



RATIFICATIONS  
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 27 (2007)

FIRST  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2007

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 34(2006), Cm 7159]

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

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# FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2007

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 34 (2006), Cm 7159]

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 31 March 2007

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos</i>
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Washington 03 Mar., 1973 -30 Apr., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd 6647
Note-		
On 02 February 2007, Secretary-General of the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, issued a communication, as follows;		
<b>NOTIFICATION</b>		
to contracting States of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora		
<b>AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX III OF THE CONVENTION AT THE REQUEST OF GHANA AND SOUTH AFRICA</b>		
1. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 1, of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Government of South Africa has requested the Secretariat to include the following species in Appendix III:		
<b>FAUNA</b>		
MOLLUSCA		
GASTROPODA		
ARCHAEOGASTROPODA		
Haliotidae		
<i>Haliotis midae.</i>		
2. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 2, of the Convention, inclusion of this species in Appendix III shall take effect 90 days after the date of this Notification, i.e. on 3 May 2007.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION (continued)</b>		
3. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Government of Ghana has withdrawn the following species from Appendix III:		
<b>FAUNA</b>		
<b>CHORDATA</b>		
<b>MAMMALIA</b>		
<b>RODENTIA</b>		
Sciuridae		
<i>Epixerus ebii</i>		
Anomaluridae		
<i>Anomalurus beecroftii</i>		
<i>Anomalurus derbianus</i>		
<i>Anomalurus pelii</i>		
<i>Idiurus macrotis</i>		
Hystricidae		
<i>Hystrix cristata</i>		
<b>CARNIVORA</b>		
Mustelidae		
<i>Mellivora capensis</i>		
<b>ARTIODACTYLA</b>		
Tragulidae		
<i>Hyemoschus aquaticus</i>		
Bovidae		
<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>		
<i>Tragelaphus eurycerus</i>		
<i>Tragelaphus spekii</i>		
<b>AVES</b>		
<b>CICONIIFORMES</b>		
Ardeidae		
<i>Ardea goliath</i>		
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>		
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		
Ciconiidae		
<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>		
<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>		
Threskiornithidae		
<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>		
<i>Bostrychia rara</i>		
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION (continued)</b>		
ANSERIFORMES		
Anatidae		
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>		
<i>Anas acuta</i>		
<i>Anas capensis</i>		
<i>Anas clypeata</i>		
<i>Anas crecca</i>		
<i>Anas penelope</i>		
<i>Anas querquedula</i>		
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>		
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>		
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>		
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>		
<i>Pteronetta hartlaubii</i>		
GALLIFORMES		
Phasianidae		
<i>Agelastes meleagrides</i>		
COLUMBIFORMES		
Columbidae		
<i>Columba guinea</i>		
<i>Columba iriditorques</i>		
<i>Columba livia</i>		
<i>Columba unicincta</i>		
<i>Oena capensis</i>		
<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>		
<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>		
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>		
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>		
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		
<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>		
<i>Treron calva</i>		
<i>Treron waalia</i>		
<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>		
<i>Turtur afer</i>		
<i>Turtur brehmeri</i>		
<i>Turtur tympanistris</i>		
PSITTACIFORMES		
Psittacidae		
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>		
CUCULIFORMES		
Musophagidae		
<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>		
<i>Crinifer piseator</i>		
<i>Musophaga violacea</i>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION (continued)</b>		
PASSERIFORMES		
Fringillidae		
<i>Serinus canieapillus</i>		
<i>Serinus leucopygius</i>		
<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>		
Estrildidae		
<i>Amadina faseiata</i>		
<i>Amandava subflava</i>		
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		
<i>Estrilda caerulescens</i>		
<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>		
<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>		
<i>Lagonosticta rara</i>		
<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>		
<i>Lagonosticta rufopicta</i>		
<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>		
<i>Lagonosticta vinacea</i>		
<i>Lonehura bicolor</i>		
<i>Lonehura cantans</i>		
<i>Lonehura cueullata</i>		
<i>Lonehura fringilloides</i>		
<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>		
<i>Nesocharis capistrata</i>		
<i>Nigrita bicolor</i>		
<i>Nigrita canieapilla</i>		
<i>Nigrita fusconota</i>		
<i>Nigrita luteifrons</i>		
<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>		
<i>Parmoptila rubrifrons</i>		
<i>Pholidornis rushiae</i>		
<i>Pyrenestes ostrinus</i>		
<i>Pytilia hypogrammica</i>		
<i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>		
<i>Spermophaga haematina</i>		
<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>		
Ploceidae		
<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>		
<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>		
<i>Anomalospiza imberbis</i>		
<i>Bubalornis albirostris</i>		
<i>Euplectes afer</i>		
<i>Euplectes ardens</i>		
<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i>		
<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>		
<i>Euplectes macrourus</i>		
<i>Malimbus cassini</i>		
<i>Malimbus malimbicus</i>		
<i>Malimbus nitens</i>		
<i>Malimbus rubricollis</i>		
<i>Malimbus scutatus</i>		
<i>Pachyphantes superciliosus</i>		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION (continued)</b>		
<p style="text-align: center;"> <i>Passer griseus</i>  <i>Petronia dentata</i>  <i>Plocepasser superciliosus</i>  <i>Ploceus albinucha</i>  <i>Ploceus aurantius</i>  <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>  <i>Ploceus heuglini</i>  <i>Ploceus luteolus</i>  <i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>  <i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>  <i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>  <i>Ploceus pelzelni</i>  <i>Ploceus preussi</i>  <i>Ploceus tricolor</i>  <i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>  <i>Quelea erythrops</i>  <i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>  <i>Vidua chalybeata</i>  <i>Vidua interjecta</i>  <i>Vidua larvaticola</i>  <i>Vidua macroura</i>  <i>Vidua orientalis</i>  <i>Vidua raricola</i>  <i>Vidua togoensis</i>  <i>Vidua wilsoni</i> </p>		
REPTILIA		
TESTUDINES		
<i>Trionychidae</i>		
<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>		
Pelomedusidae		
<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>		
<i>Pelusios adansonii</i>		
<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>		
<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>		
<i>Pelusios niger</i>		
4. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the withdrawal of these species from Appendix III shall take effect 30 days after the date of this Notification, i.e. on 4 March 2007.		
5. Before that date, a revised edition of the CITES Appendices will be sent to the Management Authorities authorised to communicate with the Secretariat and whose contact details have been provided in accordance with Article IX, paragraph 2 or 3, of the Convention, and placed on the CITES website.		
6. The Secretariat of the Convention would appreciate the contents of the present Notification being transmitted to the competent national authorities.		





	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY</b> (continued)		
<p>1. With regard to euro counterfeiting, Europol shall perform – in the framework of its objective according to the Council Act of 26 July 1995 on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention) – the following central office functions within the meaning of Articles 12 to 15 of the Geneva Convention of 1929.</p>		
<p>1.1 Europol shall centralise and process, in accordance with the Europol Convention, all information of a nature to facilitate the investigation, prevention and combating of euro counterfeiting and shall forward this information without delay to the national central offices of the Member States.</p>		
<p>1.2 In accordance with the Europol Convention, in particular in accordance with Article 18 thereof and the Council Act of 12 March 1999 adopting the rules governing the transmission of personal data by Europol to third States and third bodies, Europol shall correspond directly with the central offices of third countries to fulfil the tasks set down in points 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of this Declaration.</p>		
<p>1.3 Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, forward to the central office of third countries a set of specimens of genuine euro.</p>		
<p>1.4 Europol shall regularly notify the central offices of third countries, giving all necessary particulars of new currency issued and the withdrawal of currency from circulation.</p>		
<p>1.5 Except in cases of purely local interest, Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, notify the central offices of third countries of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any discovery of counterfeit or falsified Euro currency. Notification of the counterfeit or falsification shall be accompanied by a technical description of the counterfeit, to be provided solely by the institution whose notes have been counterfeited. A photographic reproduction or, if possible, a specimen counterfeited note should be transmitted,. In urgent cases, a notification and a brief description made by the police authorities may be discretely communicated to the central offices interested, without prejudice to the notification and technical description mentioned above;</li> <li>• details of discoveries of counterfeiting, stating whether it has been possible to seize all the counterfeit currency put into circulation.</li> </ul>		
<p>1.6 As central office for the Member States, Europol shall participate in conferences dealing with euro counterfeiting within the meaning of Article 15 of the Geneva Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)</b>		
<p>1.7 Where Europol is unable to carry out the tasks specified in points 1.1 to 1.6 in accordance with the Europol Convention, the national central offices of the Member States shall retain competence.</p> <p>2. With regard to the counterfeiting of all other currencies and for central offices' functions not delegated to Europol in accordance with point 1, the existing competencies of the national central offices shall remain in effect.”</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 02 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Slovenia</i>, a notification, as follows;</p>		
<p><i>[Translation : Original Slovene]</i></p>		
<p>The Republic of Slovenia, a Member State of the European Union, has given the European Police Office (hereinafter referred to as Europol) a mandate to combat euro counterfeiting.</p>		
<p>In order for the Geneva Convention of 1929 to function more effectively, the Republic of Slovenia shall in future fulfil its obligations as follows;</p>		
<p>1. With regard to euro counterfeiting, Europol shall perform - in the framework of its objective according to the Council Act of 26 July 1995 on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention) [OJ C 316, 27.11.1995, p. 1] - the following central office functions within the meaning of Articles 12 to 15 of the Geneva Convention of 1929.</p>		
<p>1.1 Europol shall centralise and process, in accordance with the Europol Convention, all information of a nature to facilitate the investigation, prevention and combating of euro counterfeiting and shall forward this information without delay to the national central offices of the Member States.</p>		
<p>1.2. In accordance with the Europol Convention, in particular in accordance with Article 18 thereof and the Council Act of 12 March 1999 adopting the rules governing the transmission of personal data by Europol to third States and third bodies [OJ C 88, 30.3.1999 p. 1. Council Act as amended by Council Act of 28 February 2002 (OJ C 76, 27.3.2002, p. 1)], Europol shall correspond directly with the central offices of third countries to fulfil the tasks set down in points 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of this Declaration.</p>		
<p>1.3. Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, forward to the central offices of third countries a set of specimens of actual euro.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)</b>		
1.4. Europol shall regularly notify the central offices of third countries, giving all necessary particulars, of new currency issued and the withdrawal of currency from circulation.		
1.5. Except in cases of purely local interest, Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, notify the central offices of third countries of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any discovery of counterfeit or falsified Euro currency. Notification of the counterfeit or falsification shall be accompanied by a technical description of the counterfeit, to be provided solely by the institution whose notes have been counterfeited. A photographic reproduction or, if possible, a specimen counterfeited note should be transmitted. In urgent cases, a notification and a brief description made by the police authorities may be discreetly communicated to the central offices interested, without prejudice to the notification and technical description mentioned above;</li> <li>• details of discoveries of counterfeiting, stating whether it has been possible to seize all the counterfeit currency put into circulation.</li> </ul>		
1.6. As central office for the Member States, Europol shall participate in conferences dealing with euro counterfeiting within the meaning of Article 15 of the Geneva Convention.		
1.7. Where Europol is unable to carry out the tasks specified in points 1.1 to 1.6 in accordance with the Europol Convention, the national central offices of the Member States shall retain competence.		
2. With regard to the counterfeiting of all other currencies and for central office functions not delegated to Europol in accordance with point 1, the existing competencies of the national central offices shall remain in effect.		
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTY</b>		
<b>Convention</b> for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe [ETS No. 121]	Granada 03 Oct., 1985	046/1988 Cm 439
Ratification Ukraine .. .. .	21 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force- Ukraine .. .. .	01 Apr., 2007	
<b>CUSTOMS</b>		
<b>Convention</b> establishing a Customs Co-operation Council	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	050/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accession Lao People's Democratic Republic .. .. .	16 Jan., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CUSTOMS (continued)</b>		
Entry into Force- Lao People's Democratic Republic .. . . . . .	16 Jan., 2007	
<b>Customs</b> Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	New York 04 June, 1954	001/1959 Cmnd 602
Accession- United Arab Emirates .. . . . . .	10 Jan., 2007	
Entry into Force- United Arab Emirates .. . . . . .	10 Apr., 2007	
<b>DEBTS</b>		
<b>Agreement</b> on German External Debts	London 27 Feb., 1953	007/1959 Cmnd 626
Succession- Montenegro .. . . . . .	01 Aug., 2006	
Entry into Force- Montenegro .. . . . . .	03 June., 2006	
Note- On 12 December 2006, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Montenegro</i> , a communication , that the above mentioned Treaty, continues to be in force for the Republic of Montenegro with effect from 03 June 2006.		
<b>DIPLOMATIC &amp; CONSULAR RELATIONS</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 23 Feb., 2007	003/1980 Cmnd 7765
Accession Thailand ( <i>with reservation*</i> ) .. . . . . .	23 Feb., 2007	
Entry into Force- Thailand .. . . . . .	25 Mar., 2007	
<i>Reservation*</i> "1. In applying the provision of article 8, paragraph 3 of the Convention, extraditable offences shall be restricted to offences which, under Thai law, are punishable with imprisonment of not less than one year and are subject to the procedural provisions and other conditions of the Thai legislation for extradition.  2. The Kingdom of Thailand does not consider itself bound by article 13, paragraph 1 of the Convention."		







	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DRUGS</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules	Vienna 21 Feb., 1971 -01 Jan., 1972	051/1993 Cm 2307
Accession-		
Andorra (with reservation*) .. .. .	13 Feb., 2007	
Nepal .. .. .	09 Feb., 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Andorra .. .. .	14 May, 2007	
Nepal .. .. .	10 May, 2007	
Reservation*		
<i>[Original: Catalan]</i>		
The Principality of Andorra does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 which provide for a mandatory referral to the International Court of Justice of any dispute which cannot be resolved according to the terms of paragraph 1. The Government of Andorra takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.		
<b>United Nations Convention</b> against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Vienna / New York 20 Dec., 1988 -20 Dec., 1989	026/1992 Cm 1927
Accession-		
Liechtenstein (with reservation*) .. .. .	09 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Liechtenstein .. .. .	07 Jun., 2007	
Reservation*		
<i>[Original: English]</i>		
“The Principality of Liechtenstein does not consider itself bound by article 3, paragraph 2, concerning the maintenance or adoption of criminal offences under legislation on narcotic drugs.		
The Principality of Liechtenstein considers the provisions of article 3, paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 as binding only to the extent that they are compatible with Liechtenstein criminal legislation and Liechtenstein policy on criminal matters.”		
<b>Single Convention</b> on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York 08 Aug., 1975	023/1979 Cmnd 7466
Accession-		
Andorra (with reservation*) .. .. .	13 Feb., 2007	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>DRUGS</b> (continued)		
Entry into Force- Andorra .....	15 Mar., 2007	
Reservation* <i>[Original: Catalan]</i>		
<p>The Principality of Andorra does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 48 which provide for a mandatory referral to the International Court of Justice of any dispute which cannot be resolved according to the terms of paragraph 1. The Government of Andorra takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.</p>		
<p>The Convention will enter into force for Andorra on 15 March 2007 in accordance with its article 41 (2).</p>		
<b>EXTRADITION</b>		
<b>European</b> Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	097/1991 Cm 1762
Note-		
<p>On 13 November 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the National Assembly of <i>Bulgaria</i>, a notification, by which it modified the declaration<sup>1</sup>, of the Republic of Bulgaria relating to paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the European Convention on Extradition, as follows::</p>		
<p>“The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will refuse extradition of its nationals. The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will recognise as a national for the purposes of the Convention any person having Bulgarian nationality at the time of receiving the request for extradition.”</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> <b>Note by the Secretariat:</b> The declaration as amended on 6 January 2004 read as follows: "<i>The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will recognise as a national for the purposes of the Convention any person having Bulgarian nationality at the time of receiving the request for extradition.</i>"</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 12 October 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Greece</i>, a declaration , as follows:</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on Extradition, the Hellenic Republic notifies that on 9 July 2004 the law <i>nr.3251/2004</i> has entered into force, implementing the Framework Decision of the Council of the European Union of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (<i>2002/584/JHA</i>). The Hellenic Republic shall apply this law in relations to Contracting Parties which are Member States of the European Union and have also implemented the Framework Decision on the European arrest warrant.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>EXTRADITION</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 October 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i>, a withdrawal of its reservation made upon ratification, as follows;</p> <p>Romania declares that, in accordance with Article 3 of the Law <i>No.224/2006</i>, the reservation based on Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention, contained in the instrument of ratification deposited on 10 September 1997, is withdrawn.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i>, a declaration , as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on Extradition, Romania declares that, starting with 1 January 2007, it applies Title III of the Law no. 302/2004 on the judicial co-operation in criminal matter, which implements the provisions of the European Union Council Framework Decision no. 584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender of all persons between Member States, in relations between Romania and the other Member States of the European Union.</p> <p>By way of exception, the European Convention on Extradition, done at Paris on 13 December 1957, and its Additional Protocols, done at Strasbourg on 15 October 1975 and 17 March 1978, will continue to apply in the following cases:</p> <p>a. to the extradition requests made or received before 1 January 2007, which are pending, and also to the requests made on the grounds of Article 14 of the European Convention on Extradition, regarding extradition requests made before that date;</p> <p>b. to the acts which represent the object of notifications sent by some Member States of the European Union to the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union according to Article 32 of the Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, with the meaning that for those acts the provisions of the extradition treaties in force will continue to apply on a transitory basis.</p> <p>The above does not alter by any means the application of the Convention in relations between Romania and the Parties to the Convention that are not Member States of the European Union.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)		
<p><b>International</b> Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Bahrain</i>, a reservation<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“1. The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain interprets the Provisions of Article 3, (18) and (23) as not affecting in any way the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah.</p> <p>2. The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain interprets the provisions of Article (9), Paragraph (5) as not detracting from its right to layout the basis and rules of obtaining the compensation mentioned in this Paragraph.</p> <p>3. The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain interprets Article (14) Paragraph (7) as no obligation arise from it further those set out in Article (10) of the Criminal Law of Bahrain which provides:</p> <p>‘Legal Proceedings cannot be instated against a person who has been acquitted by Foreign Courts from offences of which he is accused or a final judgement has been delivered against him and the said person fulfilled the punishment or the punishment has been abolished by prescription.’ “</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.764.2006. TREATIES-15 of 20 Sep. 2006 (Accession by Bahrain).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 January 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 it 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. 059-2007-PCM, issued on 18 January 2007 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the Provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the Province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; the Province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the Province of Satipo, Andamarca district of the Province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the Province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, has been extended for 60 days as from 25 January 2007.</p>	<p>Adopted New York 16 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>006/1977 Cmnd 6702</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</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, 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, 22 January 2007</p> <p><b>Supreme Decree No. 005-2007-PCM</b></p> <p>The President of the Republic,</p> <p>Considering:</p> <p>That by Supreme Decree No. 085-2006.PCM of 22 November 2006, the state of emergency in the Provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho; the Province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica; the Province of la Convención, department of Cusco; the Province of Satipo, the Andamarca district of the Province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the Province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, was extended for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>That while the aforementioned state of emergency is due to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces and districts still persist;</p> <p>That article 137 (1) of the Political Constitution of Peru provides that a state of emergency may be extended only through the issuance of a new decree; and</p> <p>With the endorsement of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Decreets:</p> <p>Article 1:</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>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, is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days as from 25 January 2007.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Article 2:</p> <p>Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional right 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:</p> <p>Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 17 January 2007.</p> <p>(Signed) Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>(Signed) Jorge Del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>(Signed) Allan Wagner Tizón . Minister of Defence</p> <p>(Signed) Pilar Elena Mazzetti Soler Minister of the Interior</p> <p>(Signed) María Zavala Valladares Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 December 2006, 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. 086-2006-PCM, issued on 06 December 2006 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the Provinces of Abancay, department of Apurimac for a period of 30 days as from 25 January 2007.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, recognised 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>New York, 08 December 2006</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 086-2006-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic,</p> <p>Considering:</p> <p>That, as is public knowledge, at present numerous inhabitants of the city of Abancay are perpetrating serious acts of violence in that locality, in protest against the regional government of Apurimac, causing many injuries and considerable material damage;</p> <p>That these serious disruptions of public order have been taking place since Friday, 01 December 2006, a day on which various police officers and civilians were injured;</p> <p>That these acts have disrupted the peace and public tranquillity in the aforementioned city, causing constant fear among the population that similar acts could occur and possibly increase the number of victims;</p> <p>That the magnitude of the acts which have occurred necessitate the adoption of measures that will enable the State to take immediate action to minimise current risks; .</p> <p>That, in accordance with article 44 of the Constitution, it is the fundamental duty of the State to guarantee the full exercise of human rights, protect the population from threats to its security and promote general well-being, on the basis of justice and the integral and balanced development of the nation;</p> <p>That it is the responsibility of the President of the Republic to respect and ensure respect for the Constitution and to ensure public order within the Republic, in accordance with article 118, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Constitution</p> <p>That article 137, paragraph 1 of the Constitution empowers the President of the Republic to declare a state of emergency in the event of disturbance of the peace or public order or of other serious circumstances affecting the life of the nation;</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 public danger or other emergency that threatens its security;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>In accordance with article 137 of the Political Constitution of Peru and Legislative Decree No. 560 - Act on the Executive Branch;</p> <p>With the approval of the Council of Ministers, and undertaking to notify the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Decrees:</p> <p>Article 1. Declaration of a state of emergency</p> <p>A state of emergency is hereby declared in the province of Abancay, department of Apurimac, for a period of thirty (30) calendar days.</p> <p>Article 2. Guarantees to be suspended</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights to liberty and security of person, inviolability of the home and freedom of movement within the territory laid down in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11 and 24 (t), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3. Prefecture of the department of Apurimac</p> <p>The prefect of the department of Apurimac, in his capacity as representative of the Executive Branch within his area of jurisdiction, shall ensure public order, and to that end shall receive from the national police force of Peru and the armed forces such support as he may request.</p> <p>Article 4. Countersignature and entry into force</p> <p>This Supreme Decree shall be countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of the Interior, and shall enter into force on the date of its publication.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 5 December 2006.</p> <p>(Signed) Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>(Signed) Jorge del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>(Signed) Allan Wagner Tizon Minister of Defence</p> <p>(Signed) Pilar Elena Mazzetti Soler Minister of the Interior</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p><b>Convention</b> on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a withdrawal of a reservation from the government of <i>Austria</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;  <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Austria 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.</p> <p>The Government of Austria finds that the reservation to article 9, paragraph 2 would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex. This is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria further considers that, in the absence of further clarification, the reservation "regarding those provisions of the said Convention that may be contrary to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam" does not clearly specify its extent and therefore raises doubts as to the degree of commitment assumed by Brunei Darussalam in becoming a party to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria would like to recall that, according to article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention as well as customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Austria objects to the aforementioned reservations made by Brunei Darussalam to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This position however does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between Brunei Darussalam and Austria."</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006. TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Accession by Brunei Darussalam).</p>	<p>New York 18 Dec., 1979</p>	<p>002/1989 Cm 643</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 January 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Austria</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Austria has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Austria finds that the reservations to article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16 would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex. This is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria further considers that, in the absence of further clarification, the reservation to "all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman" does not clearly specify its extent and therefore raises doubts as to the degree of commitment assumed by the Sultanate of Oman in becoming a party to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria would like to recall that, according to article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention as well as customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (Art. 19 sub-paragraph c), a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are requested 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>For these reasons, the Government of Austria objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This position however does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Sultanate of Oman and Austria.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006. TREATIES-1 of 01 March 2006 (Accession by Oman).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Estonia</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;  <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Estonia has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam to Article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>The reservation 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>Furthermore, the reservation made by Brunei Darussalam makes a general reference to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam. The Government of Estonia is of the view that in the absence of further clarification, the reservation makes it unclear to what extent the State of Brunei Darussalam considers itself bound by the obligations of the Convention and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the State of Brunei Darussalam to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>According to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Estonia therefore objects to the reservation to Article 9, paragraph 2, and to the general reservation regarding the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam, 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 on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women as between the Republic of Estonia and the State of Brunei Darussalam.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006.TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Estonia</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;  <i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Estonia has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of Sultanate of Oman to paragraph 2 of Article 9, paragraph 4 of Article 15, and subparagraphs (a), (c) and (f) of Article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>The reservations to paragraph 2 of Article 9, paragraph 4 of Article 15, and subparagraphs (a), (c) and (f) of Article 16, 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. In particular, Article 16 is one of the core provisions of the Convention to which reservations are incompatible with the Convention and therefore impermissible.</p> <p>Furthermore, section one of the reservation makes a general reference to the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman. The Government of Estonia is of the view that in the absence of further clarification, this reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Sultanate of Oman considers itself bound by the obligations of the Convention and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Sultanate of Oman to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>According to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Estonia therefore objects to the general reservation made in section one, and reservations to paragraph 2 of Article 9, paragraph 4 of Article 15, and subparagraphs (a), (c) and (f) of Article 16, made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman 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 on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women as between the Republic of Estonia and the Sultanate of Oman”.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006.TREATIES-1 of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note- On 13 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of France<sup>1</sup>, as follows; [Original: French]</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has considered the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979, according to which the Sultanate of Oman does not consider itself bound by any provisions of the Convention which are incompatible with Islamic Sharia or with the laws in force in the Sultanate of Oman, or by the provisions of article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4 and article 16, in particular paragraph 1 (a), (c) and (f).</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic considers that, by ruling out the application of the Convention or subordinating it to Sharia principles and the laws in force, the Sultanate of Oman is making a reservation of a general and indeterminate nature, thereby depriving the provisions of the Convention of any effect. The Government of the French Republic considers this reservation to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore wishes to register an objection thereto. The Government of the French Republic also objects to the reservations made to article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4 and article 16, in particular paragraph 1 (a), (c) and (f). These objections shall not prevent the entry into force of the Convention between France and the Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006.TREATIES-1 of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Germany Federal Republic</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;  <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservations made by 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 reservations state that Brunei Darussalam does not consider itself bound by provisions of the Convention that are contrary to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam, in particular Article 9 (2) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that by giving precedence to the beliefs and principles of Islam and its own constitutional law over the application of the provisions of the Convention, Brunei Darussalam has made a reservation which leaves it unclear to what extent it feels bound by the obligations of the Convention and which incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Furthermore, 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>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></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 Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above mentioned reservations. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and Brunei Darussalam.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.467 .2006. TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 Jan., 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Greece</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Hellenic Republic have examined the reservations formulated by the Sultanate of Oman upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979.</p> <p>The Government of the Hellenic Republic consider that the reservation to "all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman" is of unlimited scope and undefined character, while, furthermore, subjects the application of the Convention to the domestic law of the Sultanate of Oman. It is, therefore, incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Hellenic Republic consider that the reservations to articles 9 par. 2, 15 par. 4 and 16 do not specify the extent of the derogation therefrom and, therefore, are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Hellenic Republic recall that, according to Article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of the Hellenic Republic object to the above mentioned reservations formulated by the Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Greece and the Sultanate of Oman."</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Hungary</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;  <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Hungary has examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman on 7 February 2006 upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979. The reservations state the Sultanate of Oman does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the Convention that are not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman, and also state that it is not bound by Article 9 (2), Article 15 (4) and Article 16, subparagraphs (a), (c) and (f) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary is of the opinion that by giving precedence to the principles of the Sharia and its own national law over the application of the provisions of the Convention, the Sultanate of Oman has made a reservation which leaves it unclear to what extent it feels bound by the obligations of the Convention and which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Furthermore, the reservations to Article 9 (2), Article 15 (4) and Article 16 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 reservations. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Hungary and the Sultanate of Oman.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Republic of Ireland</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;  <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Ireland has examined the reservation made on 07 February 2006 by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women at the time of its accession thereto.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>The Government of Ireland notes that the Sultanate of Oman subjects application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to the provisions of Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate. The Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which consists of a general reference to religious law and to the Constitution of the reserving State and which does not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which it applies and the extent of the derogation therefrom, may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving state to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. The Government of Ireland is furthermore of the view that such a general reservation may undermine the basis of international treaty law and is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Ireland recalls that according to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland further considers that the reservations made with respect to Article 9, paragraph 2, Article 15, paragraph 4 and Article 16 of the Convention are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman 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 Ireland and the Sultanate of Oman."</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Republic of Ireland</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of Ireland has examined the reservation made on 24 May 2006 by Brunei Darussalam to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women at the time of its accession thereto.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland notes that Brunei Darussalam subjects application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam. The Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which consists of a general reference to religious law and to the Constitution of the reserving State and which does not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which it applies and the extent of the derogation therefrom, may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Ireland is furthermore of the view that such a general reservation may undermine the basis of international treaty law and is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Ireland recalls that according to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland further considers that the reservation made with respect to Article 9, paragraph 2 is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the 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 Ireland and Brunei Darussalam.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.467 .2006. TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Latvia<sup>1</sup>, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Latvia has carefully examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women upon accession to the Convention regarding Article 9 paragraph 2, article 15 paragraph 4 and article 16.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the aim of the said Convention is to grant the equality between men and women and therefore the distinction between genders regarding the rights to determinate the nationality of children is not in accordance with the aim of the said convention.</p> <p>Moreover, the rights to determine its own domicile, is a part of the free movement of person, is very important part of human rights and, thus no limitations may be permitted to the said right.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that the equality between spouses is a very important issue and, therefore, no exemption regarding the said rights is acceptable.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that these reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman contradict to the object and purpose of the Convention and in particular to the obligation of all States Parties to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating the discrimination against women.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia recalls Part VI, Article 28 of the Convention setting out that reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia, therefore, objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Latvia and the Sultanate of Oman. Thus, the Convention will become operative without the Sultanate of Oman benefiting from its reservation."</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Poland<sup>1</sup>, as follows; <i>[Original: Polish]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland has examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman 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 articles 9 paragraph 2, 15 paragraph 4, 16 (a), (c) and (f) and all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the principles of the Islamic Sharia.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland considers that the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman 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 Form 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 Islamic Sharia without indicating the provisions of the Convention to which the Islamic Sharia applies, the Sultanate of Oman does not specify the exact extent of the introduced limitations and thus does not define precisely enough the extent to which the Sultanate of Oman has accepted the obligations under the Convention.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman 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 articles 9 paragraph 2, 15 paragraph 4, 16 (a), (c) and (f) and all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the principles of the Islamic Sharia.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Poland and Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 January 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Portugal<sup>1</sup>, as follows; [Original: English]</p> <p>“... the Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>The reservation concerning the "provisions of the said Convention that may be contrary to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam, the official religion of Brunei Darussalam" is too general and vague and seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis that is not authorised by it. Moreover, this reservation creates doubts as to the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international law. It is in the common interest of all 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.</p> <p>The reservation concerning article 9 (2) undermines a key provision of the Convention concerning the elimination of discrimination against women on the basis of sex. This reservation is thus incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is not permitted under article 28 (2) of the CEDAW.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above mentioned reservations made by the Government of Brunei Darussalam to the CEDAW.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Brunei Darussalam.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.467 .2006. TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 January 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Portugal</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;  <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“.... the Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>The first reservation concerns all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman. Portugal considers that this reservation is too general and vague and seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on an unilateral basis that is not authorised by it. Moreover, this reservation creates doubts as to the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international law. It is in the common interest of all 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.</p> <p>The second, third and fourth reservations concern fundamental provisions of the Convention, such as articles 9 (2), 15 (4) and 16, that cover the fundamental rights of women and deal with the key elements for the elimination of discrimination against women on the basis of sex. These reservations are thus incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and are not permitted under article 28 (2) of the CEDAW.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above mentioned reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the CEDAW.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Oman.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 08 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Romania</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;  <i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>“The Government of Romania has carefully considered the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman on 7 February 2006 upon accession to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i> (New York, 18 December 1979) and regards the reservations made to Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 15 paragraph 4 and Article 16, sub-paragraphs a), c) and f) (concerning adoptions), as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as, by their formulation, various forms of discrimination against women are maintained and, implicitly, the inequality of rights between men and women is perpetuated.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Romania is of the opinion that the general reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman subjects the application of the provisions of the Convention to their compatibility with the Islamic law and the national legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman. This reservation is, thus, problematic as it raises questions with regard to the actual obligations the Sultanate of Oman understood to undertake by acceding to the Convention, and with regard to its commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Romania recalls that, pursuant to Article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>Consequently, the Government of Romania objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i>. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention, in its entirety, between Romania and the Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p>The Government of Romania recommends to the Sultanate of Oman to reconsider the reservations made to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i>.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 08 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Romania<sup>1</sup>, as follows; [Original: English]</p> <p>“The Government of Romania has carefully considered the reservations made by Brunei Darussalam on 24 May 2006 upon accession to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i> (New York), 18 December 1979) and regards the reservation made to Article 9 paragraph 2 as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as, by its formulation, a certain form of discrimination against women is maintained and, implicitly, the inequality of rights between men and women is perpetuated.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Romania is of the opinion that the general reservation made by Brunei Darussalam subjects the application of the provisions of the Convention to their compatibility with the Islamic law and the fundamental law of this State. This reservation is, thus, problematic as it raises questions with regard to the actual obligations Brunei Darussalam understood to undertake by acceding to the Convention, and with regard to its commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Romania recalls that, pursuant to Article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>Consequently, the Government of Romania objects to the aforementioned reservations made by Brunei Darussalam to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i>. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention, in its entirety, between Romania and Brunei Darussalam.</p> <p>The Government of Romania recommends to Brunei Darussalam to reconsider the reservations made to the <i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women</i>.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.467 .2006. TREATIES-I of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>Slovak Republic</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Slovakia has carefully examined the reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>The Government of Slovakia is of the view that the general reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman that "all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman" is too general and does not clearly specify the extent of the obligation (mentioned in the Convention) for the Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p>The Government of Slovakia finds the reservation to article 9 (2), article 15 (4) and article 16 incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is therefore inadmissible under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Therefore it shall not be permitted, in accordance with article 2[8], paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Slovakia objects to the above mentioned reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women between Slovakia and the Sultanate of Oman. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between Slovakia and the Sultanate of Oman, without the Sultanate of Oman benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Sweden<sup>1</sup>, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Sweden has examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman on 7 February 2006 to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes that the Sultanate of Oman gives precedence to the provisions of Islamic Sharia and national legislation over the application of the provisions of the Convention. The Government of Sweden is of the view that this reservation which does not clearly specify the extent of the Sultanate of Oman's derogation from the provisions in question raises serious doubt as to the commitment of the Sultanate of Oman to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Sweden considers that, regarding the reservations made with respect to articles 9 (2), 15 (4), 16 (a, c, f), 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. It should be borne in mind that the principles of the equal rights of women and men and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of the purposes of the organisation, as well as the declaration of Human Rights of 1948.</p> <p>According to article 28 (2) of the Convention and to international customary law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. 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.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and considers them null and void.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Sultanate of Oman and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Sultanate of Oman benefiting from its reservations.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193 .2006. TREATIES-I of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of Sweden<sup>1</sup>, as follows;  <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Sweden has examined the reservations made by Brunei Darussalam on 24 May 2006 to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes that Brunei Darussalam gives precedence to the beliefs and principles of Islam and national legislation over the application of the provisions of the Convention. The Government of Sweden is of the view that this reservation which does not clearly specify the extent of Brunei Darussalam’s derogation from the provisions in questions raises serious doubt as to the commitment of Brunei Darussalam to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Sweden considers that, regarding the reservation made with respect to article 9 (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. It should be borne in mind that the principles of the equal rights of women and men and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of the purposes of the organisation, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.</p> <p>According to article 28 (2) of the Convention and to international customary law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. 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.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by Brunei Darussalam to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and considers them null and void.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Brunei Darussalam and Sweden. The convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States without Brunei Darussalam benefiting from its reservations.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.467.2006.TREATIES-3 of 16 June 2006 (Brunei Darussalam: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 February 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received an objection from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows; [Original: English]</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the reservations made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman 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 the United Kingdom a reservation should clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Convention. A reservation which consists of a general reference to a system of law without specifying its contents does not do so. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the Sultanate of Oman's reservation from all provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom further object to the Sultanate of Oman's reservations from Article 15, paragraph 4 and Article 16 of the Convention.</p> <p>These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Oman.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.2006.TREATIES-1 of 01 March 2006 (Oman: Accession)</p>		
<p><b>Second</b> Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty</p>	<p>New York 15 Dec., 1989</p>	<p>039/2000 Cm 4676</p>
<p>Signature- Argentina</p>	<p>20 Dec., 2006</p>	









	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>																				
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p>ANNEX</p> <p><b>JP-JAPAN</b></p> <p>INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY</p> <p>National Institute of Technology and Evaluation Patent Microorganisms Depository (NPMD) 2-5-8 Kazusakamatari Kisarazu-city Chiba 292-0818</p> <p>Telephone: (81) 438 205580 Facsimile: (81) 4382055 81 E-mail: npmd@nite.go.jp Internet: <a href="http://www.nbrc.nite.go.jp/npmd/">http://www.nbrc.nite.go.jp/npmd/</a></p> <p><b>KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED</b></p> <p>Actinomycetes, animal cell cultures, archea, bacteria, bacteriophages, embryos, fungi, plasmids (in hosts or not in hosts) and yeasts, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- microorganisms which belong to biosafety level 3 or level 4 according to the NITE (National Institute of Technology and Evaluation) Classification.</li> <li>- microorganisms which call for containment measures level P3 or P4 as described in the Ministerial Ordinance stipulating Containment Measures to be Taken in Type 2 Use of Living Modified Organisms for Research and Development (2004), which is based on the Law concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms (2003).</li> </ul> <p><b>SCHEDULE OF FEES</b></p> <p>1. Actinomycetes, archea, bacteria, bacteriophages, fungi, plasmids (in hosts or not in hosts) and yeasts:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; width: 20%;"><u>JPY</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Storage (for 30 years)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">- original deposit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">139,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">- new deposit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Issuance of communication under Rule 7.6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Issuance of viability statement</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) if the viability test is to be carried out</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) based on the last viability test</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Furnishing of a sample (plus handling charge)<sup>1</sup></td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(e) Issuance of attestation under Rule 8.2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>JPY</u>	(a) Storage (for 30 years)		- original deposit	139,000	- new deposit	9,000	(b) Issuance of communication under Rule 7.6	2,000	(c) Issuance of viability statement	16,000	(i) if the viability test is to be carried out	2,000	(ii) based on the last viability test	6,000	(d) Furnishing of a sample (plus handling charge) <sup>1</sup>	2,000	(e) Issuance of attestation under Rule 8.2			
	<u>JPY</u>																					
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- original deposit	139,000																					
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(e) Issuance of attestation under Rule 8.2																						



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</b>		
II. Animal cell cultures and embryos:		
(a) Storage (for 30 years)		
- original deposit	149,000	
- new deposit	10,000	
(b) Issuance of communication under Rule 7.6 (c)	2,000	
Issuance of viability statement		
(i) if the viability test is to be carried out	28,000	
(ii) based on the last viability test	2,000	
(d) Furnishing of a sample (plus handling charge) <sup>2</sup>	7,000	
(e) Issuance of attestation under Rule 8.2	2,000	
[End of text]		
Japanese consumption tax will be charged for (a) and (c)(i):		
<sup>1</sup> Plus 6,000 yen for handling to the foreign institution		
<sup>2</sup> Plus 35,000 yen for handling and delivery to the foreign institute		
Note-		
On 08 February 2007, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received a communication from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> , regarding Changes in the Telephone and Facsimile numbers, the Text of the List of Kinds of Microorganisms accepted for deposit and the Schedule of Fees charged by the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC) as follows;		
Communication		
The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organisation and has the honour to enclose an update for the UK's entry in Part II, Section D of the Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty. The updated information is in respect of the UK's National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC). The United Kingdom would be most grateful if the Guide could be updated and that Contracting States to the Budapest Treaty are informed accordingly.		
ANNEX UNITED KINGDOM		
INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY		
National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC) Blanche Lane South Mimms Potters Bar Hefts., EN6 3QG		
Telephone: (+44-(0)1223) 1701 641 000 Facsimile: (+44-(0)1223) 1701 646730 E-mail: enquires@nibsc.ac.uk Internet: www.nibsc.ac.uk		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>LAW OF SEA</b>		
<b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b>	Montego Bay, 10 Dec., 1982 -09 Dec., 1984	081/1999 Cm 4524
Accession- Republic of Moldova ( <i>with declaration*</i> ) .. .. .	06 Feb., 2007	
Succession- Montenegro ( <i>with declaration</i> <sup>+</sup> ) .. .. .	23 Oct., 2006	
Entry into Force- Montenegro .. .. .	03 June, 2006	
Republic of Moldova .. .. .	08 Mar., 2007	
<i>Declaration*</i> [Original: Moldovan]		
<p>As a country without seashore and geographically disadvantaged bordering a sea poor in living resources, Republic of Moldova affirms the necessity to develop international co-operation for the exploitation of the living resources of the economic zones, on the basis of just and equitable agreements that should ensure the access of the countries from this category to the fishing resources in the economic zones of other regions or sub regions.</p>		
<i>Declaration</i> <sup>+</sup> [Re-Confirming a declaration made on 05 May 1986 by Yugoslavia upon (Ratification) and on 12 March 2001 by Federal Republic of Yugoslavia upon (Succession)]		
<p>“1. Proceeding from the right that State Parties have on the basis of article 310 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the [Government of Montenegro] considers that a coastal State may, by its laws and regulations, subject the passage of foreign warships to the requirement of previous notification to the respective coastal State and limit the number of ships simultaneously passing, on the basis of the international customary law and in compliance with the right of innocent passage (articles 17-32 of the Convention).</p>		
<p>2. The [Government of Montenegro] also considers that it may, on the basis of article 38, paragraph 1, and article 45, paragraph (a) of the Convention, determine by its laws and regulations which of the straits used for international navigation in the territorial sea of [Montenegro] will retain the regime of innocent passage, as appropriate.</p>		
<p>3. Due to the fact that the provisions of the Convention relating to the contiguous zone (article 33) do not provide rules on the delimitation of the contiguous zone between States with opposite or adjacent coasts, the [Government of Montenegro] considers that the principles of the customary international law, codified in article 24, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, signed in Geneva on 29 April 1958, will apply to the delimitation of the contiguous zone between the Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.”</p>		









	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>MONTENEGRO</b> (continued)		
(aaa) <b>International</b> Convention revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works signed on 09 September 1886, completed at Paris, 04 May, 1896; revised at Berlin, 13 November 1908, completed at Berne, 20 March 1914 and revised at Rome, 02 June, 1928	Brussels 26 June, 1948	004/1958 Cmnd 361
(bbb) <b>Convention</b> establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 -13 Jan., 1968	052/1970 Cmnd 4408
(ccc) <b>International</b> Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 -13 Jan., 1968	061/1970 Cmnd 4431
(ddd) <b>Act</b> Additional to the Madrid Agreement for the Suppression of False or Misleading Indications of Origin on Goods of 14 April 1891, as later revised Date[s]: 14 July, 1967 to 26 Apr., 1970	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 -26 Apr., 1970	062/1970 Cmnd 4426
(eee) <b>Locarno</b> Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, as amended on 28 September, 1979	Locarno 08 Oct., 1968	004/2004 Cm 6114
(fff) <b>Patent</b> Co-operation Treaty [with Regulations]	Washington 19 June, 1970 -31 Dec., 1970	078/1978 Cmnd 7340
(ggg) <b>Budapest</b> Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest 28 Apr. , 1977 -31 Dec., 1977	005/1981 Cm 8136
(hhh) <b>Nice</b> Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977	Geneva 13 May, 1977	003/1979 Cmnd 7671
(iii) <b>Protocol</b> relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 27 June 1989 and the Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol, adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from 1 April 1996	Madrid 28 June, 1989 -31 Dec., 1989	003/1979 Cm 3505
(jjj) <b>Trademark</b> Law Treaty and Regulations	Geneva 27 Oct., 1994	076/1996 Cm 3348
Note-		
On 04 December 2006, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following declaration, for the above mentioned treaties from the government of <i>Montenegro</i> , as follows;		
“The Government of the Republic of Montenegro hereby declares that the Treaties listed , continue to be applicable, as from June 3, 2006, in respect of the territory of the Republic of Montenegro and that the Republic of Montenegro accepts the obligations set forth in the said Treaties in respect of its territory”.		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>MONTENEGRO</b> (continued)		
<b>Agreement</b> concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd 2535
(a) <b>Regulation No. 1</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and/or a driving beam and equipped with filament lamps of category R2 and/or HS1, 08 August 1960		
(b) <b>Regulation No. 2</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric lamps for headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both, 08 August 1960		
(c) <b>Regulation No. 3</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers, 01 November 1963		
(d) <b>Regulation No. 8</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H1, H2, H3, HB3, HB4, H7, H8, H9, HIR1, HIR2 and/or H11), 15 November 1967		
(e) <b>Regulation No. 9.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of three-wheeled vehicles with regard to noise, 01 March 1969		
(f) <b>Regulation No. 10</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression, 01 April 1969		
(g) <b>Regulation No. 11</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components, 01 June 1969		
(h) <b>Regulation No.13-H.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking, 01 May 1998		
(i) <b>Regulation No. 17</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the seats, their anchorages and any head restraints, 01 December 1970		
(j) <b>Regulation No. 18</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorised use, 01 March 1971		
(k) <b>Regulation No. 20</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H4 lamps), 01 May 1971		
(l) <b>Regulation No. 21</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings, 01 December 1971		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>MONTENEGRO</b> (continued)		
(aa) <b>Regulation No. 49</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and Natural Gas (NG) engines as well as positive-ignition (P.I.) engines fuelled with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and vehicles equipped with C.I. and NG engines and P.I. engines fuelled with LPG, with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine, 15 April 1982		
(bb) <b>Regulation No. 51</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions, 15 July 1982		
(cc) <b>Regulation No. 55</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles, 01 March 1983		
(dd) <b>Regulation No. 56</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such, 15 June 1983		
(ee) <b>Regulation No. 57</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such, 15 June 1983		
(ff) <b>Regulation No. 58</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP), 01 July 1983		
(gg) <b>Regulation No. 59</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems, 01 October 1983		
(hh) <b>Regulation No. 63</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise, 15 August 1985		
(ii) <b>Regulation No. 68</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed, 01 May 1987		
(jj) <b>Regulation No. 69</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers, 15 May 1987		
(kk) <b>Regulation No. 70</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles, 15 May 1987		
(ll) <b>Regulation No. 74</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 15 June 1988		
(mm) <b>Regulation No. 75</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds, 01 April 1988		















	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“Pursuant to Article 25, paragraph 4, of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Bangladesh hereby declares that any amendment to annex A, B or C shall enter into force for Bangladesh only upon the deposit by Bangladesh of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval with respect thereto.”</p> <p><i>Declaration+</i> <i>[Original: Korean]</i></p> <p>The Republic of Korea, in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 4 of the Convention, declares that, with respect to the Republic of Korea, any amendment to Annex A, B or C shall enter into force only upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with respect thereto.</p>		
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b></p> <p><b>Convention</b> on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance</p> <p>New York 20 June, 1956 - 31 Dec., 1956</p> <p>085/1975 Cmnd 6084</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On the 16 January 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Hungary</i>, a notification<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“...with reference to Paragraph 3 of Article II of the said Convention that the relevant Hungarian authorities are the following:</p> <p>Transmitting Agency: Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement (Igazságügyi es Rendészeti Minisztérium)</p> <p>Postal Address: Kossuth lajos ter 4. Budapest 1055, Hungary Tel:+ 36-1-441-3003 Fax:+36-1-441-3711</p> <p>Receiving Agency: Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (Szociális es Munkaügyi Miniszterium)</p> <p>Postal Address: POB 609, Budapest 1373, Hungary Tel:+ 36-1-4 75-5700 Fax:+36-1-475-5800”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.95.1957. TREATIES-7 of 9 August 1957 (Hungary Accession)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<b>European</b> Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	024/1992 Cm 1928
Accession Monaco ( <i>with declaration* and reservation*</i> ) .. .. .	19 Mar., 2007	
Entry into Force- Monaco .. .. .	17 June, 2007	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>The Principality of Monaco declares that it avails itself of the option provided for in Article 7, paragraph 3, and accordingly specifies that service of summonses on accused persons who are in its territory shall be transmitted to Monaco's authorities not less than 30 days before the date set for the appearance of such persons.</p> <p>The Principality of Monaco declares that the terms "Ministry of Justice", for the purposes of the Convention, apply to the "<i>Direction des Services Judiciaires</i>".</p> <p>The Principality of Monaco declares that it avails itself of the option provided for in Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Convention in relation to paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 15, so that the provisions of those two paragraphs shall apply as follows:</p> <p>Article 15, paragraph 2: in case of urgency, when the letters rogatory referred to in Articles 3, 4 and 5 are addressed directly by the judicial authorities of the requesting Party to the judicial authorities of the requested Party, a copy thereof shall at the same time be communicated to the Ministry of Justice of the requested Party;</p> <p>Article 15, paragraph 4: requests for mutual assistance other than those provided for in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 15, and in particular, requests for investigation preliminary to prosecution shall be addressed by the Ministry of Justice of the requesting Party to the Ministry of Justice of the requested Party and returned by the same channel.</p> <p>The Principality of Monaco declares that it avails itself of the option provided for in Article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention and requires that requests for mutual assistance and annexed documents shall be addressed to it accompanied by a translation into French.</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i></p> <p>Regarding Article 2 of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco reserves the right to grant mutual assistance in pursuance of the Convention at the express condition that the results of inquiries as well as information contained in the documents and files transmitted cannot, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party for purposes different from those indicated in the request.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<p>In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco reserves the ability to submit the execution of letters rogatory, for the purposes of search or seizure of objects, to the conditions provided for by Article 5, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph a of the Convention.</p>		
<p><b>Convention</b> 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 30 January 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Montenegro</i>, a declaration, as follows:</p> <p>“... the Government of the Republic of Montenegro succeeds to the Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents, adopted at The Hague on October, 5th, 1961, and takes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained as from June 3rd 2006, the date upon the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations”.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 February 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i>, a notification, as follows:</p> <p>... the list of competent authorities designated for the overseas territories under Article 6 of this convention should read henceforth as follows:</p>		
<p><b>Mayotte:</b> The Public Prosecutor at the Supreme Court of Appeal of Mayotte</p>		
<p><b>New Caledonia (unchanged):</b> The Procurator General at the Court of Appeal of Nouméa</p>		
<p><b>Wallis and Futuna Islands (unchanged):</b> The Judge of the Division of the Court of First Instance of Nouméa sitting at Mata Utu</p>		
<p><b>French Polynesia:</b> The Procurator General at the Court of Appeal of Papeete</p>		
<p><b>Saint-Pierre and Miquelon (unchanged):</b> The President of the Court of Appeal of Saint-Pierre</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 13 February 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Samoa</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>Competent authority to issue the certificate in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention:</p> <p>The Chief Executive Officer Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</p> <p>Address: PO Box L1859 Apia, SAMOA</p> <p>Telephone: +(685) 21171/25313 Fax: +(685) 21504 E-mail: mfa@mfat.gov.ws</p> <p>In the absence of the Chief Executive Officer, the Acting Chief Executive Officer will sign the certificate.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 08 December 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>St Vincent and the Grenadines</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, ... St. Vincent and the Grenadines additionally designates the following officers as competent authorities to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention;</p> <p>The Executive Director, International Financial Services Authority</p> <p>The Deputy Director, International Financial Services Authority</p> <p>The Manager, Administration, International Financial Services Authority</p>		
<p><b>Convention</b> 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>Note-</p> <p>On 28 December 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Greece</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<p>Central Authority pursuant to article 2:  Ministry of Justice  Directorate of Conferment of Pardon  and International Judicial Co-operation  Department of International  Judicial Co-operation in Civil Matters.  Address: 96 Messogion Street, Athens 11527  Tel: 00-30-210-7767322  Fax: 00-30-210-7767499</p>		
<b>Convention</b> on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	020/1977 Cmnd 6727
Accession- India ( <i>with declaration</i> *) .. .. .	07 Feb., 2007	
Entry into Force- India .. .. .	09 Apr., 2007	
<i>Declaration</i> *		
<p>According to Article 39, third paragraph, the Convention will enter into force for India on 8 April 2007. According to Article 39, fourth paragraph, of the Convention, the accession will have effect only as regards the relations between India and such Contracting States as will have declared their acceptance of the accession.</p>		
<p>According to Article 39, fifth paragraph, the Convention will enter into force between India and the State that has declared its acceptance of the accession on the sixtieth day after the deposit of the declaration of acceptance.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All requests under the Convention shall be in English language, or accompanied with an English translation.</li> <li>• Subject to prior authorisation of the Central Authority and the concerned court, members of the judicial personnel of the requesting Contracting Party may be present at the execution of a letter of request.</li> <li>• Evidence by diplomatic officers or Consular agents of Indian nationals or nationals of a third State under Article 16 of the Convention can be taken with the prior permission of the Central Authority.</li> <li>• Evidence by a Commissioner under Article 17 of the Convention can be taken with the prior permission of the Central Authority.</li> <li>• In accordance with Article 18, a diplomatic or consular officer or a commissioner authorised under Article 15, 16, and 17 may apply for appropriate assistance to obtain the evidence by compulsion to the District court within whose territory the evidence is to be taken.</li> </ul>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Republic of India will not execute Letters of Request issued in pursuance of Article 23 of the Convention for the purpose of obtaining Pre-trial discovery of documents, which requires a person to produce any documents other than particular documents specified in the Letter of Request, which are likely to be in his possession, custody or power.</li> </ul> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 January 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Australia</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p>Central Authority in accordance with Article 2 and competent authority in accordance with Article 16:</p> <p>The Secretary Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department Robert Garran Offices BARTON, ACT 2600 Australia</p> <p>Contact person: Ms Catherine Pitch Principal Legal Officer Tel: +61 (2) 6250 6866 Fax: +61 (2) 6250 5904 e-mail: catherine.fitch@ag.gov.au</p> <p>Additional Authorities:</p> <p>For the jurisdiction of Victoria: Supreme Court of Victoria General Registry Level 2, 436 Lonsdale St Melbourne VIC 3000 Australia Tel: +61(3) 9603 6111 Fax: +61(3) 9603 9400</p> <p>For the jurisdiction of New South Wales: Supreme Court of New South Wales GPO Box 3 Sydney NSW 2001 Australia Tel: +61(2) 9230 8111 Fax: +61(2) 9230 8628</p> <p>For the jurisdiction of the Australian Capital Territory: Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory GPO Box 1548 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia Tel: +61(2) 6267 2707 Fax: +61(2) 6257 3668</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<p>For the jurisdiction of Queensland:            Supreme Court of Queensland            PO Box 15167            City East QLD 4002            Australia</p>		
<p>Civil Registry:            Tel: +61(7) 3247 4313 and 3247 4314            Fax: +61(7) 3247 5316 and 3247 5387</p>		
<p>Criminal Registry:            Tel: +61(7) 3247 4424            Fax: +61(7) 3247 4906</p>		
<p>For the jurisdiction of South Australia:            Supreme Court of South Australia            Civil Registry:            1 Gouge St            Adelaide SA 5000            Australia            Tel: +61(8) 8204 0476, 8204 0477 and 8204 0497            Fax: +61(8) 8212 7154</p>		
<p>Criminal Registry:            Level 3, Sir Samuel Way Building            Victoria Square            Adelaide SA 5000            Australia            Tel: +61(8) 8204 0484            Fax: +61(8) 8204 0543</p>		
<p>For the jurisdiction of Tasmania:            Supreme Court of Tasmania Salamanca Place            Hobart TAS 7000            Australia            Tel: +61(3) 6233 3427            Fax: +61(3) 6233 7816</p>		
<p>For the jurisdiction of Western Australia:            Supreme Court of Western Australia            Stirling Gardens            Barrack Street            Perth WA 6000            Australia            Tel: +61(8) 9421 5333            Fax: +61(8) 9221 4436</p>		
<p>For the jurisdiction of the Northern Territory:            Supreme Court of the Northern Territory            GPO Box 3946            Darwin NT 0801            Australia            Tel: +61(8) 8999 7953            Fax: +61(8) 8999 5446</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Hungary, Romania, Seychelles</i>		
Poland .. .. .	10 Jan., 2007	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between and <i>Poland</i>		
Hungary .. .. .	11 Mar., 2007	
Romania .. .. .	11 Mar., 2007	
Seychelles .. .. .	11 Mar., 2007	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of the <i>Russian Federation</i>		
Slovenia .. .. .	01 Feb., 2007	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between and <i>Slovenia</i>		
Russian Federation .. .. .	04 Apr., 2007	
<b>Convention</b> on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
Accession-		
San Marino ( <i>with declaration* and notification*</i> ) .. .. .	14 Dec., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
San Marino .. .. .	01 Mar., 2007	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In conformity with Article 26, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of San Marino declares that it shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in Article 26, paragraph 2, resulting from the participation of legal counsellor advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advice.		
<i>Notification*</i>		
<b>CENTRAL AUTHORITY</b>		
In conformity with Article 6, first paragraph, the Republic of San Marino designates;		
the Tribunale Unico (Single Court)		
(Address: via 28 Luglio, 38 - 47893 Borgo Maggiore -		
Repubblica di San Marino) as the competent Central Authority.		









	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 March 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Dominican Republic</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">...competent authority under Article 23, Address;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the National Counsel for Childhood and Adolescence</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 08 January 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Hungary</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p>		
<b>AUTHORITY</b>		
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment 1054 Budapest, Akadémia u. 3 (street address) 1373 Budapest, Postafiók 609 (POB address) tel. +36-1-475-5700, +36-1-475-580</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 November 2006 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>, an objection to the accession of Mali under Article 44 (3) , as follows;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">... raises an objection to the accession of Mali under ... in respect of Intercountry adoption from 29 May 1993. However, Germany reserves the right to withdraw the objection.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 June 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, issued on behalf of the government of <i>The Netherlands</i>, an objection, to the accession of Mali under Article 44 (3) , as follows;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">... the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Kingdom in Europe) raises an objection to the accession of Mali to the Convention on protection of children and co-operation in respect of Intercountry adoption, as long as no Central Authority has been designated by Mali.</p>		
<b>Criminal Law Convention on Corruption [ETS No. 173]</b>	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1999	027/2006 Cm 6958
<p>Accession -</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Monaco (<i>with reservation</i>*) .. .. .</p>	19 Mar., 2007	
<p>Entry into Force-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Monaco .. .. .</p>	01 July, 2007	









	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
<p>In accordance with the provisions of article 14 (3) of the Agreement, the proposed amendments to Annexes A and B, will be deemed accepted only if, before the expiry of a period of three months as indicated in the said article (i.e., before 1 October 2006), at least one-third of the Contracting Parties or five of them if one-third exceeds that figure, have given the Secretary-General written notification of their objection to the proposed amendments.</p>		
<p>Consequently, and in accordance with article 14 (3), the amendments are deemed accepted and will enter into force on the date proposed, i.e., on 1 January 2007.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.482.2006.TREATIES-1 of 01 July 2006 (Proposal of amendments by Portugal to annexes A and B, as amended )</p>		
<p><b>Agreement</b> concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions</p>	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd 2535
<p><b>Regulation No. 3</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers, 01 November 1963</p>		
<p>Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 3 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.596.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No 4</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers, 15 April 1964</p>		
<p>Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 4 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.597.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 5</b> Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both, 30 September 1967</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 5 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.598.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 6</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers, 15 October 1967</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 6 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.599.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No 7</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline maker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers, 15 October 1967</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 7 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.600.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 13</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 1970</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.601.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No 23</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers, 01 December 1971</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 23 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.602.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 24</b> Uniform provisions concerning I. The approval of compression 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, 15 September 1972</p>		
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 24 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.603.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 31</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HBS unit) motor vehicle head lamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both, 01 May 1975</p>		
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 31 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.604.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 44</b> Uniform provisions concerning approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system"), 01 February 1981</p>		
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 44 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.605.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
<p><b>Regulation No. 48</b> Uniform provisions concerning approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 January 1982</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 48 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.606.2006.TREATIES-4 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 49</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and Natural Gas (NG) engines as well as positive-ignition (P.I.) engines fuelled with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and vehicles equipped with C.I. and NG engines and P.I. engines fuelled with LPG, with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine, 15 April 1982</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 49 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.607.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 50</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such, 01 June 1982</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 50 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.608.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
<p><b>Regulation No. 51</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions, 15 July 1982</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 51 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.609.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 53</b> uniform provisions concerning the approval of L3 category vehicles (motor cycles) with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 February 1983</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 53 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.610.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 65</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for motor vehicles, 15 June 1986</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 65 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.611.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 67</b> Uniform provisions concerning: I. approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system II, approval of a vehicle fitted with specific equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases in its propulsion system with regard to the installation of such equipment, 01 June 1987</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 67 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.612.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
<p><b>Regulation No. 70</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles, 15 May 1987</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 70 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.613.2006.TREATIES-2 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 74</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 15 June 1988</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 74 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.617.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 77</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 30 September 1988</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 77 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.618.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 83</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements, 05 November 1989</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 83 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.619.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
<p><b>Regulation No. 86</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 August 1990</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 86 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.620.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 87</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-drive vehicles, 01 November 1990</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 87 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.621.2006.TREATIES-2 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 90</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies and drum-brake linings for power-driven vehicles and Their trailers, 01 November 1992</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 90 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.622.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 91</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers, 15 October 1993</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 91 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.623.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
<p><b>Regulation No. 94</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision, 01 October 1995</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 94 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.624.2006.TREATIES-2 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 104</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers, 15 January 1998</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 104 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.625.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 106</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers 07 May 1998</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 106 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.626.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 110</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific components of motor vehicles using power-driven vehicles using compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system: II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of specific components of an approved type for the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system, 28 December 2000.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 110 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.627.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
<p><b>Regulation No. 112</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 21 September 2001</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 112 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N. 628.2006.TREATIES-2 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 113</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 21 September 2001</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 113 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.629.2006.TREATIES-2 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 117.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tyres with regard to rolling sound emissions, 06 April 2005</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 117 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.630.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 119</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of cornering lamps for power-driven vehicles, 06 April 2005</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 02 August 2006<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 119 with effect from 02 February 2006.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.631.2006.TREATIES-1 of 02 August 2006</p>		





	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>TELECOMMUNICATION</b>		
<p><b>European</b> Convention on Transfrontier Television [ETS. No. 132]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 05 May, 1989</p>	<p>022/1993 Cm 2178</p>
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 22 December 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention, France designates the two following authorities:</p>		
<p>- <b>the Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel (CSA)</b> – Pursuant to the Law No. 86-1067 of 30 September 1986 on the freedom of communication, the <i>Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel (CSA)</i> “guarantees the exercise of freedom of audiovisual communication concerning radio and television (...), encourages free competition and the establishment of non-discriminatory relations between editors and providers of service, as well as quality and diversity of programmes”.</p>		
<p>- <b>the Direction du Développement des Médias</b>, under the authority of the Prime Minister (DDM) – Pursuant to the Decree No. 2000-1074 of 3 November 2000, the <i>Direction du Développement des Médias (DDM)</i> defines and implements the government’s policy for the development and pluralism of médias and information society services; as such, it elaborates, <i>inter alia</i>, the legislation concerning audio-visual communication; moreover, the DDM takes part in European and international negotiations in relation with the regulation of médias and information society services; in the framework of its functions, it participates to the meetings of the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television which is responsible for following the application of the Convention.</p>		
<b>TERRORISM</b>		
<p><b>Protocol</b> 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, signed at Montreal 23 September 1971 [United Kingdom version]</p>	<p>Montreal 24 Feb., 1988</p>	<p>020/1991 Cm 1470</p>
<p>Succession- Montenegro</p>	<p>12 Dec., 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Montenegro</p>	<p>03 June, 2006</p>	
<p><b>International</b> Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings</p>	<p>New York 15 Dec., 1997</p>	<p>057/2001 Cm 5347</p>
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 14 September 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Canada</i>, a declaration, to the reservation made by Egypt upon ratification as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Canada has examined the declaration, described as a reservation, relating to article 19, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p> <p>The declaration appears to extend the scope of the application of the Convention to include the armed forces of a State, in the exercise of their duties, to the extent that those armed forces violate the rules and principles of international law. Such activities would otherwise be excluded from the application of the Convention by virtue of article 19, paragraph 2.</p> <p>The Government of Canada considers the effect of the declaration to be a unilateral extension of the terms of the Convention by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to apply only to the armed forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt in circumstances going beyond those required by the Convention. The Arab Republic of Egypt cannot by unilateral declaration extend the obligations of Canada under the Convention beyond those set out in the Convention. Canada does not consider the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to have any effect in respect of the obligations of Canada under the Convention or in respect of the application of the Convention to the armed forces of Canada.</p> <p>The Government of Canada thus regards the Convention as entering into force between Canada and the Arab Republic of Egypt subject to a unilateral declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which applies only to the obligations of the Arab Republic of Egypt under the Convention and only in respect of the armed forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.634.2005.TREATIES-11 of 16 August 2005</p>		
<p><b>International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</b></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 August 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Czech Republic</i>, a communication relating to the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification<sup>1</sup>, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Czech Republic has examined the explanatory declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p>	<p>Adopted New York 09 Dec., 1999</p>	<p>028/2002 Cm 5550</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic considers that the declaration amounts to a reservation, as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of the Czech Republic further considers the declaration to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.</p> <p>In addition, the Government of the Czech Republic is of the view that the declaration is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Czech Republic. The Convention enters into force between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Czech Republic without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005.TREATIES-03 of 11 March 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 August 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Czech Republic</i>, a communication relating to the declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification<sup>1</sup>, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Czech Republic has examined the declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic considers that the declaration amounts to a reservation, as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of the Czech Republic further considers the declaration to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.</p> <p>In addition, the Government of the Czech Republic is of the view that the declaration is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical; ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Czech Republic. The Convention enters into force between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Czech Republic without the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.910.2003.TREATIES-32 of 04 September 2003</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 August 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Czech Republic</i>, a communication relating to the declaration made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Czech Republic has examined the reservation relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic at the time of its accession to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic considers the reservation to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p>In addition, the Government of the Czech Republic is of the view that the reservation is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Czech Republic. The Convention enters into force between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Czech Republic without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservation."</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005.TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 August 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Latvia</i>, an objection to the declaration made by Bangladesh upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of the Republic of Latvia has carefully examined the understanding<sup>1</sup> made by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon accession.</p> <p>Thus, the Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that the understanding is in fact a unilateral act deemed to limit the scope of application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and therefore, it shall be regarded as a reservation.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia has noted that the understanding does not make it clear to what extent the People's Republic of Bangladesh considers itself bound by the provisions of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and whether the way of implementation of the provisions of the aforementioned Convention is in line with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p>		







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