



Treaty Series No. 109 (1996)

**FOURTH  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1996**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 96 (1996), Cm 3528]

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

*May 1997*

£6.50

# FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1996

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 96 (1996) Cm 3528]

*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 December 1996.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>Convention on Biological Diversity .. .. .</b>	Rio de Janeiro, 5 June, 1992 -14 June, 1992	51/1995 Cm 2915
Ratifications—		
Bahrain .. .. .	30 Aug., 1996	
Congo .. .. .	1 Aug., 1996	
Cyprus .. .. .	10 July, 1996	
Haiti .. .. .	25 Sept., 1996	
Iran .. .. .	6 Aug., 1996	
Mauritania .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	
Qatar .. .. .	21 Aug., 1996	
Slovenia .. .. .	9 July 1996	
Trinidad and Tobago.. .. .	1 Aug., 1996	
Accessions—		
Kyrgyzstan .. .. .	6 Aug., 1996	
Laos .. .. .	20 Sept., 1996	
Turkmenistan .. .. .	18 Sept., 1996	
<b>ARBITRATION</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Pacific settlement of International Disputes .. .. .</b>	The Hague 29 July, 1899	9/1901 Cd. 798
Note—		
By a letter dated 5 September 1996, and received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 1 October 1996, the Government of <i>Slovenia</i> declared that it considers itself bound by the above-mentioned Convention.		
<b>AVIATION</b>		
<b>Protocol amending Article 93 <i>bis</i> of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago 7 December 1944 .. .. .</b>	Montreal 27 May, 1947	63/1961 Cmnd. 1448
Ratification—		
Bangladesh .. .. .	26 Mar., 1996	
<b>Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 .. .. .</b>	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	20/1991 Cm 1470
Ratification—		
Lebanon .. .. .	27 May, 1996	
Accessions—		
Bahrain .. .. .	12 Feb., 1996	
Tajikistan .. .. .	29 Feb., 1996	
Thailand .. .. .	14 May, 1996	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS (continued)</b>		
<b>Vienna Convention on Consular Relations with Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes and Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality</b>	Vienna/ New York 24 Apr., 1963 -31 Oct., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accessions—		
Andorra .. .. .	3 July, 1996	
Turkmenistan .. .. .	25 Sept., 1996	
<b>DISARMAMENT</b>		
<b>Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America with additional Protocols I and II .. .. .</b>	Mexico City 14 Feb., 1967	54/1970 Cmnd. 4409
Note—		
By a Note registered on 6 May 1996 with the Government of Mexico, as depositary, the Government of <i>Guyana</i> notified its dispensation in accordance with Article 28(2) of the above-mentioned Treaty.		
<b>Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, .. ..</b>	London, Moscow and Washington 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accessions in Washington—		
Angola .. .. .	14 Oct., 1996	
Djibouti .. .. .	16 Oct., 1996	
<b>DRUGS</b>		
<b>Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules</b>	Vienna 21 Feb., 1971	51/1993 Cm 2307
Accession—		
Estonia .. .. .	5 July, 1996	
<b>Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances .. .. .</b>	Vienna/ New York 20 Dec., 1988 -20 Dec., 1989	26/1992 Cm 1927
Ratification—		
Ireland, Republic of (with declaration*) .. .. .	3 Sept., 1996	
<b>*Declaration</b>		
The Government of the <i>Republic of Ireland</i> notified its designation of authority for the purposes of Articles 7(8) and 17(7) and its designation of languages pursuant to Article 7(9) of the above-mentioned Convention, as follows:		
Article 7(8)		
Department of Justice		
72-76 St. Stephen's Green		
Dublin 2		
Article 17(7)		
Department of Foreign Affairs		
80 St. Stephen's Green		
Dublin 2		
Article 7(9)		
Languages: Irish and English		
Accessions—		
Belize (with reservation†) .. .. .	24 July, 1996	
Botswana .. .. .	13 Aug., 1996	
Libya .. .. .	22 July, 1996	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>DRUGS (continued)</b></p> <p>†<i>Reservation</i></p> <p>“Article 8 of the Convention requires the Parties to give consideration to the possibility of transferring to one another proceedings for criminal prosecution of certain offences where such transfer is considered to be in the interests of a proper administration of justice.</p> <p>The courts of Belize have no extra-territorial jurisdiction, with the result that they will have no jurisdiction to prosecute offences committed abroad unless such offences are committed partly within and partly without the jurisdiction, by a person who is within the jurisdiction. Moreover, under the Constitution of Belize, the control of public prosecutions is vested in the Director of Public Prosecutions, who is an independent functionary and not under Government control.</p> <p>Accordingly, Belize will be able to implement Article 8 of the Convention only to a limited extent insofar as its Constitution and the law allows.”</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>By a notification registered on 9 July 1996 at the Secretariat General of the United Nations, the Government of <i>Honduras</i> notified its designation of authority for the purposes of Article 7(8) of the above-mentioned Convention, as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Public Prosecutor for Maritime Affairs</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>By a letter received on 6 August 1996, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> informed the Secretary-General of the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“... the said Convention applies to Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">... I have the honour to confirm that in relation to the aforementioned Territories the granting of immunity under Article 7, paragraph 18, of the said Convention will only be considered where this is specifically requested by the person to whom the immunity would apply or by the authority designated, under Article 7, paragraph 8, of the Party from whom assistance is requested. A request for immunity will not be granted where the judicial authorities of the Territory in question consider to do so would be contrary to the public interest.”</p> <p>Also, on the same date, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified its designation of authorities for the purpose of articles 7(8) and 17(7), in relation to each of the aforementioned Territories as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>“Anguilla</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Article 7(8):</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">The Attorney General Attorney General’s Chambers The Secretariat The Valley Anguilla Tel: (809) 497 3044 Fax: (809) 497 3126</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Anguilla</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Article 17(7):</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">The Governor’s Office Government House Anguilla Tel: 809 497-2621 Fax: 809 497-3151</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>DRUGS (continued)</b></p> <p><i>Bermuda</i></p> <p>Article 7(8):            Attorney General's Chambers            Global House            43 Church Street            Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda            Tel: 441-292-2463            Fax: 441-292-3608</p> <p>Article 17(7):            Deputy Governor's Office            Government House            11 Langton Hill            Pembroke HM 13, Bermuda            Tel: 441-292-3600            Fax: 441-295-3823</p> <p><i>British Virgin Islands</i></p> <p>Article 7(8):            The Attorney General            The Attorney General's Chambers            Government of the Virgin Islands            PO Box 242            Road Town            Tortola            Virgin Islands            Tel: 809 494-3701            Fax: 809 494-6760</p> <p>Article 17(7):            The Governor            Office of the Governor            PO Box 702            Tortola            British Virgin Islands            Tel: 809 494 2345            Fax: 809 494 5582</p> <p><i>Cayman Islands</i></p> <p>Article 7(8):            The Attorney General            Attorney General's Chambers            Government Administration Building            Grand Cayman            Cayman Islands            Tel: 809 949 7900            Fax: 809 949 6079</p> <p><i>Cayman Islands</i></p> <p>Article 17(7):            The Attorney General</p> <p><i>Montserrat</i></p> <p>Article 7(8):            The Attorney General            Attorney General's Chambers            Government Headquarters            PO Box 129            Plymouth            Montserrat            Tel: (809) 491 2444            Fax: (809) 491 5057</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>DRUGS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Article 17(7):            Controller of Customs            Customs and Excise Department            PO Box 431            Plymouth            Montserrat            Tel: (809) 491 2452            Fax: (809) 491 7624</p> <p><i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i></p> <p>Article 7(8):            The Governor            Government House            Turks and Caicos Islands            Tel: 809 946 2308            Fax: 809 946 2903</p> <p>Article 17(7):            The Governor</p> <p>The language which is acceptable for the purposes of article 7, paragraph 9, in relation to each of the aforementioned Territories is English.”</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>By a letter received on 19 August 1996, the Government of <i>Turkey</i> notified the Secretary-General of its designation of authority in accordance with Articles 7(8) and 17(7) and its designation of languages pursuant to Article 7(9) of the above-mentioned Convention as follows:</p> <p>“Article 17</p> <p>General Command of Coast Guard            Karanfil Sokak No. 64            06100 Bakanliklar            Ankara            Turkey            Phone: (90) 3122455090            Fax: (90) 3124250036</p> <p>Lang.: ENG and TUR            Office hours: 0830-1800            GMT - 2</p> <p>Request by ICPO: YES</p> <p>Other phone number: (90) 3124175050/220.</p> <p>Articles 7 &amp; 17</p> <p>General Directorate of International Law and Foreign Relations            Ministry of Justice            Adalet Bakanligi,            Ek Bina Milli Müdafaa Caddesi No. 22 Kat: 8 06659            Ankara,            Turkey            Phone (90) 3124258497            Fax: (90) 3124250290</p> <p>Lang.: TUR and ENG            Office hours: 9:00-17:30            GMT -2</p> <p>Request by ICPO: Yes</p> <p>Other phone number (90) 3124189012 communication in English (90) 3124250457 and (90) 3124192199/380 communication in French.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>EXTRADITION</b>		
<b>European Convention on Extradition</b> .. .. .	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	97/1991 Cm 1762
Signature— Latvia .. .. .	30 Oct., 1996	
<b>Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed at Paris on 13 December 1957</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	49/1994 Cm 2668
Signature— Latvia .. .. .	30 Oct., 1996	
<b>FILMS</b>		
<b>European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production</b> ..	Strasbourg 2 Oct., 1992	14/1994 Cm 2495
Signature— Hungary (with declaration*) .. .. .	17 Nov., 1995	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
In accordance with Article 5 of Chapter II of the Convention, the Ministry of Culture and Education is designated as competent authority mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 5.		
Ratification— Spain (with declaration†) .. .. .	7 Oct., 1996	
<i>†Declaration [Translation]</i>		
In accordance with the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 5 of the Convention, the Government of Spain declares that the Spanish competent authority with regard to the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2, is the "Instituto de la Cinematografía y de las Artes audiovisuales".		
Note—		
By a letter dated 18 September 1996, registered at the Secretariat General on 19 September 1996, the Government of the <i>Grand Duchy of Luxembourg</i> notified its designation of authority for the purpose of Article 5(5) of the above-mentioned Convention, as follows:		
Le Centre national de l'Audiovisuel 5, rue de Zoufftgen L-3598 Dudelange Postal address: B. P. 105 L-3402 Dudelange Fax: + 352.52.06.55		
<b>FOOD</b>		
<b>International Coffee Agreement, 1994</b> .. .. .	New York 18 Apr., 1994 -26 Sept., 1994	101/1995 Cm 3142
Ratifications— Dominican Republic .. .. .	23 Aug., 1996	
Honduras .. .. .	13 Sept., 1996	
Accessions— Austria .. .. .	28 Aug., 1996	
Cameroon .. .. .	30 July, 1996	
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>		
<b>International Convention with the object of Securing the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade</b> .. .. .	Geneva 25 Sept., 1926	16/1927 Cmd. 2910
Accession— Azerbaijan .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	







	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
communes. Referring to concrete figures with regard to local elections, and as a result of the recent amendments, the number of cases that should have been verified drops from about 60 (sixty) thousand for 5,764 posts to about 800 to 64 posts.		
<b>Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926</b> .. .. .	New York 7 Dec., 1953	24/1956 Cmnd. 9797
Accession— Azerbaijan .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	
<b>Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery</b> ..	Geneva 7 Sept., 1956	59/1957 Cmnd. 257
Accession— Azerbaijan .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	
<b>Protocol No. 2 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, conferring upon the European Court of Human Rights competence to give Advisory Opinions</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 6 May, 1963	104/1970 Cmnd. 4551
Signature— Croatia .. .. .	6 Nov., 1996	
Ratification— Albania .. .. .	2 Oct., 1996	
<b>Protocol No. 3 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, amending Articles 29, 30 and 34 of the Convention</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 6 May, 1963	106/1970 Cmnd. 4552
Signature— Croatia .. .. .	6 Nov., 1996	
Ratification— Albania .. .. .	2 Oct., 1996	
<b>Protocol No. 5 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, amending Articles 22 and 40 of the Convention</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 20 Jan., 1966	48/1972 Cmnd. 4963
Signature— Croatia .. .. .	6 Nov., 1996	
Ratification— Albania .. .. .	2 Oct., 1996	
<b>Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages</b> .. .. .	New York 10 Dec., 1962 –31 Dec., 1963	102/1970 Cmnd. 4538
Accession— Azerbaijan .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	
<b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b> .. .. .	New York 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accession— Sierra Leone .. .. .	23 Aug., 1996	
<b>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</b>	New York 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accession— Sierra Leone .. .. .	23 Aug., 1996	
<b>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</b> .. .. .	New York 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
Accession Azerbaijan .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	

**HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)**

Note—

On 3 September 1996, the Government of the *Czech Republic* notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the reservation regarding Article 20 made upon succession to the above-mentioned Convention, which reservation was made by Czechoslovakia upon signature and confirmed upon ratification. (See depositary notification C.N.152.1988. TREATIES-5 of 2 September 1988). The reservation reads as follows:

[*Courtesy Translation*]

“In accordance with article 28, paragraph 1, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture as defined by Article 20 of the Convention.”

On the same date, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *Czech Republic* a declaration made under Articles 21 and 22 which reads as follows:

[*Courtesy Translation*]

... The Czech Republic declares that in accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention. The Czech Republic declares that in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

**Protocol No. 8 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms .. .. .**

Vienna  
19 Mar., 1985

51/1990  
Cm 1136

Signature—

Croatia .. .. .

6 Nov., 1996

Ratification—

Albania .. .. .

2 Oct., 1996

**European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment .. .. .**

Strasbourg  
26 Nov., 1987

54/1991  
Cm 1634

Signatures—

Albania .. .. .

2 Oct., 1996

Croatia .. .. .

6 Nov., 1996

Ratifications—

Albania .. .. .

2 Oct., 1996

Estonia .. .. .

6 Nov., 1996

Note—

Designation of competent authority and liaison officers under Article 15:

Spain—

*Competent Authority:*

Secrétaire Général Technique  
Ministère de la Justice  
Calle San Bernardo, 62  
28015 MADRID

Tel: 390.23.45

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p><i>Liaison Officers:</i></p> <p>Mr Javier Borrego State Counsel (Avocat de l'Etat) Head of the State of Legal Service to the Commission and the European Court of Human Rights Ministry of Justice Calle San Bernardo, 45 28015 MADRID</p> <p>Tel: (91).390.22.67 Fax: (91).522.15.38</p> <p>Mr Antonio Ferrolaza Gómez Sous-Directeur Général de Rapports et Relations institutionnelles Secrétariat Général Technique Ministère de l'Intérieur Calle Amador de los Rios, 5 28071 MADRID</p> <p>Tel and Fax: 537.15.27</p>		
<p><b>Convention on the Rights of the Child</b> . . . . .</p>	<p>Adopted New York 20 Nov., 1989</p>	<p>44/1992 Cm 1976</p>
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 13 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Botswana upon accession to the above-named Convention (see Treaty Series No. 69(1996), Cm 3364, p.18) which reads as follows:</p> <p>[<i>Courtesy Translation</i>]</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the contents of the reservation of the Government of Botswana contained in the instrument of [accession to] the Convention on the Rights of the Child. According to the said reservation the Government of Botswana enters a reservation in respect of article 1 of the Convention by stating that it 'does not consider itself bound by the same in so far as such may conflict with the laws and statutes of Botswana'. Given the central nature of article 1 of the Convention and the flexibility with regard to the national definition of majority already contained in article 1 of the Convention this may be seen as subjecting all provisions of the Convention to the provisions of national laws of Botswana. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers that such a reservation, which seeks to limit the responsibilities of Botswana under the Convention by invoking practically all principles of national law may raise doubts as to the commitment of Botswana to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the said reservation.</p> <p>This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and Botswana.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 14 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Italy</i> the following objection in</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<p>respect of the reservation made by the Government of Botswana upon accession to the above-named Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 69(1996), Cm 3364, p.18) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of the Italian Republic has examined the reservation contained in the instrument of [accession] by the Government of Botswana, which enters a general reservation in respect of any provisions that conflict with the internal law. The Government of the Italian Republic considers that such a reservation, which seeks to limit the responsibilities of Botswana under the Convention by invoking general principles of national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of Botswana to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties should be respected, as to the objects and the purpose, by all Parties. The Government of the Italian Republic therefore objects to this reservation. This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Republic of Botswana.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 14 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Botswana upon accession to the above-named Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No.69 (1996), Cm 3364, p.18) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers, with regard to the reservation made by Botswana relating to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, that such reservations, which seek to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the Convention by invoking general principles of national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of this State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to this reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Botswana.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 18 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia upon accession to the above-named Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 81 (1995), Cm 3063, p.18) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of Austria has examined the contents of the reservations made by Malaysia . . . upon accession to the [Convention] which read as follows . . . [see text below under Finland].</p>		
<p>Under article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties—which is reflected in article 51 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child—a reservation, in order to be admissible under international law, has to be compatible with object and purpose of the treaty concerned. A reservation is incompatible with object and purpose of a treaty if it intends to derogate provisions the implementation of which is essential to fulfilling its object and purpose.</p>		
<p>The Government of Austria has examined the reservation made by Malaysia . . . to the [Convention]. Given the general character of these reservations a final assessment as to its</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>admissibility under international law cannot be made without further clarification.</p> <p>Until the scope of the legal effects of this reservation is sufficiently specified by Malaysia . . . , the Republic of Austria considers [this reservation] as not affecting any provision the implementation of which is essential to fulfilling the object and purpose of the [Convention].</p> <p>Austria, however, objects to the admissibility of the reservations in question if the application of this reservation negatively affects the compliance by Malaysia . . . with its obligations under the [Convention] essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose.</p> <p>Austria could not consider the reservation made by Malaysia . . . as admissible under the regime of article 51 of the [Convention] and article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties unless Malaysia . . . , by providing additional information or through subsequent practice ensure [s] that the reservations are compatible with the provisions essential for the implementation of the object and purpose of the [Convention]”.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 14 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia upon accession to the above-named Convention (see Treaty Series No. 81 (1995), Cm 3063, p. 18) which reads as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia upon accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, by which it expresses that ‘The Government of Malaysia accepts the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child but expresses reservations with respect to articles 1, 2, 7, 13, 14, 15, 22, 28, 37, 40 paragraphs 3 and 4, 44 and 45 of the Convention and declares that the said provisions shall be applicable only if they are in conformity with the Constitution, national laws and national policies of the Government of Malaysia.’</p> <p>The reservation made by Malaysia covers several central provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The broad nature of the said reservation leaves open to what extent Malaysia commits itself to the Convention and to the fulfilment of its obligations under the Convention. In the view of the Government of Finland reservations of such comprehensive nature may contribute to undermining the basis of international human rights treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Finland also recalls that the said reservation is subject to the general principle of the observance of the treaties according to which a party may not invoke its internal law, much less its national policies, as justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations. It is in the common interest of States that contracting parties to international treaties are prepared to undertake the necessary legislative changes in order to fulfil the object and purpose of the treaty. Moreover, the internal legislation as well as the national policies are also subject to changes which might further expand the unknown effects of the reservation.</p> <p>In its present formulation the reservation is clearly incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore inadmissible under article 51, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Therefore, the Government of Finland objects to such reservation. The Government of Finland further notes that the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia is devoid of legal effect.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p>		
<p>The Government of Finland recommends the Government of Malaysia to reconsider its reservation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 26 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Ireland</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia upon accession to the above-named Convention (see Treaty Series No. 81 (1995), Cm 3063, p. 18) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of Ireland has examined the contents of the reservation of the Government of Malaysia contained in the instrument of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. According to the said reservation the Government of Malaysia declares . . . [see text above under Finland].</p>		
<p>Ireland considers that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is therefore prohibited by article 51 (2) of the Convention. The Government of Ireland also considers that it contributes to undermining the basis of international treaty law. The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the said reservation.”</p>		
<p>This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and Malaysia.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 25 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia upon accession to the above-named Convention (see Treaty Series No. 81 (1995), Cm 3063, p. 18) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers, with regard to the reservations made by Malaysia relating to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, that such reservations, which seek to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the central provisions of the Convention by invoking the Constitution, national laws and national policies, raise serious doubts as to the commitment of this State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to these reservations. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Malaysia.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 27 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Norway</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia upon accession to the above-named Convention (see Treaty Series No. 81 (1995), Cm 3063, p. 18) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation made by Malaysia upon accession, which reads as follows . . . [see text above under Finland].</p>		
<p>The Government of Norway considers that the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia, due to its very broad scope and undefined character, is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and thus not permitted under article 51, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Moreover, the</p>		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p>		
<p>Government of Norway considers that the monitoring system established under the Convention is not optional and that, accordingly, reservations with respect to articles 44 and 45 of the Convention are not permissible. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia.</p> <p>The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and Malaysia.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 26 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Sweden</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia upon accession to the above-named Convention (<i>see Treaty Series No. 81 (1995), Cm 3063, p.18</i>) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of Sweden has examined the content of the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia upon accession to the said Convention which reads as follows . . . [see text above under Finland].</p>		
<p>The Swedish Government considers that a reservation by which a State seeks to limit its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking principles of national laws and policies may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention. Moreover, it may contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.</p>		
<p>It is a common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake legislative changes necessary to comply with such treaties. The Government of Sweden finds the unspecific reservation made by the Government of Malaysia in respect of central provisions of the Convention to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p>		
<p>In view of the above the Government of Sweden objects to the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 18 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following communication in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Qatar upon ratification of the above-named Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 69(1996), Cm 3364, p.18</i>) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of Austria has examined the contents of the reservations made by . . . the State of Qatar upon [ratification of] the Convention on the Rights of the Child which read as follows: . . . ‘The State of Qatar enter(s) a general reservation by the State of Qatar concerning provisions incompatible with Islamic Law.’</p>		
<p>Under article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties—which is reflected in article 51 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child—a reservation, in order to be admissible under international law, has to be compatible with object and purpose of the treaty concerned. A reservation is incompatible with object and purpose of a treaty if it intends to derogate provisions the implementation of which is essential to fulfilling its object and purpose.</p>		
<p>The Government of Austria has examined the reservations made by . . . the State of Qatar to the [Convention]. Given the general character of these reservations a final assessment as to its admissibility under international law cannot be made without further clarification.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>Until the scope of the legal effects of this reservation is sufficiently specified by . . . the State of Qatar, the Republic of Austria considers these reservations as not affecting any provision the implementation of which is essential to fulfilling the object and purpose of the [Convention].</p> <p>Austria, however, objects to the admissibility of the reservations in question if the application of this reservation negatively affects the compliance by . . . the State of Qatar with its obligations under the [Convention] essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose.</p> <p>Austria could not consider the reservation made by . . . the State of Qatar as admissible under the regime of article 51 of the [Convention] and article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties unless . . . Qatar, by providing additional information or through subsequent practice ensure[s] that the reservations are compatible with the provisions essential for the implementation of the object and purpose of the [Convention]”.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 14 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Qatar upon ratification of the above-named Convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 69(1996), Cm 3364, p.18</i>) which reads as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Government of the State of Qatar upon ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, by which it expresses that [the State of Qatar] enter(s) a . . . general reservation by the State of Qatar in respect of any provisions that conflict with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia.”</p> <p>In the view of the Government of Finland, the unlimited and undefined character of the said reservation leaves open to what extent the State of Qatar commits itself to the Convention and to the fulfilment of its obligations under the Convention. The reservation made by the State of Qatar does not clearly identify which particular provisions of the Convention the State of Qatar does not intend to apply. In the view of the Government of Finland, reservations of such comprehensive and unspecified nature may contribute to undermining the basis of international human rights treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Finland also recalls that the said reservation is subject to the general principle of the observance of treaties according to which a party may not invoke its internal law as justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations. It is in the common interest of States that contracting parties to international treaties are prepared to undertake the necessary legislative changes in order to fulfill the object and purpose of the treaty. Moreover, the internal legislation is also subject to changes which might further expand the unknown effects of the reservation.</p> <p>In its present formulation the reservation is clearly incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore inadmissible under article 51, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Therefore, the Government of Finland objects to such reservation. The Government of Finland further notes that the reservation made by the Government of the State of Qatar is devoid of legal effect.</p> <p>The Government of Finland recommends the Government of the State of Qatar to reconsider its reservation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
Note—		
<p>On 14 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Italy</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Qatar upon ratification of the above-named convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 69 (1996), Cm. 3364, p.18</i>) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of the Italian Republic has examined the reservation contained in the instrument of ratification by the Government of the State of Qatar, which enters a ‘general reservation in respect of any provisions that conflict with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia. The Government of the Italian Republic considers that such a reservation, which seeks to limit the responsibilities of Qatar under the convention by invoking general principles of national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of Qatar to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties should be respected, as to the objects and the purpose, by all Parties. The Government of the Italian Republic therefore objects to this reservation. This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the Italian Republic and the State of Qatar”.</p>		
Note—		
<p>On 11 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Qatar upon ratification of the above-named convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 69 (1996), Cm. 3364, p.18</i>) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers, with regard to the reservation made by Qatar relating to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, that such reservations which seek to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the Convention by invoking general principles of national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of this State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to this reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Qatar.”</p>		
Note—		
<p>On 14 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Norway</i> the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Qatar upon ratification of the above-named convention (<i>See Treaty Series No. 69 (1996), Cm. 3364, p.18</i>) which reads as follows:</p>		
<p>“The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation made by Qatar upon ratification, which reads as follows: ‘[The State of Qatar] enter(s) a . . . general reservation [. . .] in respect of any provisions that conflict with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia.’</p>		
<p>The Government of Norway considers that the reservation made by the State of Qatar, due to its unlimited scope and undefined character, is inadmissible under international law. For that reason, the Government of Norway objects to the reservation made by the State of Qatar.</p>		

**HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)**

The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the State of Qatar.”

Note—

On 14 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *Kingdom of the Netherlands* the following objection in respect of the reservation made by the Government of Turkey upon ratification of the above-named convention (See Treaty Series No. 69 (1996), Cm. 3364, p.18) which reads as follows:

“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers, with regard to the reservation made by the Republic of Turkey relating to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, that such reservations, which seek to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the Convention by invoking national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of this State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to this reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Turkey.”

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

**International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations**

Rome  
26 Oct., 1961

38/1964  
Cmnd. 2425

Accession—

Slovenia (with reservations\*) .. .. .

9 July, 1996

\*Reservations

“1. In respect of article 5, paragraph 1(c) and in accordance with article 5, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Slovenia will not apply the criterion of publication;

2. In accordance with article 16, paragraph 1 (a) (I) of the Convention, the Republic of Slovenia will not apply the provisions of article 12 until 1 January 1998.”

In accordance with its article 25 (2), the Convention will enter into force for Slovenia three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, i.e. on 9 October 1996.

**Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization .. .. .**

Stockholm  
14 July, 1967  
-13 Jan., 1968

52/1970  
Cmnd. 4408

Accessions—

Eritrea .. .. .

20 Nov., 1996

Mozambique .. .. .

23 Sept., 1996

Nepal .. .. .

4 Nov., 1996

Oman .. .. .

19 Nov., 1996

**Convention for the Reciprocal Recognition of Proof Marks of Small-Arms [with Regulations of the Permanent International Commission (CIP) and Annexes I and II] .. .. .**

Brussels  
1 July, 1969

84/1980  
Cmnd. 8063

Note—

On 4 October 1996, the Government of Belgium, as depositary of the above-mentioned Convention received a note verbale dated 3 October 1996 from the Government of *Italy* objecting to the provisional accession made on behalf of South Africa. As a result of this objection and in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention, the accession of South Africa cannot take place.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</b>		
<b>Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations)</b> .. .. .	Washington 19 June, -31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Ratification— Yugoslavia .. .. .	1 Nov., 1996	
Accession— Ghana .. .. .	26 Nov., 1996	
<b>Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification (as amended) (see also Treaty Series No. 82 (1983) (Cmnd. 9107 p.14)</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 24 Mar., -30 Sept., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd. 6238
Ratification— Greece .. .. .	21 Oct., 1996	
Accession— Poland .. .. .	4 Dec., 1996	
<b>International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886, as amended on 2 October 1979</b> .. .. .	Paris 24 July, 1971 31 Jan., 1972	63/1990 Cm 1212
Accessions— Bahrain (with declaration*) .. .. .	29 Nov., 1996	
Cuba (with declarations†) .. .. .	20 Nov., 1996	
<b>*Declaration</b>		
The State of Bahrain avails itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the Appendix to the above-mentioned Convention.		
<b>†Declarations</b>		
The Republic of Cuba avails itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the Appendix to the above-mentioned Convention.		
<b>†[Translation]</b>		
“The Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 33(1) of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works under which the International Court of Justice may be competent to hear any dispute between two or more countries concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.”		
<b>Nice 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. (As amended) (see also Treaty Series No. 82 (1983), Cmnd. 9107, p. 15)</b> .. .. .	Geneva 13 May, 1977	72/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Accession— Lithuania .. .. .	22 Nov., 1996	
<b>Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations</b> .. .. .	Geneva 27 Oct., 1994	76/1996 Cm 3348
Ratification— Netherlands, the (for the Kingdom in Europe, the Antilles and Aruba) .. .. .	19 Sept., 1996	
Accession— Guinea, Republic of .. .. .	5 Aug., 1996	
<b>INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE</b>		
<b>Statute of the International Court of Justice</b> .. .. .	San Francisco 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015

**INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (continued)**

**Note—**

On 24 June 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the Kingdom of Norway the following declaration:

I hereby declare on behalf of the Royal Norwegian Government that Norway recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years as from 3 October 1976. This declaration shall thereafter be tacitly renewed for additional periods of five years, unless notice of termination is given not less than six months before the expiration of the current period; provided, however, that the limitations and exceptions relating to the settlement of disputes pursuant to the provisions of, and the Norwegian declarations applicable at any given time to, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and the Agreement of 4 December 1995 for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, shall apply to all disputes concerning the law of the sea.

**LAW**

**European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters**

Strasbourg  
20 Apr., 1959

24/1992  
Cm 1928

**Signatures—**

Ireland, Republic of .. .. .	15 Oct., 1996
Latvia .. .. .	30 Oct., 1996
Russian Federation (with reservations and declarations*)	7 Nov., 1996

**\*Reservations and Declarations**

**Article 2**

1. The Russian Federation proceeds from the fact that the provisions of Article 2 of the Convention should be applied in such a manner as to ensure that the responsibility for committed crimes covered by the Convention is inevitable.

As regards "political offences" such an offence does not exist in the Russian legal system. In any cases the Russian Federation is taking decisions on assistance will not consider, in particular, as "political offence" or "offences connected with a political offence", the following acts or omissions:

1. crimes against humanity stipulated in Articles II and III of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948), in Articles II and III of the Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973) and Articles 1 and 4 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984);
2. offences stipulated in Article 50 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (1949), Article 51 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked members of Armed Forces at Sea (1949), Article 130 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1949), Article 147 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), Article 85 of the Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>LAW (continued)</b></p> <p>of International Armed Conflicts (1977) and in Articles 1 and 4 of the Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (1977);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. offences stipulated in the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970), the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971) and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988), supplementary to the above-mentioned 1971 Conventions;</li> <li>4. serious offences stipulated in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents (1973);</li> <li>5. offences stipulated in the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979);</li> <li>6. offences stipulated in the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980);</li> <li>7. offences stipulated in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988);</li> </ol> <p>as well as other offences stipulated in multilateral international treaties.</p> <p>2. In addition to the grounds stipulated in Article 2, assistance may be refused in anyone of the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. if the person suspected or accused in the requesting State of committing an offence is on trial or has been convicted or acquitted in respect of this offence in the Russian Federation or in a third State or if a decision not to initiate or to abandon investigation or proceedings for the case which is the subject of request for assistance has been taken in the Russian Federation or in a third State in relation to this person;</li> <li>2. if the prosecution or enforcement of the sentence on the case is time-barred under the Russian law.</li> </ol> <p><i>Article 3</i></p> <p>The Russian Federation reserves the right to refuse the execution of letters rogatory for taking evidence of witnesses if the persons concerned have availed themselves of the right offered by the legislation of the Russian Federation to refuse testifying in general or on the said case.</p> <p><i>Article 5</i></p> <p>The Russian Federation reserves the right to execute letters rogatory for search or seizure of property only if the conditions of paragraph 1 a, b and c of this Article have been met.</p> <p><i>Article 7</i></p> <p>The Russian Federation declares that a request for the service of the summons should be transmitted no less than 50 days before the date set for the appearance.</p> <p><i>Article 11</i></p> <p>The Russian Federation declares that the competent authorities of the requesting State should indicate the following data in the request for a temporary transfer of a person in custody for questioning as a witness or for confrontation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the person's first and last names and, if possible, the place of his detention;</li> <li>2. a summary of the offence and the time and place of its commitment;</li> </ol>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LAW (continued)		
<p>3. indication of circumstances to be revealed at questioning or confrontation;</p> <p>4. period of time during which the person's presence is necessary in the requesting State.</p>		
<p>Permission for transportation of a person in custody under Article 11, paragraph 2, is to be requested from the Procurator-General's Office of the Russian Federation.</p>		
<p><i>Article 15</i></p>		
<p>Under Article 15, paragraph 6, the Russian Federation declares that in granting assistance in accordance with Articles 3; 4 and 5 of the Convention the designated authorities of the Contracting Parties shall be in contact with:</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation—on issues of judicial activity of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, and the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation—on issues related to operation of other courts;</li> <li>2. The Ministry of Internal Affairs—in regard to requests that do not need a judge's or prosecutor's sanction related to inquest or preliminary investigation on crime cases referred to the competence of the Internal Affairs bodies, and the Prosecutor-General's Office—in other cases of inquest and preliminary investigation.</li> </ol>		
<p>In urgent cases inquiries may be addressed directly by judicial bodies of requesting Party to judicial bodies of the Russian Federation as they are determining in the declaration on Article 24. For all that a copy of the order shall be simultaneously sent to an appropriate central competent authority mentioned in the paragraph above.</p>		
<p>Requests provided for in Article 13, paragraph 2, shall be addressed to the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation or the Prosecutor-General's Office of the Russian Federation.</p>		
<p>The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor-General's Office shall decide, at the request of an authority which has made a request for assistance, whether the procedural legislation of the requesting foreign State shall be applied while such request is being executed, except in the case where the legislation of the requesting State contradicts that of the Russian Federation.</p>		
<p><i>Article 16, paragraph 2</i></p>		
<p>Requests for assistance addressed to the Russian Federation and attached materials should be provided with translation in Russian language or in English or French languages.</p>		
<p><i>Article 22</i></p>		
<p>The Russian Federation shall inform other Contracting Parties on measures, which followed the conviction of their citizens, on the basis of reciprocity and only in regard of data that are entered in official records maintained in the Russian Federation.</p>		
<p><i>Article 24</i></p>		
<p>For the purposes of the present Convention, "judicial authorities" in the Russian Federation are considered to be courts, public prosecutors, inquest and preliminary investigation bodies.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>By an Note Verbale received on 19 November 1996, the <i>Czech Republic</i> informed the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention of the following:</p>		
<p>In compliance with Article 24 of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, I declare that, for the purposes of the Convention, the following authorities shall</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LAW (continued)</b>		
be considered as judicial authorities: the Office of the Supreme Prosecutor of the Czech Republic, the Regional and District Offices of the Prosecutors, the Town Prosecutor's Office in Prague, the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic, the Regional and District Courts and the Town Court in Prague.		
<b>Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	24/1992 Cm 1928
<b>Signatures—</b>		
Latvia .. .. .	30 Oct., 1996	
Russian Federation .. .. .	7 Nov., 1996	
<b>Ratification—</b>		
Czech Republic (with declaration*) .. .. .	19 Nov., 1996	
<i>Declaration</i>		
In compliance with Article 8 of the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, I declare that, for the purposes of the Additional Protocol, the following authorities shall be considered as judicial authorities: the Office of the Supreme Prosecutor of the Czech Republic, the Regional and District Offices of the Prosecutors, the Town Prosecutor's Office in Prague, the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic, the Regional and District Courts and the Town Court in Prague.		
<b>MARITIME LAW</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Penal Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision or other Incidents of Navigation</b> .. .. .	Brussels 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmnd. 1128
<b>Correction—</b>		
The Accessions by Latvia and Sweden, on 17 May, 1993 and 30 April, 1993 respectively, published in the Second Supplementary List of 1993 ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 77 (1993), Cm 2414, p. 23) are incorrect and should be deleted		
<b>International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to the Arrest of Sea-going Ships</b> .. .. .	Brussels 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmnd. 1128
<b>Accessions—</b>		
Latvia .. .. .	17 May, 1993	
Sweden .. .. .	30 Apr., 1993	
<b>MAURITIUS</b>		
<b>Exchange of Notes between UK/Mauritius Extending the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Mauritius for the Promotion and Protection of Investments, signed at Port Louis on 20 May 1986, to the Isle of Man and the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey</b> .. .. .	Port Louis 10 July, 1992 and 12 Aug., 1992	6/1987 Cm 65
<b>Exchange of Notes between UK/Mauritius Extending the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Mauritius for the Promotion and Protection of Investments, signed at Port Louis on 20 May 1986, to Gibraltar</b> .. .. .	Port Louis 12 Aug., 1992 and 7 Sept., 1992	
<b>NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS</b>		
<b>Convention on the Nationality of Married Women</b> .. .. .	New York 20 Feb., 1957	59/1958 Cmnd. 601
<b>Accession—</b>		
Azerbaijan .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<b>Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal</b> .. .. .	Berne/ New York 23 Mar., 1989 22 Mar., 1990	100/1995 Cm 3108
Accessions—		
Kyrgyzstan .. .. .	13 Aug., 1996	
Mauritania .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	
Turkmenistan .. .. .	25 Sept., 1996	
<b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</b> ..	New York 9 May, 1992	28/1995 Cm 2833
Ratifications—		
Haiti .. .. .	25 Sept., 1996	
Iran .. .. .	18 July, 1996	
<b>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987 Adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</b> .. ..	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992 25 Nov., 1992	48/1995 Cm 2899
Ratification—		
Switzerland .. .. .	16 Sept., 1996	
Acceptance—		
Austria .. .. .	19 Sept., 1996	
<b>Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969</b> .. .. .	London 27 Nov., 1992	86/1996 Cm 3432
Accession—		
Switzerland .. .. .	4 July, 1996	
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>		
<b>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</b> .. .. .	The Hague 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Signature—		
Ireland, Republic of .. .. .	29 Oct., 1996	
Accession—		
Andorra* .. .. .	15 Apr., 1996	
Lithuania .. .. .	5 Nov., 1996	
<p>*The Contracting States were notified by the depositary of the accession by notification of 23 April 1996. None of these States raised an objection to the accession within the period of six months specified in Article 12, paragraph 2, which period expired on 1 November 1996. The Convention entered into force for Andorra on 31 December 1996.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 6, first paragraph, of the Convention the Government of the Principality of Andorra has designated the Minister for Foreign Relations as the competent authority to issue the certificate referred to in Article 3, first paragraph.</p>		
Note—		
<p>By a Notification dated 1 October 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as depositary of the above-mentioned Convention, informed Contracting States that in accordance with Article 6, second paragraph of the Convention the Government of Aruba informed the Ministry that since 1 January 1986 the competent authority designated to issue the certificate has been the "Directeur van het Centraal Bureau Juridische en Algemene Zaken".</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
Note—		
<p>By a Notification dated 11 December 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary of the above-mentioned Convention, informed Contracting States that in accordance with Article 6, second paragraph of the Convention, the Government of El Salvador has designated the following competent authorities:</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Director General del Servicio Exterior</li> <li>2. Jefe de Coordinacion y Gestion del Servicio Exterior</li> </ol>		
<p><b>Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters</b> .. .. .</p>	The Hague 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
Note—		
<p>By a Notification dated 1 October 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, informed Contracting States that the Government of the <i>Republic of Ireland</i> had withdrawn the Declarations and Objection made on ratification of the Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 59(1994), Cm 2922, p.29). On 24 September 1996, the Government of the Republic of Ireland deposited a revised Notification in relation to Article 3, a revised Objection in accordance with Article 10 and a revised Declaration in accordance with Article 15. The text of the revised documents is as follows:</p>		
<i>Notification</i>		
<i>Article 3</i>		
<p>The authority or judicial officer competent under the laws of Ireland for the purpose of Article 3 of the Convention are the Central Authority, a practising Solicitor, a County Registrar or a District Court Clerk.</p>		
<i>Objection</i>		
<i>Article 10</i>		
<p>In accordance with the provision in Article 10 of the Convention the Government of Ireland objects to</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the freedom under Article 10(b) of judicial officers, officials or other competent persons of the State of origin to effect service in Ireland of judicial documents directly through judicial officers, officials or other competent persons and</li> </ol>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(ii) the freedom under Article 10(c) of any person interested in a judicial proceeding to effect service in Ireland of judicial documents directly through judicial officers, officials or other competent persons</li> </ol>		
<p>but this is not intended to preclude any person in another contracting State who is interested in a judicial proceeding (including his lawyer) from effecting service in Ireland directly through a solicitor in Ireland.</p>		
<i>Declaration</i>		
<i>Article 15</i>		
<p>Pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 15 a Judge in Ireland may give judgement even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if the conditions set out in the second paragraph of Article 15 of the Convention are fulfilled.</p>		
<p><b>European Convention on Information on Foreign Law</b> .. .. .</p>	London 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd. 4229
Ratification—		
<p>Lithuania (with declaration*) .. .. .</p>	16 Oct., 1996	

**PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)**

**\*Declaration**

The Republic of Lithuania declares that for the purpose of Article 2 of the Convention, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania (Gedimino av. 30/1, Vilnius 2600, Lithuania, tel. (370.2) 62.46.70; fax : (370.2) 62.59.40) shall be considered as an institution receiving and transmitting requests to grant information.

**Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters** .. .. .

The Hague  
18 Mar., 1970

*Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*

20/1977  
Cmnd. 6727

Note—

Article 42

The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of *Estonia* to the above-mentioned Convention

- Australia .. .. .
- United States of America .. .. .

11 Nov., 1996  
12 Sept., 1996

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

- Australia .. .. .
- United States of America .. .. .

10 Jan., 1997  
11 Nov., 1996

The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of *Latvia* to the above-mentioned Convention

- United States of America .. .. .

12 Sept., 1996

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

- United States of America .. .. .

11 Nov., 1996

The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of *Poland* to the above-mentioned Convention

- Australia .. .. .
- Norway .. .. .
- United States of America .. .. .

11 Nov., 1996  
21 Oct., 1996  
12 Sept., 1996

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

- Australia .. .. .
- Norway .. .. .
- United States of America .. .. .

10 Jan., 1997  
20 Dec., 1996  
11 Nov., 1996

Note—

By a Notification dated 30 October 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary of the above-mentioned Convention, informed Contracting States that by Note dated 22 October 1996, the Government of the *Republic of Poland* had submitted a corrected text of the English translation of the declarations to Article 2, paragraph 1, Articles 8, 24 and 27(a) made by Poland on accession to the Convention on 13 February 1996. (see Treaty Series No. 69(1996), Cm 3364, pages 28-29). The revised text reads as follows:

“Article 2, paragraph 1—“The Central Authority designated to receive Letters of Request coming from a judicial authority of another Contracting State shall be the Ministry of Justice”, Article 8—“The Authority designated to issue a prior authorization shall be the Ministry of Justice”.

Articles 24 and 27(a)—“Other authorities (in addition to the Central Authority) designated to receive request shall be the voivodship courts”.”

**Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations** .. .. .

The Hague  
1 June, 1970

123/1975  
Cmnd. 6248

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
Note—		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Poland</i> to the above-mentioned Convention		
Cyprus .. .. .	15 Nov., 1996	
Denmark .. .. .	27 Sept., 1996	
Norway .. .. .	21 Oct., 1996	
In accordance with Article 28, fifth paragraph the Convention will enter force between <i>Poland</i> and		
Cyprus .. .. .	14 Jan., 1997	
Denmark .. .. .	26 Nov., 1996	
Norway .. .. .	20 Dec., 1996	
<b>Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations .. .. .</b>	The Hague 2 Oct., 1973	49/1980 Cmnd. 7939
Accession—		
Estonia .. .. .	17 Dec., 1996	
<b>European convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock .. .. .</b>	Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1975	43/1981 Cmnd. 8287
Note—		
By a letter dated 25 October 1996 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 28 October 1996 the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> renewed for a further period of five years the declarations made upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention ( <i>See Treaty Series No. 43 (1981), Cmnd. 8287, p. 8</i> ) and renewed on 24 May 1994 for five years from 20 May 1991 ( <i>See Treaty Series No. 21 (1995), Cm 3048, p. 57</i> ). The text of the letter reads as follows:		
“Because of an administrative oversight, the above-mentioned reservations were not renewed in May 1996. Accordingly, the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renews the reservations which it made on ratifying the Convention, for the period of five years from 20 May 1996, to the extent set out below.		
In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1 of the said Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom reserves the right, in relation to England and Wales, to apply Article 9 only in relation to the estates of the father and mother of a child born out of wedlock.		
In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention, it is hereby declared that the Convention shall extend to Guernsey, Herm and Jethou, with the reservation, made in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Convention, that Article 9 should apply to Guernsey, Herm and Jethou only in relation to the testate succession in the estate of a father or mother of a child born out of wedlock.		
The Government of the United Kingdom also wishes to confirm its understanding that neither Article 9 nor Article 10 of the Convention is to be interpreted as conferring upon a child born out of wedlock any right of succession to the Crown or a title of honour or any right of inheritance to an entailed interest.”		
In the absence of any objection by States Parties within 90 days from the date of the notification, the reservations and declarations would be considered to be tacitly accepted. They would take effect retroactively from 20 May 1996.		
<b>European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid .. .. .</b>	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	39/1978 Cmnd. 7179
Ratification—		
Lithuania (with declaration*) .. .. .	16 Oct., 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<i>*Declaration</i>		
The Republic of Lithuania declares that for the purpose of Article 2 of the Agreement, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania shall be considered the transmitting institutions, and the Ministry of Justice (Gedimino av. 30/1, Vilnius 2600, Lithuania, tel. (370.2) 62.46.70; fax: (370.2) 62.59.40) shall be the Central receiving institution.		
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.. . . . .	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Signature—		
Venezuela .. . . . .	16 Oct., 1996	
Ratification—		
Venezuela (with reservations*) .. . . . .	16 Oct., 1996	
<i>*Reservations (Translation)</i>		
“All communications to the Central Authority should be drawn up in the Spanish language.		
The Republic of Venezuela is not bound to assume any costs referred to in Article 26, paragraph 3.”		
In accordance with Article 6, first paragraph, of the Convention Venezuela has designated the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Venezuela as the Central Authority.		
Note—		
<i>Article 45</i>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Belize</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Argentina .. . . . .	27 Sept., 1996	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Belize</i> and		
Argentina .. . . . .	1 Dec., 1996	
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Colombia</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Argentina .. . . . .	27 Sept., 1996	
Ireland, Republic of .. . . . .	4 Oct., 1996	
United Kingdom.. . . . .	17 Sept., 1996	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Colombia</i> and		
Argentina .. . . . .	1 Dec., 1996	
Ireland, Republic of .. . . . .	1 Jan., 1997	
United Kingdom (with declarations†) .. . . . .	1 Dec., 1996	
<i>†Declarations</i>		
“Notwithstanding the provisions of the said Article 38 regarding entry into force of the Convention as between the acceding State and the State that has declared its acceptance of the accession, the municipal law of the United Kingdom was amended with effect from 1 March 1996 to give effect to the provisions of the Convention between it and Colombia from the date when the Convention enters into force for Colombia. I should be grateful for confirmation of the date of 1 March 1996 as the date on which the Convention entered into force between the United Kingdom and Colombia.”		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Cyprus</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Argentina .. . . . .	27 Sept., 1996	
Ireland, Republic of .. . . . .	4 Oct., 1996	
Norway .. . . . .	21 Oct., 1996	
Poland .. . . . .	25 Oct., 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Cyprus</i> and		
Argentina .. .. .	1 Dec., 1996	
Ireland, Republic of .. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
Norway.. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
Poland .. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Honduras</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Argentina .. .. .	27 Sept., 1996	
Norway.. .. .	21 Oct., 1996	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Honduras</i> and		
Argentina .. .. .	1 Dec., 1996	
Norway.. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Hungary</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Argentina .. .. .	27 Sept., 1996	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Hungary</i> and		
Argentina .. .. .	1 Dec., 1996	
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Iceland</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Argentina .. .. .	27 Sept., 1996	
Ireland, Republic of .. .. .	4 Oct., 1996	
Israel .. .. .	19 Nov., 1996	
Luxembourg .. .. .	15 Oct., 1996	
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) .. .. .	16 Sept., 1996	
Norway.. .. .	21 Oct., 1996	
Poland .. .. .	25 Oct., 1996	
United Kingdom.. .. .	29 Oct., 1996	
United States of America .. .. .	12 Sept., 1996	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Iceland</i> and		
Argentina .. .. .	1 Dec., 1996	
Ireland, Republic of .. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
Israel .. .. .	1 Feb., 1997	
Luxembourg .. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) .. .. .	1 Dec., 1996	
Norway.. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
Poland .. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
United Kingdom (with declaration†) .. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
United States of America .. .. .	1 Dec., 1996	
† <i>Declaration</i>		
“Notwithstanding the provisions of the said Article 38 regarding entry into force of the Convention as between the acceding State and the State that has declared its acceptance of the accession, the municipal law of the United Kingdom was amended with effect from 1 November 1996 to give effect to the provisions of the Convention between it and Iceland from the date when the Convention enters into force for Iceland. I should be grateful for confirmation of the date of 1 November 1996 as the date on which the Convention entered into force between the United Kingdom and Iceland.”		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Mauritius</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Norway.. .. .	21 Oct., 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Mauritius</i> and Norway.. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Monaco</i> to the above-mentioned Convention: Norway.. .. .	21 Oct., 1996	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Monaco</i> and Norway.. .. .	1 Jan., 1997	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i> to the above-mentioned Convention: Argentina .. .. .	27 Sept., 1996	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i> and Argentina .. .. .	1 Dec., 1996	
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Zimbabwe</i> to the above-mentioned Convention: Argentina .. .. . Germany .. .. . Ireland, Republic of .. .. . Norway.. .. .	27 Sept., 1996 15 Nov., 1996 4 Oct., 1996 21 Oct., 1996	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Zimbabwe</i> and Argentina .. .. . Germany .. .. . Ireland, Republic of .. .. . Norway.. .. .	1 Dec., 1996 1 Feb., 1997 1 Jan., 1997 1 Jan., 1997	
<b>Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Signature— Latvia .. .. .	30 Oct., 1996	
<b>European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 24 Apr., 1986	41/1991 Cm 1593
Note— The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of <i>Portugal</i> contained in a letter dated 12 September 1996 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 17 September 1996 with reference to Article 3, first paragraph:  [Translation] Registo Nacional de Pessoas Colectivas Ministère de la Justice 1-c, Praca Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira 1500 Lisbonne Portugal		
Note— The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> contained in a letter dated 16 October 1996 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe the same day with reference to Article 3, first paragraph;  [Translation] Office fédéral de la Justice Département fédéral de Justice et Police CH-3003 BERNE		
<b>Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 8 Nov., 1990	59/1993 Cm 2337



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<b>Signatures—</b>		
Croatia (subject to ratification) .. .. .	6 Nov., 1996	
Ireland, Republic of (subject to ratification).. .. .	15 Oct., 1996	
<b>Ratifications—</b>		
Cyprus (with reservations and declaration*) .. .. .	15 Nov., 1996	
Sweden (with reservations and declaration†) .. .. .	15 July., 1996	
<b>*Reservations</b>		
The Republic of Cyprus declares that:		
In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 2, paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply only to offences as specified in its relevant domestic legislation.		
In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 6, paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply only to the predicate offences specified in its relevant domestic legislation.		
In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 14, paragraph 2 of this Article shall apply only subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system.		
In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 21, judicial documents should be served only through its Central Authority which is: The Ministry of Justice and Public Order.		
In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 25, it reserves the right to require that requests made to it and documents supporting such requests be accompanied by a translation into the English language which is one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.		
In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 32, information or evidence provided by it under this Convention may not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.		
<b>*Declaration</b>		
In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 23 the Central Authority designated in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article is:		
The Ministry of Justice and Public Order, Nicosia—Cyprus.		
<b>†Reservations</b>		
<b>Article 2</b>		
In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, Sweden declares that, for Sweden's part, the provision in Article 2, paragraph 1, shall be applicable to such proceeds of crime and such instrumentalities which have been used in the commission of an offence as may be confiscated under the provisions of the Penal Code, the Narcotic Drugs Penal Act (1968:64) or the Act Prohibiting Certain Doping Substances (1991:1969). Regarding other offences, Sweden reserves the right, where justified in view of the type of offence, to prescribe confiscation to a more limited extent.		
<b>Article 6</b>		
In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4, Sweden declares that, for Sweden's part, the provision in Article 6, paragraph 1, shall apply only where the property in question derives from a criminal acquisition.		
<b>Article 21</b>		
In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 2, Sweden makes a reservation in respect of the provision in Article 21, paragraph 2b.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<i>Article 25</i>		
In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3, Sweden declares that a request addressed to Sweden under the Convention shall be formulated in Swedish, Danish, Norwegian or English or that a translation into one of these languages is enclosed.		
† <i>Declaration [Translation]</i>		
In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Box 16121, S-103 23 Stockholm, is designated to perform the tasks in question in this article.		
Approval—		
France (with declarations†) . . . . .	8 Oct., 1996	
† <i>Declarations [Translation]</i>		
In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the central authority provided for in Article 23, paragraph 1, with regard to the French Republic is the: "Ministère de la Justice, Direction des affaires criminelles et des grâces, Bureau de l'entraide répressive internationale, 13 Place Vendôme, 75042 PARIS Cedex 01".		
In accordance with Article 38 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic declares that the said Convention shall apply to the whole territory of the Republic subject, with regard to the Overseas territories, to the entry into force in respect of these territories of the new criminal code, which will be notified to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.		
<b>RAILWAYS</b>		
<b>Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF)</b>		
Berne 9 May, 1980 31 Dec., 1980		
1/1987 Cm 41		
Accession—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina . . . . .	1 Oct., 1996	
(effective date)		
Note—		
By means of a Memorandum dated 30 September 1996, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> informed the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, as depositary of the above-mentioned Convention, that it was maintaining the reservation made by the <i>Czechoslovak Socialist Republic</i> .		
Note—		
By a letter dated 12 July 1996, the Government of the <i>Kingdom of Denmark</i> informed the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, as depositary of the above-mentioned Convention that it was withdrawing the reservation which it had made pursuant to Article 3 of Appendix A (CIV) to the Convention.		
Note—		
By a letter dated 13 September 1996, the <i>Slovak Republic</i> informed the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, that it was maintaining the reservations made by the <i>Czechoslovak Socialist Republic</i> which were on the following lines:		
<i>The wording is not identical to the original</i>		
"Pursuant to Article 12(3) of the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) and pursuant to Article 3(1) of Appendix A—Uniform Rules concerning the Contract for International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Rail (CIV), the <i>Czechoslovak Socialist Republic</i>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>RAILWAYS (continued)</b>		
will not apply Article 12(1) of the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF) or any of the stipulations concerning the liability of railways in case of death or of personal injury to passengers in an accident occurring in its territory, when such passengers are nationals of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic or have their usual place of residence in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.		
<b>RED CROSS</b>		
<b>Convention</b> for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field .. .. .	Geneva 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd.550
<b>Convention</b> for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea ..	Geneva 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd.550
<b>Convention</b> relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War .. ..	Geneva 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd.550
<b>Convention</b> for the Protection of War Victims .. .. .	Geneva 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd.558
Accessions—		
Lithuania .. .. .	3 Oct., 1996	
Palau .. .. .	25 June, 1995	
Note—		
By an instrument deposited with the Swiss Federal Council on 18 October 1996, the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of <i>Macedonia</i> declared that it maintains the reservations made by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Geneva Conventions.		
<b>Protocol Additional</b> to the Geneva Conventions of 12/08/1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) .. .. .	Berne 12 Dec., 1977 -11 Dec., 1978	67/1996 Cm 3332
Accessions—		
Palau .. .. .	25 June, 1995	
São Tomé and Príncipe .. .. .	5 July, 1996	
Note—		
By an instrument deposited with the Swiss Federal Council on 18 October 1996, the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of <i>Macedonia</i> declared that it maintains the reservations made by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Additional Protocol.		
<b>REFUGEES</b>		
<b>Convention</b> Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons .. ..	New York 28 Sept., 1954	41/1960 Cmnd. 1098
Ratification—		
Brazil .. .. .	13 Aug., 1996	
Accession—		
Azerbaijan .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	
<b>Convention</b> on the Reduction of Statelessness .. .. .	New York 30 Aug., 1961 -31 May, 1962	158/1975 Cmnd. 6364
Accession—		
Azerbaijan .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>		
<b>European Agreement</b> concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) .. .. .	Geneva 30 Sept., 1957	83/1968 Cmnd. 3769

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</b>		
Accession— Estonia .. .. .	25 June, 1996	
Note— By a notification dated 22 October 1996, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, and with reference to depositary notification C.N.223.1996. TREATIES-2 of 1 July 1996 ( <i>See Treaty Series No. 96(1996), Cm 3528, p.49</i> ) transmitting the text of the amendments proposed by the Government of <i>Portugal</i> to Annexes A and B as amended, to the above Agreement, communicates the following: By 1 October 1996, i.e. within three months from the date of the above notification, no objection had been notified to the Secretary-General. Consequently, and in accordance with Article 14(3), the amendments are deemed accepted and will enter into force on 1 January 1997.		
<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	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
<b>Regulation No. 41:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise		
Acceptance— Greece .. .. .	21 Aug., 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 55:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles		
Acceptance— Greece .. .. .	21 Aug., 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 71:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision		
Acceptance— Germany .. .. .	21 June, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 77:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles		
Acceptance— Germany .. .. .	21 June, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 82:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS <sub>2</sub> )		
Acceptance— Germany .. .. .	21 June, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 88:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles		
Acceptance— Germany .. .. .	21 June, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 95:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision		
Acceptance— Germany .. .. .	21 June, 1996	
<b>Regulation No. 97:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm systems (AS)		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</b>		
Accessions—		
Azerbaijan .. .. .	16 Aug., 1996	
Turkmenistan .. .. .	18 Sept., 1996	
<b>SHIPPING</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as Amended</b> .. .. .	London 1 Nov., 1974	10/1996 Cmnd. 7874
Accession—		
Madagascar .. .. .	7 Mar., 1996	
<b>International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers 1978</b> .. .. .	London 1 Dec., 1978 -30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accessions—		
Iran .. .. .	1 Aug., 1996	
Madagascar .. .. .	7 Mar., 1996	
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>		
<b>Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Swiss Federal Council Extending to Certain British Overseas Territories the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income of 30 September 1954, Done at Berne on 20 and 26 August 1963</b> .. .. .	Berne 20 Aug., -26 Aug., 1963	
Note—		
On June 28 1996, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified the Government of the Swiss Federal Council that the Extension to the above Agreement will be terminated with respect to the Falkland Islands with effect from 6 April 1977		
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>		
<b>Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Financial Agreement, 1983</b> .. .. .	London 30 Mar., 1983 31 Mar., 1984	58/1984 Cmnd. 9317
Signature—		
Mozambique .. .. .	6 Dec., 1996	
<b>TRANSPORT</b>		
<b>Protocol to co-ordinate and rationalise European Inland Transport of international importance</b> .. .. .	Brussels 17 Oct., 1953	32/1954 Cmd. 9142
Accession—		
Moldova, Republic of .. .. .	30 Aug., 1996	
<b>UNESCO</b>		
<b>Constitution of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation</b> .. .. .	London 4 Nov., 1946	36/1961 Cmnd. 1376
Acceptance—		
Nauru, Republic of .. .. .	25 July, 1996	
<b>VIOLENCE</b>		
<b>European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 19 Aug., 1985	57/1985 Cmnd. 9649
Ratification—		
Bulgaria .. .. .	16 Oct., 1996	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>		
Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization Adopted by the Thirty-ninth Session of the World Health Assembly .. . . .	Geneva 12 May, 1986	38/1995 Cm 2874
Acceptance— Libya .. . . .	22 July, 1996	

ISBN 0-10-136502-0

