

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC



Treaty Series No. 21 (1995)

**FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1995**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 59 (1994), Cm 2922]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 59 (1994) Cm 2922]

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 31 March 1995.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AGRICULTURE		
Agreement on the Reconstitution of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux as C A B International with Agreed Minute	London, 8 July, 1986	59/1987 Cm 387
Accession— Colombia	9 Mar., 1995	
ANIMALS		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes	Strasbourg, 10 Mar., 1976	70/1979 Cmd. 7684
Accession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	29 Dec., 1994	
Note— In a letter dated 6 July, 1994 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, on 7 July 1994, the Government of <i>Greece</i> made the following declaration: The Government of the Hellenic Republic declares that the accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the above-mentioned Convention of the Council of Europe (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 30 (1994), Cm 2708, p.1) to which the Hellenic Republic is a Contracting Party does not imply recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the Hellenic Republic.		
ANIMAL DISEASES		
International Agreement for the Creation at Paris of an International Office for dealing with Contagious Diseases of Animals	Paris, 25 Jan., 1924	11/1926 Cmd. 2663
Accession— Moldova	23 Jan., 1995	
ARBITRATION		
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	Geneva, 24 Sept., 1923	4/1925 Cmd. 2312
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION		
Convention on International Civil Aviation, Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation and International Air Services Transit Agreement	Chicago, 7 Dec., 1944	8/1953 Cmd. 8742
Succession in Washington— Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (date of notification)	
Protocol amending Article 93 <i>bis</i> of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	Montreal, 27 May, 1947	63/1961 Cmdnd. 1448
Ratification— Moldova	22 Dec., 1994	
Protocol amending Articles 48(a), 49(e) and 61 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	26/1957 Cmdnd. 107
Ratification— Moldova	22 Dec., 1994	
Protocol amending Article 45 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	24/1958 Cmdnd. 482
Ratification— Moldova	22 Dec., 1994	
Protocol amending Article 50(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	Montreal, 21 June, 1961	59/1962 Cmdnd. 1826
Ratification— Moldova	22 Dec., 1994	
Protocol amending Article 48(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	Rome, 15 Sept., 1962	27/1976 Cmdnd. 6447
Ratification— Moldova	22 Dec., 1994	
Convention on Offences and certain other Acts Committed on board Aircraft	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmdnd. 4230
Note— On 17 December 1987, the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (now the Republic of Belarus) notified the International Civil Aviation Organisation, as depositary for the above-mentioned Convention that "the accession of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation to which it is a Party".		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmdnd. 4956
Succession in London— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Successions in Washington— Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (date of notification)	
Czech Republic	13 Dec., 1994 (date of notification)	
Protocol relating to an Amendment of Article 50(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	New York, 12 Mar., 1971	62/1973 Cmdnd. 5310
Ratification— Moldova	22 Dec., 1994	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)		
Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 56 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	Vienna, 7 July, 1971	98/1975 Cmnd. 6117
<i>Ratifications—</i>		
Moldova	22 Dec., 1994	
Nauru	28 July, 1994	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5224
<i>Succession in London—</i>		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
<i>Successions in Washington—</i>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Czech Republic	13 Dec., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 50(a) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	Montreal, 16 Oct., 1974	57/1980 Cmnd. 7960
<i>Ratification—</i>		
Moldova	22 Dec., 1994	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971	Montreal, 24 Feb., 1988	20/1991 Cm 1470
<i>Ratifications with ICAO—</i>		
Germany	25 Apr., 1994	
Guatemala	11 Oct., 1994	
Tunisia	7 June, 1994	
United States of America	19 Oct., 1994	
<i>Ratification in London—</i>		
United States of America	18 Nov., 1994	
<i>Succession in Washington—</i>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
<i>Note—</i>		
The Government of <i>Denmark</i> made the following reservation to the above-mentioned Protocol at the time of ratification (see Treaty Series No. 20 (1991), Cm 1470, p.7):		
“Until later decision, the Protocol will not be applied to the Faroe Islands.”		
On 27 September 1994, the Government of Denmark notified the International Civil Aviation Organisation of a declaration dated 22 September 1994 whereby the above reservation is withdrawn, with effect from 1 October 1994.		
CONSERVATION		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971)	Ramsar, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
<i>Ratification—</i>		
Malaysia*	10 Nov., 1994	
*In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetland has been designated by Malaysia for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this Convention: Tasek Bera.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION (continued)		
Convention on International Trade in endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Accessions—		
Côte d'Ivoire	21 Nov., 1994	
Comoros	23 Nov., 1994	
Eritrea	24 Oct., 1994	
Sierra Leone	28 Oct., 1994	
COUNCIL OF EUROPE		
Statute of the Council of Europe	London, 5 May, 1949	51/1949 Cmnd. 7778
Accession—		
Latvia	10 Feb., 1995	
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
European Cultural Convention	Paris, 19 Dec., 1954	49/1955 Cmnd. 9545
Signature—		
Andorra	10 Nov., 1994	
Accession—		
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29 Dec., 1994	
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage	London, 6 May, 1969	26/1973 Cmnd. 5224
Accession—		
Bosnia-Herzegovina	20 Dec., 1994	
Denunciation—		
Malta	25 May, 1995	
Note—		
<p>In a letter dated 6 July, 1994 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, on 7 July 1994, the Government of <i>Greece</i> made the following declaration:</p> <p>The Government of the Hellenic Republic declares that the accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the above-mentioned Convention of the Council of Europe (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 30 (1994), Cm 2708, p.1) to which the Hellenic Republic is a Contracting Party does not imply recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the Hellenic Republic.</p>		
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Paris, 16 Nov., 1972	2/1985 Cmnd. 9424
Acceptance—		
Latvia	10 Jan., 1995	
Accession—		
Turkmenistan	26 Sept., 1994	
Succession—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 July, 1993 (date of notification)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CULTURAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	Granada, 3 Oct., 1985	46/1988 Cm 439
Note— In a letter dated 6 July, 1994 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, on 7 July, 1994, the Government of <i>Greece</i> made the following declaration: The Government of the Hellenic Republic declares that the accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the above-mentioned Convention of the Council of Europe (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 30 (1994), Cm 2708, p.1) to which the Hellenic Republic is a Contracting Party does not imply recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the Hellenic Republic.		
Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	London, 16 Nov., 1945	50/1946 Cmd. 6963
Acceptance— South Africa	12 Dec., 1994	
CUSTOMS		
International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities and Protocol of Signature	Geneva, 3 Nov., 1923	16/1925 Cmd. 2347
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials	Lake Success, 22 Nov., 1950	42/1954 Cmd. 9185
Accession— Russian Federation	7 Oct., 1994	
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accessions— Chile	20 Dec., 1994	
Moldova	28 Oct., 1994	
Customs Convention on the temporary importation of Packings	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	77/1978 Cmnd. 7299
Accession— Croatia	29 Sept., 1994	
International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Materials	Geneva, 7 Nov., 1952	81/1955 Cmnd. 9644
Successions— Croatia	31 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring and Additional Protocol relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material	New York, 4 June, 1954	70/1957 Cmnd. 308
Successions— Croatia	31 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	New York, 4 June, 1954	1/1959 Cmnd. 602
Succession— Croatia	31 Aug., 1994 (date of notification)	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	1/1960 Cmnd. 919
Succession— Croatia	31 Aug., 1994 (date of notification)	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	16/1959 Cmnd. 650
Succession— Croatia	31 Aug., 1994 (date of notification)	
Customs Convention on Containers	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	80/1959 Cmnd. 905
Successions— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road (TIR Carnets)	Geneva, 15 Jan., 1959	18/1960 Cmnd. 1012
Successions— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport	Geneva, 9 Dec., 1960	10/1963 Cmnd. 1938
Successions— Croatia	31 Aug., 1994 (date of notification)	
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Customs Convention concerning facilities for the importation of goods for display or use at exhibitions, fairs, meetings or similar events	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	61/1963 Cmnd. 2115
Accessions— Croatia	29 Sept., 1994	
Thailand	30 Sept., 1994	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	62/1963 Cmnd. 2125
Accessions— Croatia	29 Sept., 1994	
Thailand	30 Sept., 1994	
Customs Convention on the "ATA Carnet" for the Temporary Admission of Goods	Brussels, 6 Dec., 1961	10/1964 Cmnd. 2226
Accessions— Croatia	29 Sept., 1994	
Thailand	30 Sept., 1994	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
Customs Convention concerning Welfare Material for Seafarers	Brussels, 1 Dec., 1964– 30 Sept., 1965	58/1966 Cmnd. 3161
Accession— Croatia	29 Sept., 1994	
International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures	Kyoto, 18 May, 1973– 30 June, 1974	36/1975 Cmnd. 5938
Accession— Croatia	29 Sept., 1994	
Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials	New York, 1 Mar., 1977	33/1984 Cmnd. 9217
Accession— Russian Federation	7 Oct., 1994	
International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods	Geneva, 1 Apr., 1983– 31 Mar., 1984	40/1988 Cm 403
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession— Kyrgyzstan	7 Oct., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accession— Kyrgyzstan	7 Oct., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York, 14 Dec., 1973– 31 Dec., 1974	3/1980 Cmnd. 7765
Accessions— Armenia	18 May, 1994	
Liechtenstein (with declaration*)	28 Nov., 1994	
Sudan	10 Oct., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
*Declaration [Translation]		
. . . the Principality of Liechtenstein construes articles 4 and 5, paragraph I of the Convention to mean that the Principality of Liechtenstein undertakes to fulfil the obligations contained therein under the conditions laid down in its domestic legislation, . . .		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water	Moscow, 5 Aug., 1963	3/1964 Cmnd. 2245
Succession in Washington— Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ...	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accessions in London— Algeria	12 Jan., 1995	
Ukraine	5 Dec., 1994	
Accession in Moscow— Tajikistan	17 Jan., 1995	
Succession in Washington— Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmnd. 5266
Succession in Washington— Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and their Destruction	London, Moscow and Washington, 10 Apr., 1972	11/1976 Cmnd. 6397
Succession in Washington— Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	Geneva, 18 May, 1977	24/1979 Cmnd. 7469
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June— 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accessions— Mali	8 Sept., 1994	
Mongolia (with declarations*)	24 Oct., 1994	
Portugal (with declaration†)	18 Oct., 1994	
Senegal	17 Oct., 1994	
Zimbabwe	29 Sept., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
<i>*Declarations [Translation]</i>		
1. Mongolia will apply the Convention, on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State.		
2. Mongolia will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of Mongolia.		
<i>†Declaration [Translation]</i>		
Within the scope of the principle of reciprocity, Portugal will restrict the application of the Convention to arbitral awards pronounced in the territory of a State bound by the said Convention.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISPUTES (continued)		
Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States	Washington, 18 Mar., 1965	25/1967 Cmd. 3255
Signature— Saint Kitts and Nevis	14 Oct., 1994	
Ratification— Argentina	19 Oct., 1994	
DRUGS		
The International Opium Convention, 1912, and Subsequent Relative Papers	The Hague, 23 Jan., 1912	17/1921 Cmd. 1520
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Protocol amending the Agreement, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925, and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931, and at Geneva on 26 June 1936	New York, 11 Dec., 1946	35/1947 Cmd. 7135
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules	Vienna, 21 Feb., 1971	51/1993 Cm 2307
Ratification— Lebanon	15 Dec., 1994	
Accession— Kyrgyzstan	7 Oct., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Vienna, 20 Dec., 1988	26/1992 Cm 1927
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Note— On 22 July 1994, the Government of <i>Brunei Darussalam</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, its designation of authorities for the purpose of article 17(7) of the above-mentioned Convention as follows:		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jalan Subok Bandar Seri Begawan 1120 Brunei Darussalam Phone: (673) (2) 224-117/240-281 Fax: (673) (2)224-709/229-904 Language: English Office hours: 07:45-16:30 (closed on Fridays and Sundays)		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
Note—		
On 7 June 1994, the Government of <i>Finland</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, its designation of authorities for the purpose of Articles 7(8) and 17(7) of the above-mentioned Convention, as follows:		
Competant authority under article 7 (mutual legal assistance)		
Country	Finland	
Field of competence	General	
Functional title of national authority	Ministry of Justice	
Address of national authority	P.O. Box 1 FIN-00131 HELSINKI FINLAND	
Telephone number	358-0-1825327	
Fax number	358-0-1825225	
Normal office hours	08:00 to 16:00 (GMT +2)	
Languages accepted for receiving requests	Finnish, Swedish, English, French, German	
May requests be addressed through Interpol?	Yes	
Competant authority under article 7 (mutual legal assistance)		
Country	Finland	
Field of competence	Assistance in criminal matters in pre-trial investigation	
Functional title of national authority	Division of International Affairs National Bureau of Investigation	
Address of national authority	P.O. Box 152 FIN-00121 HELSINKI FINLAND	
Telephone number	358-0-13447669	
Fax number	358-0-13447170	
Normal office hours	08:00 to 16:00 (GMT +2)	
Languages accepted for receiving requests	Finnish, Swedish, English, French, German	
May requests be addressed through Interpol?	Yes	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
Competant authority under article 7 (mutual legal assistance)		
Country	Finland	
Field of competence	Customs investigation	
Functional title of national authority	Head of Investigation Division National Board of Customs	
Address of national authority	P.O. Box 512 FIN-00101 HELSINKI FINLAND	
Telephone number	358-0-6142296	
Fax number	358-0-6142669	
Normal office hours	08:00 to 16:00 (GMT +2)	
Languages accepted for receiving requests	Finnish, Swedish, English, German	
May requests be addressed through Interpol?	Yes	
Competant authority under article 7 (mutual legal assistance)		
Country	Finland	
Field of competence	—Border guarding on land and sea —Passport control	
Functional title of national authority	The Frontier Guard of Finland	
Address of national authority	P.O. Box 3 FIN-00131 HELSINKI FINLAND	
Telephone number	358-0-1616511	
Fax number	358-0-1616524	
Normal office hours	08:00 to 16:00 (GMT +2)	
Languages accepted for receiving requests	Finnish, Swedish, English, French, German, Russian	
May requests be addressed through Interpol?	Yes	
Any information to assist other Governments in making requests	Outside office hours Fax: 358-0-631670	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Competant authority under article 7 (interdiction in the high sea)</p> <p>Country Finland</p> <p>Field of competence Customs enforcement incl. drug enforcement</p> <p>Functional title of national authority Head of Enforcement Division National Board of Customs</p> <p>Address of national authority P.O. Box 512 FIN-00101 HELSINKI FINLAND</p> <p>Telephone number 358-0-6142542</p> <p>Fax number 358-0-6142744</p> <p>Normal office hours 08:00 to 16:00 (GMT +2)</p> <p>Languages accepted for receiving requests Finnish, Swedish, English, German</p> <p>May requests be addressed through Interpol? Yes</p> <p>Any information to assist other Governments in making requests 24-hour service at the Customs Office of the Helsinki-Vantaa airport tel. 358-0-6143904 fax: 358-0-822903</p>		
<p>Anti-Doping Convention</p> <p>Note— In a letter dated 6 July 1994 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, on 7 July 1994, the Government of <i>Greece</i> made the following declaration: The Government of the Hellenic Republic declares that the accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the above-mentioned Convention of the Council of Europe (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 30 (1994), Cm 2708, p.4) to which the Hellenic Republic is a Contracting Party does not imply recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the Hellenic Republic.</p>	Strasbourg, 16 Nov., 1989	85/1990 Cm 1330
<p>ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL</p> <p>International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency (with Protocols)</p> <p>Succession— Slovakia</p>	Geneva, 20 Apr., 1929	5/1960 Cmnd. 932
<p>Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Tunisian Republic for the Promotion and Protection of Investments</p> <p>Note— By a Note dated 31 January 1995, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> extended the above-mentioned Agreement to the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Bermuda and the Bailiwicks of Guernsey and Jersey.</p>	Tunis, 14 Mar., 1989	18/1990 Cm 976

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EDUCATION		
European Convention on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study	Paris, 15 Dec., 1956	71/1957 Cmnd. 301
Note— In a letter dated 6 July 1994 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, on 7 July 1994, the Government of <i>Greece</i> made the following declaration: The Government of the Hellenic Republic declares that the accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the above-mentioned Convention of the Council of Europe (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 36 (1994), Cm 2889, p.10) to which the Hellenic Republic is a Contracting Party does not imply recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the Hellenic Republic.		
European Agreement on the Instruction and Education of Nurses (with Recommendations)	Strasbourg, 25 Oct., 1967	92/1970 Cmnd. 4495
Signature— Poland (signature subject to ratification)	6 Feb., 1995	
European Agreement on Continued Payment of Scholarship to Students Studying Abroad	Paris, 12 Dec., 1969	51/1972 Cmnd. 4966
Accession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	29 Dec., 1994	
Note— In a letter dated 6 July 1994 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, on 7 July 1994, the Government of <i>Greece</i> made the following declaration: The Government of the Hellenic Republic declares that the accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the above-mentioned Convention of the Council of Europe (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 30 (1994), Cm 2708, p.4) to which the Hellenic Republic is a Contracting Party does not imply recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the Hellenic Republic.		
Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the European Region	Paris, 21 Dec., 1979	21/1986 Cmnd. 9762
Ratification— Germany (with reservations*)	8 Dec., 1994	
Accessions— Azerbaijan	29 Nov., 1994	
Lithuania	16 Nov., 1994	
Succession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 July, 1993 (date of notification)	
*Reservations [Translation] "As regards the university sector: The Federal Republic of Germany shall recognize the equivalence of diplomas and degrees covered by this Convention only in so far as the requirements of the foreign examinations are equivalent to those of the examinations set in the Federal Republic of Germany. In applying this Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany shall recognize only end-of-study diplomas awarded by those foreign higher education establishments that correspond to the higher education establishments coming within the field of application of the policy law governing higher education (Hochschulrahmengesetz). Responsibility for the application of the provisions of Articles 8 and 9 shall rest with the relevant authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany, in conformity with existing legislation.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EDUCATION <i>(continued)</i>		
As regards Article 1, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention:		
Admission to a regulated profession and its exercise are subject to the rules and procedures in force in the national territory and to the other conditions laid down by the governmental and professional authorities responsible for the exercise of the professional activity in question.		
This condition shall also apply to admission to a vocational training course preparing for the exercise of a regulated profession".		
ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS		
Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters	Lugano, 16 Sept., 1988	53/1992 Cm 2009
Ratifications—		
Germany	14 Dec., 1994	
Spain	30 Aug., 1994	
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition	Paris, 13 Dec., 1957	97/1991 Cm 1762
Signature—		
Lithuania	9 Nov., 1994	
Ratification—		
Slovenia	16 Feb., 1995	
Accession—		
Croatia (with declaration*)	25 Jan., 1995	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
Article 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia prohibits the extradition of Croatian citizens.		
Consequently, the Republic of Croatia will not allow any extradition or transit (Article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention) of its own citizens.		
The "nationality" of a person being requested for extradition will be considered in terms of the time when the criminal act was committed and in compliance with the regulations of the Republic of Croatia regarding citizenship (Article 6, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention).		
The Republic of Croatia will approve the transit of a person only under the conditions applying to extradition (Article 21, paragraph 5, of the Convention).		
Note—		
The following text is a declaration made by the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> contained in a Note Verbale dated 12 December 1994, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 15 December 1994:		
For the sake of clearness, the following clause is added to the declaration made on 14 October 1987:		
(. . . is requested) and in so far as such foreigners are not expected to lose their right of residence in the Kingdom as a result of the imposition of a penalty or measure subsequent to their extradition.		
Note—		
The following text is a corrected declaration made by the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> (see Treaty Series No. 80 (1993), Cm 2591, p.11) contained in a Note Verbale dated 3 November 1993 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 10 November 1993:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
EXTRADITION (continued)		
<p>On 30 June and 29 September 1993 the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Principality of Liechtenstein exchanged Notes constituting an arrangement as provided for in article 27, paragraph 4, of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957 concerning the extension of the Convention to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The arrangements will enter into force on 1 December 1993.</p>		
<p>Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed at Paris on 13 December 1957</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 17 Mar., 1978</p>	<p>49/1994 Cm 2668</p>
<p>Ratification—</p>		
<p>Bulgaria (with reservation*)</p>	<p>17 June, 1994</p>	
<p>Accession—</p>		
<p>Croatia</p>	<p>25 Jan., 1995</p>	
<p>*Reservations [Translation] In accordance with Article 9 paragraph 2, the Republic of Bulgaria declares that it reserves the right not to accept Chapter I and the right to accept Chapter II in respect of offences concerning taxes, customs charges and currency exchange charges which are punishable under the Bulgarian Criminal Code.</p>		
<p>Note— The following is the text of a reservation withdrawn by a letter from the Government of the <i>Republic of Austria</i>, dated 8 September 1994, and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe on 9 September 1994. This reservation was made upon ratification (see Treaty Series No. 49 (1994), Cm 2668, p.5/6):</p>		
<p>[Translation] In accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition of 17 March 1978, the Federal Government of the Republic of Austria withdraws its reservation, made in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 2, of the said Protocol, to accept Chapter II only in respect of offences in connection with taxes, duties and customs.</p>		
<p>Note— The following is the text of a declaration made by a letter from the Government of the <i>Republic of Austria</i>, dated 8 September 1994, and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe on 9 September 1994:</p>		
<p>[Translation] With respect to the member States of this Additional Protocol, Austria declares that, under the conditions provided by Chapter II, it will grant extradition also for offences which are exclusively contraventions against regulations concerning monopolies on the export, import, transit and rationing of goods.</p>		
FILMS		
<p>European Convention on Cinematographic Co-production</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 2 Oct., 1993</p>	<p>14/1994 Cm 2495</p>
<p>Ratification—</p>		
<p>Slovakia</p>	<p>23 Jan., 1995</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FOOD		
Agreement for the Establishment, in Paris, of an International Wine Office with Protocol of Signature	Paris, 29 Nov., 1924– 31 Mar., 1925	6/1975 Cmnd. 5834
Accession— Brazil	13 Feb., 1995	
HEALTH		
European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin	Paris, 15 Dec., 1958	27/1965 Cmnd. 2591
Signature— Finland (Signature subject to ratification)	22 Dec., 1994	
Ratification— Finland	22 Dec., 1994	
Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia as amended by the Protocol of 16 November 1989 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 008 (1993), Cm 2140)	Strasbourg, 22 July, 1964	32/1974 Cmnd. 5763
Accession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	29 Dec., 1994	
European Agreement on the Exchange of Tissue-Typing Reagents (with Revised Text of Protocol and Annex) and Additional Protocol	Strasbourg, 17 Sept., 1974	51/1979 Cmnd. 7558
Signature— Finland (Signature subject to ratification)	22 Dec., 1994	
Ratification— Finland	22 Dec., 1994	
Additional Protocol to the European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin	Strasbourg, 29 Sept., 1982	11/1986 Cmnd. 9724
Signature— Finland (Signature subject to ratification)	22 Dec., 1994	
Ratification— Finland	22 Dec., 1994	
Additional Protocol to the European Agreement on the Exchange of Blood-Grouping Reagents	Strasbourg, 29 Sept., 1982	12/1986 Cmnd. 9725
Signature— Finland (Signature subject to ratification)	22 Dec., 1994	
Ratification— Finland	22 Dec., 1994	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	Geneva, 30 Sept., 1921– 31 Mar., 1922	26/1923 Cmnd. 1986
Successions— Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slavery Convention as amended by the Protocol agreed at New York on 7 December 1953	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	24/1956 Cmnd. 9797
Participation— Dominica	17 Aug., 1994	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmd. 4421
Accessions—		
Malaysia (with reservations and understandings*) ...	20 Dec., 1994	
Namibia	28 Nov., 1994	
Successions—		
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of†	18 Jan., 1994 <i>(date of notification)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
<i>*Reservation</i>		
“That with reference to Article IX of the Convention, before any dispute to which Malaysia is a party may be submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under this article, the specific consent of Malaysia is required in each case.”		
<i>*Understanding</i>		
“That the pledge to grant extradition in accordance with a state’s laws and treaties in force found in Article VII extends only to acts which are criminal under the laws of both the requesting and the requested state.”		
†On 18 January 1994, the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that it considered itself bound by virtue of succession to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		
Protocol amending the International Suppression of the White Slave Traffic of 18 May 1904 and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic of 4 May 1910.	Lake Success, 4 May, 1949	85/1953 Cmd. 9042
Succession—		
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Signature—		
Andorra	10 Nov., 1994	
Renewal of Declarations—		
France*	22 Sept., 1994 <i>(for 5 years)</i>	
<i>*Article 25:</i> Competence of the Commission.		
<i>Article 46:</i> Jurisdiction of the Court.		
Notification made in accordance with the provisions of Articles 25 (3) and 46 (3) of the above-mentioned Convention.		
Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmd. 9221
Note—		
By a letter dated 16 November 1994 and registered with the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 1 December 1994, the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Sweden</i> declared the following:		
Sweden withdraws, as of 1 January 1995, its reservation of 22 June 1953 regarding Article 2 of Protocol No. 1 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Successions—		
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, Supplementary to the International Convention signed at Geneva, on September 25, 1926	Geneva, 7 Sept., 1956	59/1957 Cmnd. 257
Successions—		
Dominica	3 Nov., 1978 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention against Discrimination in Education	Paris, 14 Dec., 1960	44/1962 Cmnd. 1760
Succession—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 July, 1993 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	New York, 10 Dec., 1962– 31 Dec., 1963	102/1970 Cmnd. 4538
Successions—		
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of*	18 Jan., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
*On 18 January 1994, the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that it considered itself bound by virtue of succession to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		
Protocol No. 2 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, conferring upon the European Court of Human Rights competence to give Advisory Opinions	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963	104/1970 Cmnd. 4551
Signatures—		
Andorra	10 Nov., 1994	
Latvia	10 Feb., 1995	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Signature—		
South Africa	3 Oct., 1994	
Ratification—		
United States of America (with reservation, understanding and declaration*)	21 Oct., 1994	
Accessions—		
Switzerland (with reservations†)	29 Nov., 1994	
Turkmenistan	29 Sept., 1994	
Successions—		
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>* "I. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following reservations:</p> <p>(1) That the constitution and laws of the United States contain extensive protections of individual freedom of speech, expression and association. Accordingly, the United States does not accept any obligation under this Convention, in particular under Articles 4 and 7, to restrict those rights, through the adoption of legislation or any other measures, to the extent that they are protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States.</p> <p>(2) That the Constitution and laws of the United States establish extensive protections against discrimination, reaching significant areas of non-governmental activity. Individual privacy and freedom from governmental interference in private conduct, however, are also recognized as among the fundamental values which shape our free and democratic society. The United States understands that the identification of the rights protected under the Convention by reference in Article 1 to fields of 'public life' reflects a similar distinction between spheres of public conduct that are customarily the subject of governmental regulation, and spheres of private conduct that are not. To the extent, however, that the Convention calls for a broader regulation of private conduct, the United States does not accept any obligation under this Convention to enact legislation or take other measures under paragraph (1) of Article 2, subparagraphs (1)(c) and (d) of Article 2, Article 3 and Article 5 with respect to private conduct except as mandated by the Constitution and laws of the United States.</p> <p>(3) That with reference to Article 22 of the convention, before any dispute to which the United States is a party may be submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under this article, the specific consent of the United States is required in each case.</p>		
<p>II. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following understanding, which shall apply to the obligations of the United States under this Convention:</p> <p>That the United States understands that this Convention shall be implemented by the Federal Government to the extent that it exercises jurisdiction over the matters covered therein, and otherwise by the state and local governments. To the extent that state and local governments exercise jurisdiction over such matters, the Federal Government shall, as necessary, take appropriate measures to ensure the fulfilment of this Convention.</p>		
<p>III. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following declaration:</p> <p>That the United States declares that the provisions of the Convention are not self-executing."</p>		
<p>‡[Translation]</p> <p>Article 4:</p> <p>Switzerland reserves the right to take the legislative measures necessary for the implementation of Article 4, taking due account of freedom of opinion and freedom of association, provided for <i>inter alia</i> in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>Article 2, paragraph 1 (a):</p> <p>Switzerland reserves the right to apply its legal provisions concerning the admission of foreigners to the Swiss labour market.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Note—		
On 16 November 1994, the Government of <i>Finland</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the following declaration:		
“The Government of Finland declares, in accordance with Article 14 of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, that Finland recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Finland claiming to be victims of a violation by Finland of any of the rights set forth in the said Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or a group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.”		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Signature—		
South Africa	3 Oct., 1994	
Accessions—		
Kyrgyzstan	7 Oct., 1994	
Namibia	28 Nov., 1994	
Successions—		
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 (date of notification)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Signature—		
South Africa	3 Oct., 1994	
Accessions—		
Kyrgyzstan	7 Oct., 1994	
Namibia	28 Nov., 1994	
Successions—		
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 (date of notification)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Note—		
On 27 May 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Colombia</i> a notification dated 6 May 1994 made under Article 4(3) of the above-mentioned Covenant, to the effect that the national Government has declared a state of emergency throughout the national territory. The measure was adopted by means of Legislative Decree No. 874 of 1 May 1994, to remain in force until 10 May 1994.		
The reasons for the proclamation of a state of emergency are mainly the following:		
Since November 1993, there has been a significant increase in the number of investigations carried out by the Procurator-General's Office. This increase during November 1993 and January 1994 stemming in particular, from the extensive search operations and those carried out by the Procurator-General's Office against drug-trafficking criminal organizations, vastly exceeds historic records of the workload of the judicial branch in criminal matters.		
It has become necessary to take steps to ensure that the efforts made by the Procurator-General's Office to conclude ongoing investigations are not hampered through improper situations such as obstructing an agreement, requesting the postponement of formal proceedings, etc.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>continued</i>)</p>		
<p>The large number of cases in which prior circumstances have prevented characterisation within the stipulated time-limit constitutes an unforeseen situation which is generating social insecurity, public anxiety, a lack of trust in the administration of justice and a strengthening of the criminal and guerilla warfare organizations committed to disrupting law and order and destabilizing the institutions of government.</p> <p>In view of the foregoing, measures must be adopted to ensure that the difficulties that have arisen do not affect institutional stability, national security and civil harmony, a judicial emergency must be declared and, consequently, transition measures must be adopted in the area of administration and penal procedure.</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 8 June 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Colombia</i> a notification dated 27 May 1994, made under Article 4 (3) of the above-mentioned Covenant to the effect that by means of Legislative Decree No. 952 of 10 May 1994, the Government revoked the state of civil unrest and extended the applicability of the provisions relating to the judicial emergency. Pursuant to the Decree No. 874 of 1 May 1994 and in exercise of the powers conferred on the Government under Article 213 of the Political Constitution, the Government enacted Legislative Decree No. 875 of 1 May 1994, "by means of which a judicial emergency has been declared and measures have been adopted with regard to penal procedure". Because of the declaration of a judicial emergency, it was decided to suspend for two months, in respect of cases involving offences under the jurisdiction of regional and National Court judges, the time-limits established for obtaining release on bail.</p> <p>By means on Decree No. 951 of 10 May 1994, measures were adopted to strengthen the functioning of the justice system.</p> <p>The Government of Colombia has specified that the provisions from which it has derogated is Article 9 (3) of the above-mentioned Covenant.</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 23 May 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Russian Federation</i> a notification dated 20 May 1994, made under Article 4, of the above-mentioned Covenant, informing him that the President of the Russian Federation issued a Decree No. 836 on 27 April 1994 declaring a state of emergency from 2 p.m. on 27 April 1994 to 2 p.m. on 31 May 1994 in a portion of the territory of the Republic of North Ossetia. The said Decree reads as follows:</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>In accordance with Article 88 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the State of Emergency Act of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and the Security Act of the Russian Federation, I hereby resolve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To declare a state of emergency from 2 p.m. on 27 April 1994 to 2 p.m. on 31 May 1994 in the territories of the Prigorodny district (the Oktyabrskoe, Kambileevskoe and Sunja populated areas) and Vladikavkaz (the Sputnik military cantonment), in the Republic of North Ossetia. 2. To extend to the territory of the populated areas and the military cantonment listed in paragraph 1 above the applicability of paragraphs 3 to 8 of presidential decree No. 657 of 4 April 1994, entitled "Declaration of a state of emergency in a portion of the territory of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic". 		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>continued</i>)</p> <p>3. This decree shall enter into force at the time of its signature. In accordance with Article 102 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, I hereby resolve to submit this decree to the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly for ratification.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 21 June 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Russian Federation</i> a notification dated 21 June 1994, made under Article 4 (3), of the above-mentioned Covenant, and transmitting the text of a Decree No. 1112 of 30 May 1994, concerning the lifting, on 31 May 1994, of the "state of emergency in the part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, instituted by the President of the Russian Federation under Decree Nos. 657 and 836 of 27 April 1994".</p> <p>By the same notification, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was informed that in view of the continuing state of tension in a number of districts of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic and the need to ensure the return of refugees and forcibly displaced persons to their places of permanent residence and implement a set of measures aimed at eliminating the consequences of the armed conflict, the President of the Russian Federation by the above mentioned Decree No. 1112, declared a state of emergency from 1400 hours on 31 May 1994 until 1400 hours on 31 July 1994 in certain territories of Mozdok, Pravoberezhny, and Prigorodny districts of the city of Vladikavkaz (Republic of Ossetia), the Malgobek, Nazran, Sunzha and Dzheirakh districts (Ingush Republic).</p> <p>The provisions from which it has been derogated are Articles 12 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 19 (paragraph 2), 21 and 22 (paragraphs 1 and 2) of the Covenant and reads as follows:</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>In view of the continuing state of tension in a number of districts of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic and the need to ensure the return of refugees and forcibly displaced persons to their places of permanent residence and implement a set of measures aimed at eliminating the consequences of the armed conflict, in order to ensure State and public security and also in accordance with Article 88 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the State of Emergency Act of the RSFSR and the Security Act of the Russian Federation, I resolve that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With effect from 1400 hours on 31 May 1994, the state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, instituted under decrees of the President of the Russian Federation No. 657 of 4 April 1994 and No. 836 of 27 April 1994 shall be lifted. 2. In accordance with Articles 4 and 9 of the State of Emergency Act of the RSFSR, with effect from 1400 hours on 31 May 1994 until 1400 hours on 31 July 1994, a state of emergency shall be declared in the following territories: <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Republic of North Ossetia</i></p> <p>The Mozdok district (except the settlements Telman, Yelbaevo and Sadovy), the Pravoberezhny district (the settlements of Stary Batakoyurt, Zilga, Olginskoye and Vladikavkaz airport), the Prigorodny district (the settlements Maisky, Chermen, Komgaron, Tarskoe, Kurtat, Oktyabrskoe, Kambileevskoe, Dachnoe, Sunzha and Dongaron) and the city of Vladikavkaz (the settlements Yuzhny, Chernorechenskoye, Terk, Balta,</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Chmi, Nizhny Lars, Verkhny Lars, Ezmi, Kartsa and the Sputnik military camp):</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ingush Republic</i></p> <p>The Malgobek district (except the settlements Novy Redant, Chkalovo), the Nazran district, the Sunzha district (the settlements Galashki, Muzhichi, Nizhny Alkun and Verkhny Alkun), and the Dzheirakh district (the settlements Dzheirakh, Lyazhgi, Beini and Furtog).</p> <p>3. The interim administration in the territories of the Mozdok district and the Prigorodny district and adjacent localities of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Malgobek and Nazran districts of the Ingush Republic, established as an ad hoc administrative body by Decree No. 657 of the President of the Russian Federation, of 4 April 1994, on instituting the state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, shall be transformed into the interim administration in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic (hereinafter referred to as the interim administration).</p> <p>The interim administration shall be the successor to the interim administration in the territories of the Mozdok district and the Prigorodny district and adjacent localities of the Republic of North Ossetia, and the Malgobek and Nazran districts of the Ingush Republic.</p> <p>4. For the duration of the state of emergency</p> <p>Special entry and exit regulations shall be established, as well as special arrangements governing movement in the state of emergency zone, including the verification of documents and, in cases where there is evidence that citizens are in possession of weapons, the conducting of body searches and searches of possessions, homes and vehicles;</p> <p>Stronger measures shall be taken to maintain public order and to protect facilities vital to the existence of the population;</p> <p>The holding of rallies, mass meetings, street marches and demonstrations and any mass gatherings shall be prohibited in the state of emergency zone;</p> <p>Strikes shall be prohibited;</p> <p>The sale of weapons shall be prohibited and firearms and cold steel, ammunition and toxic and explosive substances shall be confiscated from citizens;</p> <p>Violators of the public order who are not residents of a given locality shall, at their own expense, be returned to their place of permanent residence or expelled from the territory in which the state of emergency has been declared;</p> <p>Following a preliminary warning, the activities of political parties, public organizations and mass movements which impede the normalization of the situation shall be halted;</p> <p>Information concerning events in the state of emergency zone shall be subject to censorship and printed matter shall be liable to temporary seizure;</p> <p>In the light of the situation, a curfew shall be proclaimed, that is to say that, within certain established hours, citizens shall not be allowed to be in the streets and other public places without specially issued passes and identification documents.</p> <p>5. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Federal Counter-intelligence Service of the Russian Federation and the forces of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation assigned to the interim administration shall take measures to prevent an armed confrontation of the opposing sides, to guarantee</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>continued</i>)</p>		
<p>the protection and security of citizens and to ensure strict compliance with the state of emergency regime.</p>		
<p>6. The unified forces of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Federal Counter-intelligence Service of the Russian Federation and the Federal Agency for Governmental Relations and Information in the Office of the President of the Russian Federation and the State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation shall be placed under the operational command of the head of the interim administration.</p>		
<p>7. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (V. F. Yerin), the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation (P. S. Grachev) and the Office of the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation (A. N. Ilyushenko) shall ensure the implementation of paragraph 4 of the work plan of specific action approved by the President of the Russian Federation on 30 December 1993.</p>		
<p>8. The Office of the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation shall recommend, in order to oversee compliance with laws and coordinate the work of <i>investigatory agencies, the establishment of the office of procurator with corresponding powers in the state of emergency zone.</i></p>		
<p>9. <i>The Government of the Russian Federation shall:</i> Ensure the implementation of measures related to the extension of the state of emergency regime, including the financing of such measures;</p>		
<p>Ensure the timely and full financing of measures for the comprehensive settlement of the question of refugees and forcibly displaced persons;</p>		
<p>Ensure the continuation of talks on settling the conflict;</p>		
<p>Provide, through the interim administration, financial and economic assistance to the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic in accordance with Federal programmes and continue to provide such assistance subject to the situation developing in the state of emergency zone;</p>		
<p>Receive, in June 1994, the reports of the Government of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Government of the Ingush Republic on their work in implementation of Decree No. 2131 of the President of the Russian Federation, of 13 December 1993, and resolution No. 185 of the Government of the Russian Federation, of 9 March 1994;</p>		
<p>Receive, in June or July 1994, the report of the head of the interim administration, V. D. Lozovoy, on the work of the interim administration aimed at eliminating the consequences of the armed conflict;</p>		
<p>Ensure, with the direct participation of the interim administration, the Government of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Government of the Ingush Republic, the implementation by 31 July 1994 of Decree No. 2131 of the President of the Russian Federation, of 13 December 1993, and create conditions for the return of all refugees and forcibly displaced persons by 1 December 1994 to their places of former residence in the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic;</p>		
<p>Submit proposals, in June 1994, to enhance the effectiveness of the state of emergency regime.</p>		
<p>10. On the basis of the Treaty on Social Harmony, the President of the Republic of North Ossetia, A. K. Galazov, and the President of the Ingush Republic, R. S. Aushev, shall submit, by 15 June 1994, the agreed</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>procedure for the return of the refugees and forcibly displaced persons and their resettlement in their places of former residence in communities, initially in the settlements of Chermen, Dongaron, Dachnoye and Kurtat in the Prigorodny district of the Republic of North Ossetia, and subsequently also in other settlements of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic.</p>		
<p>11. This Decree shall enter into force on the date of its signature.</p>		
<p>12. In accordance with Article 102 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, this Decree shall be submitted to the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly for ratification.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 12 August 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Russian Federation</i> a notification dated 12 August 1994, made under Article 4 (3), of the above-mentioned Covenant, and transmitting the text of a Decree No. 1541 of 25 July 1994, concerning on the one hand, the lifting, on 31 July 1994, of the "state of emergency" in the part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, instituted by the President of the Russian Federation under Decree No. 1112 of 30 May 1994, and on the other hand, the declaring of a state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic.</p>		
<p>The provisions from which it has been derogated are Articles 12 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 19 (paragraph 2), 21 and 22 (paragraphs 1 and 2) of the Covenant and the Decree No. 1541 reads as follows:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>In view of the continuing state of tension in a number of districts of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, and of the need to ensure the return of refugees and forcibly displaced persons to their places of permanent residence and the implementation of a set of measures to eliminate the consequences of the armed conflict, with a view to safeguarding State and public security and in accordance with Article 88 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the State of Emergency Act of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) and the Security Act of the Russian Federation, I resolve that:</p>		
<p>1. With effect from 1400 hours on 31 July 1994, the state of emergency declared in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic by the President of the Russian Federation, by means of Decree No. 1112 of 30 May 1994, shall be lifted.</p>		
<p>2. In accordance with Articles 4 and 9 of the State of Emergency Act of the RSFSR, with effect from 1400 hours on 31 July 1994 to 1400 hours on 30 September 1994, a state of emergency shall be declared in the following territories:</p>		
<p><i>Republic of North Ossetia</i></p>		
<p>The Mozdok district (excluding the Telman, Yelbaevo and Sadovy inhabited localities), the Pravoberezhny district (the Stary Batakayurt, Zilga and Olginskoe inhabited localities and Vladikavkaz airport), the Prigorodny district (the Maiskoe, Chermen, Komgaron, Tarskoe, Kurtat, Oktyabrskoe, Kambileevskoe, Dachnoe, Sunja and Dongoron settlements) and the city of Vladikavkaz (the Yuzhny, Chernorechenskoe, Terk, Balta, Chmi, Nizhny Lars, Verkhny Lars, Ezmi and</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>continued</i>)</p> <p>Kartsa inhabited localities and the Sputnik military cantonment);</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ingush Republic</i></p> <p>The Malgobek district (excluding the Novy Redant and Chkalovo inhabited localities), the Nazran district, the Sunja district (the Galashki, Muzhichi, Nizhny Alkun and Verkhny Alkun inhabited localities) and the Dzheirakh district (the Dzheirakh, Lyazhgi, Beini and Furtog inhabited localities).</p> <p>3. For the duration of the state of emergency, an interim administration shall be set up as an <i>ad hoc</i> administrative body in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic (hereinafter referred to as the interim administration).</p> <p>The interim administration shall be the legal successor of the interim administration in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic established as an <i>ad hoc</i> administrative body by the President of the Russian Federation by means of Decree No. 1112, of 30 May 1994, declaring a state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic.</p> <p>4. For the duration of the state of emergency:</p> <p>Special exit and entry regulations shall be established, as well as special arrangements governing movement in the state of emergency zone, including the verification of documents and, in cases where there is evidence that citizens are in possession of weapons, the carrying out of body searches and searches of possessions, homes and vehicles;</p> <p>Stronger measures shall be taken to maintain public order and to protect facilities vital to the existence of the population;</p> <p>The holding of rallies, mass meetings, street marches and demonstrations and any mass gatherings shall be prohibited in the state of emergency zone;</p> <p>Strikes shall be prohibited;</p> <p>The sale of weapons shall be prohibited;</p> <p>Firearms and edged weapons, ammunition and toxic and explosive substances shall be confiscated from citizens;</p> <p>Violators of the public order who are not residents of a given locality shall, at their own expense, be returned to their place of permanent residence or expelled from the territory in which the state of emergency has been declared;</p> <p>Following a preliminary warning, the activities of political parties, public organizations and mass movements which impede the normalization of the situation shall be suspended;</p> <p>Information concerning events in the state of emergency zone shall be subject to censorship and printed matter shall be liable to temporary seizure;</p> <p>In the light of the situation, a curfew shall be imposed, that is to say that, within certain established hours, citizens shall not be allowed to be in the streets or other public places without specially issued passes and identification documents;</p> <p>5. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Federal Counter-intelligence Service of the Russian Federation and the forces of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation assigned to the interim administration shall take measures to prevent an armed confrontation between the opposing sides, to guarantee the protection and security of citizens and to ensure strict compliance with the state of emergency regime.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>6. The unified forces of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Federal Counter-intelligence Service of the Russian Federation, the Federal Agency for Governmental Relations and Information in the Office of the President of the Russian Federation and the State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation assigned to the interim administration shall be placed under the operational command of the head of the interim administration.</p>		
<p>7. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (Mr. V. F. Erin), the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation (Mr. P. S. Grachev) and the Office of the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation (Mr. A. N. Ilyushenko) shall oversee the final implementation of paragraph 4 of the working plan of concrete action approved by the President of the Russian Federation on 30 December 1993.</p>		
<p>8. The Office of the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation shall, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the monitoring of compliance with the law and improving the coordination of the activities of bodies safeguarding the law in the state of emergency zone, take steps to give impetus to the work of the Office of the Caucasian Interregional Procurator.</p>		
<p>9. The Government of the Russian Federation shall: Ensure the implementation of measures relating to the extension of the state of emergency regime, including the financing of such measures; Ensure the timely and full financing of measures for the comprehensive settlement of the question of refugees and forcibly displaced persons; Ensure the continuation of talks on settling the conflict; Provide, through the interim administration, financial and economic assistance to the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic in accordance with federal programmes, the continued provisions of such assistance to be contingent upon a constructive negotiating process between those Republics and the implementation by them of measures to settle the conflict;</p>		
<p>Receive, in August 1994, the report of the head of the interim administration, Mr. V. D. Lozov, on the work of the interim administration in implementation of Decree No. 2131, issued by the President of the Russian Federation on 13 December 1993, concerning the procedure for the return of refugees and forcibly displaced persons to their places of permanent residence in the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, and Decree No. 1112, issued by the President of the Russian Federation on 30 May 1994, declaring a state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, as well as the Procedure for the Return and Resettlement of Refugees and Forcibly Displaced Persons to their Places of Former Established Residence in the Chermen, Dongoron, Dachnoe and Kurtat Inhabited Localities, Prigorodny District (Republic of North Ossetia), signed by all the parties concerned on 26 June 1994 in the city of Beslan.</p>		
<p>10. The interim administration, the Government of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Government of the Ingush Republic shall reach agreement on the procedure and schedule for the return of refugees and forcibly displaced persons to their other places of former residence (inhabited localities in the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic).</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>continued</i>)</p>		
<p>11. The Government of the Russian Federation shall pay attention to the need for strengthening monitoring of the implementation of its own plan of concrete action approved by the President of the Russian Federation, especially the measures to disarm the illegal armed formations, confiscate their military technology and weapons and ensure the safe return, resettlement and reintegration of refugees and forcibly displaced persons, and of the obligation to report by 30 September 1994 on the implementation of this decree.</p>		
<p>12. This decree shall enter into force at the time of its signature.</p>		
<p>13. This decree shall be submitted to the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly for ratification in accordance with Article 102 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 21 October 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Russian Federation</i> a notification dated 21 October 1994, made under Article 4 (3), of the above-mentioned Covenant, and transmitting the text of a Decree No. 1970, dated 3 October 1994, lifting the state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic declared by Presidential Decree No. 1541 of 25 July and declaring a state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and Ingush Republic.</p>		
<p>The provisions from which it has been derogated are Articles 12 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 19 (paragraph 2), 21 and 22 (paragraphs 1 and 2) of the Covenant and the Decree reads as follows:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p>		
<p>In view of the continuing state of tension in a number of districts of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, the need to ensure the unconditional implementation of the procedure for the return of forcibly displaced persons to their places of permanent residence and the implementation of the set of measures to deal with the aftermath of the armed conflict in order to guarantee State and public security, and in accordance with Article 88 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the State of Emergency Act of the RSFSR and the Security Act of the Russian Federation, I resolve that:</p>		
<p>1. The state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic declared by Presidential Decree No. 1541 of 25 July 1994 shall be lifted.</p>		
<p>2. Pursuant to Article 4 (a) of the State of Emergency Act of the RSFSR, with effect from 1400 hours on 3 October 1994 until 1400 hours on 2 December 1994, a state of emergency shall be declared in the following territories:</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Republic of North Ossetia</i></p>		
<p>The Mozdok district (except for the settlements of Telman, Elbaevo and Sadovy), the Pravoberezhny district (the settlements of Stary Batakoyurt, Zilga and Olginskoe and Vladikavkaz airport), the Prigorodny district (the settlements of Maiskoe, Chermen, Komgaron, Tarskoe, Kurtat, Oktyabrskoe, Kambileevskoe, Dachnoe, Sunja and Dongaron) and the city of Vladikavkaz (the settlements of Yuzhny, Chernorechenskoe, Terk, Balta, Chmi, Nizhny Lars,</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>continued</i>)</p> <p>Verkhny Lars, Ezmi and Kartsa and the "Sputnik" military cantonment);</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ingush Republic</i></p> <p>The Malgobek district (except for the settlements of Novy Redant and Chkalova), the Nazran district, the Sunja district (the settlements of Galashki, Muzhichi, Nizhny Alkun and Verkhny Alkun) and the Djeirakh district (the settlements of Djeirakh, Lyazhgi, Beini and Furtog).</p> <p>3. For the duration of the state of emergency, an interim administration shall be set up as an <i>ad hoc</i> administrative body in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic (hereinafter referred to as the interim administration).</p> <p>This interim administration shall be the successor to the interim administration in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic established as an <i>ad hoc</i> administrative body by Presidential Decree No. 1541 of 25 July 1994 declaring a state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic.</p> <p>4. For the duration of the state of emergency:</p> <p>Special entry and exit regulations shall be established, as well as special arrangements governing movement in the state of emergency zone, including the verification of documents and, in cases where there is evidence that citizens are in possession of weapons, the conduct of body searches and searches of possessions, homes and vehicles;</p> <p>Increased measures shall be taken to maintain public order and to protect facilities vital to the existence of the population;</p> <p>The holding of rallies, mass meetings, street marches and demonstrations and any other mass gatherings shall be prohibited in the state of emergency zone;</p> <p>Strikes shall be prohibited;</p> <p>The sale of weapons shall be prohibited;</p> <p>Censorship shall be imposed on the reporting of events in the state of emergency zone, including the right temporarily to suspend printing.</p> <p>The interim administration shall:</p> <p>Confiscate from citizens firearms and edged weapons, ammunition and toxic and explosive substances;</p> <p>Remove violators of the public order who are not residents of a given locality, at their own expense, to their places of permanent residence or expel them from the territory in which the state of emergency has been declared;</p> <p>Following a preliminary warning, halt the activities of political parties, public organizations and mass movements which impede the normalization of the situation;</p> <p>In the light of the situation, proclaim a curfew, i.e. prohibit citizens from being in the streets and other public places within certain established hours without specially issued passes and identity documents.</p> <p>5. On questions of the return of forcibly displaced persons, the implementation of the set of measures to deal with the aftermath of the armed conflict and the implementation of the state of emergency regulations, the organs of executive power of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic and the local organs of autonomous government shall be placed under the command of the head of the interim administration.</p> <p>Decisions of any organ of State power or local autonomous government on the questions specified in this paragraph taken without the prior consent of the</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>continued</i>)</p> <p>head of the interim administration shall have no legal force.</p> <p>6. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Federal Counter-intelligence Service of the Russian Federation and the forces of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation assigned to the interim administration shall take measures to prevent an armed clash between the opposing sides, to guarantee the protection and security of citizens and to ensure strict compliance with the state of emergency regulations.</p> <p>7. The combined forces of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Federal Counter-intelligence Service of the Russian Federation, the Federal Agency for Governmental Relations and Information in the Office of the President of the Russian Federation and the State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation shall be placed under the operational command of the head of the interim administration.</p> <p>8. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation and the General Procurator of the Russian Federation shall report on the implementation of paragraph 4 of the work plan of specific operations confirmed by the President of the Russian Federation on 30 December 1993.</p> <p>9. The General Procurator of the Russian Federation is recommended to urge the Office of the Caucasus Interregional Procurator to make greater efforts in its coordination of the activities of the organs of law and order in the state of emergency zone.</p> <p>10. The Government of the Russian Federation shall:</p> <p>Ensure the implementation of measures related to the state of emergency regulations, including the financing of such measures;</p> <p>Ensure the timely and full financing of measures for the comprehensive settlement of the question of forcibly displaced persons;</p> <p>Ensure the continuation of talks on settling the conflict;</p> <p>Provide, through the interim administration, financial and economic assistance to the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic in accordance with federal programmes and to continue to furnish such assistance, provided that the two Republics proceed constructively with the talks and implement measures to settle the conflict;</p> <p>Ensure the continuation of the return of forcibly displaced persons to their places of permanent residence in the territories of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, in accordance with the Procedure for the return of refugees and forcibly displaced persons and their settlement in their former closely knit communities in the settlements of Chermen, Dongaron, Dachnoe and Kurtat in the Prigorodny district of the Republic of North Ossetia signed by all the parties concerned in Beslan on 26 June 1994.</p> <p>11. This Decree shall enter into force on the day of its signature.</p> <p>12. This Decree shall be submitted to the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly for confirmation in accordance with Article 102 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 4 October 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Sri Lanka</i> a notification pursuant to Article 4 (3) of the above-mentioned</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>Covenant, concerning the lifting as of 4 September 1994 of the state of emergency established as from 20 June 1989 (see Treaty Series No. 64 (1989), Cm 1076, p.17), except with regard to the Northern and Eastern Provinces and certain areas which border the above two provinces.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 7 July 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Venezuela</i> a notification dated 29 June 1994, made under Article 4 (3) of the above-mentioned Covenant, informing that the President of the Republic promulgated Decree No. 241 in the Council of Ministers on 27 June 1994. This decree suspends certain constitutional guarantees in view of the fact that the economic and financial situation of the country has created circumstances liable to endanger public order. The provisions of the Covenant which has been derogated from were Articles 9, 12 and 17. The Decree No. 241 reads as follows:</p>		
<p><i>[Translation]</i></p>		
<p>By virtue of the authority conferred upon him by Article 190, paragraph 6, of the Constitution, and pursuant to Article 241 thereof, in the Council of Ministers.</p>		
<p><i>Considering</i> that the financial crisis has created uncertainty and distrust among depositors and is affecting the economic and social life of the country.</p>		
<p><i>Considering</i> that instability in the exchange market and speculation are adversely affecting normal commercial and industrial activity and the liquidity of the banking system.</p>		
<p><i>Considering</i> that this economic and financial emergency is creating circumstances which may endanger public order.</p>		
<p><i>Hereby decrees as follows:</i></p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 1</i></p>		
<p>The rights guaranteed under Article 60, paragraph 1 and in Articles 62, 64, 96, 99 and 101 of the Constitution shall be suspended throughout the national territory.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 2</i></p>		
<p>The President of the Republic shall issue the regulations and take the measures required to implement this Decree.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 3</i></p>		
<p>The present Decree shall be submitted for consideration by the Legislative Chambers meeting in joint session within the 10 days following its publication.</p>		
<p>DONE in Caracas, 27 June 1994, Year 184 of Independence and year 135 of the Federation.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLES OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION THAT HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED</p>		
<p><i>Article 60, paragraph 1:</i> No one, unless seized in <i>flagrante delicto</i>, shall be arrested or detained except under written warrant of the official authorized to order detention in the cases and in accordance with the procedures established by law. Indictment shall not be delayed beyond the maximum period fixed by law.</p>		
<p>The accused shall be informed of the reasons for his arrest and shall have access to all defence recourse established by law immediately following execution of the order of detention.</p>		
<p>In cases where a punishable offence has been committed, the police may resort to immediate or emergency temporary measures indispensable to their investigation of the crime and prosecution of the offenders. The law shall set a brief, fixed term within which the legal authorities must be informed of these measures and shall establish a time-limit within which the legal authorities must prove their case, it being understood that all charges shall be dropped or</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
rendered null and void unless they are corroborated within the aforementioned time-limit.		
<i>Article 62:</i> The home shall be inviolable. Forced entry shall be effected only to prevent perpetration of a crime or to carry out court orders in accordance with the law.		
Legally required visits by health and sanitation officials shall be made only with prior notification by the officials ordering or making the visits.		
<i>Article 64:</i> Everyone shall enjoy liberty of movement within the national territory and freedom to change his domicile or residence, to leave the Republic and to return to it, and to bring into or take out of the country his personal belongings, with no restrictions other than those prescribed by law. No authorization shall be required of Venezuelan nationals entering the country. No act of Government shall impose a sentence of deportation from the national territory on Venezuelan nationals except in commutation of another sentence and at the offender's own request.		
<i>Article 96:</i> Everyone may freely engage in the gainful activity of his choice with no restrictions other than those prescribed in this Constitution and those established by law for reasons of safety, health or other public interest.		
The law shall establish regulations designed to prevent usury, undue price increases and, in general, unfair practices undertaken for the purpose of obstructing or restraining economic freedom.		
<i>Article 99:</i> The right to own property shall be guaranteed. By virtue of its social function, property shall be subject to taxation, restrictions and requirements imposed by law for the public benefit or in the general interest.		
<i>Article 101:</i> No type of property may be expropriated except for the public benefit or in the general interest, on issuance of a formal ruling and upon payment of fair compensation. In cases of expropriation of land for purposes of agricultural reform or expansion and improvement of towns, and in cases declared by law to be of serious national interest, payment of compensation may be deferred for a set time or partially excused in exchange for an issue of guaranteed bonds which must be accepted.		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Adopted New York, 18 Dec., 1979	2/1989 Cm 643
Ratification—		
<i>Cameroon</i>	23 Aug., 1994	
Accession—		
Kuwait (with reservations*)	14 July, 1994	
Successions—		
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 (date of notification)	
Slovak Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
*Reservations [Translation]		
1. <i>Article 7 (a)</i>		
The Government of Kuwait enters a reservation regarding Article 7 (a), inasmuch as the provision contained in that paragraph conflicts with the Kuwaiti Electoral Act, under which the right to be eligible for election to vote is restricted to males.		
2. <i>Article 9, paragraph 2</i>		
The Government of Kuwait reserves its right not to implement the provision contained in Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, inasmuch as it runs counter to the Kuwaiti Nationality Act, which stipulates that a child's nationality shall be determined by that of his father.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>continued</i>)</p>		
<p>3. <i>Article 16 (f)</i></p>		
<p>The Government of the State of Kuwait declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provision contained in Article 16 (f) inasmuch as it conflicts with the provision of the Islamic Shariah, Islam being the official religion of the State.</p>		
<p>4. The Government of Kuwait declares that it is not bound by the provision contained in Article 29, paragraph 1.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 14 July 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> the following objections concerning declarations made by India, upon ratification, reservations made by the Maldives, and declarations and reservations made by Morocco upon accession respectively. (<i>see Treaty Series No. 80 (1993), Cm 2591, p.16, 17 and 18</i>):</p>		
<p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declarations made by India regarding Article 5 (a) and Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention are reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 28, paragraph 2).</p>		
<p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by India regarding Article 16 paragraph 2, of the Convention is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 28, paragraph 2).</p>		
<p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by Morocco expressing the readiness of Morocco to apply the provisions of Article 2 provided that they do not conflict with the provisions of the Islamic Shariah, is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 28, paragraph 2).</p>		
<p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by Morocco regarding Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Convention is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 28, paragraph 2).</p>		
<p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservations made by Morocco regarding Article 9, paragraph 2, and Article 16 of the Convention are reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 28, paragraph 2).</p>		
<p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservations made by the Maldives, by which “The Government of the Republic of Maldives will comply with the provisions of the Convention, except those which the Government may consider contradictory to the principles of the Islamic Shariah upon which the laws and traditions of the Maldives is founded”, and the Republic of Maldives declares that it “does not see itself bound by any provisions of the Convention which obliged to change its Constitution and Laws in any manner”. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the said reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p>		
<p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the above-mentioned declarations and reservations.</p>		
<p>These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between India, Morocco, the Maldives and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.”</p>		
<p>Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 28 Jan., 1981</p>	<p>86/1990 Cm 1329</p>
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>By a letter dated 21 October 1994 and registered with the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, on 25 October 1994 the Government of <i>Germany</i> declared the following:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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<i>Competent authority:</i> (Article 13)	Bundesministerium des Innern Graurheindorfer Strasse 198 53117 Bonn	
<i>Baden-Württemberg</i>	Innenministerium Baden-Württemberg Dorotheenstrasse 6 70173 Stuttgart	
<i>Freistaat Bayern</i>	Bayerisches Staatsministerium des Innern Odeonsplatz 3 80539 München	
<i>Berlin</i>	Senatsverwaltung für Inneres von Berlin Fehrbelliner Platz 2 10707 Berlin	
<i>Brandenburg</i>	Ministerium des Innern des Landes Brandenburg Postfach 60 11 65 14411 Potsdam	
<i>Freie Hansestadt Bremen</i>	Senator für Inneres und Sport. der Freien Hansestadt Bremen Postfach 10 15 05 28203 Bremen	
<i>Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg</i>	Finanzbehörde -Amt für Informations-und Kommunikationstechnik- Stecklehörn 12 (Gotenhof) 20457 Hamburg	
<i>Hessen</i>	Hessisches Ministerium des Innern und für Europaangelegenheiten Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 12 65185 Wiesbaden	
<i>Mecklenburg- Vorpommern</i>	Innenminister des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Karl-Marx-Strasse 1 19055 Schwerin	
<i>Niedersachsen</i>	Niedersächsisches Innenministerium Postfach 2 21 30002 Hannover	
<i>Nordrhein-Westfalen</i>	Innenministerium des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen 40190 Düsseldorf	
<i>Rheinland-Pfalz</i>	Ministerium des Innern und für Sport Postfach 32 80 55022 Mainz	
<i>Saaland</i>	Ministerium des Innern des Saarlandes Postfach 10 24 41 66024 Saarbrücken	
<i>Freistaat Sachsen</i>	Sächsisches Staatsministerium des Innern 01095 Dresden	
<i>Sachsen-Anhalt</i>	Ministerium des Innern des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt Postfach 35 60 39010 Magdeburg	
<i>Schleswig-Holstein</i>	Innenminister des Landes Schleswig Holstein Düsternbrooker Weg 92 24105 Kiel	
<i>Freistaat Thüringen</i>	Innenministerium Thüringen Postfach 2 61 99006 Erfurt	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Note—		
In a letter dated 10 January 1995 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 19 January 1995, the Government of <i>Slovenia</i> declared the following:		
<i>Competent authority:</i> Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia (Article 13) Mr Jože Šantovec Counsellor to the Government (Chief of the Data Protection Sector) Župančičeva 3 61000 LJUBLJANA Tel: 386 61 1765 211 Fax: 386 61 210 200		
Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	New York, 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
Succession—		
Slovak Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Strasbourg, 26 Nov., 1987	54/1991 Cm 1634
Note—		
Designation of competent authorities and liaison officers under Article 15:		
Belgium—		
<i>Competent authority:</i> Ministère de la Justice (Article 15) Administration des Affaires Pénales et Criminelles Service des Droits de l'Homme 115, boulevard de Waterloo 1000 BRUXELLES		
<i>Liaison Officer:</i>	Mr Claude DEBRULLE Directeur Général Tel: +02/542.67.30 Fax: +02/538.70.08	
<i>Deputy Liaison Officer:</i>	Mr Jan LATHOUWERS Conseiller adjoint—Chef de Service Tel: +02/542.67.41 Fax: +02/542.70.09	
Bulgaria—		
<i>Liaison Officer:</i> (Article 15)	Mr Guéorgui ROUPTCHEV Expert au Ministère de la Justice de Bulgarie 1, rue "Slavianska" SOFIA, Bulgaria Tel: /359 2/87 07 09 Fax: /359 2/80 26 12	
Italy—		
<i>Liaison Officer:</i> (Article 15)	M. Marcello MARINARI Conseiller de Cour d'Appel Direttore dell'Ufficio centrale studi, ricerche, legislazione et automazione del Dipartimento dell'Amministrazione penitenziaria del Ministero di grazia e giustizia Via Silvestri, 252 I-00164 ROMA Tel: +39/6.66156201 Fax: +39/6.66161736	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>continued</i>)		
Slovenia— <i>Liaison Officer:</i> Mr Franci MLINARIČ (Article 15) Adviser to the Minister in the Section for Implementing Penal Sanctions Ministry of Justice Zupančičeva 3 61000 LJUBLJANA, Slovenia		
Note—		
The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> contained in a letter dated 7 November 1994 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 8 November 1994:		
In accordance with Article 20 (2), the Government of the United Kingdom extend the application of the Convention to the Bailiwick of Guernsey.		
Convention on the Rights of the Child	Adopted New York, 20 Nov., 1989	44/1992 Cm 1976
Ratification—		
Somoa (with reservation*)	29 Nov., 1994	
Accession—		
Kyrgyzstan	7 Oct., 1994	
Succession—		
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
*Reservation		
“The Government of Western Samoa whilst recognising the importance of providing free primary education as specified under Article 28 (1) (a) of the Convention on the Rights of child.		
AND being mindful of the fact that the greater portion of schools within Western Samoa that provide primary education are controlled by bodies outside the control of the Government.		
PURSUANT then to Article 51 the Government of Western Samoa thus reserves the right to allocate resources to the primary level sector of education in Western Samoa in contrast to the requirement of Article 28 (1) (a) to provide free primary education.”		
Note—		
On 25 October 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the Kingdom of Norway, the following objection made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon ratification (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 80 (1983), Cm 2591, p.19):		
“The Government of Norway has examined the content of the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon ratification, which reads as follows:		
‘The Syrian Arab Republic has reservations on the provisions of the Convention which are not in conformity with the legislation of the Syrian Arab Republic and with the principles of Islamic Shariah, in particular the content of Article 14 related to the right of the child to freedom of religion, and Articles 2 and 21 concerning adoption.’		
In view of the Government of Norway, a reservation by which a State party limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking general principles of internal law may create doubts about the commitments of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermine the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (<i>continued</i>)		
<p>are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties. Furthermore, under well established international law, a State is not permitted to invoke internal law as justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to Syria's reservations.</p> <p>The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the above-stated Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Syrian Arab Republic."</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 25 October 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i>, the following objection made by the Islamic Republic of Iran upon ratification (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1994) Cm 2922, p.18):</p> <p>"The Government of Portugal has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Iran, according to which the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right not to apply any provisions or articles of the Convention that are incompatible with Islamic Laws and the internal legislation in effect.</p> <p>A reservation by which a state limits its responsibilities under the Convention in a broad and vague manner and by invoking its internal law may create doubts on the commitments of the reserving state to the object and purpose of the Convention and contribute to undermining the basis of International Law. It is the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also are respected, as to the object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of Portugal therefore objects to this reservation.</p> <p>This objection shall not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and the Islamic Republic of Iran."</p>		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Universal Copyright Convention	Geneva, 6 Sept., 1952	66/1957 Cmnd. 289
Succession—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 July, 1993 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	Rome, 26 Oct., 1961	38/1964 Cmnd. 2425
Accession—		
Hungary	10 Nov., 1994	
Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession—		
Nigeria	9 Jan., 1995	
Succession—		
Turkmenistan*	1 Mar., 1995	
* [<i>Translation</i>]		
<p>"The Government of Turkmenistan also declares that, for the purposes of determining the amount of its contribution, under the unitary contribution system, to the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization, Turkmenistan wishes to belong to class IX."</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (<i>continued</i>)		
International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	61/1970 Cmnd. 4431
Accessions—		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3 Jan., 1995	
Singapore	23 Nov., 1994	
Peru	11 Jan., 1995	
Succession—		
Turkmenistan*	1 Mar., 1995	
*[<i>Translation</i>]		
“The Government of Turkmenistan also declares that, for the purposes of determining the amount of its contribution, under the unitary contribution system, to the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization, Turkmenistan wishes to belong to class IX.”		
Note—		
On 23 December 1994, the Government of <i>Iceland</i> notified the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) it was extending the effects of the above-mentioned Convention, made upon ratification (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 83 (1984), Cmnd. 9456, p.9), to Articles 1 to 12. These Articles will enter into force, with respect to the Republic of Iceland, on 9 April 1995.		
Convention for the Reciprocal Recognition of Proof Marks of Small-Arms	Brussels, 1 July, 1969	84/1980 Cmnd. 8063
Note—		
In a communication dated 12 December 1994, the Government of <i>Belgium</i> , acting in its capacity as depositary, made the following declaration which reads as follows:		
In accordance with Article VII, 1 of the above-mentioned Convention, the Russian Federation had deposited an application for accession to the latter, of which the Belgian Government gave notice to the Contracting Parties on 3 November 1993.		
As no remarks have been formulated about this request, the accession of the Russian Federation took effect on 3 November 1994, i.e. on the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the aforesaid notification by the Belgian Government.		
Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations)	Washington, 19 June– 31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accessions—		
Iceland	23 Dec., 1994	
Singapore	23 Nov., 1994	
Uganda	9 Nov., 1994	
Succession—		
Turkmenistan*	1 Mar., 1995	
*[<i>Translation</i>]		
“The Government of Turkmenistan also declares that, for the purposes of determining the amount of its contribution, under the unitary contribution system, to the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization, Turkmenistan wishes to belong to class IX.”		
Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification (as amended) (<i>see</i> also Treaty Series No. 82 (1983) (Cmnd. 9107 p.14))	Strasbourg, 24 Mar.– 30 Sept., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd. 6238
Accession—		
Canada	11 Jan., 1995	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (<i>continued</i>)		
Universal Copyright Convention as revised	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Accession— Russian Federation	9 Dec., 1994	
Succession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 July, 1993 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886, as amended on 2 October 1979	Paris, 24 July, 1971	63/1990 Cm 1212
Accessions— Georgia	16 Feb., 1995	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3 Jan., 1995	
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations)	Budapest, 28 Apr.– 31 Dec., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Accessions— Iceland	23 Dec., 1994	
Singapore	23 Nov., 1994	
Note— On 17 October 1994, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received notification from the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> dated 12 October 1994, stating an extension of the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted, for deposit, by the Czech Collection of Microorganisms (CCM), an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms. The list so extended will take effect as from 30 November 1994 and reads as follows: The bacteria (including actinomycetes), filamentous fungi, yeast-like microorganisms, yeasts accepted are those capable of long term preservation without any substantial change of their initial properties, plasmids in a host. Notice: (a) The CCM accepts for deposit only those bacteria, filamentous fungi, yeast-like microorganisms and yeasts which, pursuant to Laboratory Biosafety Manual (World Health Organization, Geneva 1983), belong to hazard group I or II; (b) Microorganisms having special requirements for cultivation which the CCM is not technically capable of carrying out, shall not be accepted; (c) Cultures without scientific description as well as cultures which cannot be identified, shall not be accepted; (d) When depositing strains containing a plasmid, the CCM shall require information on the plasmid and its host strain in respect of their properties and classification (i.e., group P1, P2, P3 or P4). The CCM shall accept only plasmids belonging to group P1.		
Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks on 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977	Geneva, 13 May, 1977	72/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Accession— Iceland	23 Dec., 1994	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
Statute of the International Court of Justice	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
Note—		
On 3 March 1994, the Government of <i>Cameroon</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, of the following declaration, recognising as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, made pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 36:		
“The Government of the Republic of Cameroon, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, recognizes as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes.		
“This declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years. It shall then continue to have effect unless the Government of the Republic of Cameroon makes a statement to the contrary or submits a written amendment hereto.		
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANISATION		
Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmd. 589
Acceptances—		
Namibia	27 Oct., 1994	
Slovakia	24 Mar., 1993	
Amendment to Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention ...	Adopted London, 15 Sept., 1964	92/1967 Cmd. 3463
Acceptances—		
Namibia	27 Oct., 1994	
Slovakia	24 Mar., 1993	
Amendment to Article 28 of the Convention	Adopted Paris, 28 Sept., 1965	105/1968 Cmd. 3839
Acceptances—		
Namibia	27 Oct., 1994	
Slovakia	24 Mar., 1993	
Amendment to Articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention	Adopted London, 17 Oct., 1974	69/1978 Cmd. 7262
Acceptances—		
Namibia	27 Oct., 1994	
Slovakia	24 Mar., 1993	
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 14 Nov., 1975	34/1982 Cmd. 8632
Acceptances—		
Namibia	27 Oct., 1994	
Slovakia	24 Mar., 1993	
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 17 Nov., 1977	8/1986 Cmd. 9719
Acceptances—		
Namibia	27 Oct., 1994	
Slovakia	24 Mar., 1993	
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 15 Nov., 1979	26/1986 Cmd. 9777
Acceptances—		
Namibia	27 Oct., 1994	
Slovakia	24 Mar., 1993	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INVESTMENT PROTECTION		
Convention establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	Seoul, 11 Oct., 1985	47/1989 Cm 812
Signature— Panama	31 Jan., 1995	
LAW		
International Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards	Geneva, 26 Sept., 1927	28/1930 Cmd. 3655
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1959	24/1992 Cm 1928
Signature— Lithuania	9 Nov., 1994	
Ratification— Portugal	27 Jan., 1995	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	Strasbourg, 17 Mar., 1978	24/1992 Cm 1928
Signature— Lithuania	9 Nov., 1994	
Note— The following is the text made by the Government of Austria contained in a letter dated 5 September 1994, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 6 September 1994:		
<i>[Translation]</i> In accordance with Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 17 March 1978, the Federal Government of the Republic of Austria withdraws its reservation, made in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 2, of the said Protocol, to accept Chapter I only in respect of offences in connection with taxes, duties and customs.		
European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular Football Matches ...	Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985	57/1985 Cmd. 9649
Signature— Poland (signature subject to ratification)	8 Dec., 1994	
Note— In a letter dated 6 July, 1994 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, on 7 July 1994, the Government of Greece made the following declaration: The Government of the Hellenic Republic declares that the accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Conventions of the Council of Europe to which the Hellenic Republic is a Contracting Party does not imply the recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the Hellenic Republic.		
Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations with Protocol and Joint Declarations	Rome, 19 June, 1990	2/1992 Cm 1794
Note— On 18 July 1994, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declared: “... in accordance with Article 27(2)(b) of the Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations opened for signature in Rome on 19 June 1980, that the Convention should apply to Gibraltar, subject to the reservations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1(a) and (b) of Article 22 of the Convention to the effect that the provisions of Article 7(1) and Article 10(1)(e) do not apply in respect of Gibraltar.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF THE SEA		
Convention on the Continental Shelf	Geneva, 29 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1958	39/1964 Cmnd. 2422
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention on the High Seas	Geneva, 29 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1958	5/1963 Cmnd. 1929
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	Geneva, 29 Apr., 1958	3/1965 Cmnd. 2511
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
LAW OF TREATIES		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Accession— Malaysia	27 July, 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
LEGAL METROLOGY		
Convention establishing an International Organisation of Legal Metrology	Paris, 12 Oct.– 31 Dec., 1955	36/1968 Cmnd. 3617
Accession— Kazakhstan	14 Dec., 1994	
Succession— Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	11 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
MARITIME LAW		
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Assistance and Salvage at Sea	Brussels, 23 Sept., 1910	4/1913 Cd. 6677
Accession— China, The People's Republic of	28 Sept., 1994	
Denunciations— Canada	22 Nov., 1995 (<i>effective date</i>)	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	12 Dec., 1995 (<i>effective date</i>)	
*In accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the above-mentioned Convention, the denunciation shall take effect in respect of the Falkland Islands, Montserrat, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands also on 12 December 1995.		
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports and Protocol of Signature	Geneva, 9 Dec., 1923	24/1925 Cmnd. 2419
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MARITIME LAW (continued)		
International Convention on Maritime Law	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmnd. 1128
3. International Convention relating to the Arrest of Sea-going Ships		
Signature—		
Norway	25 Oct., 1994	
Ratification—		
Norway (with reservation*)	1 Nov., 1994	
Accession—		
Guinea	12 Dec., 1994	
<i>*Reservation</i>		
"Pursuant to Article 10 paragraph b of the Convention the Kingdom of Norway reserves her right not to apply the first paragraph of Article 3 to the arrest of a ship, within its jurisdiction, for claims set out in Article 1, paragraph q."		
International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships	Brussels, 10 Oct., 1957	52/1968 Cmnd. 3678
Accession—		
Lebanon	23 Dec., 1994	
Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976	London, 1 Feb.— 31 Dec., 1977	13/1990 Cm 955
Accession—		
Marshall Islands	29 Nov., 1994	
Protocol amending the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading, 25 August 1924, as amended by the Protocol of 23 February 1968	Brussels, 21 Dec., 1979	28/1984 Cmnd. 9197
Accession—		
New Zealand	20 Dec., 1994	
MEDICAL		
European Agreement on the Exchanges of Blood-Grouping Reagents	Strasbourg, 14 May, 1962	28/1965 Cmnd. 2596
Signature—		
Finland (Signature subject to ratification)	22 Dec., 1994	
Ratification—		
Finland	22 Dec., 1994	
NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS		
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	New York, 20 Feb., 1957	59/1958 Cmnd. 601
Succession—		
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
PLANTS AND PESTS		
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1961	11/1984 Cmnd. 9152
Accession—		
Argentina	25 Nov., 1994	
POLITICAL AND MILITARY		
International Treaty for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy	Paris, 27 Aug., 1928	29/1929 Cmd. 3410
Succession in Washington—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (date of notification)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION		
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea By Oil	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Denunciation— Ireland, Republic of	6 Jan., 1996 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Amendments to Articles I-X, XIV, XVI and XVIII and Annexes A and B to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, signed at London on 12 May 1954	London, 11 Apr., 1962	59/1967 Cmnd. 3354
Denunciation— Ireland, Republic of	6 Jan., 1996 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954	London, 21 Oct., 1969	21/1978 Cmnd. 7094
Denunciation— Ireland, Republic of	6 Jan., 1996 (<i>effective date</i>)	
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accessions— Cambodia	28 Nov., 1994	
Malaysia	6 Jan., 1995	
International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Ratification— Belgium	1 Dec., 1994	
Accessions— Australia	10 Oct., 1994	
Malaysia	6 Jan., 1995	
Marshall Islands	30 Nov., 1994	
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter	London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington, 29 Dec., 1972– 31 Dec., 1973	43/1976 Cmnd. 6486
Accession in London— Pakistan	9 Mar., 1995	
Succession in Washington— Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973	London, 2 Nov., 1973	27/1983 Cmnd. 8924
Accessions— Ireland, Republic of	6 Jan., 1995	
Nicaragua	15 Nov., 1994	
Pakistan	13 Jan., 1995	
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	Geneva, 13 Nov.– 16 Nov., 1979	57/1983 Cmnd. 9034
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-Term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)	Geneva, 28 Sept.– 5 Oct., 1984	75/1988 Cm 521
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Vienna, 22 Mar.– 21 Sept., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Accessions—		
Bolivia	3 Oct., 1994	
Comoros	31 Oct., 1994	
Congo	16 Nov., 1994	
Ethiopia	11 Oct., 1994	
Mali	28 Oct., 1994	
Micronesia	3 Aug., 1994	
Mozambique	9 Sept., 1994	
Vanuatu	21 Nov., 1994	
Zaire	30 Nov., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal, 16 Sept., 1987	19/1990 Cm 977
Ratification— Congo	16 Nov., 1994	
Accessions—		
Bolivia	3 Oct., 1994	
Comoros	31 Oct., 1994	
Ethiopia	11 Oct., 1994	
Mali	28 Oct., 1994	
Mozambique	9 Sept., 1994	
Nepal	6 July, 1994	
Vanuatu	21 Nov., 1994	
Zaire	30 Nov., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes	Sofia, 1 Nov.– 4 Nov., 1988	1/1992 Cm 1787
Ratification— Ireland, Republic of	17 Oct., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer done at Montreal 16 September 1987	Adopted London, 27 June– 29 June, 1990	4/1993 Cm 2132
Ratifications—		
Congo	16 Nov., 1994	
Kenya	27 Sept., 1994	
Zambia	15 Apr., 1994	
Acceptances—		
Barbados	20 July, 1994	
Cyprus	11 Oct., 1994	
Vanuatu	21 Nov., 1994	
Approval—		
Slovakia	15 Apr., 1994	
Accessions—		
Bolivia	3 Oct., 1994	
Comoros	31 Oct., 1994	
Fiji	9 Dec., 1994	
Kuwait	22 July, 1994	
Mali	28 Oct., 1994	
Mozambique	9 Sept., 1994	
Nepal	6 July, 1994	
Zaire	30 Nov., 1994	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	The Hague, 9 Oct.– 31 Oct., 1951	65/1955 Cmd. 9582
Acceptance—		
Malta	30 Jan., 1995	
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York, 20 June– 31 Dec., 1956	85/1975 Cmnd. 6084
Succession—		
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Note—		
On 13 July 1994, the Government of <i>Turkey</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 2 of the above-mentioned Convention of the following: “The General Directorate for International Law and Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Justice will be acting as the Transmitting and Receiving Agency in the territory of Turkey.”		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legislation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague, 5 Oct. 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Accessions—		
Australia (with declarations*)	12 July, 1994	
San Marino†	26 May, 1994	
South Africa**	3 Aug., 1994	
*Declarations		
—pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 6, the Secretary to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Commonwealth will be its competent authority for the purpose of that Article; and		
—pursuant to Article 13, the Convention shall extend to all the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible.”		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
†The Government of San Marino made the following designation in accordance with Article 6, first paragraph of the Convention:		
The Minister of Foreign Affairs (il Segretario di Stato per gli Affari Esteri della Repubblica di San Marino) or a person delegated and officially authorized by him/her to sign and authenticate legal instruments and documents issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and other of the Republic's public bodies.		
**In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention the Republic of South Africa has designated the following authorities:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any magistrate or additional magistrate. 2. Any registrar or assistant registrar of the Supreme Court of South Africa. 3. Any person designated by the Director-General: Justice. 4. Any person designated by the Director-General: Foreign Affairs." 		
Note—		
By a communication dated 2 March 1995, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, notified all Member States of the above-mentioned Convention that in accordance with Article 6, first paragraph, the Government of <i>Armenia</i> has designated the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia as the competent authorities.		
Note—		
By a communication dated 22 November 1994, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary, as follows:		
With the reunification of Germany on 3 October 1990 the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 applies to the entire territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.		
In accordance with Article 3, first paragraph, of the Convention the issue of certificates in respect of public documents from the new federal <i>Länder</i> listed below:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Brandenburg —Mecklenburg—West Pomerania —Saxony —Saxony-Anhalt —Thuringia 		
is the responsibility of the following <i>Land</i> authorities:		
(a) für Urkunden der Justizverwaltungsbehörden, der ordentlichen Gerichte (Zivil-und Strafgerichte) und der Notare	die Ministerien für Justiz sowie die Präsidenten der Landgerichte (Bezirksgerichte)	
(b) für Urkunden aller Verwaltungsbehörden (ausser Justizverwaltungsbehörden)	die Ministerien für Inneres sowie die Regierungspräsidenten (Bezirksregierungen) und das Landesverwaltungsamt (Thüringen)	
(c) für Urkunden anderer Gerichte als der ordentlichen Gerichte (vgl. Buchstabe a)	die Ministerien für Inneres, die Regierungspräsidenten (Bezirksregierungen), die Ministerien für Justiz sowie die Präsidenten der Landgerichte (Bezirksgerichte)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (<i>continued</i>)		
Convention on the Liability of Hotel-Keepers concerning the Property of their Guests	Paris, 17 Dec., 1962	9/1967 Cmnd. 3205
Note— In a letter dated 6 July, 1994 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, on 7 July 1994, the Government of Greece made the following declaration: The Government of the Hellenic Republic declares that the accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Conventions of the Council of Europe to which the Hellenic Republic is a Contracting Party does not imply the recognition of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the Hellenic Republic.		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Matters	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
Ratification— Switzerland (with reservations and declarations*)	2 Nov., 1994	
<i>*Reservations [Translation]</i>		
Article 1 With regard to Article 1, Switzerland takes the view that the Convention applies exclusively to the Contracting States. In particular, it believes that documents which are effectively addressed to a person resident abroad cannot be served on a legal entity who is not authorised to receive them in the country in which they were drawn up without derogating from Articles 1 and 15, first paragraph, of the Convention.		
Articles 2 and 18 In accordance with Article 21, first paragraph (a), Switzerland designates the cantonal authorities listed in the annex as Central Authorities as referred to in Articles 2 and 18 of the Convention. Requests for the service of documents may also be addressed to the Federal Justice and Police Department in Bern, which will forward them to the appropriate Central Authority.		
Article 5, third paragraph Switzerland declares that in cases where the addressee does not voluntarily accept a document, it cannot officially be served on him or her in accordance with Article 5, first paragraph, unless it is in the language of the authority addressed, i.e. in German, French or Italian, or accompanied by a translation into one of these languages, depending on the part of Switzerland in which the document is to be served (<i>cf. annex</i>).		
Article 6 In accordance with article 21, first paragraph (b), Switzerland designates the competent cantonal court or the cantonal Central Authority as the body responsible for completing the certificate referred to in Article 6.		
<i>Declarations</i>		
Articles 8 and 10 In accordance with article 21, second paragraph (a), Switzerland declares that it is opposed to the use in its territory of the methods of transmission provided for in Articles 8 and 10.		
Article 9 In accordance with Article 21, first paragraph (c), Switzerland designates the cantonal Central Authorities as the authorities competent to receive documents transmitted by consular channels pursuant to Article 9 of the Convention.		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

The list of Central Authorities for the Cantons is attached.

Cantons	Langue(s) officielle(s) (a=allemand) (f=français) (i=italien)	Adresses	Numéros de téléphone
Appenzell Ausserrhoden	a	Kantonsgericht Appenzell A. Rh., 9043 Trogen	071/94 24 61
Appenzell Innerrhoden	a	Kantonsgericht Appenzell I. Rh., 9050 Appenzell	071/87 95 51
Aargau	a	Obergericht des Kantons Aargau, 5000 Aarau	064/21 19 40
Basel-Landschaft	a	Obergericht des Kantons Basel-Landschaft, 4410 Liestal	061/925 51 11
Basel-Stadt	a	Appellationsgericht Basel-Stadt, 4054 Basel	061/267 81 81
Bern	a/f	Justizdirektion des Kantons Bern, 3011 Bern	031/633 76 76
Fribourg	f/a	Tribunal cantonal, 1700 Fribourg	037/25 39 10
Genève	f	Parquet du Procureur général, 1211 Genève 3	022/319 21 11
Glarus	a	Obergericht des Kantons Glarus, 8750 Glarus	058/61 15 32
Graubünden	a	Justiz-, Polizei- und Sanitäts-departement Graubünden, 7001 Chur	081/21 21 21
Jura	f	Département de la Justice, 2800 Delémont	066/21 51 11
Luzern	a	Obergericht des Kantons Luzern, 6002 Luzern	041/24 51 11
Neuchâtel	f	Département de Justice, 2001 Neuchâtel	038/22 31 11
Nidwalden	a	Kantonsgericht Nidwalden, 6370 Stans	041/63 79 50
Obwalden	a	Kantonsgericht des Kantons Obwalden, 6060 Sarnen	041/66 92 22
St. Gallen	a	Kantonsgericht St. Gallen, 9001 St. Gallen	071/21 31 11
Schaffhausen	a	Obergericht des Kantons Schaffhausen, 8201 Schaffhausen	053/82 74 22
Schwyz	a	Kantonsgericht Schwyz, 6430 Schwyz	043/24 11 24
Solothurn	a	Obergericht des Kantons Solothurn, 4500 Solothurn	065/21 73 11
Tessin	i	Tribunale di appello, 6901 Lugano	091/21 51 11
Thurgau	a	Obergericht des Kantons Thurgau, 8500 Frauenfeld	054/22 31 21
Uri	a	Gerichtskanzlei Uri, 6460 Altdorf	044/4 22 44
Valais	f/a	Tribunal cantonal, 1950 Sion	027/22 93 93
Vaud	f	Tribunal cantonal, 1014 Lausanne	021/313 15 11
Zug	a	Obergericht des Kantons Zug, Rechtshilfe, 6300 Zug	042/25 33 11
Zürich	a	Obergericht des Kantons Zürich, Rechtshilfe, 8023 Zürich	01/257 91 91

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (<i>continued</i>)		
Note—		
By a note dated 1 December 1994, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, notified Member States that the Government of <i>Germany</i> had deposited the following revised list of Central Authorities designated in accordance with Articles 2 and 18 of the Convention:		
Baden-Württemberg		
		Justizministerium Baden-Württemberg Schillerplatz 4 70173 Stuttgart
Bavaria		
		Bayerisches Staatsministerium der Justiz Justizpalast Prielmayerstrasse 7 80335 München
Berlin		
		Senatsverwaltung für Justiz von Berlin Salzburger Strasse 21-25 10825 Berlin
Brandenburg		
		Ministerium der Justiz des Landes Brandenburg Heinrich-Mann-Allee 107 14460 Potsdam
Bremen		
		Der Präsident des Landsgerichts Domsheide 16 28195 Bremen
Hamburg		
		Präsident des Amtsgerichts Hamburg Sievekingplatz 1 20335 Hamburg
Hesse		
		Hessisches Ministerium der Justiz Luisenstrasse 13 65185 Wiesbaden
Lower Saxony		
		Niedersächsisches Justiz- ministerium Am Waterlooplatz 1 30169 Hannover
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania		
		Ministerium für Justiz, Bundes- und Europaangelegen- heiten des Landes Mecklenburg- Vorpommern Demmlerplatz 14 19053 Schwering
Northrhine-Westphalia		
		Präsident des Oberlandes- gerichts Düsseldorf Cecilienallee 3 40474 Düsseldorf
Rhineland-Palatinate		
		Ministerium der Justiz Ernst-Ludwig-Strasse 3 55116 Mainz
Saarland		
		Ministerium der Justiz Zähringerstrasse 12 66119 Saarbrücken
Saxe		
		Sächsisches Staatsministerium der Justiz Archivstrasse 1 01097 Dresden

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Saxe-Anhalt Ministerium der Justiz des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt Wilhelm-Höpfner-Ring 6 39116 Magdeburg		
Schleswig-Holstein Der Justizminister des Landes Schleswig-Holstein Lorentzendam 35 24103 Kiel		
Thuringe Thüringer Justizministerium Alfred-Hess-Strasse 8 99094 Erfurt		
Note—		
By a Note dated 14 November 1994, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, notified Members States that the Government of <i>Spain</i> had deposited a modification of the Central Authority designated in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1 which now reads as follows:		
"la Dirección General de Codificación y Cooperación Jurídica Internacional, Ministerio de Justicia e Interior".		
European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers	London, 7 June, 1968	96/1970 Cmnd. 4503
Ratification— Poland	11 Jan., 1995	
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Ratification— Switzerland (with reservations and declarations*)	2 Nov., 1994	
*Reservations [Translation]		
Article 1		
With regard to Article 1, Switzerland takes the view that the Convention applies exclusively to the Contracting States. In particular, it believes that documents which are effectively addressed to a person resident abroad cannot be served on a legal entity who is not authorised to receive them in the country in which they were drawn up without derogating from Articles 1 and 15, first paragraph, of the Convention.		
Articles 2 and 18		
In accordance with Article 21, first paragraph (a), Switzerland designates the cantonal authorities listed in the annex as Central Authorities as referred to in Articles 2 and 18 of the Convention. Requests for the service of documents may also be addressed to the Federal Justice and Police Department in Bern, which will forward them to the appropriate Central Authority.		
Article 5, third paragraph		
Switzerland declares that in cases where the addressee does not voluntarily accept a document, it cannot officially be served on him or her in accordance with Article 5, first paragraph, unless it is in the language of the authority addressed, i.e. in German, French or Italian, or accompanied by a translation into one of these languages, depending on the part of Switzerland in which the document is to be served (cf. annex).		

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.**PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW** (*continued*)

Article 6

In accordance with Article 21, first paragraph (b), Switzerland designates the competent cantonal court or the cantonal Central Authority as the body responsible for completing the certificate referred to in Article 6.

Declarations

Articles 8 and 10

In accordance with Article 21, second paragraph (a), Switzerland declares that it is opposed to the use in its territory of the methods of transmission provided for in Articles 8 and 10.

Article 9

In accordance with article 21, first paragraph (c), Switzerland designates the cantonal Central Authorities as the authorities competent to receive documents transmitted by consular channels pursuant to Article 9 of the Convention.

The list of Central Authorities for the Cantons is attached.

Cantons	Langue(s) officielle(s) (a=allemand) (f=français) (i=italien)	Adresses	Numéros de téléphone
Appenzell Ausserrhoden	a	Kantonsgericht Appenzell A. Rh., 9043 Trogen	071/94 24 61
Appenzell Innerrhoden	a	Kantonsgericht Appenzell I. Rh., 9050 Appenzell	071/87 95 51
Aargau	a	Obergericht des Kantons Aargau, 5000 Aarau	064/21 19 40
Basel-Landschaft	a	Obergericht des Kantons Basel-Landschaft, 4410 Liestal	061/925 51 11
Basel-Stadt	a	Appellationsgericht Basel-Stadt, 4054 Basel	061/267 81 81
Bern	a/f	Justizdirektion des Kantons Bern, 3011 Bern	031/633 76 76
Fribourg	f/a	Tribunal cantonal, 1700 Fribourg	037/25 39 10
Genève	f	Parquet du Procureur général, 1211 Genève 3	022/319 21 11
Glarus	a	Obergericht des Kantons Glarus, 8750 Glarus	058/61 15 32
Graubünden	a	Justiz-, Polizei- und Sanitäts-departement Graubünden, 7001 Chur	081/21 21 21
Jura	f	Département de la Justice, 2800 Delémont	066/21 51 11
Luzern	a	Obergericht des Kantons Luzern, 6002 Luzern	041/24 51 11
Neuchâtel	f	Département de Justice, 2001 Neuchâtel	038/22 31 11
Nidwalden	a	Kantonsgericht Nidwalden, 6370 Stans	041/63 79 50
Obwalden	a	Kantonsgericht des Kantons Obwalden, 6060 Sarnen	041/66 92 22
St. Gallen	a	Kantonsgericht St. Gallen, 9001 St. Gallen	071/21 31 11
Schaffhausen	a	Obergericht des Kantons Schaffhausen, 8201 Schaffhausen	053/82 74 22
Schwyz	a	Kantonsgericht Schwyz, 6430 Schwyz	043/24 11 24

				Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)					
Solothurn	a	Obergericht des Kantons Solothurn, 4500 Solothurn	065/21 73 11		
Tessin	i	Tribunale di appello, 6901 Lugano	091/21 51 11		
Thurgau	a	Obergericht des Kantons Thurgau, 8500 Frauenfeld	054/22 31 21		
Uri	a	Gerichtskanzlei Uri, 6460 Altdorf	044/4 22 44		
Valais	f/a	Tribunal cantonal, 1950 Sion	027/22 93 93		
Vaud	f	Tribunal cantonal, 1014 Lausanne	021/313 15 11		
Zug	a	Obergericht des Kantons Zug, Rechtshilfe, 6300 Zug	042/25 33 11		
Zürich	a	Obergericht des Kantons Zürich, Rechtshilfe, 8023 Zürich	01/257 91 91		
The following state declared its acceptance of the accession of the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Venezuela</i> :					
Finland				10 Jan., 1995	
In accordance with its Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Venezuela</i> and					
Finland				11 Mar., 1995	
The following state declared its acceptance of the accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Venezuela</i> :					
Spain				8 Dec., 1994	
In accordance with its Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Venezuela</i> and					
Spain				6 Feb., 1995	
The following state declared its acceptance of the accessions to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Cyprus, Mexico, Monaco and Singapore</i> :					
Switzerland				14 Nov., 1994	
In accordance with its Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Cyprus, Mexico, Monaco and Singapore</i>					
Switzerland				13 Jan., 1995	
Note—					
By a note dated 1 December 1994, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, notified Member States that the Government of <i>Germany</i> had deposited the following revised list of Central Authorities designated in accordance with Articles 2 and 18 of the Convention:					
Baden-Württemberg		Justizministerium Baden-Württemberg Schillerplatz 4 70173 Stuttgart			
Bavaria		Bayerisches Staatsministerium der Justiz Justizpalast Prielmayerstrasse 7 80335 München			
Berlin		Senatsverwaltung für Justiz von Berlin Salzburger Strasse 21-25 10825 Berlin			
Brandenburg		Ministerium der Justiz des Landes Brandenburg Heinrich-Mann-Allee 107 14460 Potsdam			

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)			
Bremen	Der Präsident des Landsgerichts Domsheide 16 28195 Bremen		
Hamburg	Präsident des Amtsgerichts Hamburg Sievekingplatz 1 20335 Hamburg		
Hesse	Hessisches Ministerium der Justiz Luisenstrasse 13 65185 Wiesbaden		
Lower Saxony	Niedersächsisches Justiz- ministerium Am Waterlooplatz 1 30169 Hannover		
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Ministerium für Justiz, Bundes- und Europaangelegen- heiten des Landes Mecklenburg- Vorpommern Demmlerplatz 14 19053 Schwering		
Northrhine-Westphalia	Präsident des Oberlandes- gerichts Düsseldorf Cecilienallee 3 40474 Düsseldorf		
Rhineland-Palatinate	Ministerium der Justiz Ernst-Ludwig-Strasse 3 55116 Mainz		
Saarland	Ministerium der Justiz Zähringerstrasse 12 66119 Saarbrücken		
Saxe	Sächsisches Staatsministerium der Justiz Archivstrasse 1 01097 Dresden		
Saxe-Anhalt	Ministerium der Justiz des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt Wilhelm-Höpfner-Ring 6 39116 Magdeburg		
Schleswig-Holstein	Der Justizminister des Landes Schleswig-Holstein Lorentzendamm 35 24103 Kiel		
Thuringe	Thüringer Justizministerium Alfred-Hess-Strasse 8 99094 Erfurt		
European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock		Strasbourg, 15 Oct., 1975	43/1981 Cmnd. 8287
Note—			
The following is the text of a declaration of renewal of reservations made by the <i>Grand Duchy of Luxembourg</i> upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention. (see Treaty Series No. 58 (1982), Cmnd. 8743, p.14) contained in a letter dated 27 May 1994 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 30 May 1994 which reads as follows:			

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (<i>continued</i>)</p>		
<p>These reservations were renewed on 17 June 1987, for the period 2 July 1987–1 July 1992. According to Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention they should have been renewed again before 2 July 1992:</p>		
<p>“A reservation shall be valid for five years from the entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting Party concerned. It may be renewed for successive periods of five years by means of a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe before the expiration of each period”.</p>		
<p>In a letter dated 2 May 1994 and registered at the Secretariat General on 4 May 1994, the Permanent Representative of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg pointed out that Luxembourg wished to retain the reservations formulated at the time of the ratification and that the belated renewal was due to an omission.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>The following is the text of a declaration of renewal of reservations made by the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention. (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 43 (1981), Cmnd. 8287, p.8) contained in a letter dated 24 May 1994 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 26 May 1994 which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>Because of an administrative oversight, the above-mentioned reservations have not subsequently been renewed. Accordingly, the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renew the reservations which they made on ratifying the Convention, for the period of five years from 20 May 1991, to the extent set out below.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1 of the said Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right:—</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) not to apply Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention in relation to Northern Ireland; (b) in relation to England and Wales and Northern Ireland, to apply Article 9 only in relation to the estates of the father and mother of a child born out of wedlock. 		
<p>In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention, it is hereby declared that the Convention shall extend to Guernsey, Herm and Jethou, with the reservation, made in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Convention, that Article 9 should apply to Guernsey, Herm and Jethou only in relation to the testate succession in the estate of a father or mother of a child born out of wedlock.</p>		
<p>The Government of the United Kingdom also wishes to confirm their understanding that neither Article 9 nor Article 10 of the Convention is to be interpreted as conferring upon a child born out of wedlock any right of succession to the Crown or a title of honour or any right of inheritance to an entailed interest.</p>		
<p>European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid Ratification—</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977</p>	<p>39/1978 Cmnd. 7179</p>
<p>Switzerland (*with declarations)</p>	<p>1 Dec., 1994</p>	
<p><i>*Declarations [Translation]</i> Article 2</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 8, Switzerland designates the cantonal authorities specified in the appendix as central receiving and transmitting authorities within the meaning of Article 2 of the Convention. Applications originating from foreign countries may also be directed to the Federal</p>		

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.**PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW** (*continued*)

Department of Justice and Police in Bern, which will ensure that they are forwarded to the competent central authorities.

Where the legal aid concerns proceedings which, under the rules governing domestic jurisdiction or the successive levels thereof, must be conducted before the federal authorities, the Federal Department of Justice and Police will transmit the applications concerning those proceedings to the competent federal authorities. Applications submitted to the central cantonal authorities will be automatically forwarded by them to the Federal Department of Justice and Police.

Article 6

In accordance with Articles 13 and 14, Switzerland declares that for the purposes of Article 6 the application for legal aid and the appendices thereto must be drawn up in the language of the authority to which the application is made, that is in German, French or Italian, or accompanied by a translation in one of those languages, according to the part of Switzerland where the application is to be executed (*cf.* appendix). Documents drawn up in another language than that of the aforesaid authority or accompanied by a translation in another language may always be refused.

Central cantonal authorities

Cantons	Official Languages (*)	Address	Telephone
Appenzell Ausserrhoden	a	Kantonsgericht Appenzell A.Rh., 9043 Trogen	071/94 24 61
Appenzell Innerrhoden	a	Kantonsgericht Appenzell I.Rh., 9050 Appenzell	071/87 95 51
Aargau	a	Obergericht des Kantons Aargau, 5000 Aarau	064/21 19 40
Basel-Landschaft	a	Obergericht des Kantons Basel-Landschaft, 4410 Liestal	061/925 51 11
Basel-Stadt	a	Appellationsgericht Basel-Stadt, 4054 Basel	061/267 81 81
Bern	a/f	Justizdirektion des Kantons Bern, 3011 Bern	031/633 76 76
Fribourg	f/a	Tribunal cantonal, 1700 Fribourg	037/25 39 10
Genève	f	Parquet du Procureur général, 1211 Genève 3	022/319 21 11
Glarus	a	Obergericht des Kantons Glarus, 8750 Glarus	058/61 15 32
Graubünden	a	Justiz-, Polizei- und Sanitäts-departement Graubünden, 7001 Chur	081/21 21 21
Jura	f	Département de la Justice, 2800 Delémont	066/21 51 11
Luzern	a	Obergericht des Kantons Luzern, 6002 Luzern	041/24 51 11
Neuchâtel	f	Département de Justice, 2001 Neuchâtel	038/22 31 11
Nidwalden	a	Kantonsgericht Nidwalden, 6370 Stans	041/63 79 50
Obwalden	a	Kantonsgericht des Kantons Obwalden, 6060 Sarnen	041/66 92 22
St. Gallen	a	Kantonsgericht St. Gallen, 9001 St. Gallen	071/21 31 11
Schaffhausen	a	Obergericht des Kantons Schaffhausen, 8201 Schaffhausen	053/82 74 22
Schwyz	a	Kantonsgericht Schwyz, 6430 Schwyz	043/24 11 24
Solothurn	a	Obergericht des Kantons Solothurn, 4500 Solothurn	065/21 73 11

				<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)					
Tessin	i	Tribunale di appello, 6901 Lugano	091/21 51 11		
Thurgau	a	Obergericht des Kantons Thurgau, 8500 Frauenfeld	054/22 31 21		
Uri	a	Gerichtskanzlei Uri, 6460 Altdorf	044/4 22 44		
Valais	f/a	Tribunal cantonal, 1950 Sion	027/22 93 93		
Vaud	f	Tribunal cantonal, 1014 Lausanne	021/313 15 11		
Zug	a	Obergericht des Kantons Zug, Rechtschilfe, 6300 Zug	042/25 33 11		
Zürich	a	Obergericht des Kantons Zürich, Rechtschilfe, 8023 Zürich	01/257 91 91		
(*) a = German f = French i = Italian					
European Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children				Luxembourg, 20 May, 1980	35/1987 Cm 191
Signature—					
Malta (with reservations and declarations*)				24 Nov., 1994	
*Reservations					
In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Malta reserves the right to exclude part of the application of the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1.b., by not accepting communications in French or those accompanied by a translation into French.					
In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Malta reserves the right to refuse recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to custody, in cases covered by Articles 8 and 9 or either of these Articles, on any of the grounds provided under Article 10, paragraph 1 (a, b, c and d).					
Declaration					
For the purpose of Article 2, paragraph 1, the Maltese Central Authority appointed to carry out the functions provided for by this convention is the Director of Child and Family Affairs, Department of Social and Family Affairs, 469 St. Joseph Road, St. Venera, Malta.					
Note—					
The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of <i>France</i> dated 19 January 1995, and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 20 January 1995, communicating authorities or organs designated in pursuance of a provision of the above-mentioned Convention, which reads as follows:					
<i>Liaison officers:</i>	Ms Françoise Thomas SASSIER Magistrat Tel: (1) 44 86 14 66 Communication language French-English Ms Catherine MARTIN Rédacteur Tel: 44 86 14 76 Ms Paule PERRIOLLAT Rédacteur Tel: 44 86 14 65				
Note—					
The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of <i>Greece</i> dated 5 January 1995, and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 6 January 1995, communicating authorities or organs designated in pursuance of a provision of the above-mentioned Convention, which reads as follows:					

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<i>Central Authority:</i> Mrs Pari KONTODIOU (Article 2) Ministry of Justice Directorate for the Preparation of Laws Section 4 96 Ave. Mesogeion 115 27 ATHENS Tel: 77 14 186 Fax: 77 07 025 or 77 14 186 Communication language English		
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Ratification—		
Italy	22 Feb., 1995	
Accession—		
Cyprus	4 Nov., 1994	
Note—		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of the <i>Bahamas</i> has been accepted by:		
Argentina	10 Feb., 1995	
Spain	8 Dec., 1994	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Bahamas</i> and		
Argentina	1 May, 1995	
Spain	1 Mar., 1995	
Note—		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of the <i>Bahamas, Chile, Honduras, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Slovenia</i> has been accepted by:		
Sweden	24 Oct., 1994	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Bahamas, Chile, Honduras, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Slovenia</i> and		
Sweden	1 Jan., 1995	
Note—		
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Chile</i> has been accepted by:		
Argentina	10 Feb., 1995	
Panama	29 Dec., 1994	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Chile</i> and		
Argentina	1 May, 1995	
Panama	1 Mar., 1995	
Note—		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Cyprus</i> has been accepted by:		
Germany	20 Feb., 1995	
Luxemburg	24 Jan., 1995	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	13 Jan., 1995	
the Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	13 Dec., 1994	
the United States of America	19 Dec., 1994	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Cyprus</i> and		
Germany	1 May, 1995	
Luxemburg	1 Apr., 1995	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	1 Apr., 1995	
the Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	1 Mar., 1995	
the United States of America	1 Mar., 1995	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
*The Note of the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contains the following declaration:		
“Notwithstanding the provisions of the said Article 38 regarding entry into force of the Convention as between the acceding State and the State that has declared its acceptance of the accession, the municipal law of the United Kingdom will be amended with effect from 1 February 1995 to give effect to the provisions of the Convention between it and Cyprus from the date when the Convention enters into force for Cyprus. I should be grateful for confirmation of the date of 1 February 1995 as the date on which the Convention will enter into force between the United Kingdom and Cyprus.”		
Note—		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Monaco</i> has been accepted by:		
Denmark	22 Feb., 1995	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Monaco</i> and		
Denmark	1 May, 1995	
Note—		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Panama</i> has been accepted by:		
Argentina	10 Feb., 1995	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Panama</i> and		
Argentina	1 May, 1995	
Note—		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Poland</i> has been accepted by:		
Denmark	22 Feb., 1995	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Poland</i> and		
Denmark	1 May, 1995	
Note—		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Romania</i> has been accepted by:		
Denmark	22 Feb., 1995	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Romania</i> and		
Denmark	1 May, 1995	
Note—		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Slovenia</i> has been accepted by:		
Argentina	10 Feb., 1995	
the United States of America	20 Jan., 1995	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Slovenia</i> and		
Argentina	1 May, 1995	
the United States of America	1 Apr., 1995	
Note—		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>St Kitts and Nevis</i> has been accepted by:		
Germany*	6 Feb., 1995	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>St Kitts and Nevis</i> and		
Germany	1 May, 1995	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (<i>continued</i>)		
<p>*The reservation under Article 26, paragraph 3 of the Convention made by Saint Kitts and Nevis on its accession is believed by the competent German judicial authorities to be connected with the fact that Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a system of legal aid. Introduction of such a system would, however, render the reservation in its present form inadmissible. A possible solution would be for Saint Kitts and Nevis to supplement its reservation under Article 26, paragraph 3 accordingly."</p>		
Note—		
<p>On 1 December 1994, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i>, in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, informed Member States of the following:</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 6, first paragraph the following States had designated as their Central Authority:</p>		
Cyprus		
The Minister of Justice and Public Order		
Address	12 Ilioupolcos Street	
	Nicosia, Cyprus	
Tel. No.	357-2-30 21 27	
Fax. No.	357-2-46 14 27	
Person to contact	Mrs Anny Shakalli	
	Tel. No. 357-2-30 35 58	
Mexico		
Department of Legal Adviser		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Address	Homero 213, Piso 17	
	Col. Chapultepec Morales	
	11570 Mexico, D.F.	
Telephones	(5) 327 23 18	
	(5) 327 32 19	
	(5) 254 73 06	
Faxes	(5) 327 32 01	
	(5) 327 32 82	
Telex	176 3479 (SREME)	
<p>Ms. Maria Antonieta Monroy-Rojas Assistant Legal Adviser Languages: Spanish, English and French</p>		
<p>Mr. Jaime Paz-y-Puente-G. Director of the Department of Legal Advice and Defense of Mexican Citizens in Alien Countries Languages: Spanish, English and French</p>		
<p>Ms. Laura Duclaud-Vilares Coordinator for the International Program for the Restitution of Children Languages: Spanish, English and French</p>		
<p>Ms. Concepcion Galves-Coeto Assistant Coordinator for the International Program for the Restitution of Children Languages: Spanish and English</p>		
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	Strasbourg, 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Signature— Lithuania	25 Jan., 1995	
Accession— Croatia (with declaration*)	25 Jan., 1995	
*Declaration		
<p>Pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Croatia declares that in the implementation of internal sanctions in its territory it shall be committed to the</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
procedure complying with the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 1.b, and 11 of the Convention.		
This, however, does not exclude the application of the procedure defined in Article 10 of the Convention in cases when another administering State is unwilling to apply the procedure defined in Article 9, paragraph 1.b, and Article 11 and if so required by the transfer concerned. In that case the sanction shall be adapted by a court order in compliance with the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention.		
Note—		
By a letter dated 21 October 1994 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe on the same day, the Government of <i>Spain</i> declared the following:		
Spain declares that it excludes application of the procedure provided under Article 9.1.b in the case of being the administering State.		
Convention on the Law applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition	The Hague, 1 July, 1985	14/1992 Cm 1823
Accession—		
Malta	7 Dec., 1994	
Convention on Insider Trading with Protocol	Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1989	7/1992 Cm 1803
Note—		
The following is the text of a declaration contained in a Note Verbale from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> dated 4 July 1994 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe on 21 July 1994:		
In accordance with Article 3 of the Convention on Insider Trading, the Government of the Netherlands declares that it undertakes to provide other Parties, subject to reciprocity, with the greatest possible measure of mutual assistance in the exchange of information necessary for the surveillance of operations carried out in the organised stock markets which could adversely affect equal access to information for all users of the stock market or the quality of the information supplied to investors in order to ensure honest dealing.		
In accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, the following authority is designated for the Netherlands to be actually responsible for submitting any request for assistance, and for receiving and taking action on requests for assistance from the corresponding authorities designated by each Party:		
The Securities Board of the Netherlands ("Stichting Toezicht Effectenverkeer"), P.O. Box 11723, 1001 GS Amsterdam.		
Contact officer of the Securities Board is Mr Paul Mulder, Secretary Legal Affairs. Tel. (31) 20 6206549; Fax (31) 20 6206649.		
In accordance with Article 6, Section 5 of the Convention, the Government of the Netherlands declares the following derogations:		
In accordance with national law, the Dutch authority as requested authority may be ordered by a judicial authority to disclose information gathered within the framework of the request for the purpose of court proceedings if the court deems that the disclosure of that information is of greater importance than the confidentiality requirement of the requested authority;		
In accordance with national law, the Dutch authority as requested authority may, provided the requesting authority has been informed, wish to provide the competent Dutch authorities the information gathered within the framework		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (<i>continued</i>)</p>		
<p>of the request, to investigate violations of national law or to secure compliance with national law;</p>		
<p>In accordance with national law, the Dutch authority as requested authority may, provided the requesting authority has been informed, wish to disclose information gathered within the framework of the request, if necessary to fulfil its tasks and duties.</p>		
<p>Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 8 Nov., 1990</p>	<p>59/1993 Cm 2337</p>
<p>Ratification— Norway (with reservations*)</p>	<p>16 Nov., 1994</p>	
<p><i>*Reservations</i></p>		
<p><i>Article 2, paragraph 2</i></p>		
<p>Norway declares that Article 2, paragraph 1, shall apply only to offences which would be punishable if committed within Norwegian criminal jurisdiction.</p>		
<p><i>Article 6, paragraph 4</i></p>		
<p>Norway declares that Article 6, paragraph 1, shall apply only to offences which would be punishable if committed within Norwegian criminal jurisdiction.</p>		
<p><i>Article 25, paragraph 3</i></p>		
<p>Norway declares that it reserves the right to require that requests made to it and documents supporting such requests be accompanied by a translation into Norwegian, Swedish, Danish or English.</p>		
<p><i>Article 32, paragraph 2</i></p>		
<p>Norway declares that without prior consent, information or evidence provided by it under Chapter III of the Convention, may not be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party, except to the extent that the disclosure is necessary for the investigations or proceedings described in the request.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>The following is the text of a declaration contained in a Note Verbale from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Norway</i> dated 6 January 1995 and registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe on 9 January 1995 which reads as follows:</p>		
<p><i>Central Authority:</i> (Article 23)</p> <p>Central Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime, ØKOKRIM Postbox 8193 Dep. 0034 OSLO Tel: (47) 22 86 54 00 Fax: (47) 22 86 54 99</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>The following is the corrected text of a declaration made upon ratification by the Government of <i>Italy</i> (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 29 (1994), Cm 2698, p.21) and registered with the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe on 11 May 1994, which reads as follows:</p>		
<p><i>Declaration concerning Article 23, paragraph 2:</i></p>		
<p>“Under the terms of Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Italian Republic declares that the central authority designated in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this article is the <i>Minister</i> of Justice and that all correspondence should therefore be addressed to: Ministero di Grazia e Giustizia, Direzione Generale degli Affari Penali, Via Arenula 70, 00186 Rome.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (<i>continued</i>)		
Note—		
The following is the text of reservations and declarations made by the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain</i> and Northern Ireland contained in a letter to the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe dated 17 January 1995 and registered on 19 January 1995 which reads as follows:		
In accordance with Article 38 of the Convention, I now declare that the Convention shall extend to the Isle of Man, subject to the following reservations and declarations:		
In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4 the United Kingdom declares that Article 6, paragraph 1 as it applies to the Isle of Man shall apply only to offences the commission of which constitutes drug trafficking as defined in its domestic legislation.		
In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 3 the United Kingdom declares that Article 14, paragraph 2 shall apply to the Isle of Man only subject to the constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system.		
In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 2 the United Kingdom declares that judicial documents for the Isle of Man should be served only through its central authority. The central authority for the Isle of Man is: HM Attorney General Attorney General's Chambers Douglas Isle of Man		
The central authority of the United Kingdom designated in pursuance of Article 23, paragraph 1 for the Isle of Man is: HM Attorney General Attorney General's Chambers Douglas Isle of Man		
In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3 the United Kingdom declares that it reserves the right to require that requests made to the central authority of the Isle of Man and documents supporting such requests be accompanied by a translation into English.		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	Adopted London, 13 Feb., 1946	10/1950 Cmd. 7891
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted New York, 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmd. 855
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Paris, 2 Sept., 1949	34/1953 Cmd. 8852
Accession— Estonia	11 Jan., 1995	
Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Strasbourg, 6 Nov., 1952	17/1957 Cmd. 84
Accession— Estonia	11 Jan., 1995	

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PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES <i>(continued)</i>		
Second Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe signed at Paris on 2 September 1949	Paris, 15 Dec., 1956	50/1958 Cmd. 579
Ratification— Slovenia	8 Nov., 1994	
Fourth Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe. Provisions concerning the European Court of Human Rights	Paris, 16 Dec., 1961	58/1971 Cmd. 4739
Ratification— Slovenia	8 Nov., 1994	
Fifth Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Strasbourg, 18 June, 1990	96/1991 Cm 1764
Ratification— Slovenia	8 Nov., 1994	
PUBLICATIONS		
International Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications	Paris, 4 May, 1910	11/1911 Cd. 5657
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications	Geneva, 12 Sept., 1923	1/1926 Cmd. 2575
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Protocol amending the Convention of 12 September 1923, for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications	Lake Success, 12 Nov., 1947	2/1952 Cmd. 8438
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications signed at Paris on 4 May, 1910	Lake Success, 4 May, 1949	13/1951 Cmd. 8152
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
REFUGEES		
International Protocol relating to a certain Case of Statelessness	The Hague, 12 Apr., 1930	31/1937 Cmd. 5552
Succession— Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 <i>(date of notification)</i>	
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Succession— Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 <i>(date of notification)</i>	
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons ...	New York, 28 Sept., 1954	41/1960 Cmd. 1098
Succession— Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 <i>(date of notification)</i>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Succession— Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 (date of notification)	
European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees	Strasbourg, 16 Oct., 1980	50/1987 Cm 222
Ratification— Germany (with reservations*)	25 Jan., 1995 (date of notification)	
*Reservations		
Under paragraph 1 of Article 14 of this Agreement, any State may declare:		
1. that insofar as it is concerned, transfer of responsibility under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 2 shall not occur for the reason that it has authorised the refugee to stay in its territory for a period exceeding the validity of the travel document solely for the purposes of studies or training.		
2. that it will not accept a request for readmission presented on a basis of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4.		
The Federal Republic of Germany attaches to its ratification the reservations under paragraphs 1 and 2.		
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Convention on Road Traffic (with Protocol)	Geneva, 19 Sept., 1949	49/1958 Cmnd. 578
Succession— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Protocol on Road Signs and Signals (with Amendments) ...	Geneva, 19 Sept., 1949	80/1967 Cmnd. 3454
Successions— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries	Geneva, 16 Sept., 1950	12/1952 Cmnd. 8490
Successions— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	32/1963 Cmnd. 2039
Successions— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)	Geneva, 19 May, 1956	90/1967 Cmnd. 3455
Successions— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	

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ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Passenger Transport	Geneva, 14 Dec., 1956	43/1963 Cmnd. 2063
Successions—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Goods Transport	Geneva, 14 Dec., 1956– 18 May, 1957	112/1969 Cmnd. 4206
Successions—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) with Protocol of Signature	Geneva, 30 Sept., 1957	83/1968 Cmnd. 3769
Accession—		
Liechtenstein	12 Dec., 1994	
Successions—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions of approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts and reciprocal recognition thereof	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Successions—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 1: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and/or driving beam and equipped with filament lamps of category R2		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 2: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric lamps for head-lights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 3: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reflex reflecting devices for motor vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	

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ROAD TRANSPORT (<i>continued</i>)		
Regulation No. 4: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles and their trailers)		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 5: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles "Sealed Beam" headlamps (SB) emitting a European asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 6: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 7: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of position (side) lights, red rear lights and stop lights for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 8: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting a passing or a driving beam or both and equipped with Halogen lamps (H1) and of the lamps themselves		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 9: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to noise		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 10: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

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ROAD TRANSPORT (<i>continued</i>)		
Regulation No. 11: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the strength of door latches and hinges		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 12: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protections of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovenia	2 Aug., 1994	
Regulation No. 13: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to braking		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 14: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages on passenger cars		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 15: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine — method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines — method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles		
Withdrawal—		
Slovenia	2 Aug., 1994	
Regulation No. 16: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety belts and restraint systems for adult occupants in power-driven vehicles		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 17: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with regard to the strength of the seats and of their anchorages, and the characteristics of any head restraints provided for the seats		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

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ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 18: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorised use		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 19: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles lights		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 20: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with Halogen lamps (H4 lamps) and of the lamps themselves		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 21: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 23: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 24: Uniform provisions concerning:		
I. the approval of compression ignition (C.I) engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants,		
II. the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I engines of an approved type,		
III. the approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine.		
IV. the measurement of power of C.I engine		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 25: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests) whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (<i>continued</i>)		
Regulation No. 26: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovenia	2 Aug., 1994	
Regulation No. 27: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of advance-warning triangles		
Acceptance—		
Slovenia	2 Aug., 1994	
Regulation No. 28: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 29: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the CAB or a commercial vehicle		
Acceptance—		
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Regulation No. 30: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 32: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 33: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 34: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

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ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 35: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 36: Uniform provisions concerning the construction of public service vehicles		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 37: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric filament lamps to be used in approved lights of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 38: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 39: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 40: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 41: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 42: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc)		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (<i>continued</i>)		
Regulation No. 43: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials for installation on power-driven vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 44: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles (“child restraints”)		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 45: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners for power-driven vehicles and the approval of vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 46: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovenia	2 Aug., 1994	
Regulation No. 47: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 48: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 49: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of diesel engines with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (<i>continued</i>)		
Regulation No. 50: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lights, rear position lights, stop lights, direction indicators and rear-registration plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 51: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 52: Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 53: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 54: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 55: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 56: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 57: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 58: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their rear underrun protection		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 59: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 60: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 61: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cabs' rear panel		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 62: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with two wheels with regard to their protection against unauthorised use		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 63: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 64: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 65: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lights for motor vehicles		
Acceptance—		
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Regulation No. 66: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure		
Acceptances—		
France	18 Oct., 1994	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Regulation No. 67: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of specific equipment of vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 71: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 73: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regards to their lateral protection		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 74: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 75: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (<i>continued</i>)		
Regulation No. 77: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles		
Acceptance—		
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Regulation No. 78: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 79: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the steering equipment		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Regulation No. 80: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages		
Acceptance—		
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Regulation No. 81: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors on handlebars		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Regulation No. 83: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine according to the engine fuel requirements		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovenia	2 Aug., 1994	
Regulation No. 84: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovenia	2 Aug., 1994	
Spain	22 Nov., 1994	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 85: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to the measurement of the net power		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovenia	2 Aug., 1994	
Spain	22 Nov., 1994	
Regulation No. 86: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices		
Acceptances—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 87: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lights for power-driven vehicles		
Acceptance—		
Germany	30 Sept., 1994	
Regulation No. 89: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of:		
I. vehicles with regard to limitation of their maximum speed		
II. vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type:		
III. speed limitation devices (SLD)		
Acceptance—		
Romania	26 July, 1994	
Regulation No. 91: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptance—		
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
European Agreement concerning the Work Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)		
Geneva, 1 July, 1970– 31 Mar., 1971		
103/1978 Cmnd. 7401		
Successions—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment used for such carriage (ATP)		
Geneva, 1 Sept., 1970– 31 May, 1971		
42/1981 Cm. 250		
Successions—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (<i>continued</i>)</p> <p>Note— On 16 August 1994, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>, in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraphs 1 to 7 of Article 18 of the above-mentioned Agreement, a proposal of amendments to Annexes 2 and 3 of the Agreement:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“ANNEX 2. APPENDIX 1. TO ATP</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MONITORING OF AIR TEMPERATURES. FOR TRANSPORT OF PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS QUICK-FROZEN</p> <p>The transport equipment must be fitted with a suitable recording instrument to monitor, at frequent and regular intervals, the air temperatures to which quick-frozen foodstuffs intended for human consumption are subjected. The measuring instruments must be approved by the competent authorities of the country in which the means of transport is registered.</p> <p>Temperature recordings obtained in this manner must be dated and stored by the operator for at least one year or longer, according to the nature of the food.</p> <p>However, for transport equipment in service at the date of the entry into force of this Appendix, // the above provisions will be progressively applicable within three years after that date.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“ANNEX 2, APPENDIX 2, TO ATP</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROCEDURE FOR THE SAMPLING AND MEASUREMENT OF TEMPERATURE FOR CARRIAGE OF CHILLED, FROZEN AND QUICK-FROZEN PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS</p> <p>A. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS</p> <p>1. Inspection and measurement of temperatures stipulated in Annexes 2 and 3 should be carried out so that the foodstuffs are not exposed to conditions detrimental to the safety or quality of the foodstuffs. Measuring of food temperatures should be carried out in a refrigerated environment, and with the minimum delays and minimum disruption of transport operations.</p> <p>2. Inspection and measurement procedures, as referred to in paragraph 1, shall preferably be carried out at the point of loading or unloading. These procedures should not normally be carried out during transport, unless serious doubt exists about the conformity of the temperatures of the foodstuffs stipulated in Annexes 2 and 3.</p> <p>3. Where possible, the inspection should take account of information provided by temperature monitoring devices during the journey before selecting those loads of perishable foodstuffs for sampling and measurement procedures. Progression to temperature measurement of the food should only be undertaken where there is reasonable doubt of the temperature control during carriage.</p> <p>4. Where loads have been selected, a non-destructive measurement (between-case or between-pack) should at first be used. Only where the results of the non-destructive measurement do not conform with the temperatures laid down in Annexes 2 or 3 (taking into account allowable tolerances), are destructive measurements to be carried out. Where consignments or cases have been opened for inspection, but no further action has been taken, they should be resealed giving the time, date place of inspection, and the official stamp of the inspection authority.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (<i>continued</i>)</p>		
<p>B. SAMPLING</p>		
<p>5. The type of package selected for temperature measurement shall be such that their temperature is representative of the warmest point of the consignment.</p>		
<p>6. Where it is necessary to select samples during transport whilst the consignment is loaded, two samples should be taken from the top and bottom of the consignment adjacent to the opening edge of each door or pair of doors.</p>		
<p>(i) Where product dimensions allow, insert the probe to a depth of 2.5 cm from the surface of the product;</p>		
<p>(ii) Where (i) is not possible because of the size of the product, the probe should be inserted to a minimum depth from the surface of 3 to 4 times the diameter of the probe;</p>		
<p>(iii) It is not possible or practical to make a hole in certain foods because of their size or composition e.g. diced vegetables. In these cases, the internal temperature of the food package should be determined by insertion of a suitable sharp-stemmed probe to the centre of the pack to measure the temperature in contact with the food.</p>		
<p>After inserting the probe, the temperature should be read when it has reached a steady value.</p>		
<p>D. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE MEASURING SYSTEM</p>		
<p>14. The measuring system (probe and read-out) used in determining temperature shall meet the following specifications:</p>		
<p>(i) The response time should achieve 90% of the difference between the initial and final reading within three minutes;</p>		
<p>(ii) * the system must have an accuracy of +0.5°C within the measurement range -20°C to +30°C;</p>		
<p>(iii) * the measuring accuracy must not change by more than 0.3°C during operation in the ambient temperature range -20°C to +30°C;</p>		
<p>(iv) the display resolution of the instrument should be 0.1°C;</p>		
<p>(v) * the accuracy of the system should be checked at regular intervals;</p>		
<p>(vi) the system should have a current certificate of calibration from an approved institution;</p>		
<p>(vii) the electrical components of the system should be protected against undesirable effects due to condensation of moisture;</p>		
<p>(viii) the system should be robust and shock proof.</p>		
<p>* The procedure will be defined.</p>		
<p>ALLOWABLE TOLERANCES IN THE MEASUREMENT OF TEMPERATURE</p>		
<p>15. Certain tolerances should be allowed in the interpretation of temperature measurements:</p>		
<p>(i) <i>operational</i>—in the case of frozen and quick-frozen foods, a brief rise of up to 3°C on the temperature permitted in Annex 2 is allowed for the surface temperature of the food.</p>		
<p>(ii) <i>methodology</i>—non-destructive measurement can give up to a maximum of 2°C difference in the reading compared to the true product temperature measurement, especially with the thickness of cardboard in case packaging. This tolerance does not apply to the destructive measurement of temperature."</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (<i>continued</i>)		
<i>Annexes 2 and 3 to ATP</i>		
(1) Annex 2 is modified as follows: At the end of point 1, add the following words: "By that means the equipment used for the transport of quick-frozen foodstuffs other than railway equipment shall be fitted with the device referred to in Appendix 1 to this Annex. If however one should proceed to the verification of the temperature of the foodstuff, this shall be done according to the procedure laid down in Appendix 2 to this Annex."		
(2) Annex 3 is modified as follows: At the end of point 1, add the following words: "If however one should proceed to the verification of the temperature of the foodstuff, this shall be done according to the procedure laid down in Appendix 2 of Annex 2 to this agreement."		
Reference is made in this connection to the terms of the Article 18(2) of the Agreement, which provided that: "Within a period of six months following the date on which the proposed amendment is communicated by the Secretary-General, any Contracting Party may inform the Secretary-General.		
(a) that it has an objection to the amendment proposed, or		
(b) that, although it intends to accept the proposal, the conditions necessary for such acceptance are not yet fulfilled in its country."		
Any amendment deemed to be accepted under the provisions of article 18(5) shall enter into force, in accordance with the provisions of article 18(6), six months after the date on which it was deemed to be accepted.		
Consolidated Text of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR carnets as amended (TIR Convention)	Geneva, 14 Nov., 1975	56/1983 Cmnd. 9032
Successions—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
 RUBBER		
International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987	New York, 1 May– 31 Dec., 1987	36/1993 Cm 2253
Note—		
On 30 January 1995, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicated the following:		
By Resolution 164 (XXX), adopted at its thirtieth session, held from 28 November, 1 and 2 December 1994, the International Natural Rubber Council decided, pursuant to Article 66 of the Agreement, to extend the International Rubber Agreement, 1987, until 28 December 1995.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
Agreement establishing the European Molecular Biology Conference	Geneva, 13. Feb., 1969	76/1970 Cmnd. 4450
Accession— Czech Republic	11 Oct., 1994	
Agreement establishing the European Molecular Biology Laboratory	Geneva, 10 May, 1973	12/1975 Cmnd. 5835
Note— By a Note dated 20 December 1994 and registered with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Agreement, the Government of <i>Italy</i> revoked the denunciation made on 29 December 1993 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 29 (1994), Cm 2698, p.23). Italy therefore will remain a party to the above-mentioned Agreement beyond 31 December 1994.		
SHIPPING		
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast	Barcelona, 20 Apr., 1921	29/1923 Cmd. 1994
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmnd. 5006; Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmnd. 7243; Treaty Series No. 67 (1984), Cmnd. 9339 and Treaty Series No. 10 (1987), Cm 85)	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Accession— China, the People's Republic of	16 Jan., 1995	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accession— Cambodia	28 Nov., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June— 23 Dec., 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Acceptances— Lebanon	16 Dec., 1994	
Pakistan	17 Oct., 1994	
Accession— Cambodia	28 Nov., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Ratification— Cambodia	28 Nov., 1994	
Accession— Pakistan	13 Jan., 1995	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 1972, as amended in 1981 (see Treaty Series No. 93 (1981), Cmnd. 8445) and 1984 (see Treaty Series No. 20 (1984), Cmnd. 9180)	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Accession— Marshall Islands	29 Nov., 1994	
Successions— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences	Geneva, 6 Apr., 1974	45/1987 Cm 213
Accession— Qatar	31 Oct., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974– 1 July, 1975	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Ratification— Iran	17 Oct., 1994	
Accession— Cambodia	28 Nov., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974	Athens, 13 Dec., 1974	40/1987 Cm 202
Accessions— Marshall Islands	29 Nov., 1994	
Ukraine	11 Nov., 1994	
Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974	London, 19 Nov., 1976	43/1989 Cm 806
Accessions— Marshall Islands	29 Nov., 1994	
Ukraine	11 Nov., 1994	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended	London, 1 June, 1978– 1 Mar., 1979	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accession— Cambodia	28 Nov., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec., 1978– 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accession— Lebanon	5 Dec., 1994	
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SLAVERY		
International Convention with the object of Securing the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	16/1927 Cmd. 2910
Successions—		
Dominica	17 Aug., 1994	
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	18 Jan., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
SPACE		
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space	London, Moscow and Washington, 22 Apr., 1968	56/1969 Cmd. 3997
Succession in Washington—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmd. 5551
Succession in Washington—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 Aug., 1994 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Convention on Registration of Objects launched into Outer Space	Adopted New York, 12 Nov., 1974	70/1978 Cmd. 7271
Succession—		
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (with Operating Agreement)	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmd. 5416
Accessions—		
Brunei Darussalam*	7 Apr., 1994	
Kazakstan†	22 Aug., 1994	
Kyrgyzstan**	23 May, 1994	
Operating Agreement was signed for:		
*Department of Telecommunications Ministry of Communications		
†Television and Radio of Kazakstan		
**Ministry of Communications		
Note—		
On 22 February 1994, the Government of <i>Finland</i> informed the State Department of the United States of America in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Agreement, in accordance with Article XVI (f), that the name of the signatory to the Operating Agreement has been changed to Telecom Finland Ltd., in substitution for General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications of Finland.		
The Operating Agreement was re-signed on 6 May 1994, on behalf of Telecom Finland Ltd.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)		
Note—		
On 17 March 1994, the Government of <i>Belgium</i> informed the State Department of the United States of America in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Agreement, in accordance with Article XVI (f), that the name of the signatory to the Operating Agreement has been changed to Belgacom in substitution for Regie belge des Telegraphes et des Telephones.		
The Operating Agreement was re-signed on 18 March 1994, on behalf of Belgacom.		
Note—		
On 31 May 1994, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> informed the State Department of the United States of America in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Agreement, in accordance with Article XVI (f), that the name of the signatory to the Operating Agreement has been changed to Ceske Radiokomunikace, a.s. substitution for Sprava Radiokomunikaci Praha s.p.		
The Operating Agreement was re-signed on 23 June 1994, on behalf of Ceske Radiokomunikace a.s.		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) (with the Operating Agreement)	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Accessions—		
Lebanon*	29 Dec., 1994	
Thailand†	14 Dec., 1994	
Withdrawal—		
Georgia**	2 Oct., 1994	
*Operating Agreement signed on behalf of the Government of Lebanon.		
†Operating Agreement signed on behalf of the Post and Telegraph Department of Thailand.		
**The Party of Georgia, after due notice, failed to take any of the actions required under Article 30(6) of the Convention within three months of the date of termination of the Signatory's membership, i.e. by 2 January 1995. Accordingly, the Party was considered to have withdrawn, and the Convention ceased to be in force for the Party as from 2 October 1994.		
Note—		
On 20 December 1994, the Operating Agreement was signed on behalf of Empresa de Telecomunicaciones de Cuba (EMTELCUB), replacing the Ministerio de Comunicaciones (Cuba).		
Note—		
On 12 January 1995, the Operating Agreement was signed on behalf Telenor As, the new Signatory designated by the Government of <i>Norway</i> , under Article 29(4) of the above-mentioned Convention, to replace Norwegian Telecom (Televerket). Telenor AS has confirmed that it assumes all the rights and obligations specified under Article 29(3) of the Convention.		
Convention establishing the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization "EUTELSAT" (with Operating Agreement)	Paris, 15 July, 1982	15/1990 Cm 956
Accessions—		
Andorra	2 Dec., 1994	
Belarus	8 Dec., 1994	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)		
European Convention on Transfrontier Television	Strasbourg, 5 May, 1989	22/1993 Cm 2178
Approval—		
France (with declaration*)	21 Oct., 1994	
<i>*Declaration [Translation]</i>		
<p>In the same spirit as at the time of the adoption of the Community's "Television without Frontiers" Directive in October 1989, France has decided to sign the Council of Europe's Convention on Transfrontier Television with a view to promoting freedom of information as well as the exchange and production of audiovisual programmes in Europe.</p> <p>Now that the Audiovisual EUREKA project is beginning to bear fruit, France intends to make every endeavour to ensure that the Convention contributes in a wider geographical framework to the promotion of European programmes and the emergence of a structured and competitive continental market.</p> <p>This Convention was not designed, and should not be used, to justify projects whose sole purpose is to circumvent national and Community regulations intended to encourage European programming and production.</p> <p>In committing itself, therefore, France is sure that all the signatory countries to the Convention share the same concerns, as any interpretation or measure contrary to such principles would constitute a serious undermining of the very foundations of the policy of European audiovisual co-operation.</p>		
Note—		
<p>The following is the text of declarations made by the Government of <i>Germany</i> contained in a letter dated 30 August 1994, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 1 September 1994:</p>		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
<p>Legal proceedings are pending at present before the Federal Constitutional Court in which the question of whether the European Communities were entitled to issue the directive on television may be of importance.</p> <p>The Federal Republic would like to make it clear that the deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Convention does not at the same time prejudice its consent to the European Community's accession to the Convention.</p>		
<p><i>Authorities:</i> Bundesministerium des Innern (at Federal level) (Article 19) Referat S M 7 Graurheindorfer Str. 198 53117 Bonn</p> <p>Rundfunkkommission (at Länder level) der Ministerpräsidenten der Länder zugleich Staatskanzlei des Landes Rheinland-Pfalz Peter-Altmeier-Allee 1 55116 Mainz</p>		
TERRORISM		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ...	New York, 18 Dec., 1979– 31 Dec., 1980	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Succession—		
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TRANSPORT		
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit	Barcelona, 20 Apr., 1921	27/1923 Cmd. 1992
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Convention and Statute on Freedom on Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern with Additional Protocol	Barcelona, 20 Apr., 1921	28/1923 Cmd. 1993
Succession— Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Protocol to co-ordinate and rationalise European Inland Transport of international importance	Brussels, 17 Oct., 1953	32/1954 Cmd. 9142
Accession— Lithuania	27 Dec., 1994	
UNITED NATIONS		
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