



RATIFICATIONS
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 29 (2007)

SECOND

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

**OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2007**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 27(2007), Cm 7258]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
November 2007*



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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COUNCIL OF EUROPE (continued)		
<p>The Secretariat General of the Council of Europe (Treaty Office) presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honour to notify that Mr Milan ROČEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Montenegro, deposited with the Secretary General, on 11 May 2007, the instrument of accession of the Republic of Montenegro to the Council of Europe, signed in London on 05 May 1949.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 4 of the Statute of the Council of Europe, the accession of Montenegro takes effect as of 11 May 2007 the date of the deposit of the said instrument.</p> <p>By the adoption of Resolution CM/Res (2007)7, the Committee of Ministers has approved the amendment to Article 26 of the Statute of the Council of Europe. The amendment having also been approved by the Parliamentary Assembly [Opinion No. 261 (2007)], the Head of the Legal Advice Department and Treaty Office has prepared, in accordance with Article 41, paragraph d, of the Statute, a certificate dated 11 May 2007, certifying that the amendment has been so approved.</p>		
European Charter of Local Self-Government [ETS No. 122]	Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1985	106/2000 Cm 4845
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 16 May 2007, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the Republic of <i>Slovak</i>, a communication as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 3, of the Charter, the Slovak Republic declares that it extends its obligations and considers itself bound by further Charter provisions:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Article 3, paragraph 1; Article 4, paragraphs 3 and 5; Article 9, paragraphs 1, 5, 6 and 7; Article 10, paragraphs 2 and 3.</p>		
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) [ETS No. 143]	Valletta 16 Jan., 1992	029/2002 Cm 5555
<p>Acceptance-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Netherlands (<i>with declaration</i>)</p>		
	11 June, 2007	
<p>Entry into Force-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Netherlands</p>		
	12 Dec., 2007	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the Convention for the Kingdom of Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that, by Supreme Decree No. 011-2007-PCM issued on 15 February 2007 together with a corrigendum (copies attached) the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huàmuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our note No. 7-I-SG/044 dated 20 October 2006.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights recognised in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political constitution of Peru are suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretariat of the United Nations the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">New York, 20 February 2007</p> <p>Executive Power</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Office of the President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado, Huamalies, department of Huàinuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 011-2007-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">That by Supreme Decree No. 098-2005-PCM dated 21 December 2005 a state of emergency was declared in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huàinuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, for a period of sixty (60) days;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That the said state of emergency was declared following the occurrence of acts contrary to domestic order which were disrupting the normal activities of the population in the aforementioned provinces of the departments of Huànuco, San Martín and Ucayali, in order to restore domestic order and ensure the protection of the rights of the citizens;</p> <p>That by Supreme Decrees Nos. 006-2006-PCM, 019-2006-PCM, 030-2006-PCM, 052-2006-PCM, 069-2006-PCM and 088-2006-PCM the state of emergency was extended for successive periods of sixty (60) days in each case;</p> <p>That, while the aforementioned state of emergency is due to expire, the conditions that led to its declaration in those provinces still persist;</p> <p>That article 137, paragraph 1, of the Political Constitution of Peru states that the extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree;</p> <p>That article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights provides that a State party may suspend the exercise of certain human rights in the event of a public danger that threatens its security;</p> <p>With the favourable vote of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalíes, department of Huànuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, is hereby extended for sixty (60) days from 17 February 2006.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain domestic order with the support of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights.</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights to personal freedom and security, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement within national territory set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended</p> <p>Article 3: Entry into force of the decree</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Diario Oficial.</p> <p>Article 4: Endorsement</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 14 February 2007.</p> <p>Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Jorge Del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Allan Wagner Tizon Minister of Defence</p> <p>Pilar Elena Mazzetti Soler Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Maria Zavala Valladares Minister of Justice</p> <p>Corrigendum</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 011-2007-PCM</p> <p>By official letter No. 094-2007-SCM-PR, the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers requests the publication of a corrigendum to Supreme Decree No. 011-2007-PCM, which was published in the issue of 15 February 2007.</p> <p>It reads:</p> <p>“Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency ... extended for sixty (60) days from 17 February 2006.”</p> <p>It should read:</p> <p>“Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency ... extended for sixty (60) days from 17 February 2007.”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 March 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in compliance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to announce that Supreme</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Decree No. 026-2007-PCM issued on 22 March 2007, a copy of which is attached, extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the province of Satipo, the Andamarca district of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, for a period of 60 days as from 26 March.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, liberty of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, which are recognised, respectively, in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, are suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">New York, 28 March 2007.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin</p> <p>SUPREME DECREE</p> <p>No.026-2007-PCM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONSIDERING:</p> <p>That in accordance with article 44 of the Political Constitution of Peru the primary duties of the State are to guarantee the full exercise of human rights, to protect the population against threats to its safety and to promote the general well-being based on justice and on the comprehensive and balanced development of the Nation;</p> <p>That the Constitutional Government is obliged to guarantee the right of citizens to order, public peace, proper functioning of basic services and normal provision of food and medicines;</p> <p>That article 137, paragraph 1, of the Constitution authorises the President of the Republic to decree a state of emergency in the event of a disturbance of the peace or the domestic order or of serious circumstances affecting the life of the Nation, specifying that extension of the state of emergency requires another decree;</p> <p>That article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights allows a State party to suspend the exercise of certain human rights in time of public danger or other emergency that threatens its security;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That, following acts contrary to domestic order affecting the normal pursuit of activities by the population in the Comas district of the province of Concepción and in the Pariahuanca district of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, it is necessary to adopt the measures envisaged in the Constitution to restore domestic order and ensure the protection of citizens' rights;</p> <p>That Supreme Decree No. 006-2007-PCM of 17 January 2007 extended the state of emergency for sixty (60) days in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; the province of Satipo, the Andamarca district of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin;</p> <p>That, although the state of emergency mentioned in the preceding paragraph is about to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces and districts still persist;</p> <p>In compliance with article 118, paragraphs 4 and 14, of the Political Constitution of Peru; with the endorsement of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>DECREES:</p> <p>Article 1. Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency in provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the province of Satipo, the Andamarca district of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, shall be extended for sixty (60) days as from 26 March 2007.</p> <p>Article 2. Proclamation of a state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency in the Comas district of the province of Concepción and in the Pariahuanca district of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, shall be proclaimed for a period of sixty (60) days from 26 March 2007.</p> <p>Article 3. Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in articles 1 and 2, the constitutional rights set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 4. Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Jorge Del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Allan Wagner Tizon Minister of Defence</p> <p>Luis Alva Castro Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Maria Zavala Valladares Minister of Justice</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p>		
<p><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p>		
<p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that by Supreme Decree No. 016-2007-PCM, issued on 02 March 2007 (copy attached), a state of emergency was declared in the department of Arequipa, province of Islay, district of Cocachacra, for a period of 30 days.</p>		
<p>During the state of emergency, the right to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, established in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru, and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p>		
<p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretariat of the United Nations the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p>		
<p>New York, 28 March 2007</p>		
<p>Executive Branch</p> <p>Office of the President of the Council of Ministers</p>		
<p>Declaration of a state of emergency in the department of Arequipa, province of Islay, district of Cocachacra</p>		
<p>Supreme Decree</p>		
<p>No.016-2007-PCM</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The President of the Republic,</p> <p>Considering:</p> <p>That, in accordance with article 44 of the Political Constitution of Peru, the primary duties of the State are to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights, protect the people from threats to their security and promote the general welfare, which is based on justice and the full and equitable development of the Nation;</p> <p>That article 137, paragraph 1, of the Constitution gives the President of the Republic the power to declare a state of emergency in the event of (a) disturbance of the peace or domestic order or of a serious situation affecting the life of the Nation; and that, in such a situation, the exercise of the constitutional rights concerning liberty and security of person, inviolability of the home, freedom of assembly and movement within the national territory may be restricted or suspended;</p> <p>That article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights allows a State Party to suspend the exercise of certain human rights when a public danger or other emergency threatening its security exists;</p> <p>That, since acts contrary to domestic order that are disrupting the normal activities of the population in the department of Arequipa, province of Islay, district of Cocachacra have occurred, the constitutional measures designed to re-establish domestic order and ensure the protection of citizens' rights must be adopted;</p> <p>In accordance with article 118, paragraphs 4 and 14, of the Political Constitution of Peru;</p> <p>With the approval of the Council of Ministers and for the information of the Congress of the Republic:</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Declaration of a state of emergency</p> <p>A state of emergency is hereby declared in the department of Arequipa, province of Islay, district of Cocachacra, for a period of thirty (30) days.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain control of domestic order with the support of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights relating to liberty and security of person, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement within the national territory, established in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution shall be suspended.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 3: Entry into force</p> <p>This Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>Article 4: Endorsement</p> <p>This Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>DONE at Government House, Lima, on 01 March 2007.</p> <p>Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Jorge del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Allan Wagner Tizon Minister of Defence</p> <p>Luis Alva Castro Minister of the Interior Maria Zavala Valladares Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 25 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that, by Supreme Decree No. 039-2007-PCM issued on 18 April 2007 (a copy of which is attached hereto) the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our note No. 7-1-SG/06 of 20 February 2007.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to the inviolability of the home, freedom of movement and assembly, and liberty and security of person recognised in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (t) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, are suspended.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretariat of the United Nations the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">New York, 24 April 2007</p> <p>Executive Power</p> <p>Office of the President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 039-2007-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic,</p> <p>Considering,</p> <p>That by Supreme Decree No. 098-2005-PCM dated 21 December 2005 a state of emergency was declared in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>That the state of emergency was declared following the occurrence of acts contrary to domestic order which were disrupting the normal activities of the population in the aforementioned provinces of the departments of Huánuco, San Martín and Ucayali, in order to restore domestic order and ensure the protection of the rights of the citizens;</p> <p>That by Supreme Decrees Nos. 006-2006-PCM, 019-2006-PCM, 030-2006-PCM, 052-2006-PCM, 069-2006-PCM, 088-2006-PCM and 011-2007-PCM the state of emergency was extended for successive periods of sixty (60) days in each case;</p> <p>That, while the aforementioned state of emergency is due to expire, the conditions that led to its declaration in those provinces still persist;</p> <p>That article 137, paragraph 1, of the Political Constitution of Peru states that the extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree;</p> <p>That article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights provides that a State party may suspend the exercise of certain human rights in the event of a public danger that threatens its security;</p> <p>With the favourable vote of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, is hereby extended for sixty (60) days from 18 April 2007.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain domestic order with the support of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights to personal freedom and security, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement within national territory set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Entry into force of the decree</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Diario Oficial.</p> <p>Article 4: Endorsement</p> <p>The Present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done in the city of Chiclayo on 18 April 2007.</p> <p>Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Jorge Del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Allan Wagner Tizon Minister of Defence</p> <p>Pilar Elena Mazzetti Soler Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Maria Zavala Valladares Minister of Justice</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 May 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Switzerland</i>, a notification of a reservation withdrawal, made upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original French]</i></p> <p>Article 10, paragraph 2 (b):</p> <p>The separation of accused juvenile persons from adults is not unconditionally guaranteed.</p> <p>Article 14, paragraph 1:</p> <p>The principle of a public hearing is not applicable to proceedings which involve a dispute relating to civil rights and obligations or to the merits of the prosecution's case in a criminal matter; these, in accordance with cantonal laws, are held before an administrative authority. The principle that any judgement rendered shall be made public is adhered to without prejudice to the cantonal laws on civil and criminal procedure, which provide that a judgement shall not be rendered at a public hearing, but shall be transmitted to the parties in writing. The guarantee of a fair trial has as its sole purpose, where disputes relating to civil rights and obligations are concerned, to ensure final judicial review of the acts or decisions of public authorities, which have a bearing on such rights or obligations. The Term "final judicial review" means a judicial examination, which is limited to the application of the law, such as a review by a Court of Cassation.</p> <p>Article 14, paragraph 5:</p> <p>The reservation applies to the federal laws on the organisation of criminal justice, which provide for an exception to the right of anyone convicted of a crime to have his conviction and sentence reviewed by a higher tribunal, where the person concerned is tried in the first instance by the highest tribunal.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.223.1992.TREATIES-7/12 of 04 September 1992</p>		
<p>European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock [ETS No. 85]</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 June 2007, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a notification from the government of Luxembourg, as follows;</p> <p>“...at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification, Luxembourg made reservations to Articles 2, 3 and 4.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Luxembourg renews the said reservations for a period of five years as from 2 July 2007.”</p>	<p>Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1975</p>	<p>043/1981 Cmnd 8287</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Belgium</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: French]</i></p> <p>Belgium has carefully examined the reservation formulated by the Sultanate of Oman when it acceded, on 7 February 2006, to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in New York on 18 December 1979. Belgium notes that the reservation formulated with respect to article 9, paragraph 2; article 15, paragraph 4; and article 16 concerns fundamental provisions of the Convention and is therefore incompatible with the object and purpose of that instrument.</p> <p>In addition, the first paragraph of the reservation makes the implementation of the Convention's provisions contingent upon their compatibility with the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman. This creates uncertainty as to which of its obligations under the Convention the Sultanate of Oman intends to observe and raises doubts as to Oman's respect for the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Belgium recalls that, under article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted. It is in the common interest for all parties to respect the treaties to which they have acceded and for States to be willing to enact such legislative amendments as may be necessary in order to fulfil their treaty obligations. Under customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty is not permitted (article 19 (c)).</p> <p>In consequence, Belgium objects to the reservation formulated by the Sultanate of Oman with respect to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Sultanate of Oman. The Convention shall enter into force in its entirety, without Oman benefiting from its reservation.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006.TREATIES-1 of 1 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Belgium</i>¹, as follows;</p>	<p>New York 18 Dec., 1979</p>	<p>002/1989 Cm 643</p>

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p><i>[Original: French]</i></p> <p>Belgium has carefully examined the reservation formulated by Brunei Darussalam when it acceded, on 24 May 2006, to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in New York on 18 December 1979. Belgium notes that the reservation formulated with respect to article 9, paragraph 2, concerns a fundamental provision of the Convention and is therefore incompatible with the object and purpose of that instrument.</p> <p>In addition, the reservation makes the implementation of the Convention's provisions contingent upon their compatibility with the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and the beliefs and principles of Islam, the official religion of Brunei Darussalam. This creates uncertainty as to which of its obligations under the Convention Brunei Darussalam intends to observe and raises doubts as to Brunei Darussalam's respect for the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Belgium recalls that, under article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted. It is in the common interest for all parties to respect the treaties to which they have acceded and for States to be willing to enact such legislative amendments as may be necessary in order to fulfil their treaty obligations. Under customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty is not permitted (article 19 (c)).</p> <p>In consequence, Belgium objects to the reservation formulated by Brunei Darussalam with respect to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium and Brunei Darussalam. The Convention shall enter into force in its entirety, without Brunei Darussalam benefiting from its reservation.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006. TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 June 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Canada</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and French]</i></p> <p>“Canada has carefully examined the reservation formulated by Brunei Darussalam when it acceded, on 24 May 2006, to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in New York on 18 December 1979.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Canada notes that the reservation formulated with respect to article 9, paragraph 2, concerns a fundamental provision of the Convention and is therefore incompatible with the object and purpose of that instrument.</p> <p>In addition, the reservation makes the implementation of the Convention's provisions contingent upon their compatibility with the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and the beliefs and principles of Islam, the official religion of Brunei Darussalam. The Government of Canada notes that such general reservation of unlimited scope and undefined character does not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which Brunei Darussalam has accepted the obligations of the Convention and creates serious doubts as to the commitment of the State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Accordingly, the Government of Canada considers this reservation to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>Canada recalls that, under article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.</p> <p>Under customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty is not permitted.</p> <p>In consequence, Canada objects to the reservation formulated by Brunei Darussalam with respect to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Canada and Brunei Darussalam. The Convention shall enter into force in its entirety, without Brunei Darussalam benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006.TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Czech Republic</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of the Czech Republic has examined the reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women regarding Article 9 paragraph 2 and those provisions of the Convention that may be contrary to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic notes that a reservation to a Convention which consists of a general reference to national law without specifying its contents does not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Convention. Furthermore, the reservation made to Article 9 paragraph 2, if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to Article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention and according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam to the Convention. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Czech Republic and Brunei Darussalam. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the Czech Republic and Brunei Darussalam, without Brunei Darussalam benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>1. Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006. TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Hungary</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Hungary has examined the reservation made by the Brunei Darussalam on 24 May 2006 upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979. The reservation states that the Brunei Darussalam does not consider itself bound by Article 9 (2) of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary is of the opinion that the reservation to Article 9 (2) will unavoidably result in a legal situation that discriminates against women, which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 28 (2) of the Convention, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Hungary and the Brunei Darussalam.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006.TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of The Netherlands¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservations made by Brunei Darussalam to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservation with respect to article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that with the first reservation the application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is made subject to the beliefs and principles of Islam and the provisions of constitutional law in force in Brunei Darussalam. This makes it unclear to what extent Brunei Darussalam considers itself bound by the obligations of the Convention and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of Brunei Darussalam to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to paragraph 2 of article 28 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Brunei.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006.TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 March 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Norway</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Norway has examined the reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (New York, 18 December 1979).</p> <p>In the view of the Government of Norway, a statement by which a State Party purports to limit its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking general principles of internal or religious law may create doubts about the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. Under well-established international treaty law, a State is not permitted to invoke internal law as a justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the reservation made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and Brunei Darussalam. The Convention thus becomes operative between Norway and Brunei Darussalam without Brunei Darussalam benefiting from the said reservations.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006.TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 June 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Poland</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and Polish]</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Poland has examined the reservations made by Brunei Darussalam upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by General Assembly of the United Nations on December 18, 1979, regarding article 9 paragraph 2 and those provisions of the Convention that may be contrary to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland considers that the reservations made by the Brunei Darussalam are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, which guarantees equal rights of women and men to exercise their economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights. The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore considers that, according to article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna on 23 May 1969, as well as article 28 (2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Poland considers that by making a general reference to the beliefs and principles of Islam without indicating the provisions of the Convention to which they apply, Brunei Darussalam does not specify the exact extent of the introduced limitations and thus does not define precisely enough the extent to which Brunei Darussalam has accepted the obligations under the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by Brunei Darussalam upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1979, regarding article 9 paragraph 2 and those provisions of the Convention that may be contrary to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Poland and Brunei Darussalam.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006.TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p>		
<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 May 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a withdrawal of a reservation from the government of <i>Switzerland</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: French]</i></p> <p>Article 7:</p>	<p>New York 20 Nov., 1989</p>	<p>044/1992 Cm 1976</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subparagraphs a (iii), b (iii), c (iii) of paragraph 1, subparagraph c of paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 of Article 9; . • Subparagraphs a, c, d, e, f, g of paragraph 2, and subparagraph c of paragraph 4 of Article 10; • Subparagraphs a (iii), b (ii), c (ii), d, e (i), g of paragraph 1, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 of Article 11; • Subparagraphs a, b, c, d, f, g of paragraph 1, paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 of Article 12; • Subparagraphs b and c of paragraph 1 of Article 13 • Subparagraphs a and b of Article 14. <p>Ukraine declares that, in application of the provisions of the Charter, the measures aimed at the establishment of the Ukrainian language as the official language, its development and functioning in all spheres of social life in the whole territory of Ukraine shall not be construed as preventing or threatening the preservation or development of the languages to which the provisions of the Charter shall apply as stated above.</p> <p>Protocol No.11 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, restructuring the control machinery established thereby [ETS No. 155]</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 May, 2007, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a withdrawal of a reservation from the government of <i>Spain</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p>Spain, in accordance with Article 64 of the Convention [<i>Article 57 since the entry into force of the Protocol No 11</i>], reserves itself the implementation of Articles 5 and 6 insofar as they could be incompatible with the Organic Law 8/1 998, of 02 December, Chapters II and III of Title III and Chapters I, II, III, IV and V of Title IV of the Disciplinary Regime of the Army Forces, which came into force on 3 February 1999.</p> <p>¹ Note by the Secretariat: The reservation updated on 28 May 1986 read as follows: "In pursuance of Article 64 of the Convention [<i>Article 57 since the entry into force of the Protocol No 11</i>], Spain confirms its reservation to Articles 5 and 6 to the extent to which those Articles might be incompatible with the provisions of Basis Law 12/1985 of 27 November - Chapter II of Part III and Chapters II, III and IV of Part IV - concerning the disciplinary regime of the Armed Forces, which will enter into force on 01 June 1986."</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 March 2007, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a declaration contained in the instrument of ratification from the government of <i>Monaco</i>, as follows;</p>	<p>Strasbourg 11 May, 1994</p>	<p>033/1999 Cm 4353</p>

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY(continued)

In accordance with Rule 12.2 of the Regulations under the Treaty, the Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trademarks hereby notifies the World Intellectual Property Organisation (in the Annex enclosed) of certain changes that have occurred in the amount of fees charged by the Russian National Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms (VKPM).

ANNEX
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY

Russian National Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms
(KKPM)
FGUP GosNII Genetika
1 Dorozhny proezd, 1
Moscow 117545

Telephone: (7-095) 315 12 10
Facsimile: (7-095) 315 12 10 or 315 05 01
E-mail: vkpm@genetika.ru

SCHEDULE OF FEES

(a) Storage (30 years)	EUR
- bacteria (including actinomycetes), fungi (including yeasts), bacteriophages, plasmids (in host or as an isolated DNA)	500
- cell lines, hybridomas	800
(b) Issuance of a viability statement:	
- bacteria (including actinomycetes), fungi (including yeasts), bacteriophages, plasmids (in host or as an isolated DNA)	100
- cell lines, hybridomas	150
(c) Furnishing of a sample:	
- bacteria (including actinomycetes), fungi (including yeasts),	
- bacteriophages, plasmids (in host or as an isolated DNA)	100
- cell lines, hybridomas	150
(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 or issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2	30
(e) Other fees (communication, carriage)	according to real cost

*Date**Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF SEA		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Montego Bay, Jamaica	081/1999 Cm 4524
	10 Dec., 1982	
	-09 Dec., 1984	
Ratification-		
Morocco (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)	31 May, 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Morocco	30 June, 2007	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<i>[Translation: Original Arabic]</i>		
<p>The laws and regulations relating to maritime areas in force in Morocco shall remain applicable without prejudice to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco affirms once again that Sebta, Melilia, the islet of Al-Hoceima, the rock of Badis and the Chafarinas Islands are Moroccan territories.</p> <p>Morocco has never ceased to demand the recovery of these territories, which are under Spanish occupation, in order to achieve its territorial unity.</p> <p>On ratifying the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco declares that ratification may in no way be interpreted as recognition of that occupation.</p>		
<i>Reservation*</i>		
<i>[Translation: Original Arabic]</i>		
<p>The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by any national legal instrument or declaration that has been made or may be made by other States when they sign or ratify the Convention and reserves the right to determine its position on any such instruments or declarations at the appropriate time.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco reserves the right to make, at the appropriate time, declarations pursuant to articles 287 and 298 relating to the settlement of disputes.</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for Morocco on 30 June 2007 in accordance with its article 308 (2).</p>		
Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, together with GA Resolution 48/263	New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm 4525
Ratification-		
Morocco	31 May, 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>NATIONALITY & PASSPORTS (continued)</p> <p>Considering that some of the States Parties have declared that they no longer wish to be bound by Chapter I of the Convention concerning the reduction of cases of multiple nationality;</p> <p>Considering that the Committee of Experts on Nationality (CJ-NA), after having consulted the Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law (CAHDI), recommended the twelve States Parties to the Convention to reach an agreement, through written procedure, on the interpretation of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention allowing the partial denunciation of the Convention;</p> <p>Considering that the Chair of the Rapporteur Group on Legal Co-operation informed orally the Committee of Ministers about this question at the 829th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies, on 26 February 2003;</p> <p>Considering that, by letter dated 5 March 2003, the Secretary General proposed to the twelve States Parties to the Convention the following agreement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any Contracting Party may at any time, in so far as it is concerned, denounce Chapter I of this Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. 2. Such denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt by the Secretary General of such notification. 3. The provisions of Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall apply as amended by the 1977 Protocol. <p>Considering that the twelve States Parties to the Convention have notified to the Secretary General their acceptance of the agreement;</p> <p>The Secretary General of the Council of Europe hereby certifies as follows:</p> <p>The following text constitutes the agreement on the interpretation of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality (ETS 43), of 6 May 1963.</p> <p>AGREEMENT ON THE INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF CASES OF MULTIPLE NATIONALITY AND MILITARY OBLIGATIONS IN CASES OF MULTIPLE NATIONALITY (ETS 43)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any Contracting Party may at any time, in so far as it is concerned, denounce Chapter I of this Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
<p>Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents</p>	Helsinki	005/2003
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 May 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the <i>European Community</i>, a notification of a reservation withdrawal, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and French]</i></p> <p>The Member States of the European Community, in their mutual relations, will apply the Convention in accordance with the Community's internal rules.</p> <p>The Community therefore reserves the right:</p> <p>(i) As concerns the threshold quantities mentioned in Annex I, Part I, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Convention, to apply threshold quantities of 100 tonnes for bromine (very toxic substance), 5000 tonnes for methanol (toxic substance) and 2000 tonnes for oxygen (oxidizing substance);</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 27 April 2007, the European Community¹, informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the above reservation and replace it with the following reservation:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Member States of the European Community, in their mutual relations, will apply the Convention in accordance with the Community's internal rules. The Community therefore reserves the right as concerns the threshold quantities mentioned in Annex I, Part I, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 to the Convention, to apply threshold quantities of 100 tonnes for bromine (very toxic substance), 5000 tonnes for methanol (toxic substance) and 2000 tonnes for oxygen (oxidising substance).”</p> <p>With regard to the reservation relating to the threshold quantities mentioned in Annex I, Part I, No.6, since this reservation was not made upon approval, it constitutes a new reservation, and is subject to the procedure followed by the Secretary-General concerning reservations made following the deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.</p>	-17 Mar., 1992 -18 Sep., 1992	Cm 5741

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>POLLUTION (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 17 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicated the following;</p> <p>On 6 March 2007, the Executive Secretary of the Climate Change Secretariat notified the Secretary-General that, at the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Nairobi, Kenya from 6 to 17 November 2006, the Parties adopted an Amendment to Annex B to the Protocol by <i>Decision 10/CMP/2</i>, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Protocol.</p> <p>A copy of the authentic text of the Amendment in the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages is attached.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 21 (7) of the Protocol, "Amendments to Annexes A and B to this Protocol shall be adopted and enter into force in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 20, provided that any amendment to Annex B shall be adopted only with the written consent of the Parties concerned."</p> <p>In accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 20, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Protocol, the Amendment to Annex B of the Protocol, shall enter into force for those Parties having accepted it on the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the Depositary of an instrument of acceptance by at least three fourths of the Parties to this Protocol. The Amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after the date on which that Party deposits with the Depositary its instrument of acceptance of the said Amendment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amendment to Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol</p> <p>The following text¹ shall be inserted between the entries for Austria and Belgium:</p> <p>Belarus* 92</p> <p>¹ The asterisk below signifies that Belarus is one of the countries undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 March 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Argentina</i>¹, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</p> <p>In accordance with the established depositary practice, unless there is an objection to effecting a particular correction from a Signatory State or a Contracting State, the Secretary-General proposes to effect in the authentic Russian text of the Convention, the proposed corrections. Such corrections would also apply to the certified true copies.</p> <p>Any objection should be communicated to the Secretary-General no later than Tuesday, 04 September 2007.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.531.2001.TREATIES-96 of 19 June 2001.</p>		
<p>Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law</p>	<p>The Hague 31 Oct.,1951</p>	<p>065/1955 Cmd 9582</p>
<p>Acceptance - European Community(<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	<p>03 Apr., 2007</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- European Community</p>	<p>03 Apr., 2007</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>The European Community endeavours to examine whether it is in its interest to join existing Hague Conventions in respect of which there is Community competence. Where this interest exists, the European Community, in co-operation with the HCCH, will make every effort to overcome the difficulties resulting from the absence of a clause providing for the accession of a Regional Economic Integration Organisation to those Conventions.</p> <p>The European Community further endeavours to make it possible for representatives of the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH to take part in meetings of experts organised by the Commission of the European Communities where matters of interest to the HCCH are being discussed.</p>		
<p>European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959</p>	<p>024/1992 Cm 1928</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 March 2007, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i>, a declaration as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 24 and for the purposes of the Convention, Italy declares that:</p> <p>1. the following authorities shall be deemed as Italian judicial authorities, in addition to those indicated in the previous declarations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Juges de paix.</i> 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>2. the following authorities shall not be deemed as Italian judicial authorities anymore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Examining Magistrates, ▪ Superior Magistrates, ▪ Praetors 		
<p>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</p>	<p>The Hague 05 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>032/1965 Cmnd 2617</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 March 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the Federal Republic of <i>Germany</i>, an objection to the accession of Georgia notification, as follows;</p> <p>“The Federal Republic of Germany raises an objection to the accession of Georgia with reference to article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention.”</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 March 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Greece</i>, an objection to the accession of Georgia notification, as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Hague Convention on abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents of October 1961, the Government of the Hellenic Republic hereby raises an objection such that the said Convention shall not enter into force between the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Georgia.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 March 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i>, a notification, as follows;</p>		
<p>Competent authorities in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention</p>		
<p>The Department of Foreign Affairs</p>		
<p>Address:</p> <p>Consular Section Department of Foreign Affairs 69-71 Hainault House Telephone: St. Stephen's Green + 353 1 408 2174 DUBLIN 2 + 353 1 408 2322 Ireland General website: www.dfa.ie</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>Address: Consular Services Department of Foreign Affairs 1a South Mall CORK Ireland</p> <p>Telephone: + 353 21 494 4777 + 353 21 494 4772</p>		
<p>Note- On 08 March 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>, a notification, as follows;</p>		
<p>... has the further honour to notify ..., in compliance with Article 6 of the said Convention of the following:</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms Omelda Dasent- Tross is deceased. 2. The Honourable Mr Dennis Merchant is the new Attorney General and Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs, and thus, replaces Mr Delano Bart. 3. The Email address of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is changed to foreigna@sisterisles.kn. 		
<p>Note- On 03 April 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Serbia</i>, a notification, as follows;</p>		
<p>The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia Nemanjina 22-26 11000 Belgrade Serbia</p> <p>Tel: +381 11 3620 540 / +381 11 3620 596 Fax: +381 11 3620 540</p>		
<p>Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters</p>	<p>The Hague 15 Nov., 1965</p>	<p>050/1969 Cmnd 3986</p>
<p>Accession- Monaco (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	<p>01 Mar., 2007</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Monaco</p>	<p>01 Nov., 2007</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i> ... in accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco has designated:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>The Regional State Administration for Central Jutland St. Blichers Vej 5 6950 Ringkøbing Denmark</p> <p>Note- On 31 January 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Dominican Republic</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>... that the identity of the authority which is competent to make certifications, pursuant to Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention above stated is:</p> <p>National Counsel for Childhood and Adolescence.</p> <p>Note- On 1 March 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Mali</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Central Authority: Direction Nationale de la Promotion de l'Enfant et de la Famille Rue 394, Porte 107, Bamako, Torokorabougou BP: 2688, Bamako, Mali</p> <p>The Central Authority can be contacted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telephone: (225) 285354/285650 - Fax: (225) 285302 - Email: dnpef@buroticservice.net.ml <p>Note- On 15 March 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, received from the government of <i>Belize</i>, a notification¹, as follows;</p> <p>... the Department of Human Services of the Ministry of Human Development has been designated as the Central Authority for Belize under the said Hague Convention.</p>		
<p>Criminal Law Convention on Corruption [ETS No. 173]</p> <p>Note- On 25 April 2007, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i>, reservation¹, as follows;</p>	<p>Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1999</p>	<p>027/2006 Cm 6958</p>

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Government of Belgium declares that it intends to uphold, wholly, the reservations made in accordance with Article 37 of the Convention.</p>		
<p>¹ Note by the Secretariat: The reservations read as follows:</p> <p>"1. According to Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Belgium reserves the right to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law the conduct referred to in Articles 7 and 8 of the Convention only if such conduct was committed in view of the accomplishment or the omission of an act, without the knowledge and without authorisation, as the case maybe, of the board of directors or of the general meeting, of the principal or of the employer.</p> <p>2. According to Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Belgium reserves the right not to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law the conduct referred to in Article 12 of the Convention which does not concern the use by a person holding a public function of the influence - be it real influence or supposed influence - that he or she disposes of owing to his or her function.</p> <p>3. According to Article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Belgium reserves the right to apply Article 17, paragraphs 1 b and c, only if the offence also constitutes an offence under the legislation of the State Party in which it has been committed, unless the offence concerns a person holding a public function in a State member of the European Union."</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 25 April 2007, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of Monaco, a declaration, as follows:</p> <p>The Principality of Monaco declares, in accordance with the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that to join the central authority designated (the "<i>Direction des Services Judiciaires, Palais de Justice, BP 5132, 98015 Monaco Cedex</i>") - you must from now dial:</p> <p>Tel. +377.98.98.81.28, Fax +377.98.98.85.89.</p> <p>(instead of: tel. +377.93.15.81.28, fax: +377.93.15.15.85.89)</p>		
<p>United Nations Convention against Corruption, Opened for Signature at Merida, Mexico, from 9-11 December 2003, and UN Headquarters, New York, until 9 December 2005.</p>	<p>Mexico 09 Dec., 2003 -09 Dec., 2005</p>	<p>014/2006 Cm 6854</p>
<p>Ratification-</p> <p>Costa Rica 21 Mar., 2007</p> <p>Cuba (<i>with reservation* and notification*</i>) 09 Feb., 2007</p> <p>Kuwait (<i>with reservation⁺ and notification⁺</i>) 16 Feb., 2007</p> <p>Macedonia, FYR 13 Apr., 2007</p>		
<p>Accession-</p> <p>Maldives 22 Mar., 2007</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Entry into Force-</p> <p>Costa Rica</p> <p>Cuba</p> <p>Kuwait</p> <p>Macedonia, FYR</p> <p>Maldives</p>	<p>20 Apr., 2007</p> <p>11 Mar., 2007</p> <p>18 Mar., 2007</p> <p>13 May, 2007</p> <p>21 Apr., 2007</p>	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
<i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i>		
<p>The Republic of Cuba declares that, pursuant to article 66, paragraph 3, of the Convention, it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, which deals with the settlement of disputes arising between States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention and referral of such disputes to the International Court of Justice, because it believes that such disputes should be resolved through amicable negotiations between the States Parties.</p>		
<i>Notification*</i>		
<i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i>		
<p>The Republic of Cuba declares that, pursuant to article 44, paragraph 6, of the Convention, it does not take this Convention as the legal basis for co-operation on extradition with other States Parties.</p>		
<i>Reservation⁺</i>		
<i>[Translation: Original Arabic]</i>		
<p>The State of Kuwait ... subject to a reservation concerning the mandatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in cases of arbitration or the referral of disputes stipulated in article 66, paragraph 2.</p>		
<i>Notifications⁺</i>		
<i>[Translation: Original Arabic]</i>		
<p>We hereby declare in the name of the State of Kuwait that by this instrument the Convention is considered as the legal basis for co-operation on extradition with other States Parties to the Convention.</p>		
<p>In accordance with article 44, paragraph 6 (a), of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p>		
<p>We hereby declare in the name of the State of Kuwait that by this instrument the Ministry of Justice is the central authority concerned with receiving requests for mutual legal assistance.</p>		
<p>In accordance with article 46, paragraph 13, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Note-		
On 26 March 2007, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i> , a notification, in accordance with article 46 (13), as follows;		
<i>[Original: Spanish]</i>		
“Subdireccion General de Cooperacion Juridica Internacional Ministerio de Justicia Calle San Bernardo, 62 C.O. 28015 MADRID.”		
Note-		
On 12 April 2007, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Uruguay</i> , a notification ¹ , as follows;		
<i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i>		
<u>Article 6, paragraph 3:</u>		
Dr. Adolfo Perez Piera and Beatriz Pereira de Pólito President and Vice-President of the State Advisory Board on Economic and Financial Affairs Rincon 528, piso 8 Montevideo, Uruguay tel.: 011 5982 917 0407 fax.: 011 5982 917 0407 ext. 15 e-mail: secretaria@jasesora.gub.uy		
<u>Article 44, paragraph 6:</u>		
While Uruguay does not necessarily make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty, it has incorporated the United Nations Convention against Corruption into its domestic legal order and will therefore take the Convention as the legal basis for co-operation on extradition with other States parties;		
<u>Article 46, paragraph 13:</u>		
In accordance with Act No. 17,060 of 22 October 1998 (articles 34 and 35), requests for international legal co-operation on criminal matters from foreign authorities must be addressed to the Central Advisory Board on International Legal Co-operation, which is currently attached to the Department of Constitutional and Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Education and Culture;		
<u>Article 46, paragraph 14:</u>		
Spanish and English.		
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.15.2007. TREATIES-I of 11 January 2007 (Uruguay: Ratification)		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 21, 1947	New York 21 Nov., 1947	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Accession- Portugal (<i>with reservation</i>)	20 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force- Portugal	20 Mar., 2007	
<i>Reservation*</i> [<i>Original: English</i>]		
“The exemption established in line B) of Section 19 shall not apply with respect to Portuguese nationals and residents in the Portuguese territory which have not acquired this quality for the purpose of the exercise of their activity.”		
Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority	Kingston 27 Mar., 1998	025/2004 Cm 6260
Ratification- The Federal Republic of Germany	08 June, 2007	
Entry into Force- The Federal Republic of Germany	08 July, 2007	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)	Geneva 30 Sep., 1957	083/1968 Cmnd 3769
Accession- Malta	08 May, 2007	
Entry into Force- Malta	08 July, 2007	
Note- On 16 May 2007, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, issued a communication ¹ , concerning certain proposed corrections to Annex A, as follows;		
By 13 May 2007, the date on which the period specified for the notification of objections to the proposed corrections expired, no objection had been notified to the Secretary-General.		
Consequently, the Secretary-General has effected the required corrections to Annex A, as amended.		
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.198.2007.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2007		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 May 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated certain modifications, mentioned agreement as follows:</p> <p>At its thirty-fifth session, the Administrative Community of the above Agreement adopted by vote certain drafting modifications to the authentic English and French texts of Regulations No.6, 117, 123, 123.</p> <p>The text of these modifications are available on the web site of the Transport Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) at the following address:</p> <p>http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp29ap_mar07.html</p> <p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.66</u></p> <p>Regulation No. 66. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure, 01 December 1986</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/12) are available on the web site of the Transport Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) at the following address:</p> <p>http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp29ap_mar07.html</p> <p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.117</u></p> <p>Regulation No. 117. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tyres with regard to rolling sound emissions, 06 April 2005</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2007/8+Amend.1) are available on the web site of the Transport Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) at the following address:</p> <p>http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp29ap_mar07.html</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 May 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, issued the following:</p> <p>On 7 May 2007, the Secretary-General received from the Administrative Committee of the above Agreement, pursuant to article 1(2) of the Agreement, the following draft Regulations:</p> <p>“... the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the forward field of vision of the driver.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING</p>		
<p>International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary, issued a communication received from the government of Lithuania, a declaration, in respect of equivalent arrangements for life-saving appliance accepted for m.v. Aukse, under the provisions of SOLAS regulation I/5, as follows;</p> <p>“Lithuanian Maritime Safety Administration is pleased to communicate ... equivalent arrangements accepted for the life-saving appliances of m.v. Aukse, IMO No.9113032.”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary, issued a communication received from the government of Lithuania, a declaration, in respect of equivalent arrangements for life-saving appliance accepted for m.v. Vilnius, under the provisions of SOLAS regulation I/5, as follows;</p> <p>“Lithuanian Maritime Safety Administration is pleased to communicate ... equivalent arrangements accepted for the life-saving appliances.”</p>	<p>London 01 Nov., 1974 -01 July, 1975</p>	<p>046/1980 Cmnd 7874</p>
<p>TERRORISM</p>		
<p>International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages</p> <p>Accession-</p> <p>Malaysia (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)</p> <p>Entry into Force-</p> <p>Malaysia</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>1. The Government of Malaysia understands the phrase preliminary inquiry into the facts’ in Article 6 (1) of the Convention to mean a reference to the criminal investigation by the relevant law enforcement authority before a decision is made whether to institute a prosecution against the alleged offender for the offences under the Convention.</p> <p>2. The Government of Malaysia understands Article 8 (1) of the Convention to include the right of the competent authorities to decide not to submit any particular case for prosecution before the judicial authorities if the alleged offender is dealt with under national security and preventive detention laws.</p>	<p>New York 17 Dec., 1979 -31 Dec., 1980</p> <p>29 May, 2007</p> <p>28 June, 2007</p>	<p>081/1983 Cm 9100</p>

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i></p> <p>3. (a) Pursuant to Article 16(2) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 16(1) of the Convention; and</p> <p>(b) The Government of Malaysia reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the arbitration procedure set forth in Article 16(1) of the Convention or any other procedure for arbitration.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 March 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i>, an objection to the declaration made by Iran upon accession ¹, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The interpretative declaration made by Iran would limit the scope of application of the Convention to exclude acts that otherwise constitute the offence of “taking of hostages” under article 2, if they meet the test of “legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation in the exercise of their right of self-determination”. The interpretative declaration does not limit the obligations of Iran under the Convention with regard to article 1”.</p> <p>Italy wishes to make clear that it opposes any and all interpretations of the Convention that would limit its scope of application, and does not consider the declaration made by Iran to have any effect on the Convention. Italy thus regards the Convention as entering into force between Italy and Iran without the interpretative declaration made by Iran.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1105.2006.TREATIES-5 of 28 November 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 May 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Russian Federation</i>, a communication in respect of a withdrawal of reservation, to article 16 (1), made upon accession ¹, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original Russian]</i></p> <p>... does not consider itself bound by article 16, paragraph 1, of the international Convention against the Taking of Hostages and declares that, in order for any dispute between parties to the Convention concerning the interpretation or application thereof to be referred to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the consent of all parties to the dispute must be secured in each individual case.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.139.1987.TREATIES-5 of 10 September 1987</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime	New York 15 Nov., 2000	012/2006 Cm 6852
Ratification- Cuba(<i>with notification* and reservation*</i>)	09 Feb., 2007	
Entry into Force- Cuba	11 Mar., 2007	
<i>Notification*</i> <i>[Translation: Original: Spanish]</i>		
Pursuant to article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Cuba reports that its domestic law provides that it involvement of an organised criminal group in the Offences established in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) (i) of this article is an aggravating factor in such conduct		
With respect to the provisions of article 16, paragraph 5 of the Convention, concerning its use as the legal basis for co-operation on extradition with States with which extradition agreements have been signed, the Convention shall apply whenever these agreements are incompatible with it.		
With respect to article 18, paragraph 13, the central authority with the responsibility to receive requests for mutual legal assistance and either to execute them or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Cuba.		
Furthermore, requests for legal assistance must be submitted to the central authority in Spanish pursuant to article 18, paragraph 14.		
<i>Reservation*</i> <i>[Translation: Original: Spanish]</i>		
With respect to the provisions of article 35, paragraph 3, the Republic of Cuba declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article, concerning the settlement of disputes between two or more States parties.		
Note-		
On 03 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Argentina</i> , a communication, regarding territorial application to the Falkland Island (Malvinas) ¹ , as follows; <i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i>		
The Argentine Republic objects to the extension of the territorial application to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime of 15 November 2000 with respect to the Malvinas Islands, which was notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Depositary of the Convention on 11 January 2007.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TRADE (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:</p> <p><i>[Original: English and French]</i></p> <p><u>"The Governing Council,</u></p> <p><u>Considering</u> the request by the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu that the Governing Council establish terms and conditions for accession by the Republic of Vanuatu to the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,</p> <p><u>Recalling</u> the provisions of Article 56 of the Agreement under which any State or intergovernmental organisation specified in Article 4 of the Agreement may accede to the Agreement upon such terms and conditions as agreed upon between the Governing Council and the State or intergovernmental organisation concerned,</p> <p>1. <u>Decides</u> that the terms and conditions for accession by the Republic of Vanuatu to the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities shall be the rights and obligations of Membership in the Common Fund as provided for in the Agreement. The Shares of Directly Contributed Capital to be subscribed by the Republic of Vanuatu shall be 100, and the votes allocated shall be 150 Basic Votes and 151 Additional Votes.</p> <p>2. <u>Decides further</u> that the payment by the Republic of Vanuatu of its financial obligations relating to the subscription of shares of Directly Contributed Capital, which amounts to 756.647 (Seven hundred and fifty six thousand, six hundred and forty seven) Units of Account, shall be made in the manner specified in Article 11 of the Agreement;</p> <p>3. <u>Also decides</u> that the above terms and conditions shall remain valid until 31 December 2007."</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:</p> <p>By a communication dated 20 October 2006, received on 26 March 2007, the Governing Council, in accordance with the provisions of article 56 of the Agreement, has established the terms and conditions of accession for the West African Economic and Monetary Union, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English and French]</i></p> <p><u>"The Governing Council,</u></p> <p><u>Considering</u> the request by the UEMOA that the Governing Council establish terms and conditions for accession by the UEMOA to the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TRADE (continued)</p> <p><u>Recalling</u> the provisions of Article 56 of the Agreement under which any State or intergovernmental organisation specified in Article 4 of the Agreement may accede to the Agreement upon such terms and conditions as agreed upon between the Governing Council and the State or intergovernmental organisation concerned,</p> <p>1. <u>Decides</u> that the <u>terms and conditions for accession</u> by the UEMOA to the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities shall be the rights and obligations of Membership in the Common Fund as provided for the Agreement.</p> <p>2. <u>Also decides</u> that the above terms and conditions shall remain valid <u>until 31 December 2007.</u>”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 April 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:</p> <p>By a communication dated 20 October 2006, received on 26 March 2007, the Governing Council, in accordance with the provisions of article 56 of the Agreement, has established the terms and conditions of accession for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English and French]</i></p> <p><u>“The Governing Council,</u></p> <p><u>Considering</u> the request by the Caribbean Community that the Governing Council establish terms and conditions for accession by the Caribbean Community to the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,</p> <p><u>Recalling</u> the provisions of Article 56 of the Agreement under which any State or intergovernmental organisation specified in Article 4 of the Agreement may accede to the Agreement upon such terms and conditions as agreed upon between the Governing Council and the State or intergovernmental organisation concerned,</p> <p>1. <u>Decides</u> that the terms and conditions for accession by the Caribbean Community to the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities shall be the rights and obligations of Membership in the Common Fund as provided for in the Agreement.</p> <p>2. <u>Also decides</u> that the above terms and conditions shall remain valid until 31 December 2007.”</p>		



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