of the powers conferred on him by article 182, paragraph 3, of the Political Constitution of the Republic.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Decrees:</p> <p>Article 1. The state of emergency in Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Imbabura, and Cañar Provinces and in Tabacundo and Cayambe in Pichincha Province, declared by Executive Decree No. 1269 published in Official Gazette No. 244 of 5 April 2006, is hereby terminated.</p> <p>Article 2. The exercise of the rights established in article 23, paragraphs 9, 12, 13, 14 and 19, and article 24, paragraph 9, of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, which was suspended pursuant to Decree No. 1269, is hereby restored.</p> <p>Article 3. The implementation of this Decree, which shall enter into force from today's date, without prejudice to its publication in the Official Gazette, shall be the responsibility of the Ministers of the Interior and Police and of National Defence.</p> <p>Done at the National Palace at Quito at 7 April 2006.</p> <p>(Signed) Alfredo Palacio Gonzalez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Georgia</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>In conformity with Article 4 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 15 of the Law of the State of Emergency of Georgia, I have to inform you that the President of Georgia on 15 March 2006, has issued the Decree No. 199 on "Abolishment of the State of Emergency in the Khelvachauri district", which has been approved by the Parliament of Georgia on 16 March 2006.</p> <p>According to the above Decree, the Presidential Decree No 173 of 26 February 2006 "On State of Emergency in the Khelvachauri district" has been declared null and void."</p> <p>(Signed) Gela Bezhuashvili</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 17 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 011-2006-PCM, issued on 15 March 2006 (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, the province of Satipo, Andamarca district of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for sixty days, beginning 16 March 2006. A previous extension was communicated in Note 7-1-SG/001 of 17 January 2006.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of association and liberty and security of the person, recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to present to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>New York, 17 March 2006</p> <p>Secretary-General of the United Nations New York</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces and districts of the departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin referred to in Supreme Decree No. 011-2006-PCM</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 011-2006-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering:</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 001-2006-PCM dated 13 January 2006, the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco, the province of Satipo, Andamarca district of the province of Concepción and Santo Domingo de Acobamba district, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, was extended for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>That although the aforementioned state of emergency is about to expire, the- conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces and districts still persists;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That article 137 (1) of the Political Constitution of Peru states that extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree; and</p> <p>Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days from 16 March 2006 in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco, the province of Satipo, Andamarca district of the province of Concepción and Santo Domingo de Acobamba district, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the article above, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12), and (24) (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 14 March 2006</p> <p>Dr. Alejandro Toledo Manrique Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Pedro Pablo Kuczynski Godard President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Marciano Rengifo Ruiz Minister of Defence</p> <p>Romulo Pizarro Tomasio Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Alejandro Tudela Chopitea Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further note dated 26 April March 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 019-2006PCM, issued on 19 April 2006 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, has been extended for sixty days. A previous extension was transmitted by Note 7-I-SG/05 of 22 February 2006.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights of inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of association and liberty and security of the person, recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to present to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>New York, 25 April 2006</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado, Huamalies, department of Huánuco, and in the provinces of Tocache and Padre Abad, departments of San Martín and Ucayali.</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 019-2006-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 006-2006-PCM dated 17 February 2006, the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, was extended for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>That although the aforementioned state of emergency is about to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces still persist;</p> <p>That article 137 (1) of the Political Constitution of Peru states that extensions of the state of emergency requires a new decree; and</p> <p>Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days from 20 April 2006, in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, in the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and in the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain law and order with the support of the armed forces.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the article above, the constitutional rights relating to liberty and security of the person, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement in the country, recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru, shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 11 April 2006.</p> <p>(Signed) Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic,</p> <p>(Signed) Pedro Pablo Kuczynski Godard President of the Council of Ministers,</p> <p>(Signed) Marciano Rengifo Ruiz Minister of Defence,</p> <p>(Signed) Rómulo Pizarro Tomasio Minister of the Interior,</p> <p>(Signed) Alejandro Tudela Chopitea Minister of Justice.</p>		
<p>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 22 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the Republic of Paraguay, a notification¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation :Original Spanish]</i></p>	<p>New York 25 May, 2000</p>	<p>048/2003 Cmnd 6065</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>I declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Paraguay, that it has been decided to set the minimum age for recruitment into the Armed Forces at eighteen (18) years. The measures to be taken for recruitment shall be brought into line with the provisions of article 3, paragraph 3, of the aforementioned Optional Protocol.</p> <p>This declaration shall replace the declaration deposited together with the instrument of ratification on 27 September 2002.</p> <p>The declaration took effect for Paraguay on 22 March 2006.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1 097 .2002. TREATIES-4 7 of 16 October 2002</p>		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Patent Co-operation Treaty	Washington 19 June, 1970 -31 Dec., 1970	078/1978 Cmnd 7340
Accession-		
El Salvador	17 May, 2006	
Malaysia	16 May, 2006	
Entry into Force-		
El Salvador	17 Aug., 2006	
Malaysia	16 Aug., 2006	
International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886	Paris 24 July, 1971 -31 Jan., 1972	063/1990 Cm 1212
Accession-		
Samoa	21 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Samoa	21 July, 2006	
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest 28 Apr., 1977 -31 Dec., 1977	005/1981 Cmnd 8136
Accession-		
El Salvador	17 May, 2006	
Nicaragua	10 May, 2006	
Entry into Force-		
El Salvador	17 Aug., 2006	
Nicaragua	10 Aug., 2006	
Note		
<p>On 16, March 2006, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, issued the following change in the list of Microorganisms that may be accepted for deposit by the <i>Banco Nacional de Algas</i> (BNA) as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<p>“Freshwater, marine, hypersaline and soil microalgae and cyanobacteria and marine macroalgae which can be preserved by means of subcultures without change of their properties. BNA will shortly accept microalgae, cyanobacteria and macro algae (tissue or spores) which can be preserved by means of cryopreservation.”</p>		
<p>Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 27 June 1989 and the Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol, adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from 01 April 1996</p>	<p>Madrid 28 June, 1989 -31 Dec., 1989</p>	<p>003/1997 Cm 3505</p>
<p>Accession- Vietnam</p>	<p>11 Apr., 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force Vietnam</p>	<p>11 July, 2006</p>	
Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations		
	<p>Adopted Geneva 27 Oct., 1994</p>	<p>076/1996 Cm 3348</p>
<p>Accession- Croatia</p>	<p>04 Apr., 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force - Croatia</p>	<p>04 July, 2006</p>	
LAW OF THE SEA		
<p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</p>	<p>Montego Bay 10 Dec., 1982 -09 Dec., 1984</p>	<p>081/1999 Cm 4524</p>
<p>Note- On 02 May 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Japan</i>, a notification of a nomination of conciliators under article 2 of annex V, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i> Conciliators:</p>		
<p>1. Dr. Soji Yamamoto; Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University, Japan</p>		
<p>2. Ambassador Chusei Yamada; Member of the UN International Law Commission</p>		
<p>Note- On 18 April 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the Republic of <i>Korea</i>, a declaration, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PLANTS AND PESTS		
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of 2 December 1961 as Revised at Geneva on 10 November 1972, on 23 October 1978 and on 19 March 1991	Geneva 19 Mar., 1991	012/2001 Cmnd 5045
Accession- Iceland	03 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force - Iceland	03 May, 2006	
POLLUTION		
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes.	Sofia/New York 31 Oct., 1988 -05 May, 1989	001/1992 Cm 1787
Accession - Lithuania	26 May, 2006	
Entry into Force - Lithuania	24 Aug., 2006	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987	Adopted London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Accession- Albania	25 May, 2006	
Suriname	29 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force - Albania	23 Aug., 2006	
Suriname	27 June, 2006	
Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	Helsinki 17 Mar., 1992	005/2003 Cm 5741
Ratification- Belgium	06 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force - Belgium	05 July, 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Entry into Force-		
Angola	22 June, 2006	
Dominican Republic	22 June, 2006	
Kuwait	10 Aug., 2006	
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Stockholm 22 May, 2001	022/2005 Cm 6581
Ratification-		
Belgium	25 May, 2006	
Greece	03 May, 2006	
Niger	12 Apr., 2006	
Sao Tome and Principe	12 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Belgium	23 Aug., 2006	
Greece	01 Aug., 2006	
Niger	11 July, 2006	
Sao Tome and Principe	11 July, 2006	
Note-		
On 28 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>India</i> , a communication as follows;		
“Any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.”		
Note-		
On 27 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, issued the following;		
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Stockholm, 22 May 2001 Adoption of annex G to the Stockholm Convention		
By decision SC-1/2 of 6 May 2005, adopted at its first meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants adopted Annex G to the Convention setting out an arbitration procedure for purposes of paragraph 2 (a) of Article 18 of the Convention and a conciliation procedure for purposes of paragraph 6 of Article 18 of the Convention. The arbitration and conciliation procedures as adopted are set out in the annex to decision SC-1/2, which is contained in annex I to the report of the first meeting (UNEP/POPS/COP.1/31).		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>POLLUTION (continued)</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 3 (b) of article 22 of the Convention, any Party that is unable to accept an additional annex shall so notify the Depositary, in writing, within one year from the date of communication of the adoption of the additional annex by the Depositary. The Depositary shall without delay notify all Parties of any such notification received. A Party may at any time withdraw a previous notification of non-acceptance in respect of an additional annex and the annex shall thereupon enter into force for that Party subject to paragraph 3 (c) of the same article. In accordance with paragraph 3 (c), on the expiry of one year from the date of the communication by the Depositary of its adoption, Annex G shall enter into force for any Party that has not submitted a notification in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 (b).</p> <p>The authentic text of Annex G is transmitted herewith.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Annex G to the Stockholm Convention (Decision SC-1/2 of the Conference of the Parties)</p> <p>I. Arbitration procedure</p> <p>The arbitration procedure for purposes of paragraph 2 (a) of Article 18 of the Convention shall be as follows:</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>1. A Party may initiate recourse to arbitration in accordance with Article 18 of the Convention by written notification addressed to the other party to the dispute. The notification shall be accompanied by a statement of the claim, together with any supporting documents, and state the subject-matter of arbitration and include, in particular, the articles of the Convention the interpretation or application of which are at issue.</p> <p>2. The claimant party shall notify the Secretariat that the parties are referring a dispute to arbitration pursuant to Article 18. The notification shall be accompanied by the written notification of the claimant party, the statement of claim and the supporting documents referred to in paragraph 1 above. The Secretariat shall forward the information thus received to all Parties.</p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>1. If a dispute is referred to arbitration in accordance with Article 1 above, an arbitral tribunal shall be established. It shall consist of three members.</p> <p>2. Each of the parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator and the two arbitrators so appointed shall designate by common agreement the third arbitrator, who shall be the President of the tribunal. The President of the tribunal shall not be a national of one of the parties to the dispute, nor have his or her usual place of residence in the territory of one of these parties, nor be employed by any of them, nor have dealt with the case in any other capacity.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>POLLUTION (continued)</p> <p>3. In disputes between more than two parties, parties in the same interest shall appoint one arbitrator jointly by agreement.</p> <p>4. Any vacancy shall be filled in the manner prescribed for the initial appointment.</p> <p>5. If the parties do not agree on the subject matter of the dispute before the President of the arbitral tribunal is designated, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the subject matter.</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>1. If one of the parties to the dispute does not appoint an arbitrator within two months of the date on which the respondent party receives the notification of the arbitration, the other party may inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall make the designation within a further two-month period.</p> <p>2. If the President of the arbitral tribunal has not been designated within two months of the date of the appointment of the second arbitrator, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, at the request of a party, designate the President within a further two-month period.</p> <p>Article 4</p> <p>The arbitral tribunal shall render its decisions in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and international law.</p> <p>Article 5</p> <p>Unless the parties to the dispute otherwise agree, the arbitral tribunal shall determine its own rules of procedure.</p> <p>Article 6</p> <p>The arbitral tribunal may, at the request of one of the parties, indicate essential interim measures of protection.</p> <p>Article 7</p> <p>The parties to the dispute shall facilitate the work of the arbitral tribunal and, in particular, using all means at their disposal, shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide it with all relevant documents, information and facilities; and (b) Enable it, when necessary, to call witnesses or experts and receive their evidence. <p>Article 8</p> <p>The parties and the arbitrators are under an obligation to protect the confidentiality of any information they receive in confidence during the proceedings of the arbitral tribunal.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>POLLUTION (continued)</p> <p>Article 9</p> <p>Unless the arbitral tribunal determines otherwise because of the particular circumstances of the case, the costs of the tribunal shall be borne by the parties to the dispute in equal shares. The tribunal shall keep a record of all its costs, and shall furnish a final statement thereof to the parties.</p> <p>Article 10</p> <p>A party that has an interest of a legal nature in the subject matter of the dispute which may be affected by the decision in the case may intervene in the proceedings with the consent of the tribunal.</p> <p>Article 11</p> <p>The tribunal may hear and determine counterclaims arising directly out of the subject matter of the dispute.</p> <p>Article 12</p> <p>Decisions both on procedure and substance of the arbitral tribunal shall be taken by a majority vote of its members.</p> <p>Article 13</p> <p>1. If one of the parties to the dispute does not appear before the arbitral tribunal or fails to defend its case, the other party may request the tribunal to continue the proceedings and to make its award. Absence of a party or a failure of a party to defend its case shall not constitute a bar to the proceedings.</p> <p>2. Before rendering its final decision, the arbitral tribunal must satisfy itself that the claim is well founded in fact and law.</p> <p>Article 14</p> <p>The tribunal shall render its final decision within five months of the date on which it is fully constituted unless it finds it necessary to extend the time limit for a period, which should not exceed five more months.</p> <p>Article 15</p> <p>The final decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be confined to the subject matter of the dispute and shall state the reasons on which it is based. It shall contain the names of the members who have participated and the date of the final decision. Any member of the tribunal may attach a separate or dissenting opinion to the final decision.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>POLLUTION (continued)</p> <p>Article 16</p> <p>The award shall be binding on the parties to the dispute. The interpretation of the Convention given by the award shall also be binding upon a Party intervening under Article 10, above insofar as it relates to matters in respect of which that Party intervened. The award shall be without appeal unless the parties to the dispute have agreed in advance to an appellate procedure.</p> <p>Article 17</p> <p>Any controversy, which may arise between those, bound by the final decision in accordance with Article 16 above, as regards the interpretation or manner of implementation of that decision, may be submitted by any of them for decision to the arbitral tribunal which rendered it.</p> <p>II. Conciliation procedure</p> <p>The conciliation procedure for purposes of paragraph 6 of Article 18, of the Convention shall be as follows:</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>1. A request by a party to a dispute to establish a conciliation commission in consequence of paragraph 6 of Article 18, shall be addressed in writing to the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall forthwith inform all Parties to the Convention accordingly.</p> <p>2. The conciliation commission shall, unless the parties otherwise agree, be composed of three members, one appointed by each party concerned and a President chosen jointly by those members.</p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>In disputes between more than two parties, parties in the same interest shall appoint their members of the commission jointly by agreement.</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>If any appointments by the parties are not made within two months of the date of receipt by the Secretariat of the written request referred to in Article 1, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request by a party, make those appointments within a further two-month period.</p> <p>Article 4</p> <p>If the President of the conciliation commission has not been chosen within two months of the second member of the commission being appointed, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request by a party, designate the President within a further two-month period.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Article 5		
1. The conciliation commission shall, unless the parties to the dispute otherwise agree, determine its own rules of procedure.		
2. The parties and members of the commission are under an obligation to protect the confidentiality of any information they receive in confidence during the proceedings of the commission.		
Article 6		
The conciliation commission shall take its decisions by a majority vote of its members.		
Article 7		
The conciliation commission shall render a report with recommendations for resolution of the dispute within twelve months of being established, which the parties shall consider in good faith.		
Article 8		
Any disagreement as to whether the conciliation commission has competence to consider a matter referred to it shall be decided by the commission.		
Article 9		
The costs of the commission shall be borne by the parties to the dispute in shares agreed by them. The commission shall keep the record of all its costs and shall furnish a final statement thereof to the parties.		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents		
	The Hague 05 Oct., 1961	032/1965 Cmnd 2617
Note-		
On 24 February 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Andorra</i> , a notification, in pursuant to article 15, as follows;		
<u>COMPETENT AUTHORITY</u>		
Competent authorities in accordance with Article 3, paragraph I, of the Convention:		
1. Ministre/a d'Afers Exteriors, Cultura i Cooperació		
2. Ministre/a de Justícia i Interior		
3. Ministre/a d'Economia		
4. Director/a d'Afers bilaterals i Unió Europea		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>5. Director/a d'Afers multilaterals i Cooperació al desenvolupament</p> <p>6. Director/a d'Afers jurídics i consulars</p> <p>7. Cap d'Area d'afers generals del Ministeri d'Afers Exteriors, Cultura i Cooperació</p> <p>Note- On 19 April 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Brunei Darussalam</i>, a notification , in pursuant to article 15, as follows;</p> <p>The Supreme Court ... has been designated the competent Authority to issue Apostille Certificate in Brunei Darussalam...</p> <p>Postal Address: The Hight Court Building, Km 1¹/₂, Jalan Tutong, Bandar Seri Begawan, BA1910 Brunei Darussalam.</p> <p>Tel. No.: (673) 2225853 or (673) 2243939 Ext. 149</p> <p>Fax No.: (673) 2241984</p> <p>E-mail: supcourt@brunet.bn</p> <p>Website: judicial.gov.bn</p> <p>Languages spoken: Malay and English</p> <p>Contact person: Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court.</p>		
<p>Note- On 03 March 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Hong Kong SAR</i>, a declaration, in pursuant to article 15, as follows;</p> <p>... that the Apostille Service Office of the Judiciary of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has recently computerised the Apostille system.</p> <p>As a result of the computerisation of the system, there will be a change in the way that the Apostille Certificate is produced. At present, the Apostille Certificate is in the form of a chop stamped on the document requiring Apostille service with blanks completed in handwriting. After computerisation, the Certificate will be generated from the computer and be affixed to the document requiring Apostille.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>As the current practice, the Certificate will be signed by the Registrar, High Court, and sealed with the Seal of the Court. This new system will commence operation with effect from 20 March 2006. Apart from the above, all existing practice and procedure remain unchanged.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 January 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Slovenia</i>, a notification , as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AUTHORITY</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Slovenia, 04-01-2006 (additional information)</p> <p>Designation of the authorities of the Republic of Slovenia in conformity with the second paragraph of the Article 6 of the Hague Apostille Convention.</p> <p>Designated competent authority(ies):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia {for certification of the authenticity of the signatures and seals of notaries and interpreters on the public documents)2. District Courts in Slovenia (for certification of the authenticity of the signatures and -seals of notaries, notary candidates, judges, state institutions, organisations and individuals, executing public powers of attorney and legal persons on the public documents) <p>Contact details: Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia Address Zupančičeva 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia Telephone: + 386 (1) 369 52 00 Fax: + 386 (1) 369 5783 E-mail: gp.mp@gov.si General website: http://www.gov.si/mp/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Practical Information:</p> <p>Price:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ministry of Justice charges administrative tax for the issuance of Apostille on the public documents in accordance with the Act on administrative taxes. On the 21st of November 2005 the administrative tax for issuance of each Apostille amounts to 255 SIT (approx.1 EUR)2. District Courts charge court tax for the issuance of Apostille on the public documents in accordance with the Act on court taxes. On the 21st of November 2005 the court tax for issuance of each Apostille amounts from 570 to 1140 SIT (approx. 2,5 to 5 EUR)		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Useful Links: http://www.mp.gov.si/index.php?id=2237 (in Slovenia only)		
Languages spoken by the particulars of the-competent authorities: Slovene, English.		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Document in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 15 Nov., 1965	050/1969 Cmnd 3986
Accession- Croatia (<i>with declaration</i> *)	28 Feb., 2006	
Entry into Force- Croatia	01 Nov., 2006	28 Feb., 2006
<i>Declaration*</i>		
The Republic of Croatia declares in accordance with Article 2, that the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia is the Central Authority for receiving requests for the service of judicial documents coming from other Contracting States.		
The Republic of Croatia declares that documents served pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 1, and should be accompanied by a translation into the Croatian language.		
The Republic of Croatia declares in accordance with Article 6, that municipal courts according to residence, abode, and headquarters of the addressee of documents are competent for the completion of the certificate of reception of documents.		
The Republic of Croatia declares in accordance with Article 8, that is opposed to direct service of judicial documents upon persons within its territory through foreign diplomatic or consular agents, unless the document is to be served upon a national of the State in which the document originate.		
The Republic of Croatia declares that the documents served in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention are forwarded to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia for the purpose of service to parties.		
The Republic of Croatia declares that it is opposed to the mode of service specified in Article 10 of the Convention.		
The Republic of Croatia declares that Croatian courts may give a judgement if all the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of Article 15 of the Convention are fulfilled.		
The Republic of Croatia declares that applications for relief set out in Article 16 of the Convention will not be entertained if they are filed after the expiration of a period of one year following the date on which the judgement was given.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Note-		
On 06 April 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the republic of <i>Ireland</i> , a notification , in pursuant to article 31, as follows;		
... that the Master of the High Court (including any Deputy Master for the time being appointed) is hereby designated as the Central Authority for Ireland in accordance with Article 2 and shall be the appropriate authority for completion of certificates in the form of the model annexed to the Convention.		
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid [ETS No. 92]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	039/1978 Cmnd 7179
Signature-		
Georgia	20 Mar., 2006	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm33
Accession-		
Ukraine	02 June, 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Ukraine	01 Sep., 2006	
Notification pursuant to Article 45 of the Convention		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Brazil</i>		
Czech Republic	15 May, 2006	
Honduras	15 Mar., 2006	
Paraguay	06 Mar., 2006	
Romania	02 Mar., 2006	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Czech Republic, Honduras, Paraguay, Romania</i> and		
Brazil	01 June, 2006	
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Bulgaria, Dominican Republic, Lithuania, Thailand</i>		
Uzbekistan	28 Apr., 2006	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Uzbekistan</i> , and		
Bulgaria	01 July, 2006	
Dominican Republic	01 July, 2006	
Lithuania	01 July, 2006	
Thailand	01 July, 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 May 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Slovakia</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>CENTRAL AUTHORITY</p> <p>Centrum pre medzinárodno-právnu ochranu deti a mládeže (Centre for International Legal Protection of Children and Youth) Župné námestie 5/6 P.O. Box 57 814 99 Bratislava.</p> <p>Telephone number: +421 (2)5933050 1/59330502 Fax number: +421(2)59330698 E-mail: cipc@employment.gov.sk Internet site: www.cipc.sk</p> <p>Persons to contact: Mrs. Helena Chrzanová, director (languages of communication: English, German) e-mail: chrzanova@employment.gov.sk</p> <p>Mrs. JUDr. Alena Halgašová, adjunct director (languages of communication: English, Russian) e-mail: halgasova@employment.gov.sk</p>		
<p>Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [E No. 141]</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On the 28 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Serbia and Montenegro</i>, a modification to a declaration, made upon ratification¹ as follows;</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Convention, paragraph 2 thereof shall apply only subject to the constitutional principles and the basic legal concepts of the legal system of Serbia and Montenegro.</p> <p>The serving of judicial documents as set out in Article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, shall be allowed in Serbia and Montenegro only if envisaged under another bilateral or multilateral agreement.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 25, paragraph 3, Serbia and Montenegro declares that requests made to it and documents supporting such requests shall be accompanied by a translation into Serbian or English.</p> <p>¹ Date of Signature and Ratification on 09 October 2003</p>	<p>Strasbourg 08 Nov., 1990</p>	<p>059/1993 Cm 2337</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Pursuant to Article 32, paragraph 2, of the Convention, without its prior consent, information and evidence provided by Serbia and Montenegro under this chapter may not be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting State in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.</p>		
<p>Note</p> <p>On 07 April 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Serbia and Montenegro</i>, a communication concerning the Designation of Authorities, as follows;</p>		
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia Nemanjina St. No. 22-24 11000 Belgrade - Serbia and Montenegro</p>		
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Montenegro Stanka Dragojevićca St. No.2 81000 Podgorica - Serbia and Montenegro</p>		
Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption	The Hague 29 May, 1993	046/2003 Cm 6010
Accession- Mali	02 May, 2006	
Entry into Force- Mali	01 Dec., 2006	
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 February 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the Federal Republic of <i>Germany</i>, a communication, as follows;</p>		
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Landesamt für Gesundheit und Soziales Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Abteilung Jugend und Familie / Landesjugendamt Aussenstelle Neubrandenburg Neustrelitzer Str. 120, Block D 17033 Neubrandenburg Tel: + 49 (395) 380 3320 Fax: + 49 (395) 380 3302 E-Mail: poststelle.lja@lagus.mv-regierung.de</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 February 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Philippines</i>, a communication, as follows;</p>		
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">... it shall be the Central Authority of the Philippines, the Inter-Country Adoption Board (ICAB) which shall issue the Conformity / Compliance Document in abidance to Chapter V, Article 23 of The Hague Convention.</p>		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES		
Annex 1 [International Labour Organization] to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations of 21 November 1947.	San Francisco 10 July, 1948	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Application- Republic of Korea	22 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force- Republic of Korea	22 Mar., 2006	
Sixth Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe [ETS No. 162]	Strasbourg 05 Mar., 1996	007/2005 Cm6493
<p>Note</p> <p>On the 16 May 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the United Kingdom of <i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>, a withdrawal of a reservation, in respect of Article 1, as follows;</p> <p>...refer to the reservation to Article 1, of the Sixth Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe (ETS No. 162) made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on ratification of that agreement on 9 November 2001. The reservation reads: "Until such time as the necessary legislation is enacted, the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply Article 1 of the Sixth Protocol in respect of the spouses and minor children of judges."</p> <p>On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby withdraw the above reservation with respect to the United Kingdom. The reservation will continue to apply with respect to the Isle of Man until such time as the necessary legislation there is enacted.</p>		
Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority	Kingston 27 Mar., 1998 -28 July, 1994	025/2004 Cm 6260
Accession- Norway	10 May, 2006	
Entry into Force- Norway	09 June, 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road	Geneva 19 May, 1956	090/1967 Cmnd 3455
Accession- Lebanon	22 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force- Lebanon	20 June, 2006	
Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)	Geneva 01 Sep., 1978 -31 Aug., 1979	006/1981 Cmnd 8138
Accession- Lebanon	22 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force- Lebanon	20 June, 2006	
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd 2535
<p>Note-</p> <p>The following document's are available on the web site of the Transport Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) at the following address:</p> <p>http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp29ap_mar06.html.</p>		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.13</u>		
<p>Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 1970</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc.ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2006/9) & (doc.ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2006/10) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.48</u>		
<p>Regulation No. 48 Uniform provisions concerning approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 January 1982</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2006/1) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p>		
<p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.121</u></p>		
<p>Regulation No.121 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the location and identification of hand controls, tell-tales and indicators, Geneva, 18 January 2006</p>		
<p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2006/28) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		
<p>European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)</p>	<p>Geneva 01 July, 1970 -31 Mar., 1971</p>	<p>103/1978 Cmnd 7401</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 22 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, issued a communication¹, concerning the proposed amendments communicated by the government of France to the above agreement, the annex to the agreement and the appendices to the annex, communicated the following:</p>		
<p>ACCEPTANCE OF THE AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY FRANCE TO THE ABOVE AGREEMENT, THE ANNEX TO THE AGREEMENT AND THE APPENDICES TO THE ANNEX</p>		
<p>On 16 March 2006, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 23(5) (b), its acceptance for the Kingdom in Europe of the amendments proposed by France. Consequently, the Amendments are deemed to have been accepted and, in accordance with article 23 (6), will enter into force three months after the date of acceptance, i.e., on 16 June 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.475.2005.TREATIES-1 of 24 June 2005</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 16 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Netherlands</i>, a notification in accordance with article 23, (5), (b) of the agreement¹, as follows;</p>		
<p>"The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, in conformity with the provisions of article 23, paragraph 5, sub b, of the European Agreement concerning the work of crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport (AETR), done at Geneva on 1 July 1970, that the Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) accepts the proposed amendments communicated by the Government of France to the above mentioned Agreement, the annex to the Agreement and the appendices to the annex, done at Geneva on 24 June 2005."</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.993.2005.TREA TIES-2 Reissued of 06 January 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Agreement concerning the establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Par which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles	Adopted Geneva 25 June, 1998	127/2000 Cm 4925
Accession- Lithuania	25 May, 2006	
Entry into Force- Lithuania	25 July, 2006	
SHIPPING		
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers 1978	London 01 Dec., 1978 -30 Nov., 1979	050/1984 Cmnd 9266
<p>Note-, On 10 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of Bulgaria, a communication¹, concerning a new format of the Certificates of Competency from the Bulgarian Maritime Administration, that is to be used and has also informed the IMO, that it has decided not to issue endorsements.</p> <p>¹ Ref to STCW.2/Circ.16 of 10 March 2006</p>		
SPACE		
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Object [London Version]	London 29 Mar., 1972	016/1974 Cmnd 5551
Succession- Slovak Republic	07 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force- Slovak Republic ¹	01 Jan., 1993	
<p>¹ Slovak Embassy Note dated 28 March 2006: Slovak Republic considers itself bound, as of 01 January 1993, i.e. the date of the division of the Czechoslovak Federation.</p>		
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space [London Version]	London 22 Apr., 1968	056/1969 Cmnd 3997
<u>CORRIGENDUM</u> ¹		
Acceptance- EUMETSAT	29 Sep., 2005	
Entry into Force- EUMETSAT	29 Sep., 2005	
<p>¹ Information has been reissued in it's corrected form (previous published in "Fourth Supplementary List, Cm 6911, Ts.20, page 93").</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SPACE (continued)		
Convention on Registration of Object Launched into Outer Space	New York 14 Jan., 1975	070/1978 Cmnd 7271
Accession-		
Brazil	17 Mar., 2006	
Lebanon	12 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Brazil	17 Mar., 2006	
Lebanon	12 Apr., 2006	
TERRORISM		
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	New York 15 Dec., 1997	057/2001 Cm 5347
Accession-		
Sao Tome and Principe	12 Apr., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Sao Tome and Principe	12 May, 2006	
Note-		
On 26 April 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Canada</i> , the following objection to a declaration made by Belgium upon ratification ¹ , as follows:		
"The Government of Canada considers the Reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "... adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."		
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 Terrorist Bombings which it considers as 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.		
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."		
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.394.2005.TREATIES-5 of 23 May 2005 (Belgium: Ratification)		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further communication dated 26 April 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Canada</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Canada has examined the Declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and considers that the Declaration is, in fact, a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention which is the suppression of the financing of terrorism, irrespective of who carries it out.</p> <p>The Government of Canada considers the declaration to be, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature”.</p> <p>The Government of Canada recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Canada therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry in to force of the Convention between Canada and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005.TREATIES-3 of 05 August 2005 (Egypt: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 May 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Canada</i>, the following objection to a reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of Canada has examined the Reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic at the time of its ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and considers that the Reservation seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention which is the suppression of the financing of terrorism, irrespective of who carries it out.</p> <p>The Government of Canada considers the Reservation to be, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature”.</p> <p>The Government of Canada recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. The Government of Canada therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Canada and the Syrian Arab Republic.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005.TREATIES-6 of 4 May 2005 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 May 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings with respect to its Article 11. With this reservation, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium expresses that it reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence, which it considers to be politically motivated. In the opinion of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, this reservation seeks to limit the Convention's scope of application in a way that is incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Belgium.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.394.2005.TREATIES-5 of 23 May 2005, which was reissued on 09 May 2006 for technical reasons only (Belgium: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 May 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Italy has examined the reservation to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings made by the Government of Belgium upon the accession to that Convention. The Government of Italy considers the reservation by Belgium as intended to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis, which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where it takes place and of who carries it out. 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 aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Belgium and Italy. The Convention enters into force between Belgium and Italy without the Government of Belgium benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.394.2005.TREATIES-5 of 23 May 2005, which was reissued for technical reasons only on 09 May 2006 (Belgium: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 May 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original Spanish: Translation]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to article 11 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings upon ratifying that Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers, in particular, that the reservation by Belgium is incompatible with article 5 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 others of similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, under the customary-law provision enshrined in article 19 (c) of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty concerned are not permitted.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to article 11 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Belgium.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.394.2006.TREATIES-5 of 23 May 2005, which was re-issued on 09 May 2006 (Belgium: Ratification).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 May 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have examined the reservation relating to Article 11 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings made by the Government of Belgium at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom note that the effect of the said reservation is to disapply the provisions of Article 11 in “exceptional circumstances”. 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 11 should apply in all circumstances.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
<p>The Government of the United Kingdom therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium.”</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.394.2005.TREATIES-5 of 23 May 2005, which was reissued on 09 May 2006 for technical reasons only (Belgium: Ratification)</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 22 May 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the United States of America, the following objection to a declaration made by Belgium upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of the United States of America, after careful review, considers the Declaration made by Belgium to Article 11 of the Convention, to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis. The Government of the United States understands that the intent of the Government of Belgium may have been narrower than apparent from its Declaration in that the Government of Belgium would expect its Declaration to apply only in exceptional circumstances where it believes that, because of the political nature of the offences, an alleged offender may not receive a fair trial.</p> <p>The United States believes the Declaration is unnecessary because of the safeguards already provided for under Articles 12, 14, and 19 (2) of the Convention. However, given the broad wording of the Declaration and because the Government of the United States considers Article 11 to be a critical provision in the Convention, the United States is constrained to file this objection. This objection does not preclude entry into force of the Convention between the United States and Belgium.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.394.2005.TREATIES-5 of 23 May 2005, which was reissued for technical reasons only on 09 May 2006 (Belgium: Ratification)</p>		
<p>International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</p>	<p>New York 10 Jan., 2000 -31 Dec., 2001</p>	<p>028/2002 Cm 5550</p>
<p>Accession-</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe</p>	<p>12 Apr., 2006</p>	
<p>Ratification-</p> <p>Djibouti</p> <p>China¹ (<i>with declaration * and reservation *</i>)</p>	<p>13 Mar., 2006 19 Apr., 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force</p> <p>China</p> <p>Djibouti</p> <p>Sao Tome and Principe</p>	<p>13 May, 2006 12 Apr., 2006 12 May, 2006</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i> [Original Chinese :Courtesy Translation]</p> <p>The People's Republic of China shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of article 24 of the Convention.</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Convention, the People's Republic of China has established the jurisdiction over five offences stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Convention, but this jurisdiction shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China</p> <p>As to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the following three Conventions shall not be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980. (2) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988. (3) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988. <p>The Convention will enter into force for China on 19 May 2006 in accordance with its article 26 (2).</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i> [Original Chinese :Courtesy Translation]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao 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 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. 2. The reservation made by the People's Republic of China on paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. 3. The jurisdiction over five offences established by the People's Republic of China in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Convention shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>4. As to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the following three Conventions shall not be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention:</p> <p>(1) 1980. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March</p> <p>(2) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.</p> <p>(3) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.3 73 .2006. TREATIES-17 of 09 May 2006(China: Ratification).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 26 April 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Canada, the following declaration to a declaration made by Egypt upon accession¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Canada has examined the Declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and considers that the Declaration is, in fact, a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention which is the suppression of the financing of terrorism, irrespective of who carries it out.</p> <p>The Government of Canada considers the declaration to be, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature”.</p> <p>The Government of Canada recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Canada therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Canada and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005.TREATIES-3 of 05 August 2005 (Egypt: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 26 April 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Canada, the following declaration to a reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Canada has examined the Reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic at the time of its ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and considers that the Reservation seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention which is the suppression of the financing of terrorism, irrespective of who carries it out.</p> <p>The Government of Canada considers the Reservation to be, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of Canada recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. The Government of Canada therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Canada and the Syrian Arab Republic.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005.TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 March 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Estonia</i>, the following notification, as follows:</p> <p>“The Republic of Estonia withdraws the declaration made in the aforementioned instrument of Ratification, according to which the Republic of Estonia declared that she does not consider itself bound by the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988. The Protocol entered into force in respect of Estonia on 27 April 2004.”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 May 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Japan</i>, the following objection to a reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“When depositing its instrument of accession, the Government of Syrian Arab Republic made a reservation which reads as follows: 'A reservation concerning the provisions of its article 2, paragraph 1 (b), inasmuch as the Syrian Arab Republic considers that acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism'.</p> <p>In this connection, the Government of Japan draws attention of the provisions, of article 6 of the Convention, according to which each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of Japan considers that the aforementioned reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic seeks to exclude acts of resistance to foreign occupation from application of the Convention and that such reservation constitutes a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Japan therefore objects to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005.TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession).</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 04 April 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Egypt upon accession¹, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: Spanish : Translation]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation to article 2, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that this reservation is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers, in particular, that the reservation made by the Arab Republic of Egypt is contrary to article 6 of the Convention, according to which the States Parties pledge to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (article 19 (c)), a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain therefore objects to the reservation made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to article 2, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the Arab Republic of Egypt.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005.TREA TIES-3 of 05 August 2005 (Egypt: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 April 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, the following objection to a reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: Spanish : Translation]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation entered by the Syrian Arab Republic to article 2, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon ratifying that instrument.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers, in particular, that the reservation entered by the Syrian Arab Republic is incompatible with article 6 of the Convention, whereby States parties undertake to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, under the customary-law provision enshrined in article 19 (c) of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty concerned are not permitted.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005.TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 March 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the United States of <i>America</i>, the following objection to a declaration made by Egypt upon accession¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of the United States of America, after careful review, considers the explanatory declaration made by Egypt to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis. The explanatory declaration is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely, the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and who perpetrates them.</p> <p>The Government of the United States also considers the explanatory declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, which provides: Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the United States notes that, under established principles of international treaty law, as reflected in Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the United States of America therefore objects to the explanatory declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 made by Egypt upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United States and Egypt.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005.TREATIES-3 of 11 March 2005, which was reissued on 5 August 2005 (Egypt Ratification).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note</p> <p>In a further communication dated On 09 March 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the United States of <i>America</i>, the following objection to a reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of the United States of America, after careful review, considers the reservation contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely, the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and who perpetrates them.</p> <p>The Government of the United States also considers the reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, which provides: "Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the United States notes that, under established principles of international treaty law, as reflected in Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the United States therefore objects to the explanatory declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 made by the Government of Syria upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United States and the Syrian Arab Republic.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005.TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)</p>		
<p>WAR CRIMINALS</p> <p>Agreement by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of the United States of America, the Provisional Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis [and Charter of the International Military Tribunal]</p> <p>Succession- Czech Republic</p> <p>Entry into Force- Czech Republic¹</p> <p>¹ The Czech Republic considers itself bound, with effect 01 Jan.1993 (i.e. the date of establishment of the independent Czech Republic).</p>	<p>London 08 Aug., 1945 -</p> <p>14 Mar., 2006</p> <p>01 Jan., 1993</p>	<p>027/1946 Cmd 6903</p>

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