

RATIFICATIONS.
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 117 (2000)

SECOND
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2000

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 89 (2000), Cm 4796]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
October 2000*

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SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2000

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 89 (2000) Cm 4796]

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 30 June 2000.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION		
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild	Bonn 23 June, 1979 –22 June, 1980	087/1990 Cm 1332
Ratification— Uganda ..	16 May, 2000	
Accession— Georgia ..	25 Feb., 2000	
AVIATION		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia concerning Air	London __ - ri Mar., 1960/	010/1960 Cmnd. 972
In Note No. 223 dated 8 September 1998, from the British Embassy in Belgrade, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that the Agreement would be terminated with effect from 8 September 1999.		
Montreal Protocol No. 4 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955. ..	Montreal 25 Sept., 1975	028/1999 Cm 4337
Accession Azerbaijan ..	24 Jan., 2000	
Japan ..	20 June, 2000	
United Arab Emirates	20 Mar., 2000	
Multilateral Agreement relating to Route Charges (See also Protocol amending the EUROCONTROL International Convention relating to Co-operation for the Safety of Air Navigation of 13 December 1960, done at Brussels on 12 February 1981)	Brussels 12 Feb., 1981	002/1987 Cm 48
Accession Moldova, Republic of	5 Jan., 2000	
Protocol amending the EUROCONTROL International Convention relating to Co-operation for the Safety of Air Navigation of 13/12/1960. ..	Brussels 12 Feb., 1981	002/1987 Cm 48
Accession Moldova, Republic of	5 Jan., 2000	
CONSERVATION		
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. ..	Washington 3 Mar., 1973 –30 Apr., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Accession— Croatia ..	14 Mar., 2000	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION (continued)		
Amendment to Article XI, paragraph 3(a), of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora signed at Washington on 3 March 1973.	Bonn 22 June, 1979	
Accession— Croatia ..	14 Mar., 2000	
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats [Council of Europe No. 104].	Berne 19 Sept., 1979	056/1982 Cmnd. 8738
Accession— Azerbaijan ..	28 Mar., 2000	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Ramsar, 2 February 1971, as amended by the Paris Protocol of 3 December 1982, with amendments to Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention adopted at the Extraordinary Conference of the Contracting Parties at Regina, Canada, 28 May to 3 June 1987. ..	Adopted Regina 28 May, 1987	013/1996 Cm 3053
Accession— Benin ..	24 Jan., 2000	
COMPENSATION		
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes..	Strasbourg 24 Nov., 1983	010/1991 Cm 1427
Accession Azerbaijan (<i>with declaration*</i>)	28 Mar., 2000	
<i>Declaration *</i> The Republic of Azerbaijan designates the Ministry of Justice as the competent authority, in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention.		
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe [ETS No. 121].	Granada 3 Oct., 1985	046/1988 Cm 439
Ratification Czech Republic Lithuania - -	6 Apr., 2000 7 Dec., 1999	
CUSTOMS		
Protocol modifying the Convention of 5th July, 1890 concerning the creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention instituting an International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs and Memorandum of Signature. ..	Brussels 16 Dec., 1949	059/1950 Cmd. 8050
Denunciation— Norway ..	22 Mar., 2000	
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council..	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	050/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accession- Kyrgyzatan	2 Feb., 2000	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles (with Annexes and Protocol of Signature). ..	Geneva 18 May, 1956	001/1960 Cmnd. 919
Accession— Azerbaijan ..	8 May, 2000	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods...	Geneva 21 Oct., 1982	040/1998 Cm 403
Accession— Azerbaijan ..	8 May, 2000	
DEFENCE		
Agreement regarding the Status of Forces of Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty [with Appendix]...	London 19 June, 1951	003/1955 Cmd. 9363
Accession	21 Jan., 2000	
Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, National Representatives and International	Ottawa 20 Sept., 1991	011/1955 Cmd. 9383
Signature— Hungary ..	21 Jan., 2000	
Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters set up Pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty. ..	Paris 28 Aug., 1952	081/1965 Cmnd. 2777
Accession— Hungary	21 Jan., 2000	
Agreement for the Mutual Safe-Guarding of Inventions relating to Defence and for which applications for Patents have been	Paris 21 Sept., 1960	009/1962 Cmnd. 1595
Accession— Hungary	21 Jan., 2000	
NATO Agreement on the Communication of Technical Information for Defence Purposes. ..	Brussels 19 Oct., 1970	013/1972 Cmnd. 4869
Accession— Hungary	21 Jan., 2000	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. ..	Oslo 18 Sept., 1997	018/1999 Cm 4308
Ratification Rwanda Seychelles ..	8 June, 2000 2 June, 2000	
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations with Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes and Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality.	Vienna 24 Apr., 1963 –31 Oct., 1963	014/1973 Cmnd. 5219
<p>On 17 March 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following objection.</p> <p>"The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Government of Qatar to Article 35, paragraph 3 and to Article 46, paragraph 1 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. The Government of Finland notes that the inviolability of the official correspondence between the Sending States and the consular post can be considered one of the main objects of the Convention. As Qatar reserves the right to open a consular bag without a prior consent by the Sending State, it is the view of the Government of Finland that the above-mentioned reservation to Article 35 is a clear contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>According to the Article 46 para. 1, Qatar reserves the right to subject those consular employees who are engaged in administrative tasks or the members of their families to registration of aliens and registration permits. Para. 2 of</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS (continued)		
<p>Article 46 contains an exhaustive list of persons who are not exempt from the requirement of registration of aliens and residence permits. Given that the consular employees who are engaged in administrative tasks or the members of their families are covered by Article 46 para. 1, and as they are not included in the list of para. 2 of the same Article, it is the opinion of the Government of Finland that the reservation is not in conformity with Article 46, nor with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Qatar to the said Convention.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Qatar and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without Qatar benefiting from the reservation".</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.635.1998.TREATIES-3 of 14 December 1998 (Qatar: Accession)</p>		
DISARMAMENT		
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects. ..	New York 10 Apr., 1981 —10 Apr., 1982	105/1996 Cm 3497
Accession		
Estonia ..	20 Apr., 2000	
Seychelles ..	8 June, 2000	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction ..	Paris 13 Jan., 1993	045/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification		
Colombia ..	5 Apr., 2000	
Kazakhstan ..	23 Mar., 2000	
Malaysia	20 Apr., 2000	
Accession—		
Yugoslavia ..	20 Apr., 2000	
<p>On 14 March 2000, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland received from the Government of <i>Thailand</i> the following communication:</p> <p>"... with reference to the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1993, has the honour to inform the latter that on March 14, 2000 the Thai Cabinet approved the ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention 1993. However, under the Thai Constitution, the Convention (both Thai and English versions) must be forwarded to the Thai Parliament for approval. In addition, the Ministry of Industry of Thailand, the national coordination agency, is drafting the relevant legislation to ensure full implementation of the Convention. Such legislation must also be approved by the Cabinet and Parliament. Once the above constitutional process is completed, Thailand will submit its Instrument of Ratification at the earliest possible date".</p>		
DISPUTES		
Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.	The Hague 18 Oct., 1907	006/1971 Cmnd. 4575
Ratification		
Bulgaria (<i>with declaration</i> *)	11 Apr., 2000	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISPUTES (continued)		
<i>Declaration *</i>		
"The accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the Convention for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, adopted at the Hague on 18 October 1907, shall in no way be considered or interpreted as a renouncement or an infringement of the principles of non-use of force and peaceful settlement of international disputes, as they are set forth in contemporary international law".		
DRUGS		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.	Adopted New York 8 Aug., 1975	023/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Accession— Georgia ..	27 Mar., 2000	
Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. ..	Vienna/New York 20 Dec., 1988 –20 Dec., 1989	026/1992 Cm 1927
On 8 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Singapore</i> the following communication':		
"The provisions of Article 12, paragraph 10(a) of the Convention should apply to all substances in Table I annexed to the Convention. The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations would also like to request the Secretary-General to inform all Governments that those provisions should also be extended to the following substances in Table II annexed to that Convention, namely: acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate.		
The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations further requests the Secretary-General to indicate that the following competent authority should be noticed in advance of any exportation to the territory of the Republic of Singapore of all substances in Table I and the two substances referred to above, listed in Table II of the Convention:		
Director, CBN Central Narcotics Bureau 2 Outram Road Singapore 169036 Tel: (65) 325 6666 Fax: (65) 227 3978"		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.484.1997.TREATIES-10 of 8 December 1997 (Singapore: Accession)		
Appendix to the Anti-Doping Convention. ..	Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989	025/1995 Cm 2795
At its 11th meeting from 30 to 31 March 2000, the Monitoring Group adopted the following Amendment to the Appendix'		
AMENDMENT TO THE APPENDIX' adopted by the Monitoring Group at its 11th Meeting (30-31 March 2000)		
<u>NEW REFERENCE LIST OF PROHIBITED PHARMACOLOGICAL CLASSES OF DOPING AGENTS AND DOPING METHODS and its Appendix</u>		
<u>DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE: 31 MARCH 2000</u>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>I. PROHIBITED CLASSES OF SUBSTANCES</p> <p><u>A. Stimulants</u></p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (A) include the following examples:</p> <p>amineptine, amiphenazole, amphetamines, bromantan, caffeine*, carphedon, cocaine, ephedrines**, fencamfamin, mesocarb, pentetrazol, pipradrol, salbutamol***, salmeterol***, terbutaline***, ... and related substances.</p> <p>* For caffeine the definition of a positive is a concentration in urine greater than 12 micrograms per millilitre.</p> <p>** For cathine, the definition of a positive is a concentration in urine greater than 5 micrograms per millilitre. For ephedrine, and methylephedrine, the definition of a positive is a concentration of urine greater than 10 micrograms per millilitre. For phenylpropanolamine and pseudoephedrine, the definition of a positive is a concentration in urine greater than 25 micrograms per millilitre.</p> <p>*** Permitted by inhaler only to prevent and/or treat asthma and exercise-induced asthma. Written notification of asthma and/or exercise-induced asthma by a respiratory or team physician is necessary to the relevant medical authority.</p> <p><u>NOTE:</u> All imidazole preparations are acceptable for topical use. Vasoconstrictors may be administered with local anaesthetic agents. Topical preparations (e.g. nasal, ophthalmological, rectal) of adrenaline and phenylephrine are permitted.</p> <p>Previously amended on 1 September 1990, on 24 January 1992, on 1 August 1993, on 1 July 1996, on 1 July 1997, on 15 March 1998 and on 15 March 1999.</p> <p><u>B. Narcotics</u></p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (B) include the following examples:</p> <p>buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), methadone, morphine, pentazocine, pethidine, . . . and related substances.</p> <p><u>NOTE:</u> codeine, dextromethorphan, dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, diphenoxylate, ethylmorphine, pholcodine, propoxyphene and tramadol are permitted.</p> <p><u>C. Anabolic agents</u></p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (C) include the following examples:</p> <p>1. <u>Anabolic androgenic steroids</u></p> <p>(a) clostebol, fluoxymesterone, metandienone, metenolone, nandrolone, 19-norandrostenediol, 19-norandrostenedione, oxandrolone, stanozolol, . . . and related substances.</p> <p>(b) androstenediol, androstenedione, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), dihydrotestosterone, testosterone*, . . . and related substances.</p> <p>Evidence obtained from metabolic profiles and/or isotopic ratio measurements may be used to draw definitive conclusions.</p> <p>* The presence of a testosterone (T) to epitestosterone (E) ratio greater than six (6) to one (1) in the urine of a competitor constitutes an offence unless there is evidence that this ratio is due</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>to a physiological or pathological condition, e.g. low epitestosterone excretion, androgen producing tumour, enzyme deficiencies.</p> <p>In the case of T/E higher than 6, it is mandatory that the relevant medical authority conducts an investigation before the sample is declared positive. A full report will be written and will include a review of previous tests, subsequent tests and any results of endocrine investigations. In the event that previous tests are not available, the athlete should be tested unannounced at least once per month for three months. The results of these investigations should be included in the report. Failure to co-operate in the investigations will result in declaring the sample positive.</p> <p>2. <u>Beta-2 agonists</u></p> <p>bambuterol, clenbuterol, fenoterol, formoterol, reproterol, salbutamol*, terbutaline*, . . . and related substances.</p> <p>* Authorized by inhalation as described in Article (LA).</p> <p><u>D. Diuretics</u></p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (D) include the following examples:</p> <p>acetazolamide, bumetanide, chlorthalidone, ethacrynic acid, furosemide, hydrochlorothiazide, mannitol*, mersalyl, spironolactone, triamterene, . . . and related substances.</p> <p>* Prohibited by intravenous injection.</p> <p><u>E. Peptide hormones, mimetics and analogues</u></p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (E) include the following examples and their analogues and mimetics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Chorionic Gonadotrophin (hCG) prohibited in males only; (2) Pituitary and synthetic gonadotrophins (LH) prohibited in males only; (3) Corticotrophins (ACTH, tetracosactide); (4) Growth hormone (hGH); (5) Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF-1); <p>and all the respective releasing factors and their analogues;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Erythropoietin (EPO); 7. Insulin; <p>permitted only to treat certified insulin-dependent diabetes. Written certification of insulin-dependent diabetes must be obtained from an endocrinologist or team physician.</p> <p>The presence of an abnormal concentration of an endogenous hormone in class (E) or its diagnostic marker(s) in the urine of a competitor constitutes an offence unless it has been proven to be due to a physiological or pathological condition.</p> <p>H. PROHIBITED METHODS</p> <p>The following procedures are prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Blood doping; (2) Administering artificial oxygen carriers or plasma expanders; (3) Pharmacological, chemical and physical manipulations. 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>																								
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>III. CLASSES OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES</p> <p>A. <u>Alcohol</u></p> <p>Where the rules of a responsible authority so provide, tests will be conducted for ethanol.</p> <p>B. <u>Cannabinoids</u></p> <p>Where the rules of a responsible authority so provide, tests will be conducted for cannabinoids (e.g. Marijuana, Hashish). At the Olympic Games, tests will be conducted for cannabinoids. A concentration in urine of 1 I -nor-delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (carboxy-THC) greater than 15 nanograms per millilitre constitutes doping.</p> <p>C. <u>Local anaesthetics</u></p> <p>Injectable local anaesthetics are permitted under the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) bupivacaine, lidocaine, mepivacaine, procaine, and related substances, can be used but not cocaine. Vasoconstrictor agents may be used in conjunction with local anaesthetics;</p> <p>(b) only local or intra-articular injections may be administered;</p> <p>(c) only when medically justified.</p> <p>Where the rules of a responsible authority so provide, notification of administration may be necessary.</p> <p>D. <u>Glucocorticosteroids</u></p> <p>The systemic use of glucocorticosteroids is prohibited when administered orally, rectally, or by intravenous or intramuscular injection.</p> <p>E. <u>Beta-blockers</u></p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (E) include the following examples:</p> <p>acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, labetalol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, propranolol, sotalol, . . . and related substances.</p> <p>Where the rules of a responsible authority so provide, tests will be conducted for beta-blockers.</p> <p><u>SUMMARY OF URINARY CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE WHICH IOC ACCREDITED LABORATORIES MUST REPORT FINDINGS FOR SPECIFIC SUBSTANCES</u></p> <table data-bbox="232 1805 848 2121"> <tbody> <tr> <td>caffeine</td> <td>> 12 micrograms/millilitre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>carboxy-THC</td> <td>> 15 nanograms/millilitre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cathine</td> <td>> 5 micrograms/millilitre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ephedrine</td> <td>> 10 micrograms/millilitre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>epitestosterone</td> <td>> 200 nanograms/millilitre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>methylephedrine</td> <td>> 10 micrograms/millilitre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>morphine</td> <td>> 1 microgram/millilitre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19-norandrosterone</td> <td>> 2 nanograms/millilitre in males</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19-norandrosterone</td> <td>> 5 nanograms/millilitre in females</td> </tr> <tr> <td>phenylpropanolamine</td> <td>> 25 micrograms/millilitre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pseudoephedrine</td> <td>> 25 micrograms/millilitre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>salbutamol</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	caffeine	> 12 micrograms/millilitre	carboxy-THC	> 15 nanograms/millilitre	cathine	> 5 micrograms/millilitre	ephedrine	> 10 micrograms/millilitre	epitestosterone	> 200 nanograms/millilitre	methylephedrine	> 10 micrograms/millilitre	morphine	> 1 microgram/millilitre	19-norandrosterone	> 2 nanograms/millilitre in males	19-norandrosterone	> 5 nanograms/millilitre in females	phenylpropanolamine	> 25 micrograms/millilitre	pseudoephedrine	> 25 micrograms/millilitre	salbutamol			
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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p>		
<p>(out-of-competition testing) > 1000 nanograms/millilitre</p>		
<p>T/E ratio > 6</p>		
<p>IV. OUT-OF-COMPETITION TESTING</p>		
<p>Unless specifically requested by the responsible authority, out-of-competition testing is directed solely at prohibited substances in class I.0 (Anabolic Agents), I.D. (Diuretics), I.E. (Peptide Hormones, Mimetics and Analogues), and II (Prohibited Methods).</p>		
<p><u>LIST OF EXAMPLES OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES</u></p>		
<p>CAUTION: This is not an exhaustive list of prohibited substances. Many substances that do not appear on this list are considered prohibited under the term "and related substances".</p>		
<p>Athletes must ensure that any medicines, supplement, over-the-counter preparation or any other substances they use does not contain any prohibited substance.</p>		
<p>STIMULANTS:</p>		
<p>amineptine, amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, bambuterol, bromantan, caffeine, carphedon, cathine, cocaine, cropropamide, crotethamide, ephedrine, etamivan, etilamphetamine, etilefrine, fencamfamin, fenetylline, fenfluramine, formoterol, heptaminol, mefenorex, mephentermine, mesocarb, methamphetamine, methoxyphenamine, methylendioxyamphetamine, methylephedrine, methylphenidate, nikethamide, norfenfluramine, parahydroxyamphetamine, pemoline, pentetrazol, phendimetrazine, phentermine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pholedrine, pipradrol, prolintane, propylhexedrine, pseudoephedrine, reproterol, salbutamol, salmeterol, selegiline, strychnine, terbutaline,</p>		
<p>NARCOTICS:</p>		
<p>buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine, (heroin), hydrocodone, methadone, morphine, pentazocine, pethidine,</p>		
<p>ANABOLIC AGENTS:</p>		
<p>androstenediol, androstenedione, bambuterol, boldenone, clenbuterol, clostebol, danazol, dehydrochlormethyltestosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone, (DHEA), dihydrotestosterone, drostanolone, fenoterol, fluoxymesterone, formebolone, formoterol, gestrinone, mesterolone, metandienone, metenolone, methandriol, methyltestosterone, mibolerone, nandrolone, 19-norandrostenediol, 19-norandrostenedione, norethandrolone, oxandrolone, oxymesterone, oxymetholone, reproterol, salbutamol, salmeterol, stanozolol, terbutaline, testosterone, trenbolone,</p>		
<p>DIURETICS</p>		
<p>acetazolamide, bendroflumethiazide, bumetanide, canrenone, chlortalidone, ethacrynic acid, furosemide, hydrochlorothiazide, indapamide, mannitol (by intravenous injection), mersalyl, spironolactone, triamterene,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MASKING AGENTS:</p> <p>bromantan, diuretics (see above), epitestosterone, probenecid,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PEPTIDE HORMONES, MIMETICS AND ANALOGUES:</p> <p>ACTH, erythropoietin (EPO), hCG*, hGH, insulin, LH*, clomiphene*, cyclofenil*, tamoxifen*, *Prohibited in males only</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BETA BLOCKERS:</p> <p>acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadodol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APPENDIX</p> <p>Salbutamol</p> <p>Salbutamol is classified as both a stimulant and an anabolic agent.</p> <p>The intent of out-of-competition testing is to detect anabolic agents. The revised rules on salbutamol consider it as anabolic agent when its concentration is higher than 500 nanograms/millilitre and confirmed by enantiomeric analysis.</p> <p>However, pending the acceptance of the enantiomeric analysis by a peer-reviewed journal, only concentrations higher than 1000 nanograms/millilitre will be considered positive as an anabolic agent until further notice. Samples that contain less than this amount are not to be reported to the authorities for out-of-competition testing.</p> <p>In-competition testing is designed to detect the use of salbutamol either as an anabolic agent or as a stimulant. Whether or not the administration of salbutamol is declared is an important issue for in-competition testing.</p> <p>As always, it is the task of the authorities to interpret the laboratory finding. In order not to overload authorities with the need to confirm medical notifications of non-recent inhaled use, laboratories do not need to report concentrations lower than 100 nanograms/millilitre.</p> <p>All concentrations above correspond to free (non conjugated) salbutamol.</p> <p>Ephedrines</p> <p>The pharmacology and urinary pharmacokinetics of the ephedrines were reviewed. The consensus was that the revised cut-offs would detect all cases of doping where the ephedrines were ingested on the day of competition.</p>		
<p>EC MULTILATERALS</p> <p>Treaty on European Union together with Protocols, Final Act, Declarations and Decision. ..</p> <p>On 17 May 2000, the Government of the Republic of Italy, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>France</i> the following declaration:</p> <p>"The French Republic declares that it accepts the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice of the European Communities in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 35(3)(b).</p>	<p>Maastricht 7 Feb., 1992</p>	<p>012/1994 Cm 2485</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EC MULTILATERALS (continued)		
<p>The French Republic in addition reserves the right to introduce into its national law provisions under which, where a question concerning the validity or interpretation of an act referred to in Article 35(1) is raised in a case pending before those of its courts or tribunals against whose decisions there is no judicial remedy under national law, such courts or tribunals will be required to refer the question to the Court of Justice of the European Communities if they consider that a decision on the question necessary to enable it to give judgment".</p>		
ENVIRONMENT		
<p>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa.</p>	<p>Paris 14 Oct., 1994 —13 Oct., 1995</p>	<p>021/1997 Cm 3584</p>
<p>Ratification— Australia</p>	<p>15 May, 2000</p>	
<p>Accession— Albania .. Cyprus .. Surinam Trinidad and Tobago..</p>	<p>27 Apr., 2000 29 Mar., 2000 1 June, 2000 8 June, 2000</p>	
EXTRADITION		
<p>European Convention on Extradition</p>	<p>Paris 13 Dec., 1957</p>	<p>097/1991 Cm 1762</p>
<p>Ratification Russian Federation (<i>with reservation*</i>).</p> <p><i>Reservation *</i></p> <p>1. In accordance with Article 1 of the Convention the Russian Federation shall reserve the right to refuse extradition:</p> <p>(a) if extradition is requested for the purpose of bringing to responsibility before an <i>ad hoc</i> tribunal or by summary proceedings or for the purposes of carrying out a sentence rendered by an <i>ad hoc</i> tribunal or by summary proceedings when there are grounds for supposing that in the course of these proceedings the person will not be or was not provided with minimum guarantees set forth in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Protocol 7 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The terms "<i>ad hoc</i> tribunal" and "summary proceedings" do not include any international criminal court with authorities and jurisdiction recognised by the Russian Federation;</p> <p>(b) if there are grounds for supposing that the person requested for extradition in the requesting State was or will be exposed to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the course of the criminal proceedings, or the person was not or will not be provided with minimum guarantees set forth in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Articles 2, 3 and 4 of Protocol 7 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;</p> <p>(c) based on the considerations of humanity, when there are grounds for supposing that the extradition of the person can seriously affect him due to his old age or state of health.</p> <p>2. In accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 2 of the Convention the Russian Federation shall reserve the right not to extradite the persons whose extradition can affect its sovereignty, security, public order or other essential interests. Offences that may not lead to extradition shall be stated by the federal law.</p>	<p>10 Dec., 1999</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>EXTRADITION (continued)</p> <p>3. The Russian Federation shall not be liable for claims for property and/or moral damage caused by the temporary arrest of the person in the Russian Federation in accordance with Article 16 of the Convention.</p> <p>4. In accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 18 of the Convention the Russian Federation shall not be liable for claims for property and/or moral damage caused by the delay or cancellation of the surrender of persons to be extradited.</p> <p>5. The Russian Federation declares that in accordance with Article 23 of the Convention when producing the documents relating to extradition to the Russian Federation, their authenticated translation into the Russian language is required.</p> <p>6. The Russian Federation proceeds from the understanding that the provisions of Article 3 of the Convention should be so applied as to ensure inevitable responsibility for offences under the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>7. The Russian Federation proceeds from the understanding that legislation of the Russian Federation does not provide for the notion "political offences". In all cases when deciding on extradition the Russian Federation will not consider as "political offences" or "offences connected with political offences" along with offences, specified in Article 1 of the 1975 Additional Protocol to the 1957 European Convention on Extradition, in particular, the following acts:</p> <p>(a) the crimes against humanity specified in Articles II and III of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973) and in Articles 1 and 4 of Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984);</p> <p>(b) the crimes specified in Article 85 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (1977), and in Articles 1 and 4 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (1977);</p> <p>(c) the offences specified 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 in Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988) supplementary to the above-mentioned 1971 Convention;</p> <p>(d) the crimes specified in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973);</p> <p>(e) the crimes specified in the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (1979);</p> <p>(f) the offences specified in the Convention for Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (1980);</p> <p>(g) the offences specified in the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988);</p> <p>(h) other comparable crimes specified in the multilateral international treaties which the Russian Federation is a party to.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EXTRADITION (continued)		
<p>8. With respect to sub-para. "a" of para. 1 of Article 6 of the Convention the Russian Federation declares that in accordance with Article 61 (part I) of the Constitution of the Russian Federation a citizen of the Russian Federation may not be extradited to another State.</p>		
<p>9. The Russian Federation declares that in accordance with Article 21 of the Convention transit of an extradited person through the territory of the Russian Federation is allowed subject to the observance of the terms of extradition.</p>		
<p>10. The Russian Federation shares the opinions expressed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in its declaration of February 4, 1991, by the Government of the Republic of Austria—in its declaration of June 4, 1991 and by the Government of the Swiss Confederation—in its declaration of August 21, 1991, concerning the reservation by Portugal of February 12, 1990 to Article 1 of the Convention. The Portuguese reservation to Article 1 of the Convention is compatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention unless the refusal to extradite a person who has committed the offence punishable by life imprisonment or whom the court has committed to custody as a preventive punishment is absolute. This allows to interpret the above-mentioned reservation in a manner that extradition will not be granted unless the law of the requesting State provides for the possibility to review the case of a person sentenced to life imprisonment who has served a part of his term or has been held in custody for some time, with a view to release him on parole.</p>		
<p>11. The Prosecutor-General's Office shall be a body appointed by the Russian Federation to hear extradition cases.</p>		
<p>A decision of the competent authorities of the Russian Federation on extradition may be appealed by a person against whom a decision on extradition has been rendered, in the court of law in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.</p>		
<p>On 1 February 2000, the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Ukraine</i> the following declaration:</p>		
<p>"The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (in case of requests by courts) and the Procurator-General's Office of Ukraine (in case of requests by bodies of pre-trial investigation) shall be the authorities to which reference is made in article 12, paragraph 1 of the Convention, as amended by the Second Additional Protocol".</p>		
<p>Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed at Paris on 13 December 1957... - -</p>	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	049/1994 Cm 2668
<p>Ratification Russian Federation (<i>with reservation</i>*).</p>	10 Dec., 1999	
<p><i>Reservation</i> *</p>		
<p>The Russian Federation shall reserve the right not to apply Chapter V of the Second Additional Protocol of March 17, 1978 to the European Convention on Extradition of December 13, 1957.</p>		
<p>On 1 February 2000, the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Ukraine</i> the following declaration:</p>		
<p>"The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (in case of requests by courts) and the Procurator-General's Office of Ukraine (in case of requests by bodies of pre-trial investigation) shall be the authorities to which reference is made in article 12, paragraph 1 of the Convention, as amended by the Second Additional Protocol".</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FILMS		
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production.	Strasbourg 2 Oct., 1992	014/1994 Cm 2495
Accession Azerbaijan (<i>with declaration*</i>)	28 Mar., 2000	
<i>Declaration *</i> "The Republic of Azerbaijan designates "AZERKINOVIDEO" Film Company as the competent authority in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 5 of the Convention. The Republic of Azerbaijan was invited by the Committee of Ministers, at the 570th meeting of Ministers' Deputies on 2 July 1996, to accede to the Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production. On the basis of this invitation, Law No. 731-IQ on the accession of the Republic of Azerbaijan was adopted by the Milli Mejlis (Parliament). For this reason, an instrument of accession was deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe".		
FOOD		
International Coffee Agreement, 1994. ..	New York 18 Apr., 1994 –26 Sept., 1994	101/1995 Cm 3142
On 5 June 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated the following': On 17 and 18 May 2000, the International Coffee Council held its eighty-first session in London. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Resolution number 384, it decided to extend the period for the deposit of instruments of accession by any Contracting Party to the International Coffee Agreement, 1994, from 30 June 2000 to 30 September 2000, on the condition that upon depositing its instrument of accession such Contracting Party undertakes to fulfil all its previous obligations under the Agreement, with retroactive effect from 1 October 1999. Refer to depositary notification C.N.1143.1999.TREATIES-3 of 17 December 1997 (Conditions for accession)		
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. ..	Rome 4 Nov., 1950	071/1953 Cmd. 8969
On 17 March 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the Republic of Hungary the following withdrawal of a reservation: "The National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary, by its law No. CXX/1999, paragraph 44, subparagraph 1, point c has withdrawn—beginning with the 1st March 2000—the reservation by Hungary made to Article 6 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms done at Rome, 4 November 1950".		
Convention on the Political Rights of Women. . .	New York 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Accession— Kazakhstan ..	28 Mar., 2000	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. ..	New York 7 Mar., 1966	077/1969 Cmnd. 4108
On 2 March 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Portugal the following communication': ". . the Government of Portugal recognises the competence of the Committee established under Article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individualise within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation of the Republic of Portugal of any of the rights set forth in that Convention.</p> <p>Portugal recognises such jurisdiction provided that the Committee does not consider any communication unless it is satisfied that the matter has neither been examined nor is it subject to appreciation by any other international body with powers of inquiry or decision.</p> <p>Portugal indicates that the High Commissioner for Immigration and Ethnic Minorities as the body with the competence to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals that claim to be victims of violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention".</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.228.1982.TREATIES-7 of 4 October 1982 (Portugal: Accession)</p>		
<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. ...</p>	<p>New York 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>006/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>
<p>Denunciation Trinidad And Tobago</p> <p>On 2 March 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> the following communication:</p> <p>On 2 March 2000, the Government of Peru notified under article 4(3) of the Covenant, that it had extended the state of emergency in several provinces in Peru during the months of January and February 2000, indicating that the measures were prompted (in respect of Decree Nos. 001, 002 and 003) the persistence of civil unrest and the need to complete the process of pacification in these areas of the country and (in respect of Decree No. 003) in particular in order to ensure the rational use of natural resources, particularly timber in the area of Tahuamanu Province of the department of Madre de Dios.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Peru specified the provisions from which it had derogate were articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.</p> <p>A recapitulative table of the Decrees by which a state of emergency was extended in various provinces is attached herewith.</p>	<p>27 Mar., 2000</p>	
<p>Extension of states of emergency in Peru in 2000</p> <p>(a) Extension of the state of emergency in the Provinces of Huanuco, Leoncio Prado and Maranon (except in the District of Huacrachuco) of the Department of Huanuco and in the Provinces of Mariscal Caceres and Tocache of the Department of San Martin.</p> <p>Supreme decree 001-DE/CCFFAA Date: issued on 17 January 2000 and published on 19 January 2000. Duration of the state of emergency: From 19 January to 17 February 2000.</p> <p>(b) Extension of the state of emergency in the Province of Huanta of the Department of Ayacucho, in the District of San Martin de Pon Goa of the Province of Satipo of the Department of Junin and in the Districts of Quimbiri and Pichari of the Privince of ConvenciOn of the Department of Cuzco.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Supreme decree 002-DE/CCFFAA Date: Issued on 17 January 2000 and published on 19 January 2000. Duration of the state of emergency: From 19 January to 17 February 2000.</p> <p>(c) Extension of the state of emergency in the province of Tahuamann of the Department of Madre de Dios.</p> <p>Supreme decree 003/2000-PCM Date: Issued on 22 January 2000 and published on 26 January 2000. Duration of the state of emergency: From 21 January to 29 February 2000.</p> <p>(b) Since 1 March 2000, there have been no emergency zones in the territory of Peru.</p> <p>On 30 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sri Lanka</i> the following communication:</p> <p>The Secretary-General United Nations New York, NY 10017</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>In accordance with Article 4(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, of which <i>Sri Lanka</i> is a State Party, and on behalf of the Government, I am writing to notify you of the declaration of the state of national emergency in Sri Lanka. This declaration of an emergency, was made by means of a Presidential Proclamation under section 5 of the Public Security Ordinance (PSO) and was officially proclaimed by Gazette Extraordinary No. 1,130/8 dated 3rd May 2000, a copy of which is attached.</p> <p>The Emergency Regulations have been promulgated to deal effectively with the current security situation prevailing in Sri Lanka. These are temporary measures, necessitated by the existence of an extraordinary security situation which threatens the life of the Nation and are absolutely necessary in the interest of public security.</p> <p>In recent times, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has carried out terrorist attacks on the civilian population in Colombo and other cities. They have also engaged in large scale attacks on the security forces and on Tamil civilians living in the North and in the East. The Government, the security forces and the police, in this situation, require certain powers to successfully and strongly defend the country from indiscriminate acts of violence perpetrated by the LTTE. These Regulations are also intended to prevent any attempt by misguided elements to exploit the prevailing situation for their narrow political ends by instigating the people in other parts of the country.</p> <p>The President of Sri Lanka, in a Message to the Nation on 8 May 2000 stated as follows:</p> <p>"It is our intention in arming ourselves with these special powers to act in such a manner that there will be a minimum of violations of fundamental human rights. That is why we have left out certain drastic provisions which were included in the Emergency Regulations proclaimed by the then Government in 1985 and 1989. The present Regulations too will be used only if the requirement so arises.</p> <p>The Police and related officials have been instructed on how they should act towards the media and other sections. I wish to state that these Regulations are purely temporary.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government intends to remove them as soon as the present crisis passes. The Government has no wish whatsoever to administer the country under Emergency Regulations even for a single moment".</p> <p>The following Articles have been restricted under the Emergency Regulations in the interest of national security, in the exercise of the right of derogation under Article 4(3) of the Covenant.</p> <p>Article 9(2)</p> <p>"Anyone who is arrested shall be promptly informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him".</p> <p>Article 9(3)</p> <p>"Anyone arrested or detained on criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release¹⁵</p> <p>Article 12(1)</p> <p>"Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right of liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence".</p> <p>Article 12(2)</p> <p>"Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own."</p> <p>Article 14(3)</p> <p>"In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees in full equality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him. (b) to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing. (c) to be tried without undue delay¹¹ <p>Article 17(1)</p> <p>"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence,³</p> <p>Article 19(2)</p> <p>"Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression</p> <p>Article 21</p> <p>"The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 22(1)</p> <p>"Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others,</p> <p>However, no derogation has been made from the following Articles in the Covenant Article 6 (right to life); Article 7 (prohibition on torture); Article 8, paragraph 1 & 2 (prohibition on slavery and servitude); Article 11 (prohibition on imprisonment for civil debt); Article 15 (prohibition on retroactive penal measures); Article 16 (right to recognition of legal personality); and Article 18 (freedom of conscience and religion).</p> <p>Please allow this notice to serve as notification to the other State Parties to the Covenant. Additional communication will also be provided upon the termination of the state of emergency.</p> <p>Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Signed]</i> John de Saram Ambassador Permanent Representative</p> <p>On 28 April 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Liechtenstein the following communication'.</p> <p>"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to adopt a criminal provision which will take into account the requirements of article 20, paragraph 2, on the occasion of its possible accession to the Convention of 21 December 1965 on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination".</p> <p><small>'Refer to depositary notification C.N.783.1999.TREATIES-7 of 15 January 1999 (Liechtenstein: Accession)</small></p>		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. - -</p> <p>On 27 April 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Sweden the following communication'.</p> <p>"The Government of Sweden has examined the reservations to Articles 2, 5, 15 and 16 made by the Government of Niger at the time of its accession to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes that the said reservations are not in conformity with the object and purpose of the Convention. By acceding to the Convention, a State commits itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination, in all its forms and manifestations, against women. This includes the enacting of any legislation necessary to comply with the obligations under the Convention.</p> <p>As it appears evident that the Government of the Republic of Niger will not apply the Convention with a view to fulfilling its treaty obligations as to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and submits reservations to some of the most essential provisions of the Convention, the reservations are in contraction with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden recalls that, according to Article 28, section 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Niger to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p>	<p>New York (UN) 1 Mar., 1980</p>	<p>002/1989 Cm 643</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>This does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Niger and the Kingdom of Sweden, without Niger benefiting from these reservations".</p> <p>'Refer to depositary notification C.N.966.1999.TREATIES-9 of 2 November 1999 (Niger: Accession)</p> <p>On 24 March 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Ireland</i> communication' withdrawing its reservation to Article 15(3) of the Convention.</p> <p>'Refer to depositary notification C.N.360.1985.TREATIES-16 of 4 March 1986 (Ireland: Accession)</p>		
<p>Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Council of Europe No 108). ..</p> <p>Signature— Estonia .. Lithuania</p>	<p>Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981</p> <p>24 Jan., 2000 11 Feb., 2000</p> <p>Adopted Strasbourg 28 Apr., 1983</p> <p>19 Jan., 2000 4 Apr., 2000</p> <p>—section 13 —section 14 —section 15(a) —section 42(2) —section 70(1) —section 95(2)</p>	<p>086/1990 Cm 1329</p> <p>007/2000 Cm 4596</p>
<p>Protocol No. 6 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the Abolition of the Death Penalty. . .</p> <p>Ratification Cyprus (<i>with declarations</i>*) Ukraine ..</p> <p><i>Declarations*</i></p> <p>It is hereby communicated, in accordance with Article 2 of the Protocol, that the death penalty is retained for the following offences under the Military Criminal Code and Procedure Law no. 40 of 1964 as amended:</p> <p>—Treason —Surrender of entrusted post by military commander —Capitulation in open place by officer in command —Instigating or leading a revolt within the armed forces —Transmission of military secrets to a foreign state, spy of agent —Instigating or leading a revolt among war prisoners</p> <p>An English translation of the provisions of the above offences is attached as Appendix I to this Communication.</p> <p>It is further communicated that by virtue of the provisions of the Military Criminal Code and Procedure (Amendment) Law No. 91(I) of 1995, the death penalty, wherever provided for in the principal law, is imposed only when the offence is committed in time of war. According to the same provisions, the death penalty is not a mandatory sanction, but may, on the discretion of the Court, be substituted by imprisonment for life or for a shorter period.</p> <p>An English translation of the provisions of the Military Criminal Code and Procedure (Amendment) Law No. 91(1) of 1995 is attached as Appendix II.</p>		
APPENDIX I		
<p>Translation into English of the provisions of the offences under the Military Criminal Code and Procedure Law no. 40 of 1964 carrying the death penalty.</p> <p>Treason ..</p> <p>Section 13 A member of the armed forces who in time of war or armed revolt or state of emergency—..</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p><u>Treason</u></p> <p>(a) takes arms against the Republic;</p> <p>(b) voluntarily undertakes any military service with the enemy;</p> <p>(c) surrenders to the enemy or to another, in the interests of the enemy, either the force commended by him or the fort of other military post or town entrusted to him, or arms or any means of war or ammunition or supplies of the army in food stuffs and materials of all kinds of money;</p> <p>(d) comes to terms with the enemy for the purpose of helping the operations thereof;</p> <p>(e) knowingly acts in a manner capable of benefiting the military operations of the enemy or of damaging the operations of the army;</p> <p>(f) causes or participates in an agreement purporting to compel the commander of a besieged position, to surrender or come to terms;</p> <p>(g) causes the army in the face of the enemy to take to flight or obstructs the reassembling thereof or in any way tries to inspire fear in the army;</p> <p>(h) attempts anything which is capable of endangering the life, corporal integrity or the personal liberty of the Commander,</p> <p>is guilty of a felony and is punishable with death and degradation.</p> <p>Surrender of entrusted post by military commander - -</p> <p>Section 14 A military commander or garrison (fortress) commander, who has come to terms with the enemy and surrendered the post entrusted to him without having exhausted all the possible means of defence and without having performed all the obligations imposed upon him by the military duty and honour, is guilty of a felony and is punishable with death and degradation. ..</p> <p>Capitulation in open place by officer in command ..</p> <p>Section 15 A commander of an armed military unity who, in an open place comes to terms is guilty of a felony and is punishable— ..</p> <p>(a) with death and degradation, if as a result of his coming to terms his force has laid down the arms, or if before negotiating orally or in writing, he did not fulfil the obligations imposed on him by the military duty and honour;</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>Revolt within the armed forces ..</p> <p>Section 42 ..</p> <p>1. (defines revolt)</p> <p>2. The instigators and the leaders of a revolt as well as the officer superior in rank, are guilty of a felony and are punishable with death and degradation. The other rebels are guilty of a felony and are punishable in time of peace with imprisonment not exceeding seven years, and in time of war, armed revolt, state of emergency or mobilisation, with death.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Transmission of military secrets</p> <p>1. A member of the armed forces of any person, in the service of the army, who unlawfully and intentionally delivers or makes known to another or allows to come to the possession or</p> <p>Transmission of military secrets knowledge of another documents, plans or other objects or secret information of a military significance is guilty of a felony and is punishable with imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years and with death and degradation if he delivered them or made them known to a foreign State or spy or agent thereof.</p> <p>6. (defines what constitutes military secrets).</p> <p>Revolt among prisoners of war ..</p> <p>1. (defines state of revolt among prisoners of war)</p> <p>2. The inciters and those who led the revolt as well as the officers and non-commissioned officers, are guilty of a felony and are punishable with death and the others with imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years.</p>		
<p>APPENDIX II</p> <p>Number 91(1) of 1995 A Law to amend the Military Criminal Code and Procedure.</p> <p>The House of Representatives enacts as follows:</p> <p>1. This Law may be cited as the Military Criminal Code and Procedure (Amendment) Law of 1995 and shall be read as one with the Military Criminal Code and Procedure of 1964 to 1993 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal law") and the principal law and this Law shall together be cited as the Military Criminal Code and Procedure of 1964 to 1995.</p> <p>2. The following new subsection is substituted for subsection 2 of section 7 of the principal law:</p> <p>"(2). The death penalty wherever provided in this law is imposed only when the offence is committed in time of war, without prejudice to the right of the Court to impose life imprisonment or imprisonment for a shorter period of time where the circumstances so justify".</p>		
<p>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. ..</p> <p>On 6 April 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the Government of <i>Luxembourg</i> the following communication':</p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original: French]</i></p> <p>"The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has examined the reservation made by the Government of the State of Qatar to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 11 January 2000, regarding any interpretation incompatible with the precepts of Islamic law and the Islamic religion.</p> <p>The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg considers that this reservation, by referring in a general way to both Islamic law and the Islamic religion without specifying their content, raises doubts among other State Parties about the degree to which the State of Qatar is committed to the observance of the Convention.</p>	<p>New York 4 Feb., 1985</p>	<p>107/1991 Cm 1775</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg believes that the aforementioned reservation of the Government of the State of Qatar is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, because it refers to it as a whole and seriously limits or even excludes its application on a poorly defined basis, as in the case of the global reference to Islamic law.</p> <p>Consequently, the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the State of Qatar to the Convention against Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.</p> <p>This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the Convention between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the State of Qatar".</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.34.2000.TREATIES -1 of 25 January 2000 (Qatar: Accession)</p> <p>On 14 March 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the following communication':</p> <p>"The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation made by the Government of the State of Qatar to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 11 January 2000, as to any interpretation of the Convention that is incompatible with the precepts of Islamic law and the Islamic religion.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that, by making a general reference to Islamic law and religion rather than to specific content, this reservation raises doubts among other States parties as to the extent of the commitment of the State of Qatar to abide by the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers the reservation made by the Government of the State of Qatar to be incompatible with the purpose and aim of the Convention, in that it relates to the entire Convention and seriously limits or even excludes its application on a basis which is not clearly defined, namely, a general reference to Islamic law.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain objects to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Government of the State of Qatar to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.</p> <p>This objection does not prevent the Convention's entry into force between the Government of Spain and the Government of the State of Qatar".</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.34.2000.TREATIES-1 of 25 January 2000 (Qatar: Accession)</p> <p>On 27 April 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following communication':</p> <p>"The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by the Government of Qatar to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as to the competence of the committee and to any interpretation of the provisions of the Convention that is incompatible with the precepts of Islamic laws and the Islamic religion.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden is of the view that as regards the latter, this general reservation, which does not clearly specify the provisions to which it applies and the extent of the derogation therefrom, raises doubts as to the commitment of Qatar to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>According to customary law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid general reservation made by the Government of Qatar to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.</p> <p>This does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the State of Qatar and the Kingdom of Sweden, without Qatar benefiting from the said reservation".</p> <p><small>'Refer to depositary notification C.N.34.2000.TREATIES- 1 of 25 January 2000 (Qatar: Accession)</small></p>		
<p>European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment [ETS No</p>	<p>Strasbourg 26 Nov., 1987</p>	<p>054/1991 Cm 1634</p>
<p>Signature— Georgia ..</p>	<p>1 Feb., 2000</p>	
<p>Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty. ..</p>	<p>Adopted New York 15 Dec., 1989</p>	<p>039/2000 Cm 4676</p>
<p>Accession— Cape Verde</p> <p>On 17 March 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following communication':</p> <p>"The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Government of Azerbaijan to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Government of Finland notes that, according to Article 2 of the Second Optional Protocol, a reservation other than the kind referred to in the same Article is not acceptable. The reservation made by the Government of Azerbaijan is partly in contradiction with Article 2 as it does not limit the application of the death penalty to the most serious crimes of a military nature committed during the time of war.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Azerbaijan to the said Protocol.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Second Optional Protocol between Azerbaijan and Finland. The optional Protocol will thus become operative between the two States without Azerbaijan benefiting from the reservation".</p> <p><small>'Refer to depositary notification C.N.96.2000.TREATIES-1 of 11 February 2000 (Azerbaijan: Accession)</small></p> <p>On 27 April 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following communication'.</p> <p>"The Government of Sweden has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Government of Azerbaijan to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Government of Sweden recalls</p>	<p>19 May, 2000</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>that reservations other than the kind referred to in Article 2 of the Protocol are not permitted. The reservation made by the Government of Azerbaijan goes beyond the limit of Article 2 of the Protocol, as it does not limit the application of the death penalty to the most serious crimes of a military nature committed during the time of war.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Azerbaijan to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>This shall not preclude the entry into force of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Kingdom of Sweden, without Azerbaijan benefiting from the reservation".</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.96.1999.TREATIES- 1 of 11 February 1999 (Azerbaijan: Accession)</small></p>		
Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.	Strasbourg 1 Feb., 1995	042/1998 Cm 4059
Signature— Georgia ..	21 Jan., 2000	
Ratification— Lithuania " " " .. Sweden (<i>with declaration</i> *)	23 Mar., 2000 9 Feb., 2000	
Accession Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	24 Feb., 2000	
<i>Declaration *</i> The national minorities in Sweden are Sami, Swedish Finns, Tornedalers, Roma and Jews.		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations.	Rome 26 Oct., 1961	038/1964 Cmnd. 2425
Accession— Nicaragua ..	10 May, 2000	
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization. .. " " " " " " " " " "	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 -13 Jan., 1968	052/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession Belize .. Dominican Republic ..	17 Mar. 2000 27 Mar., 2000	
<p>On 25 April 2000, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United States of America</i> the following objection:</p> <p>The Mission of the United States of America presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization and wishes to address the matter of the participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) in WIPO treaties. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) has deposited with WIPO instruments under which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) has ratified two WIPO treaties and related acts: the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods of April 14, 1891, as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, and to the additional Act of Stockholm of July 14, 1967; and the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympics Symbol of September 26, 1981.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>A condition of any state's being party to the Madrid agreement is that it be a party to the Convention of the Union of Paris of 1883, as revised. A condition of any state's being party to the Nairobi Treaty is that it be a party to the Paris Convention, or be a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations, or one of its specialized agencies. Bosni-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Slovenia have confirmed that they are parties to the Paris Convention, and are members of WIPO and the United Nations.</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) has not confirmed that it wishes to become a party to the Paris Convention or to the Stockholm Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization of July 14, 1967. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro)'s claim to membership in the United Nations has not been generally accepted. When states have objected to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro)'s submission of instrument ratifying other WIPO treaties, they have done so on grounds that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) is not party to the Convention of the Union of Paris. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) has responded that since it is the continuation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, this step is unnecessary.</p> <p>In the view of the United States, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) cannot participate on the basis that it is a continuation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or where there is an explicit statement or an implicit condition to the effect that it is the sole successor. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro) must confirm—without claiming to be the continuation of or the sole successor to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—that it accepts the obligations of the Convention of the Union of Paris, or the Stockholm Convention, or it must apply to the United Nations for membership, as appropriate, in order to participate in the Madrid Agreement and the Nairobi Treaty. Thus, for WIPO treaties to which the United States is a party, the United States has objected to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro)'s participation as a party. The United States also intends to object to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro)'s participation as a party in the Madrid Agreement and related acts, and the Nairobi Treaty, at such time as the United States becomes a party to those instruments.</p> <p>The United States requests that this diplomatic note be circulated to all member states of the World Intellectual Property Organization.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">The Permanent Mission of the United States of America, Geneva, April 25, 2000.</p>		
<p>Agreement revising the Nice Agreement of 15 June 1957 concerning the Classification of Goods and Services for the purpose of the Registration of Marks. ..</p> <p>Accession— Bhutan ..</p>	<p>Stockholm 14 July, 1967 –13 Jan., 1968</p> <p>4 May, 2000</p>	<p>071/1970 Cmnd. 4437</p>

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<p>Act Additional to the Madrid Agreement for the Suppression of False or Misleading Indications of Origin on Goods of 14 April 1891, as later revised. ...</p>	<p>Stockholm 14 July, 1967 —26 Apr., 1970</p>	<p>062/1970 Cmnd. 4426</p>
<p>On 5 June 2000, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Governments of the <i>Republic of Croatia</i>, the <i>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> and the <i>Republic of Slovenia</i> the following communication:</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA</i></p>		
<p>Geneva, 19 May, 2000</p>		
<p>Excellency,</p>		
<p>We have the honour to present to you, in your capacity as depositary of multilateral treaties, the common position of our Governments in respect of the accession of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods of April 14, 1891, as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, and to the Additional Act of Stockholm of July 14, 1967 (Notification No. 26 of February 18, 2000), as well as to the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol of September 26, 1981 (Notification No 45 of February 18, 2000).</p>		
<p>The Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Slovenia express their strong objection to the Accession of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the mentioned Agreement and Treaty.</p>		
<p>According to the relevant articles of the Madrid Agreement only the country which is a member of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property may accede to the Madrid Agreement.</p>		
<p>As concerns the Nairobi Treaty, only the country which is a State member of the World Intellectual Property Organization, of the International (Paris) Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, or a member of the United Nations or of any of the Specialised Agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations may become party to this Treaty.</p>		
<p>The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) does not meet any of the stipulated preconditions for becoming a party to the Madrid Agreement or Nairobi Treaty.</p>		
<p>As one of the five successor states of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has never adhered to the established procedure for becoming a member of the mentioned organizations or Agencies or a contracting party to the Paris Convention as was done by all other remaining successor states.</p>		
<p>We would like to remind you that the international community has already taken position in respect of the international legal personality of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as expressed in relevant resolutions of the United Nations, namely: UN Security Council resolutions: 777 (1992), 757 (1992), 821 (1993), 1022 (1995), UN General Assembly resolution 47/1 (1992) and the Opinions of the UN/EC Arbitration Commission (No. 8-10) as well as the Resolution on</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<p>the status of Yugoslavia in the Ramsar Convention, adopted by the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Islamic Republic of Iran, 1971), held at San Jose from 11 to 18 May 1999.</p> <p>According to the mentioned resolutions and opinions, the state formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) has ceased to exist, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is a new state, one of equal successor states of the former SFRY, while none of them can automatically continue the membership of the former state or claim the rights formerly belonging to the SFRY.</p> <p>Therefore, since the basic preconditions for the accession of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, as revised in Lisbon and to the Additional Act of Stockholm, as well as to the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, have not been met, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Slovenia, consider that its instruments of accession are null and void.</p> <p>We would highly appreciate your kind assistance in circulating this letter to all Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization.</p> <p>Accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Ambassador Spomenka Cek Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Ambassador Goce Petreski Permanent Representative of the Republic of Macedonia</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Ambassador Gregor Zore Permanent Representative of the Republic of Slovenia</p>		
<p>International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883.</p>	<p>Stockholm 14 July, 1967 —13 Jan., 1968</p>	<p>061/1970 Cmnd. 4431</p>
<p>Accession— Belize Bhutan Qatar</p>	<p>17 Mar., 2000 4 May, 2000 5 Apr., 2000</p>	
<p>International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886. ..</p>	<p>Paris 24 July, 1971 —31 Jan., 1972</p>	<p>063/1990 Cm 1212</p>
<p>Accession— Belize .. Nicaragua .. Qatar ..</p>	<p>17 Mar., 2000 23 Mar., 2000 5 July, 2000</p>	
<p>On 30 March 2000, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Croatia</i> a notification¹ withdrawing the declaration made under Article 30(2)(a) of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886, as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, concerning the retention of the benefit of the reservation previously formulated in regard to Article 8 of the said Berne Convention as revised at Brussels on 26 June 1948.</p>		
<p>¹Refer to Berne Notifications No. 75 of 2 June 1975 and No. 141 of 29 July 1992)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<p>Universal Copyright Convention as revised. ..</p> <p>On 11 February 2000, the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Portugal</i> the following communication:</p> <p>"In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the Portuguese Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the question of Macau signed on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.</p> <p>From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau". [original: English]</p>	<p>Paris 24 July, 1971</p>	<p>009/1975 Cmnd. 5844</p>
<p>Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms.</p> <p>Accession Moldova, Republic Of</p>	<p>Geneva 29 Oct., 1971 —30 Apr., 1972</p> <p>17 Apr., 2000</p>	<p>041/1973 Cmnd. 5275</p>
<p>Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations). ..</p> <p>On 9 May 2000, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United States of America</i> a communication regarding the new schedule of fees of the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on 28 April 1977, as amended on 26 September 1980. The text of the communication is as follows:</p>	<p>Budapest 28 Apr., 1977 —31 Dec., 1977</p>	<p>005/1981 Cmnd. 8136</p>

Text of the Communication of the Government of the United States of America of April 27, 2000, regarding the new schedule of fees of the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC)

COMMUNICATION

We have received a notification from the American Type Culture Collection regarding a new schedule of fees for deposit services and for the furnishing of samples of all cultures deposited with it. Pursuant to Rule 12.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, I am pleased to notify you of the following changes in the fees:

<u>Storage</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Thirty years of storage and notification of requesting parties (except multiple sequences and consortia):	\$1,100.00
Thirty years of storage and notification of requesting parties for multiple sequences ¹ :	\$1,200.00
Thirty years of storage and notification of requesting parties for consortia:	\$1,200.00 or quoted price
<u>Viability Testing</u>	<u>\$US</u>
Microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, yeasts, seeds):	\$150.00
Cell lines of hybridomas ² :	\$300.00
Vectors, libraries, plasmids, purified DNA:	\$200.00 or quoted price
Consortia, embryos:	Quoted price
Plant tissue cultures:	\$300.00
Protozoa and algae (standard):	\$250.00
Animal viruses (depositor supplies cells):	\$400.00
Animal viruses (ATCC supplies cells):	\$500.00
Animal viruses (animal or equipment needed):	Quoted price
Plant viruses:	Quoted price

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

In some cases, the cost to perform a viability test will be a quoted price and may be higher than the prices listed below. In these cases, the depositor will be notified and asked to provide written authorization for ATCC to perform the viability test at the quoted price.

All ATCC Cultures

U.S. Non-Profit Institutes

Foreign Non-Profit Institutions

Other U.S. and Foreign Institutions

\$US per Item

\$95.00 to \$236.00

\$95.00³ to \$236.00⁴

\$119.00 to \$295.00

Maximum of 10 sequences per deposit

² PCR-based mycoplasma testing required (included in viability fee)³ Additional handling and processing \$24.00 per item⁴ Additional handling and processing \$59.00 per item

Because of the diversity of ATCC holdings, and the requirements for complicated and varied culture media and growth conditions, the fees for ATCC cultures vary. Therefore, the current fees have been listed as a range representing all currently available ATCC cultures.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977. ..	Geneva 13 May, 1977	072/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Accession— Dominica ..	8 June, 2000	
Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 27 June 1989 and the Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol, adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from 1 April 1996. ..	Madrid 26 June, 1989 –31 Dec., 1989	003/1997 Cm 3505
Ratification Greece (<i>with declaration</i> *)	10 May, 2000	
Accession— Bhutan .. <i>Declaration</i> * —Pursuant to Article 5(2)(b) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), the time limit of one year referred to in Article 5(2)(a) shall be replaced by 18 months; [Translation] —Pursuant to Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), the Government of the Hellenic Republic, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3ter of the Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, shall receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fees, an individual fee. [Translation]	4 May, 2000	
Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations.	Adopted Geneva 27 Oct., 1994	076/1996 Cm 3348
Ratification United States of America ..	12 May, 2000	
LAW OF THE SEA		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.	Montego Bay 10 Dec., 1982 –9 Dec., 1984	081/1999 Cm 4524
Ratification Nicaragua (<i>with declarations</i> *) ¹ ..	3 May, 2000	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>LAW OF THE SEA (continued)</p> <p><i>Declarations *</i></p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>In accordance with article 310 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of Nicaragua hereby declares:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That it does not consider itself bound by any of the declarations or statements, however phrased or named, made by other States when signing, accepting ratifying or acceding to the Convention and that it reserves the right to state its position on any of those declarations or statements at any time. 2. The ratification of the Convention does not imply recognition or acceptance of any territorial claim made by a State party to the Convention, not automatic recognition of any land or sea boarder. <p>In accordance with article 287, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Nicaragua hereby declares that it accepts only recourse to the International Court of Justice as a means of settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation of the Combination.</p> <p>Nicaragua hereby declares that it accepts only recourse to the International Court of Justice as a means of settlement of disputes set forth in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of article 298 of the Combination</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.302.2000.TREATIES- I of 22 May 2000 (Nicaragua: Consent to be bound following the ratification of the Convention)</small></p> <p>On 15 March 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Governemnt of <i>Costa Rica</i> a communication Nominating a Conciliator, under Article 2 of Annex V and Nomination of Arbitrator under Article 2 of Annex VII, of the Convention.</p> <p><u>Conciliator and Arbitrator:</u> Mr Carlos Alvarado Valverde</p> <p>On 16 February 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Norway</i> the following communication:</p> <p>.. in accordance with article 75(2) and article 84(2) of the Convention, the following lists of geographical co-ordinates of points:</p> <p>List of geographical co-ordinates of points contained in the Additional Protocol to the Agreement of 18 December 1995 between the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Denmark concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the area between Jan Mayen and Greenland and the Boundary between the Fishery Zones in the Area, 11 November 1997; and</p> <p>List of geographical co-ordinates contained in the Additional Protocol of 8 May 1980 between Norway and Iceland concerning Fishery and Continental Shelf Questions and the Agreement derived therefrom on 22 October 1981 on the Continental Shelf between Jan Mayen and Iceland, 11 November 1997.</p> <p>The Additional Protocols of 11 November 1997 mentioned above have been reproduced in the <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 39.</p> <p>The lists of Geographical co-ordinates submitted by Norway may be consulted at the Secretariat (Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, DC2-0458, telephone: 963-3962 or fax: 963-5847).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF THE SEA (continued)		
Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, together with GA Resolution 48/263. ..	New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm 4525
Ratification— Indonesia	2 June, 2000	
Bound= Nicaragua	3 May, 2000	
NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS		
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.	New York 20 Feb., 1957	059/1958 Cmnd. 691
Accession— Kazakhstan ..	28 Mar., 2000	
OCEANOGRAPHY		
Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation.	Monaco 3 May, 1967	030/1971 Cmnd. 4682
Accession— Morocco	13 Oct., 1999	
POLLUTION		
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution.	Geneva 13 Nov., 1979 – 16 Nov., 1979	057/1983 Cmnd. 9034
Accession Kyrgyzstan	25 May, 2000	
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.	Vienna/New York 22 Mar., 1985 – 21 Mar., 1986	001/1990 Cm 910
Accession Angola .. Haita Kyrgyzstan	17 May, 2000 29 Mar., 2000 31 May, 2000	
<p>On 19 October 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:</p> <p><i>[Courtesy Translation] [Original: Chinese]</i></p> <p>In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the question of Macao (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao with effect from 20 December 1999. Macao will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]</p> <p>The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 11 September 1989, as well as the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 16 September 1987 and the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 29 June 1990 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention, the Protocol and the Amendment"), will apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.</p>		

POLLUTION (continued)	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>Provisions of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 16 September 1987 will not be applied to the Macao Special Administrative Region, and provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 29 June 1990 will not be applied to the Macao Special Administrative Region.</p> <p>The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention, the Protocol and the Amendment to the Macao Special Administrative Region.</p> <p>In reference to the communication made on 19 October 1999, the Government of China furthermore informs the Secretary-General of the following:</p> <p><i>[Courtesy Translation] [Original: Chinese]</i></p> <p>The above mentioned declaration is solely to make the provisions of the Protocol that had previously applied to Macao continue to so apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region. The declaration is not purported to modify the obligations previously undertaken by Macao under the Protocol and is fully consistent with the objectives and purposes of the Protocol. In fact, the Chinese Government has made a statement of the same nature in the note of 6 June 1997 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the continued application of the Protocol to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The past two years and a half since Hong Kong's return to China saw a clear and full understanding on the part of the Parties to the Protocol of the approach adopted by the Chinese Government.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.239.1989.TREATIES--11 of 25 October 1989 (Accession by China)</p>	<p>Montreal 16 Sept., 1987</p>	<p>019/1990 Cm 977</p>
<p>Accession</p>	<p>17 May, 2000 29 Mar., 2000 31 May, 2000</p>	
<p>Angola .. Haiti - - Kyrgyzstan</p>		
<p>On 19 October 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication':</p> <p><i>[Courtesy Translation] [Original: Chinese]</i></p> <p>In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the question of Macao (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao with effect from 20 December 1999. Macao will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]</p> <p>The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 11 September 1989, as well as the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 16 September 1987 and the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
<p>of 29 June 1990 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention, the Protocol and the Amendment"), will apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.</p> <p>Provisions of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 16 September 1987 will not be applied to the Macao Special Administrative Region, and provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 29 June 1990 will not be applied to the Macao Special Administrative Region.</p> <p>The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention, the Protocol and the Amendment to the Macao Special Administrative Region.</p> <p>In reference to the communication made on 19 October 1999, the Government of China furthermore informs the Secretary-General of the following:</p> <p>The above mentioned declaration is solely to make the provisions of the Protocol that had previously applied to Macau continue to so apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region. The declaration is not purported to modify the obligations previously undertaken by Macau under the Protocol and is fully consistent with the objectives and purposes of the Protocol. In fact, the Chinese Government has made a statement of the same nature in the note of 6 June 1997 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the continued application of the Protocol to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The past two years and a half since Hong Kong's return to China saw a clear and full understanding on the part of the Parties to the Protocol of the approach adopted by the Chinese Government.</p>		
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. ..	Berne/New York 23 Mar., 1989 —22 Mar., 1990	100/1995 Cm 3108
Accession—		
Ethiopia ..	12 Apr., 2000	
Kenya ..	1 June, 2000	
Lesotho ..	31 May, 2000	
Yugoslavia ..	18 Apr., 2000	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987.	Adopted London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Accession—		
Fiji ..	17 May, 2000	
Haiti	29 Mar., 2000	
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. ..	Espoo/New York 25 Feb., 1991 — 2 Sep., 1991	012/1998 Cm 3879
Ratification—		
Portugal ..	6 Apr., 2000	
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.	Rio de Janeiro 4 June, 1992 —14 June, 1992	028/1995 Cm 2833
Ratification—		
Angola ..	17 May, 2000	
Approval-		
Belarus	11 May, 2000	
Accession-		
Kyrgyzstan	25 May, 2000	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
On 23 March 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Kazakhstan</i> a communication stating that in accordance with Article 4(2)(g) of the above Convention it intends to be bound by Article 4(2)(a) and (b) of the Convention.		
Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969...	London 27 Nov., 1992	086/1996 Cm 3432
Accession-		
Comoros	5 Jan., 2000	
Fiji ..	30 Nov., 1999	
India	15 Nov., 1999	
Italy	16 Sept., 1999	
Kenya ..	2 Feb., 2000	
Malta ..	6 Jan., 2000	
Mauritius (<i>with declaration</i> *)	6 Dec., 1999	
Poland ..	21 Dec., 1999	
Tonga ..	10 Dec., 1999	
<i>Declaration *</i>		
"REJECTS as unfounded the claim by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of any sovereignty or sovereign rights over the so-called British Indian Ocean Territory (Chagos Archipelago) and reaffirms <i>its</i> sovereignty and sovereign rights over the Chagos Archipelago which forms an integral part of the national territory of the Republic of Mauritius, and over their surrounding maritime zones."		
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. ..	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992 –25 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession-		
Fiji ..	17 May, 2000	
Haiti	29 Mar., 2000	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance.	New York 20 June, 1956 –31 Dec., 1956	085/1975 Cmnd. 6084
Accession-		
Kazakhstan ..	28 Mar., 2000	
On 6 April 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> a communication stating that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Ministry of Justice has been designated to act as the Transmitting Agency, as of 16 November 1999.		
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	024/1992 Cm 1928
Ratification-		
Albania (<i>with declarations</i> *)	4 Apr., 2000	
Cyprus (<i>with reservations* and declarations</i> +) ..	24 Feb., 2000	
Russian Federation (<i>with reservations+ and declarationst</i>)	10 Dec., 1999	
<i>Declarations *</i>		
The execution of letters rogatory for search or seizure of property shall be dependant on the conditions stipulated in Article 5, paragraph 1, letters "a" and "c".		
In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 6, Albania declares that a copy of all requests for assistance which are communicated directly between judicial authorities, as well as of accompanying acts, shall be transmitted at the same time to its Ministry of Justice.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>In accordance with Article 16, paragraph 2, Albania declares that requests and annexed documents shall be accompanied by an official translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe, unless agreements concluded on the basis of reciprocity provide otherwise.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice is deemed as the judicial authority within the meaning of Article 24 of the Convention.</p> <p><i>Reservations*</i></p> <p><u>Article 2</u></p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Cyprus reserves the right to refuse assistance if the person who is the subject of a request for assistance has been convicted in the Republic of Cyprus of an offence which arises from the same conduct as that giving rise to proceedings in the requesting State in respect of that person.</p> <p><u>Article 5</u></p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Cyprus reserves the right to make the execution of letters rogatory for search and seizure of property dependant on the conditions stated in Article 5, paragraph 1 (a) and (c).</p> <p><u>Article 11</u></p> <p>For the purposes of Article 11, paragraph 1, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus reserves the right to refuse transfer of a person in custody in all the cases enumerated in sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>For the purpose of Article 11, paragraph 2, the Government of Cyprus reserves the right to refuse to grant transit to its own nationals.</p> <p><i>Declarations+</i></p> <p><u>Article 7</u></p> <p>For the purpose of Article 7, paragraph 3, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus requests that the summons to be served on an accused person who is in its territory be transmitted to its authority at least 40 days before the date set for the appearance.</p> <p><u>Article 15, paragraph 6</u></p> <p>All request for assistance sent to the Republic of Cyprus under this Convention must be addressed to the Ministry of Justice and Public Order. In cases of urgency requests may be submitted through Interpol.</p> <p><u>Article 16, paragraph 2</u></p> <p>Requests and annexed documents not drawn up in English or Greek should be accompanied by a translation into one of these languages.</p> <p><u>Article 24</u></p> <p>For the purposes of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus deems the following to be "judicial authorities":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —all courts of the Republic exercising criminal jurisdiction —all attorneys of the Law Office of the Republic (Office of the Attorney General); —the Ministry of Justice and Public Order —the authorities or persons empowered by national law to investigate into criminal cases including the Police, the Department of Customs and Excise and the Department of Inland Revenue. 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p><i>Declarationst</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUSSIA</p> <p>Reservations and declarations contained in the instrument of ratification deposited on 10 December 1999-0r.Engl./Rus.</p> <p>(1) In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 1 of the Convention the Russian Federation declares that in addition to the grounds provided for in Article 2 of the Convention assistance may be refused in one of the following cases:</p> <p>(a) if the person who is suspected or accused of an offence in the requesting State stands trial, or was convicted or acquitted in connection with this offence in the Russian Federation or in a third State, or in whose respect in the Russian Federation or in a third State a court decision has been passed not to commence a case or terminate the proceedings, in respect of which the request for assistance has been made;</p> <p>(b) if the criminal proceedings or the enforcement of a sentence are impossible due to the expiration of period of limitation in accordance with the law of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>(2) In accordance with Article 3 of the Convention the Russian Federation reserves the right to refuse to execute letters rogatory for procuring evidence, if the persons concerned used their right, granted to them by law of the Russian Federation, not to give any evidence at all or in the relevant case.</p> <p>(3) In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention the Russian Federation reserves the right to make the execution of letters rogatory for search or seizure of property dependent only on the conditions, provided for in subparagraphs a>, b , c , paragraph 1 of the said article of the Convention;</p> <p>(4) In accordance with Article 7 of the Convention the Russian Federation declares that letters rogatory for service of summons should be transmitted not less than 50 days before the date set for appearance.</p> <p>(5) In accordance with Article 11 of the Convention the Russian Federation declares that in their request for temporary transfer of the person in custody for interrogation as a witness or for the purpose of confrontation, the competent authorities of the requesting State should provide the following information:</p> <p>(a) full name of the person and, if possible, the place of his/her custody;</p> <p>(b) summary of the offence, time and place of its commitment;</p> <p>(c) circumstances to be clarified during interrogation or confrontation;</p> <p>(d) period during which the presence of this person in the requesting State is required.</p> <p>(6) In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention the Russian Federation declares that request for transit of a person in custody shall be addressed to the Prosecutor-General's Office of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>(7) In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Convention the Russian Federation declares that while rendering assistance in accordance with Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Convention the designated authorities of the Contracting Parties communicate with:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation—in matters of judicial activity of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, and the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation—in matters, related to the activities of other courts; — the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation—in respect of letters rogatory, which do not require the sanction of a judge or a prosecutor and relate to conducting an inquiry and preliminary investigation into cases within the competence of bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation; — the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation—in respect of letters rogatory, which do not require the sanction of a judge or a prosecutor and relate to conducting an inquiry and preliminary investigation into cases within the competence of the bodies of the Federal Security Service; — the Federal Tax Police Service of the Russian Federation—in respect of letters rogatory, which do not require the sanction of a judge or a prosecutor and relate to conducting an inquiry and preliminary investigation into cases within the competence of the bodies of the Federal Tax Police; — the Prosecutor-General's Office of the Russian Federation—in all other cases of inquiry and preliminary investigation. <p>In case of urgency, requests may be addressed directly by the judicial authorities of the requesting State to the judicial authorities of the Russian Federation as stipulated in the reservation to Article 24 of the Convention. A copy of letters rogatory shall be transmitted at the same time to the appropriate central competent authority.</p> <p>Requests, provided for in Article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention 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 of the Russian Federation shall, if the authority which issues letters rogatory for legal assistance so requests, consider the possibility of applying procedural laws of the requesting foreign state when executing letters rogatory, if it is consistent with the law of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>The Russian Federation declares that requests for assistance and annexed documents, addressed to the Russian Federation in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 2 of the Convention should be accompanied by a translation into the Russian Language.</p> <p>(9) The Russian Federation declares that in accordance with Article 22 of the Convention the Russian Federation shall inform other Contracting Parties of measures, subsequent to the conviction of their nationals on a reciprocal basis and only in respect of information, recognized as official in accordance with the law of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>(10) The Russian Federation declares that for the purposes of this Convention set forth in Article 24 of the Convention courts and bodies of the prosecutor's office shall be deemed judicial authorities of the Russian Federation.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p><u>Declarations + :</u></p> <p>(1) The Russian Federation proceeds from the understanding that the provisions of Article 2 of the Convention shall be applied in such a manner as to ensure inevitability of responsibility for the crimes coming within the Convention.</p> <p>(2) The Russian Federation proceeds from the understanding that the law of the Russian Federation does not contain a concept of "political offence". In all cases in deciding whether to render assistance, the Russian Federation shall not consider as "political offences" or "offences related to political offences" in the following acts:</p> <p>(a) crimes against humanity provided for in Articles II and III of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948), 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 (1948);</p> <p>(b) crimes provided for 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 the 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 Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (1977), Articles 1 and 4 of Protocol II Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (1977);</p> <p>(c) offences provided for 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), the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the above-mentioned Convention of 1971;</p> <p>(d) crimes provided for in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973);</p> <p>(e) crimes provided for in the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979);</p> <p>(f) offences provided for in the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (1980);</p> <p>(g) offences provided for in the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988);</p> <p>(h) other comparable crimes provided for in multilateral international agreements to which the Russian Federation is a party.</p> <p>On 1 February 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Ukraine</i> a communication stating that:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>"The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (in case of requests by courts) and the Prosecutor-General's Office of Ukraine (in case of letters rogatory by bodies of pre-trial investigation) shall be the authorities to which reference is made in Article 15, paragraph 1 of the Convention".</p> <p>On 16 March 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> a declaration stating that:</p> <p>.. in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 5, to extend the application of this Convention to the Isle of Man, for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible. For this to happen, the agreement of other States is required."</p> <p>The consent of the Italian Government has been secured by exchange of letters. Accordingly, as concerns the Government of the United Kingdom and Italy, the Convention now applies to the Isle of Man. This extension of the Convention came into force on 31 January 2000.</p> <p>The consent of the Danish Government has been secured by exchange of letters. Accordingly, as concerns the Government of the United Kingdom and Italy, the Convention now applies to the Isle of Man. This extension of the Convention came- into force on 31 January 2000.</p> <p>Extension Isle of Man ..</p> <p>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents. .. " " " " "</p> <p>Accession Colombia .. Kazakhstan .. Namibia ..</p> <p>Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters. ..</p> <p>On 13 January 2000, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> a communication informing them of the following change in the authority designated for the "Land" of Saxony:</p> <p>Präsident des Oberlandesgerichts Dresden Postfach 12 07 32 01008 Dresden</p> <p>On 8 May 2000, the Government of the Netherlands as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Greece</i> the following communication:</p> <p>"Greece is opposed to the method of service provided in Article 8, unless the document to be served is addressed to a citizen of the requesting State. Greece is opposed to the method of services provided in Article 10."</p> <p>On 21 March 2000, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> a communication stating that the designated Authority for Scotland in respect of the Convention is from that date as follows:</p> <p>The Scottish Executive Justice Department Civil Justice & International Division Hayweight House 23 Lauriston Street Edinburgh EH3 9DQ Scotland</p>	<p>16 Mar., 2000</p> <p>The Hague 5 Oct., 1961</p> <p>27 Apr., 2000 5 Apr., 2000 25 Apr., 2000</p> <p>The Hague 15 Nov., 1965</p>	<p>032/1965 Cmnd. 2617</p> <p>050/1969 Cmnd. 3986</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>European Convention on Information on Foreign Law.</p> <p>On 24 January 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> a communication stating that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">". . . the transmitting agency referred to in Article 2, paragraph 2 of the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law for requests emanating from judicial authorities within the Federal State of Saxony has been transferred to the President of the Higher Regional Court in Dresden. His address is as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Präsident des Oberlandesgerichts Dresden Postfach 12 07 32 01008 Dresden</p> <p>This decision has taken effect on January 1, 2000</p> <p>On 12 May 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> a communication on authorities or organs designated in pursuance of a provision of a Treaty. The new address of the receiving agency is:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Bundesministerium der Justiz Jerusalem Str. 27 D-10117 BERLIN</p>	<p>London 7 June, 1968</p>	<p>117/1969 Cmnd. 4229</p>
<p>Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters. . .</p> <p>Accession Bulgaria (<i>with reservation* and declarations*</i>)</p> <p><i>Reservation *</i></p> <p><u>Reservation on article 33:</u></p> <p>The Republic of Bulgaria excluded the application within <i>its</i> territory of the provisions of:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">—Article 4, paragraph 2; —articles 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Chapter II of the Convention.</p> <p><i>Declarations *</i></p> <p><u>Declaration on articles 2 and 8:</u></p> <p>The Republic of Bulgaria designates as Central Authority the Ministry of Justice and European Legal Integration which is also competent authority under article 8.</p> <p><u>Declaration on article 8:</u></p> <p>Representatives of the judicial authority of the requesting State may be present at the execution of Letters of Request after prior consent of the competent Bulgarian authority.</p> <p><u>Declaration on article 11 paragraph 2:</u></p> <p>The judge which executes a Letter of Request is competent to recognise the privileges and duties to refuse to give evidence existing under the law of third State provided that the Letter of Request contains information about the privileges and duties to refuse to give evidence under the law of that third State necessary to the application of article 11, paragraph 2.</p>	<p>The Hague 18 Mar., 1970</p> <p>23 Nov., 1999</p>	<p>020/1977 Cmnd. 6727</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<u>Declaration on article 23:</u>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents as known in Common Law Countries.		
On 21 March 2000, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> a communication stating that the designated Authority for Scotland in respect of the Convention is from that date as follows:		
<p>The Scottish Executive Justice Department Civil Justice & International Division Hayweight House 23 Lauriston Street Edinburgh EH3 9DQ Scotland Tel: 00 44 131 221 6815 Fax: 00 44 131 221 6894</p>		
European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock (Council of Europe No. 85).	Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1975	043/1981 Cmnd. 8287
Accession— Azerbaijan ..	28 Mar., 2000	
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid... .. " " " " "	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	039/1978 Cmnd. 7179
Signature— Germany	7 Dec., 1999	
Accession Azerbaijan (<i>with declarations*</i>)	28 Mar., 2000	
<i>Declaration *</i>		
The Republic of Azerbaijan designates the Ministry of Justice as the transmitting and the central receiving authority, in accordance with Article 2 of the said Agreement.		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. ..	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	024/1992 Cm 1928
Ratification— Albania .. Cyprus .. Russian Federation ..	4 Apr., 2000 24 Feb., 2000 10 Dec., 1999	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	Strasbourg 15 Mar., 1978	088/1981 Cmnd. 8431
On 12 May 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> a communication on authorities or organs designated in pursuance of a provision of a Treaty. The new address of the receiving agency is:		
<p>Bundesministerium der Justiz Jerusalem Str. 27 D-10117 BERLIN</p>		
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children (Council of Europe No 105)	Luxembourg 20 May, 1980	035/1987 Cm 191

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Ratification</p> <p>Czech Republic (<i>with reservation* and declaration*</i>)</p> <p>Slovak Republic ..</p> <p>Turkey (<i>with declaration</i>)</p>	<p>22 Mar., 1980</p> <p>2 Mar., 2000</p> <p>8 Feb., 2000</p>	
<p><i>Reservation *</i></p> <p>Pursuant to Article 17, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the Czech Republic make the reservation that, in cases covered by Articles 8 and 9 of the Convention, recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to the custody of children or the restoration of the custody of children may be refused on such grounds provided under Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Convention.</p>		
<p><i>Declaration *</i></p> <p>Pursuant to Article 2 of the Convention the Czech Republic appoints the Authority for International Legal protection of Children, having its seat in Brno, Benesova 22, as the central authority to carry out the functions provided for by the Convention.</p>		
<p><i>Declaration</i></p> <p>Referring to the European Convention on Recognition and enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children ratified by Turkey on 8 February 2000, I inform you that my authorities design the General Direction of the International Law and External Relations of the Ministry of Justice as the central authority which will carry out the functions provided for by this Convention.</p> <p>The address (including telephone and fax) is as follows:</p>		
<p>Adalet Bakanligi Uluslararası Hukuk ve Dis Genel Mudurlugu BAKANLIKLER-KIZILAY ANKARA Tel: 312 425 84 97 Fax: 312 425 0290</p>		
<p>Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.</p>	<p>The Hague 25 Oct., 1980</p>	<p>066/1986 Cm 33</p>
<p><u>Notification pursuant to Article 45</u></p>		
<p>The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Belarus</i> and <i>Georgia</i> has been accepted by Greece..</p>	<p>21 Dec., 1999</p>	
<p>The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Brazil</i> and <i>Malta</i> has been accepted by Argentina Chile .. Israel .. Luxembourg</p>	<p>5 Jan., 2000 17 Jan., 2000 17 Jan., 2000 10 Jan., 2000</p>	
<p>The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Costa Rica</i> has been accepted by Argentina Greece ..</p>	<p>5 Jan., 2000 21 Dec., 1999</p>	
<p>The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Fiji</i> has been accepted by Argentina..</p>	<p>5 Jan., 2000</p>	
<p>The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Moldova</i> has been accepted by Germany .. Greece .. Spain ..</p>	<p>3 Feb., 2000 21 Dec., 1999 19 Nov., 1999</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Paraguay</i> has been accepted by		
Greece ..	21 Dec., 1999	
Spain ..	19 Nov., 1999	
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Uruguay</i> has been accepted by		
Argentina ..	5 Jan., 2000	
Israel ..	17 Jan., 2000	
Luxembourg	10 Jan., 2000	
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Uzbekistan</i> has been accepted by		
Argentina ..	5 Jan., 2000	
Slovenia	1 Dec., 1999	
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>South Africa</i> has been accepted by		
Greece ..	21 Dec., 1999 19 Nov., 1999	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Spain</i> and		
Moldova	1 Feb., 2000	
Paraguay - -	1 Feb., 2000	
South Africa	1 Feb., 2000	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Greece</i> and		
Belarus	1 Mar., 2000	
Costa Rica ..	1 Mar., 2000	
Georgia ..	1 Mar., 2000	
Moldova - -	1 Mar., 2000	
Paraguay - -	1 Mar., 2000	
South Africa	1 Mar., 2000	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Slovenia</i> and		
Uzbekistan ..	1 Mar., 2000	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Argentina</i> and		
Brazil - -	1 Apr., 2000	
Costa Rica	1 Apr., 2000	
Fiji ..	1 Apr., 2000	
Malta ..	1 Apr., 2000	
Uruguay	1 Apr., 2000	
Uzbekistan	1 Apr., 2000	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Chile</i> and		
Brazil ..	1 Apr., 2000 1 Apr., 2000	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Israel, Luxembourg</i> and		
Brazil ..	1 Apr., 2000	
Malta ..	1 Apr., 2000	
Uruguay ..	1 Apr., 2000	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Germany</i> and		
Moldova ..	1 May, 2000	
On 10 December 1999, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:		
[<i>Courtesy translation</i>]		
In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the question of Macao (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao with effect from 20 December 1999.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Macao will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>It is provided both in Section VIII of Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies regarding Macao, which is annex I to the Joint Declaration, and Article 138 of the Basic Law of Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, which was adopted on 31 March 1993 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that intentional agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a party but which are implemented in Macao may continue to be implemented in the Macao Special Administrative Region.</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions mentioned above, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, to inform Your Excellency of the following:</p> <p>The Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, concluded at The Hague on 25 October 1980 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), which applies to Macao at present, will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, it designates the Welfare Department of the Macao Special Administrative Region as Central Authority in the Macao Special Administrative Region.</p> <p>Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Convention.</p> <p>On 26 November 1999, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Portugal</i> the following communication:</p> <p>"Upon instructions of my Government and referring to the Convention on Civil Aspects of Child Abduction concluded at The Hague on 25 October 1980 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) which currently applies to Macau, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency of the following:</p> <p>In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the Portuguese Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the question of Macau signed at Beijing on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercises of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.</p> <p>From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau".</p> <p>On 14 February 2000, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Uzbekistan</i> the following communication:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, Uzbekistan designated the following Central Authority:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p><u>1. Name and full address</u> Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, International Law Department, 5, Saylgoh Street, Tashkent City 700047, Uzbekistan</p> <p><u>2. Telephone Nos.</u> (998 71) 133 13 05 (998 71) 188 83 43</p> <p><u>3. Telefax No.</u> (998 71) 133 50 39</p> <p><u>4. Contact person</u> Mr Faiziev F.M.—Deputy Head of International Law</p> <p><u>5. Languages</u> Uzbek, Russian, English</p>		
<p>Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (Council of Europe No. 112). ..</p>	Strasbourg 21 Mar., 1983	051/1985 Cmnd. 9617
<p>Ratification Albania (<i>with declaration</i> *)</p>	4 Apr., 2000	
<p><i>Declaration</i> *</p> <p>In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 3, the Republic of Albania declares that it intends to exclude the application of the procedures provided for in Article 9, paragraph 1, letter "a" of the Convention.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 4, the term "national", for the purposes of this Convention, shall mean Albanian nationals as well as stateless persons permanently residing in Albania and persons with double nationality, in case either of them is Albanian.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, the Republic of Albania declares that it requires that requests for the transfer of sentenced persons and supporting documents be accompanied by a translation into the Albanian language or into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.</p> <p>On 18 February 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Panama</i> the following communication:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Panama designates the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama as the authority in charge of receiving the requests for transfer as well as replying to them and executing the functions provided by the Convention.</p>		
<p>European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations. ..</p>	Strasbourg 24 Apr., 1986	041/1991 Cmnd. 1593
<p>Ratification France (<i>with declaration</i>*).</p>	26 Nov., 1999	
<p><i>Declaration</i> *</p> <p>The French Republic notes that that Council of Europe Convention of 24 April 1986 on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations is in several respects, applied differently in the States having already ratified it.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>The French Republic recommends, in view of harmonization, the negotiation of an amendment to this Convention, which would clarify in this respect the margin of interpretation for States Parties to the Convention.</p> <p>For the time being, and awaiting the harmonisation which it recommends, the French Republic wishes to state that:</p> <p>1. The following will be assumed to satisfy the conditions for applying the Convention, i.e. to have a "non-profit making aim of international utility" and to carry on "activities with effect in at least two States" (Article 1-a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —international NGO's having a consultative status with the Council of Europe or with international organisations of the United Nations system, or having observer status in the Council of Europe steering Committees for intergovernmental co-operation; —private, non-profit making organisations carrying on activities in at least two countries, and having been recognised as being of international utility under the domestic law of one of the State parties in which they carry on their activities. <p>As concerning other organisations unable to claim such recognition, France will assess on a case by case basis their private non-profit making nature, their international utility, the carrying on of their activities with effect in at least two States and their situation with regard to the criteria laid down in Article 4.</p> <p>2. Article 2 of the Convention will be interpreted as having no consequences, in particular as concerns fiscal aspect, other than those relating to the recognition of the legal personality and capacity under French law.</p> <p>3. The Convention shall apply to the entire territory of the French Republic.</p> <p>4. The organisations governed by French law which may be recognised as beneficiaries of the Convention in another State Party are: associations, associations recognised as being of public utility, associations governed by the local law of Alsace and Moselle, foundations recognised as being of public utility, corporate foundations, trade unions, religious congregations, mutual benefit or insurance societies and co-operatives.</p>		
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime. . .	Strasbourg 8 Nov., 1990	059/1993 Cm 2337
Signature		
Albania ..	4 Apr., 2000	
Macedonia, The FYR of ..	14 Dec., 1999	
Ratification		
Hungary (<i>with reservations * and declarations*</i>)	2 Mar., 2000	
<i>Reservations *</i>		
<p>In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4, Hungary reserves the right to apply paragraph 1 of this Convention only to the predicate offences specified in the Criminal Code.</p> <p>With regard to Article 13, paragraph 3, Hungary declares that paragraph 2 of Article 14 applies only subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concept of its legal system.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 24, Hungary declares that judicial documents should be served only through its central authority.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3, requests and supporting documents must be drawn up in Hungarian or in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe or be accompanied by a translation into one of these languages. However, Hungary declares its readiness to accept translations of requests and supporting documents in German.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>In accordance with Article 32, paragraph 2, Hungary declares that information or evidence provided by it under chapter III 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.</p>		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<p>In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, Hungary designates the Ministry of Justice of Hungary (1055 Budapest, Kossuth Lajos ter 4.) and the Attorney-General's Department of the Republic of Hungary (1055 Budapest, Marko u. 16.) as central authorities.</p>		
REFUGEES		
<p>Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.</p>	<p>New York 28 Sept., 1954</p>	<p>041/1960 Cmnd. 1098</p>
<p>Accession- Slovak Republic (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	<p>3 Apr., 2000</p>	
<i>Declaration *</i>		
<p>"The Slovak Republic shall not be bound by Article 27 to the effect that it shall issue identity papers to any stateless person that is not in possession of a valid travel document. The Slovak Republic shall issue identity papers only to the person present on the territory of the Slovak Republic who have been granted long-term or permanent residence permit".</p>		
<p>Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. ..</p>	<p>New York 30 Aug., 1961</p>	<p>158/1975 Cmnd. 6364</p>
<p>Accession- Slovak Republic .. Tunisia (<i>with reservation* and declarations*</i>)</p>	<p>3 Apr., 2000 12 May, 2000</p>	
<i>Reservation *</i>		
<i>[Translation] [Original: Arabic and French]</i>		
<p>The Republic of Tunisia, In agreeing to accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961, adopted at New York on 30 August 1961, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 11 concerning the establishment of a body responsible for assisting in the presentation of claims to obtain nationality to the appropriate authorities, or of Article 14, which provides for the competence of the International Court of Justice to rule on disputes concerning the interpretation of application to the Convention.</p>		
<i>Declarations*</i>		
<i>[Translation] [Original: Arabic and French]</i>		
<p>The Republic of Tunisia declares that, in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, it retains the right to deprive a person of Tunisian nationality in the following circumstances as provided for in <i>its</i> existing national law:</p>		
<p>1. If he occupies a post in the public service of a foreign State or in foreign armed forces and retains it for more than one month after being enjoined by the Government of Tunisia to leave the post, unless it is found that it was impossible for him to do so.</p>		
<p>2. If he is convicted of an act held to be a crime or an offence against the external or internal security of the State.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)		
3. If he engages, for the benefit of a foreign State, in acts which are incompatible with his status as a Tunisian national and which are prejudicial to Tunisia's interests.		
4. If he is convicted in Tunisia or abroad for an act held to be a crime under Tunisian law and carrying a sentence of at least five years imprisonment.		
5. If he is convicted of evading his obligations under the law regarding recruitment into the armed forces.		
6. If it is discovered, subsequent to issuance of the naturalization certificate, that the person concerned did not fulfil the conditions required by law allowing him to be naturalized.		
7. If the alien has made a false declaration, employed fraudulent means or knowingly submitted a document containing a false or incorrect statement for the purposes of obtaining naturalization.		
European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees.	Strasbourg 16th Oct., 1980	050/1987 Cm 222
Signature Czech Republic ..	6 Apr., 2000	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Protocol Concerning the European Conference of Ministers of Transport.	Brussels 17 Oct., 1953	032/1954 Cmd. 9142
Accession— Liechtenstein	8 Mar., 2000	
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) with Protocol of Signature. ..	Geneva 30 Sept., 1957	083/1968 Cmnd. 3769
Accession— Ukraine ..	1 May, 2000	
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognitions of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions.	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Accession Ukraine (<i>with declaration</i> *)	1 May, 2000	
<i>Declaration</i> *		
"With regard to the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 5, of the above-mentioned Agreement [the Government of Ukraine] has the honour to communicate that Ukraine reserves its right to submit the list of regulations which will be applied on the territory of Ukraine as soon as it will be adopted on the national level."		
Regulation No. 11 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components. ..		
Application— Turkey ..	9 Dec., 1999	
Regulation No. 12 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact. ..		
Application . . .	23 May, 2000	
Regulation No. 34 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks. ..		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Application— Poland ..	23 May, 2000	
Regulation No. 36 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction. ..		
Application The Netherlands ..	31 May, 2000	
Regulation No. 44 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraints"). ..		
Application— Poland ..	23 May, 2000	
Regulation No. 50 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such.		
Application— Poland ..	23 May, 2000	
Regulation No. 52 Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles. ..		
Application The Netherlands ..	31 Mar., 2000	
Regulation No. 58 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of I. Rear Underrun Protective Devices (RUPDS); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an RUPD of an appropriate type; III. Vehicles with regard to their Rear Underrun Protection (RUP).		
Application— Turkey ..	9 Dec., 1999	
Regulation No. 68 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed.		
Application— Poland ..	23 May, 2000	
Regulation No. 69 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers. ..		
Application— Poland ..	23 May, 2000	
Regulation No. 70 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles.		
Application— Poland ..	23 May, 2000	
Regulation No. 73 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection. ..		
Application— Poland ..	23 May, 2000	
Regulation No. 74 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. ..		
Application— Poland ..	23 May 2000	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 79 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to steering equipment.		
Application— Poland ..	23 May 2000	
Turkey ..	9 Dec., 1999	
Regulation No. 81 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side-car, with regard to the mounting of rear-view mirrors on handlebars. ..		
Application— Poland ..	23 May 2000	
Regulation No. 86 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices...		
Application— Poland ..	23 May 2000	
Regulation No. 91 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers.		
Application	23 May, 2000	
Regulation No. 94 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision. ..		
Application The Netherlands ..	31 Mar., 2000	
Regulation No. 95 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision. ..		
Application The Netherlands ..	31 Mar., 2000	
Regulation No. 97 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Vehicle Alarm Systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their Alarm Systems (AS). ..		
Application The Netherlands ..	31 Mar., 2000	
Regulation No. 103 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement catalytic convertors for power-driven vehicles.		
Application— Poland ..	23 May, 2000	
European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR).	Geneva 1 July, 1970 –31 Mar., 1971	103/1978 Cmnd. 7401
Ratification— Switzerland ..	7 Apr., 2000	
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)	Geneva 1 Sept., 1970 –31 May, 1971	042/1981 Cmnd. 8272
Accession Azerbaijan .. Lithuania ..	8 May, 2000 28 Apr., 2000	
On 25 April 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Germany</i> a communication' stating:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>... pursuant to Article 18(2)(b) of the Agreement, that although it intended to accept the proposal, transmitted by C.N.1038.1999.TREATIES-3 to amend the ATP Agreement, the conditions necessary for such acceptance were not fulfilled."</p> <p>Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 5 of Article 18 of the Agreement, the proposed amendment to Annex 3, will be deemed accepted only if, before the expiry of a period of nine months following the expiry of a period of six months as indicated in the said Article (i.e. before 23 February 2001), the Government of Germany has not notified an objection to the proposed amendments.</p> <p>However, if the Government of Germany notifies the depositary of its acceptance before 23 February 2001, the amendments will be deemed accepted on the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of acceptance.</p> <p><small>'Refer to depositary notification C.N. 1 038.1999.TREATIES-3 of 23 November 1999 (Proposed amendments to Annex 3)</small></p> <p>On 22 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain an objection</i>' under Article 18(2)(a) of the Agreement to the proposal of amendments to Annex 3.</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 18 of the Agreement, the proposed amendments to Annex 3 are deemed not to have been accepted and are of no affect, the objection by the Government of Spain having been received by the Secretary-General before the expiry of the six-month period provided for in Article 18(2), i.e. before 23 May 2000.</p> <p><small>'Refer to depositary notification C.N.1038.1999.TREATIES-3 of 23 November 1999 (Proposed amendments to Annex 3) and C.N.256.2000.TREATIES-4 of 2 May 2000 (Germany: Notification under Article 18(2)(b) of the Agreement).</small></p>		
SHIPPING		
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974. ..	London (IMCO) 1 June, 1978 -1 Mar., 1979	040/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accession— Benin . . .	11 Feb., 2000	
International Convention on Standards of London Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers 1978. ..	1 Dec., 1978 -30 Nov., 1979	050/1984 Cmnd. 9266
<p>On 8 March 2000, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) received from the Government of <i>The Netherlands</i> the following statement:</p> <p>Progress toward proficiency at the maritime academies and colleges is continuously assessed by highly skilled faculty staff. Each cadet must be found competent in basic skills before advancing to more sophisticated levels of training. All cadets proceed from general concepts to practical experience, and from specific concepts to practical application. Eventually, each cadet must be able to integrate all that has gone before.</p> <p>Simulators are employed, for example, to allow for a logical progression of events, experiences, training and achievement of objectives in a way that is simply not possible on board a ship. The rapid development of a multiple ship situation is also achievable only by use of a simulator. The simulator furthermore provides the cadet a decision-making environment that is not available on a ship, specially in high traffic density.</p> <p>Research was carried out to establish whether it was feasible that part of the seagoing service requirements of regulations II/ 1 and 111/1 could be substituted by simulator training on a full mission bridge and a full size engine room simulator, meeting all requirements and recommendations laid down in regulation 1/12 and sections A-I/12 and B-I/12 of the STCW</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>Code. This research not only showed that part of the required seagoing service could, to a certain extent, be replaced by simulator training but also that the level of competence achieved by students following simulator training was higher than the level of competence achieved by students not having followed simulator training.</p> <p>As a consequence simulator-based training at the maritime academies and colleges receives limited credit as an equivalency for sea-going service based on a number of considerations, including: (a) level of simulation; (b) actual time spent by the cadet in the simulator (and the number of cadets sharing the simulator at the same time); student-teacher ratio (and special training of those who will be conducting simulator training); (d) pre-brief and de-brief procedures; (e) scenarios actually presented in the simulated exercises (ie variety of port approaches and navigational circumstances); (f) degree of emphasis on non-routine situations, emergencies and restricted operating conditions; (g) integration with other elements in the approved training program.</p> <p>When all criteria have been met and training objectives achieved the following will be granted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 5 days of simulator training, half of which has taken place in a full mission bridge simulator and the other half in a full size engine room simulator, may be counted as the equivalent for 15 days of seagoing service; (2) 10 days of simulator training, half of which has taken place in a full mission bridge simulator and the other half in a full size engine room simulator, may be counted as the equivalent for 30 days seagoing; and (3) 15 days of simulator training, half of which has taken place in a full mission bridge simulator and the other half in a full size engine room simulator may be counted as the equivalent for 60 days of seagoing service. <p>The Netherlands is fully satisfied that the level of sea-going service, knowledge, experience and efficiency provided under the above arrangement ensures a degree of safety at sea and has a preventive effect as regards pollution prevention at least equivalent to the requirements of the STCW Convention.</p> <p>On 5 April 2000, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) received from the Government of <i>The United States of America</i> the following statement:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EQUIVALENT ARRANGEMENT IN EFFECT ON 1 AUGUST 1998 PURSUANT TO ARTICLE IX OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON STANDARDS OF TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCHKEEPING (STCW), 1978, AS AMENDED</p> <p>Pursuant to article IX of the STCS Convention, the United States has determined that service on small ships where a two-watch system is permitted under US law, and where an individual is on duty for twelve hours in a twenty-four hour period, may be creditable as a day and a half of seagoing service towards a US merchant mariner's license.</p> <p>Regulations in Chapters II and III of the STCW Convention prescribe minimum periods of seagoing service for candidates for certification. Some periods re expressed in terms of years (e.g., in regulation II/1), while other periods are expressed in terms of months (e.g., in regulation III/1). Seagoing service itself is broadly defined in regulation I/1 as meaning "service on board a ship relevant to the issue of a certificate or other qualification." The term month is defined as meaning "a calendar month for 30 days made up of period of less than one month." The terms</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>"year" and "day" are not defined. In order to provide a fair and practical means of calculating sea going services, and given the absence of clarity under the STCW Convention, as well as the variety of service possible in the maritime industry (including short voyages for smaller ships), the United States determined it was necessary to introduce specific values for these terms to allow for objective equivalency calculations.</p> <p>For the purposes of calculating sea service, US regulations define the term "year" as meaning 360 days, and the term "month" as meaning 30 days, and the term "day" as meaning eight hours of watchkeeping or eight hours of day-working (i.e., not to include overtime). Consequently, for service on a small ship where a two-watch system is permitted under US law (i.e., ships of less than 100 gross register tonnage, fishing vessels, towing vessels, and offshore supply vessels on short voyages), a candidate can be credited with 12 hours of service, which equates to a day and a half of service. Such a calculation reasonably takes into account the relative amount of time actually spent in performing watchkeeping duties relevant to the issue of a license or document.</p> <p>The United States is fully satisfied that the level of seagoing service, knowledge and efficiency provided under the above arrangement ensures a degree of safety at sea and has a preventative effect as regards pollution prevention at least equivalent to the requirements of the STCW Convention.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EQUIVALENT ARRANGEMENT IN EFFECT ON 1 AUGUST 1998 PURSUANT TO ARTICLE IX OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON STANDARDS OF TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCHKEEPING, 1978 (STCW), AS AMENDED</p> <p>Pursuant to article IX of the STCW Convention, the United States has determined that service on ships operating on the Great Lakes and on US inland waters (e.g., the Chesapeake Bay) may be creditable as a portion of seagoing service toward a US merchant mariner's license.</p> <p>Seagoing service is defined in STCW as relevant service "on board a ship". Given the wide variety of ship operations and career patterns in the United States, and the movement of personnel from segment to segment, we have found it appropriate to take into account the interchangeability or transferability of skills and experience when candidates are applying for licenses and documents. A limited amount of service is creditable from experience on inland or Great Lakes vessels because the knowledge and skill which are required for operating a seagoing ship are also required for operation of vessels on inland waters and on the Great Lakes. The experience must be approved by the Coast Guard before it is creditable toward licenses for service on seagoing vessels.</p> <p>The credit for service is justified because many of the inland navigable waters of the United States are of such length and/or breadth that they have the characteristics of ocean or near coastal waters. Service on a vessel operating on Long Island Sound, Puget Sound, or Chesapeake Bay is closely akin to service on a vessel navigating on near coastal waters. Service on vessel operating on the Great Lakes in many ways closely resembles service on a seagoing vessel.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>The United States is fully satisfied that the level of seagoing service, knowledge and efficiency provided under the above arrangement ensures a degree of safety at sea and has a preventative effect as regards pollution prevention at least equivalent to the requirements of the STCW Convention.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EQUIVALENT ARRANGEMENT IN EFFECT ON 1 AUGUST 1998 PURSUANT TO ARTICLE IX OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON STANDARDS OF TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCHKEEPING (STCW), 1978, AS AMENDED</p> <p>Pursuant to article IX of the STCW Convention, the United States has determined that training cruises, full mission simulator training, and in-port watchkeeping and maintenance on seagoing ships may be combined when calculating creditable seagoing service toward a US merchant mariners's license, provided this service is part of a maritime academy cadet training programme which has been approved by the US Coast Guard and the US Maritime Administration.</p> <p>STCW Regulation II/1 prescribes a minimum period of seagoing service of one year as part of an approved training programme which includes on-board training. A variety of opportunities are provided during the multi-year programmes available only at the seven maritime academies in the United States for accumulating high quality sea service within the framework of a concentrated, intensive maritime training environment. The total combination of the opportunities for sea service at the academies provides a level of seagoing service which is equivalent to the one year of service required by regulation II/1.</p> <p>Progress toward proficiency at the maritime academies is continuously assessed by highly experienced faculty. Each cadet must be found competent in basic skills before advancing to more sophisticated levels of training. All cadets proceed from general concepts to practical experience, and from specific concepts to practical application. Eventually, each cadet must be able to integrate all that has gone before.</p> <p>Simulators are employed, for example, to allow for a logical progression of events, experiences, training, and achievement of objectives in a way that is simply not possible on board a ship. The rapid development of a multiple ship situation is also achievable only by use of a simulator. The simulator furthermore provides the cadet a decision-making environment that is not available on a ship, especially in high traffic density.</p> <p>Simulator-based training at the maritime academies receives limited credit as an equivalency for sea service based on a number of considerations, including: (a) level of simulation (Full mission simulator is normal); (b) actual time spent by the cadet in the simulator (and number of cadets sharing the simulator at the same time); (c) student-teacher ration (and special training of those who will be conducting simulator training); (d) pre-brief and de-brief procedures; (e) scenarios actually presented in the simulated training exercises (i.e., variety of port approaches and navigational circumstances); (f) degree of emphasis on non-routine situations, emergencies, and restricted operating conditions; (g) integration with training cruise experiences, commercial ship experiences, and other elements of the approved training programme, using a build block approach in bringing the cadet up to an acceptable level of proficiency in each area of competency. When a case-by-case evaluation confirms that all</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
<p>criteria are met, and all training objectives will be achieved, then the Coast Guard will grant an equivalent of 30 days of seagoing service.</p> <p>Additionally, the training and experience a cadet receives while on a training ship operated as part of an approved maritime training programme at an accredited maritime academy is more directed and structured than the training and experience normally received during the same number of days on a commercial ship.</p> <p>Training which takes place on a dedicated training ship operated by a maritime academy receives limited credit as an equivalency for sea service based on a number of considerations, including the following: (a) All operations of the training ship are devoted to training of cadets; (b) The training ship is specially staffed with specially qualified, UDD Coast Guard-licensed instructors whose primary job it to educate and train cadets; (c) The training is tightly integrated into a shore-side training programme at a maritime academy, using a build block approach in bringing the cadet up to an acceptable level of proficiency in each area of competency; (d) All cadets on board are provided rotating opportunities to perform all tasks necessary to achieving the stated training objectives; (e) The training programmes are carefully designed and tailored to the specific ship and its planned voyages, and changes can be made while training is in progress to adjust for such factors as weather conditions while still accomplishing all training objectives; and (f) training and experience in watchkeeping and maintenance which take place while the ship is in port can be fully integrated into the training objectives.</p> <p>The United States is fully satisfied that the level of seagoing service, knowledge and efficiency provided under the above arrangement ensures a degree of safety at sea and has a preventative effect as regards pollution prevention at least equivalent to the requirements of the STCW Convention.</p>		
SOCIAL SECURITY		
European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance. ..	Paris 11 Dec., 1953	042/1955 Cmd. 9512
Signature Estonia ..	1 Dec., 1999	
Protocol to the European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance. ..	Paris 11 Dec., 1953	042/1955 Cmd. 9512
Signature— Estonia ..	1 Dec., 1999	
European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors...	Paris 11 Dec., 1953	040/1955 Cmd. 9510
Signature Estonia (<i>with reservation</i> *)	1 Dec., 1999	
<i>Reservation *</i>		
<p>The Government of the Republic of Estonia requests the following texts to be inserted into the Annexes to the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes Relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors and Protocol thereto.</p>		
ANNEX I —Social Security Schemes to which the Agreement applies ..		
Laws and regulations relatintg to:		
(a) Old age pensions;		
(b) National pensions;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)</p> <p>(c) Invalidity pensions; (d) Survivors pensions; (e) Social Tax.</p> <p>The schemes listed under a, c and d are contributory social security schemes. The scheme mentioned under b is non-contributory.</p>		
<p><u>ANNEX II</u>—Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements to which the Agreement applies ..</p> <p>Agreements on Social Security between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Lithuania, signed on 28 May 1996, entered into force on 10 February 1997.</p>		
<p><u>ANNEX III</u>—Reservations to the Agreement formulated by the contracting parties ..</p> <p>The Government of Estonia has formulated the following reservation:</p>		
<p>The provisions of the Agreement shall not apply to the provisions of the State Pension Insurance Act of 26 June 1998 on national pensions granted to Estonian nationals in the absence of the insurance period giving entitlement to the old age pension.</p> <p>On 23 March 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of Portugal the following declaration:</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Portugal requests the following texts to be inserted into the Annexes to the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes Relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors:</p>		
<p><u>ANNEX I</u>—Social Security Schemes to which the Agreement</p> <p>The Laws and regulations should read:</p> <p>(a) benefits in respect of invalidity and old age (b) benefits in respect of death (survivors); (c) special schemes for specific ranks of workers, insofar as they relate to the benefits mentioned in the sub-paragraphs here-above.</p>		
<p><u>ANNEX II</u>—Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements to which the Agreement applies ..</p> <p>add:</p> <p>(f) Convention on Social Security between Portugal and Spain, signed on 11 June 1969.</p>		
<p>Protocol to the European Interim Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Agreement on Social Security Schemes relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.</p>	Paris 11 Dec., 1953	040/1955 Cmd. 9510
<p>Signature Estonia (<i>with reservation</i>*)</p>	1 Dec., 1999	
<p><i>Reservation</i> *</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Estonia requests the following texts to be inserted into the Annexes to the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes Relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors and Protocol thereto.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)</p> <p><u>ANNEX I</u>—Social Security Schemes to which the Agreement applies</p> <p>Laws and regulations relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Old age pensions; (b) National pensions; (c) Invalidity pensions; (d) Survivors pensions; (e) Social Tax. <p>The schemes listed under a, c and d are contributory social security schemes. The scheme mentioned under b. in non-contributory.</p> <p><u>ANNEX II</u>—Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements to which the Agreement applies ..</p> <p>Agreements on Social Security between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Lithuania, signed on 28 May 1996, entered into force on 10 February 1997.</p> <p><u>ANNEX III</u>—Reservations to the Agreement formulated by the contracting parties ..</p> <p>The Government of Estonia has formulated the following reservations:</p> <p>The provisions of the Agreement shall not apply to the provisions of the State Pension Insurance Act of 26 June 1998 on national pensions granted to Estonian nationals in the absence of the insurance period giving entitlement to the old age pension.</p>		
<p>European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors. . .</p> <p>On 23 March 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of Portugal the following declaration:</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Portugal requests the following texts to be inserted into the Annexes to the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes Relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors:</p> <p><u>ANNEX I</u>—Social Security Schemes to which the Agreement</p> <p>The Laws and regulations should read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) benefits in respect of sickness; (b) benefits in respect of maternity; (c) (- •.) (d) benefits in respect of employment injury; (e) benefits in respect of unemployment; (f) (••.) (g) special schemes for specific ranks of workers, insofar as they relate to the benefits mentioned in the sub-paragraphs here-above; (h) the remedy for damages due to labour accidents. <p><u>ANNEX II</u>—Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements to which the Agreement applies ..</p>	<p>Paris 11 Dec., 1953</p>	<p>041/1955 Cmd. 9511</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)		
add: (f) Convention of Social Security between Portugal and Spain, signed on 11 June 1969.		
European Code of Social Security. ..	Strasbourg 16 Apr., 1964	010/1969 Cmnd. 3871
Signature		
Czech Republic ..	10 Feb., 2000	
Estonia ..	24 Jan., 2000	
STATISTICS		
Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928 (with Annex). ..	Paris 9 Dec., 1948	089/1951 Cmd. 8371
Succession		
Zimbabwe ..	1 Dec., 1998	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
European Convention on Transfrontier Television [Council of Europe No. 132]. ••••	Strasbourg 5 May., 1989	022/1993 Cm 2178
Ratification		
Estonia (<i>with declaration*</i>)	24 Jan., 2000	
<i>Declaration *</i> The Estonian <i>Riigikogu</i> designates the Ministry of Culture as the competent authority for the purposes of Article 19, paragraph 1 of the Convention.		
TERRORISM		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	093/1978 Cmnd. 7390
Signature		
Albania ..	4 Apr., 2000	
Slovenia	28 Mar., 2000	
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages.	New York (UN) 18 Dec., 1979 —31 Dec., 1980	081/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Accession		
Poland ..	25 May, 2000	
European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches. ..	Strasbourg 19 Aug., 1985	057/1985 Cmnd. 9649
Signature		
Azerbaijan ..	28 Mar., 2000	
UNITED NATIONS		
Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice.	San Francisco 26 June, 1945	067/1946 Cmd. 7015
Acceptance		
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