

RATIFICATIONS
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 50 (2004)

THIRD
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2004

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 39 (2004), Cm 6335]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
January 2005*

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DRUGS (continued)

* **Cathine** is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per millilitre.

** Each of **ephedrine** and **methylephedrine** is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per millilitre.

*** The substances included in the 2004 Monitoring Program are not considered as Prohibited Substances.

S2. NARCOTICS

The following narcotics are prohibited:

buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, pethidine.

S3. CANNABINOIDS

Cannabinoids (e.g. hashish, marijuana) are prohibited.

S4. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)

a) Exogenous AAS including but not limited to:

androstadienone, bolasterone, boldenone, boldione, clostebol, danazol, dehydrochloromethyltestosterone, delta 1-androstene-3,17-dione, drostanolone, drostanediol, fluoxymesterone, formebolone, gestrinone, 4-hydroxytestosterone, 4-hydroxy-19-nortestosterone, mestenolone, mesterolone, methandienone, metenolone, methandriol, methyltestosterone, mibolerone, nandrolone, 19-norandrostenediol, 19-norandrostenedione, norbolethone, norethandrolone, oxabolone, oxandrolone, oxymesterone, oxymetholone, quinbolone, stanozolol, stenbolone, 1-testosterone (delta1-dihydro-testosterone), trenbolone and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar pharmacological effect(s).

b) Endogenous AAS including but not limited to:

androstenediol, androstenedione, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), dihydrotestosterone, testosterone and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar pharmacological effect(s).

Where a *Prohibited Substance* (as listed above) is capable of being produced by the body naturally, a *Sample* will be deemed to contain such *Prohibited Substance* where the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites or markers and/or any other relevant ratio(s) in the *Athlete's Sample* so deviates from the range of values normally found in humans so as not to be consistent with normal endogenous production. A *Sample* shall not be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* in any such case where the *Athlete* proves by evidence that the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites or markers and/or the relevant ratio(s) in the *Athlete's Sample* is attributable to a pathological or physiological condition. In all cases, and at any concentration, the laboratory will report an adverse finding if, based on any reliable analytical method, it can show that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin.

If the laboratory result is not conclusive and no concentration as referred to in the above paragraph is found, the relevant *Anti-Doping Organisation* shall conduct a further investigation if there are serious indications, such as a comparison to reference steroid profiles, for a possible *Use of a Prohibited Substance*.

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DRUGS (continued)

If the laboratory has reported the presence of a T/E ratio greater than six (6) to one (1) in the urine, further investigation is obligatory in order to determine whether the ratio is due to a physiological or pathological condition.

In both cases, the investigation will include a review of any previous tests/ subsequent tests and/or results of endocrine investigations. If previous tests are not available, the *Athlete* shall undergo an endocrine investigation or be tested unannounced at least three times within a three-month period.

Failure of the *Athlete* to co-operate in the investigations will result in considering the *Athlete's Sample* to contain a *Prohibited Substance*.

2. Other Anabolic Agents**Clenbuterol, zeranol.**

For purpose of this section:

* "exogenous" refers to a substance, which is not capable of being produced by the body naturally.

** "endogenous" refers to a substance, which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.

S5. PEPTIDE HORMONES

The following substances are prohibited, including their mimetic, analogues and releasing factors:

1. **Erythropoietin (EPO)**
2. **Growth hormone (hGH) and Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF-1)**
3. **Chorionic Gonadotrophin (hCG)** prohibited in males only;
4. **Pituitary and synthetic gonadotrophins (LH)** prohibited in males only;
5. **Insulin.**
6. **Corticotrophins**

Unless the *Athlete* can demonstrate that the concentration was due to a physiological or pathological condition, a *Sample* will be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* (as listed above) where the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites and/or relevant ratios or markers in the *Athlete's Sample* so exceeds the range of values normally found in humans so as not to be consistent with normal endogenous production.

The presence of other substances with similar chemical structure or similar pharmacological effect(s), diagnostic marker(s) or releasing factors of a hormone listed above or of any other finding which indicate(s) that the substance detected is not the naturally present hormone, will be reported as an adverse analytical finding.

S6. BETA-2 AGONIST

All beta-2 agonists including their D- and L- isomers are prohibited except that formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline are permitted by inhalation only to prevent and/or treat asthma and exercise-induced asthma/broncho-constriction. A medical notification in accordance with section 8 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions is required.

Despite the granting of a TUE, when the Laboratory has reported a concentration of salbutamol (free plus glucuronide) greater than 1000 ng/mL, this will be considered as an adverse analytical finding unless the athlete proves that the abnormal result was the consequence of the therapeutic use of inhaled salbutamol.

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DRUGS (continued)**S7. AGENTS WITH ANTI-OESTROGENIC ACTIVITY**

Aromatase inhibitors, clomiphene, cyclofenil, tamoxifen are prohibited only in males.

S8. MASKING AGENTS

Masking agents are prohibited. They are products that have the potential to impair the excretion of *Prohibited Substances*, to conceal their presence in urine or other *Samples* used in doping control, or to change haematological parameters. Masking agents include but are not limited to:

Diuretics / epitestosterone, probenecid, plasma expanders (e.g. dextran, hydroxyethyl starch.)

A medical approval in accordance with section 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions is not valid if an *Athlete's* urine contains a diuretic in association with threshold or sub-threshold levels of a *Prohibited Substance(s)*.

Diuretics include:

acetazolamide, amiloride, bumetanide, canrenone, chlortalidone, etacrynic acid, furosemide, indapamide, mersalyl, spironolactone, thiazides (e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide) and triamterene, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar pharmacological effect(s).

S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS

Glucocorticosteroids are prohibited when administered orally, rectally, or by intravenous or intramuscular administration.

All other administration routes require a medical notification in accordance with section 8 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

PROHIBITED METHODS**M1. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER**

The following are prohibited:

- a. Blood doping. Blood doping is the use of autologous, homologous or heterologous blood or red blood cell products of any origin, other than for legitimate medical treatment.
- b. The *Use* of products that enhance the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, e.g. erythropoietins, modified haemoglobin products including but not limited to haemoglobin-based blood substitutes, microencapsulated haemoglobin products, perfluorochemicals, and efaproxiral (RSR13).

M2. PHARMACOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

Pharmacological, chemical and physical manipulation is the *Use* of substances and methods including masking agents, which alter, attempt to alter or may reasonably be expected to alter the integrity and validity of specimens collected in doping controls. These include but are not limited to catheterisation, urine substitution and / or tampering, inhibition of renal excretion and alterations of testosterone and epitestosterone concentrations.

M3. GENE DOPING

Gene or cell doping is defined as the non-therapeutic use of genes, genetic elements and/or cells that have the capacity to enhance athletic performance.

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DRUGS (continued)

SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

(All categories listed hereunder refer to all those substances and methods listed in the relevant section)

- S4. ANABOLIC AGENTS**
- S5. PEPTIDE HORMONES**
- S6. BETA-2 AGONISTS***
- S7. AGENTS WITH ANTI-OESTROGENIC ACTIVITY**
- S8. MASKING AGENTS**

(*Only clenbuterol, and salbutamol when its concentration in urine is greater than 1000ng/mL)

PROHIBITED METHODS

- M1. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER**
- M2. PHARMACOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION**
- M3. GENE DOPING**

SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS

P1. ALCOHOL

Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited *in-Competition* only, in the following sports. Detection will be conducted by breath analysis and/or blood. The doping violation threshold for each Federation is reported in parenthesis. If no threshold is indicated, the presence of any quantity of alcohol shall constitute a doping violation.

Aeronautic (FAI)	(0.20 g/L)	
Archery (FITA)	(0.10 g/L)	
Automobile (FIA)		
Billiards (WCBS)		
Boules (CMSB)	(0.50 g/L)	
Gymnastics (FIG)	(0.10 g/L)	
Karate (WKF)	(0.40 g/L)	
Modern Pentathlon (UIPM)	(0,10 g/L)	for the modern pentathlon discipline
Motorcycling (FIM)		
Roller Sports (FIRS)	(0.02 g/L)	
Skiing (FIS)		
Triathlon (ITU)	(0.40 g/L)	
Wrestling (FILA)		

P2. BETA-BLOCKERS

Unless otherwise specified, beta-blockers are prohibited *in-Competition* only, in the following sports.

- Aeronautic (FAI)
- Archery (PITA) (also prohibited out of competition)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Billiards (WCBS)
- Bobsleigh (FIBT)

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DRUGS (continued)		
<p>Boules (CMSB) Bridge (FMB) Chess (FIDE) Curling (WCF) Gymnastics (FIG) Motorcycling (FIM) Modern Pentathlon (IUPM) Nine-pin bowling (FIQ) Sailing (ISAF) match race helms only for the modern pentathlon discipline Shooting (ISSF) (also prohibited out of competition) Skiing (FIS) ski jumping & free style snow board Swimming (FINA) in diving & synchronised swimming Wrestling (FILA)</p> <p>Beta-blockers include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <p>acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.</p>		
P3. DIURETICS		
<p>Diuretics are prohibited in- and out- of competition in all sports as masking agents. However, in the following weight-classified sports and sports where weight loss can enhance performance, no Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall be granted for use of diuretics.</p> <p>Body-Building (IFBB) Boxing (AIBA) Judo (IJF) Karate (WKF) Powerlifting (IFF) Rowing (Light-Weight) (FISA) Skiing (FIS) for Ski Jumping only Taekwondo (WTF) Weightlifting (IWF) Wrestling (FILA) Wushu (IWUF)</p>		
EXTRADITION		
<p>European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]</p> <p>Note-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">On 27 May 2004 the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Hungary</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on Extradition, the Republic of Hungary hereby notifies the Council of Europe of the implementation of the Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States of the European Union (2002/584/JHA).</p>	<p>Paris 13 Dec., 1957</p>	<p>097/2003 Cm 5736</p>

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HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and, pursuant to the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that, by Supreme Decree No. 056-2004-PCM (copy attached), the state of emergency referred to in notes SG/030, SG/034 and SG/045 of 2003 and SG/002, SG/005 and SG/014 of 2004 has been extended for 60 days in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco, the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.

During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of domicile, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly, and freedom of personal security, recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11 and 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru, and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, are suspended.

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the United Nations Secretariat the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 4 August 2004

Executive Branch

PCM

State of emergency extended in several provinces and districts of the departments of Apurimac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin

Supreme Decree

No. 056-2004-PCM

The President of the Republic,
Considering:

That in Supreme Decree No. 039-2004-PCM of 20 May 2004, a state of emergency was extended in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, for a period of sixty (60) days;

That, the period of the aforementioned state of emergency having expired, the conditions that led to the state of emergency in the aforementioned provinces, districts and departments still persist;

That article 137, paragraph 1, of the Political Constitution of Peru states that extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree; and

Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and notification of the Congress of the Republic; Hereby decrees:

Article 1

Extension of the state of emergency

The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days from 24 July 2004, in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.

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HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>Article 2 Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in the previous article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11 and 12 and paragraph 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru are hereby suspended.</p> <p>Article 3 Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 22 July 2004.</p> <p>Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Roberto Enrique Chiabra León Minister of Defence</p> <p>Javier Reategui Rosselló Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Baldo Kresalja Rosselló Minister of Justice</p>		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 June 2004, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following declaration from the government of <i>Ireland</i> concerning withdrawal to the reservation made upon accession¹, to the above convention as follows:</p> <p>"The question of supplementing the guarantee of equality contained in the Irish Constitution which special legislation governing access to financial credit and other services and recreational activities, where these are provided by private persons, organisations or enterprises is under consideration. For the time being Ireland reserves the right to regard its existing law and measures in this area as appropriate for the attainment in Ireland of the objectives of the Convention."</p> <p>In accordance with article 28 (3) of the Convention, the withdrawal took effect on the date of the receipt of the notification, i.e., on 11 June 2004.</p>	<p>New York 18 Dec., 1979</p>	<p>002/1989 Cm 643</p>
<p><small>¹ Ref to depositary notification C.N.360.1985.Treaties-16 of 7 March 1986</small></p>		

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HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]	Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981	086/1990 Cm 1329
Signature- Albania	9 June, 2004	
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	New York 10 Dec., 1984	107/1991 Cm 1775
Accession- Syria (<i>with declaration*</i>)	19 Aug., 2004	
<p>Declaration*</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of article 28, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Syrian Arab Republic does not recognise the competence of the Committee against Torture provided for in article 20 there of;</p> <p>The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entail entry into any dealings with Israel in the context of the provisions of this Convention.</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for the Syrian Arab Republic on 18 September 2004 in accordance with its article 27 (2) which reads as follows:</p> <p>"For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession."</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 March 2004, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following declaration from the government of Chile under Article 21 and 22¹, as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution of the Republic of Chile, I should like to declare that the Government of Chile recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture established pursuant to article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, with respect to acts of which the commencement of execution is subsequent to communication of this declaration by the Republic of Chile to the Secretary-General of the United Nations:</p> <p>(a) To receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that the State of Chile is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention, in accordance with article 21 thereof; and</p>		

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<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 5 of the Act on Compulsory Military Service states that "military obligations begin, for Ecuadorian citizens, at 18 years of age, and end at 55 years of age. The period between the ages of 18 and 55 shall be called 'military age'".</p> <p>Declaration**</p> <p>"In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the Government of Japan declares as follows:</p> <p>The Government of Japan, by relevant laws and regulations, recruits only those who are at and above the minimum age of 18 as a member of the Japan Self-Defense Forces, with the exception of the cases of the students solely receiving educational training at the schools within the structure of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (hereinafter referred to as "the Youth Cadets"), which come under "schools" stipulated in Article 3, paragraph 5 of the Optional Protocol.</p> <p>The minimum age of recruitment of the Youth Cadets is 15 years</p> <p>In Japan, the safeguards to ensure that the recruitment of the Youth Cadets is not forced or coerced are as follows:</p> <p>1. In accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Japan Self-Defense Forces (Law No 165/1954), the recruitment of personnel of the Japan Self-Defense Forces including the Youth Cadets is required to be based upon examination or selection, and it is prohibited to use such measures as threat, compulsion and similar means with the intention of realising unjust recruitment of the members.</p> <p>2. Further, in recruiting the Youth Cadets, the following shall be confirmed beforehand in accordance with the Instruction on the recruitment of the students of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (Japan Defense Agency Instruction No 51/1955).</p> <p>(1) Either the person who executes the parental authority 'over a Youth Cadet or his/her guardian gives consent to the recruitment.</p> <p>(2) The candidate for a Youth Cadet is fully informed of the duties to be involved in advance.</p> <p>(3) A proof of the age of the Youth Cadets for being at or over 15 years is provided by a certifying document."</p> <p>Declaration++</p> <p>The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg declares that, in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol, the minimum age at which voluntary recruitment to the army of Luxembourg shall be permitted is 17 years.</p> <p>The following principles shall be observed in recruiting persons aged 17 years;</p>		

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<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment shall be on a voluntary basis. 2. Voluntary recruits under the age of 18 must have the written consent of their parents or legal guardian. 3. Voluntary recruits under the age of 18 may not take part in the following military operations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) At the national level <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The defence of the Grand Duchy's territory in the event of armed conflict. (2) At the international level <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Contributing to the collective or common defence within the framework of the international organizations of which the Grand Duchy is a member; (b) Taking part within such a framework in humanitarian and evacuation missions, peacekeeping missions, and combat missions for crisis management, including peacemaking operations. <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 July 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of the Republic of <i>Cyprus</i> the following:</p> <p>"The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Turkey to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, (New York, 25 May 2000), on 4 May 2004, in respect of the implementation of the provisions of the Optional Protocol only to the States Parties which it recognizes and with which it has diplomatic relations.</p> <p>In the view of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, this declaration amounts to a reservation. This reservation creates uncertainty as to the States Parties in respect of which Turkey is undertaking the obligations in the Protocol and raises doubt as to the commitment of Turkey to the object and purpose of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and of the said Protocol. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Turkey to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict"</p>		
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</p> <p>International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886</p> <p>Accession-</p> <p>Bhutan</p> <p>United Arab Emirates(<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	<p>Paris 24 July, 1971</p> <p>25 Aug., 2004 5 Apr., 2004</p>	<p>063/1990 Cm 1212</p>

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<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i> The government of the <i>United Arab Emirates</i>, availing itself of the faculties provided for in Article II and III of the Appendix to said convention, for a period of ten years with effect from October 10, 2004, in accordance with Article I, paragraph 2(a) of the Appendix to the Paris Act.</p> <p>Note- On 28 June 2004, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of <i>Cuba</i>, renewing the said declaration availing itself of the faculties provided for in Article II and III of the Appendix to said convention, for a period of ten years with effect from October 10, 2004, in accordance with Article I, paragraph 2(a) of the Appendix to the Paris Act.</p> <p>Note- On 25 June 2004, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of <i>Mongolia</i>, renewing the said declaration availing itself of the faculties provided for in Article II and III of the Appendix to said convention, for a period of ten years with effect from October 10, 2004, in accordance with Article I, paragraph 2(a) of the Appendix to the Paris Act.</p> <p>Note- On 16 June 2004, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of Republic of the <i>Philippines</i>, availing itself of the faculties provided for in Article II and III of the Appendix to said convention, with effect from October 10, 2004.</p>		
<p>Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations)</p>	<p>Budapest 28 Apr. , 1977 -31 Dec., 1977</p>	<p>005/1981 Cm 8136</p>
<p>Note- On 28 June 2004, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of Kingdom of <i>Belgium</i>, regarding changes in the names and addresses, as well as in the texts concerning the kinds of microorganisms-accepted for deposit, of the Belgian Co-ordinated Collections of Microorganisms (BCCMTM) as follows;</p>		
<p>COMMUNICATION</p>		
<p>The data regarding the Belgian Co-ordinated Collections of Microorganisms (BCCMTM), institution for which the Government of Belgium made a declaration of assurances pursuant to Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty have been verified and modified.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>The amendments mainly concern changes in the names and addresses of the Belgian institutions. Furthermore, in order to improve the legibility and avoid repetitions, the text of the chapter "List of Kinds of Microorganisms Accepted for Deposit" has been modified without affecting, however, the kinds of microorganisms accepted for deposit by the BCCMTM Collections under the Budapest Treaty.</p> <p>The schedule of fees has not been amended.</p> <p>The Government of Belgium continues to assure that the BCCM consortium carries out its function of international depository authority under the best conditions.</p> <p>Université catholique de Louvain Mycothèque de l'Université catholique de Louvain (BCCMTM/MUCL) Croix du Sud, 3 - bte 6 1348 Louvain-La-Neuve Telephone: (32-10) 47 37 42 Facsimile: (32-10) 45 1501 E.mail: bccrn.mucl@mbla.ucl.ac.be</p> <p><u>KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED</u></p> <p>BCCMTM/IHEM; filamentous fungi and yeasts, including pathogenic fungi and yeasts that cause mycosis in man and animals, and actinomycetes.</p> <p>BCCMTM/LMBP; genetic material, recombinant or not, cloned in a host or in the form of isolated material (e.g. plasmids); natural or genetically modified human and animal cell lines, including hybridomas. Deposits of genetically modified microorganisms should belong to risk class 1 or 2 as defined by the European directive 98/81/EC concerning the contained use of genetically modified organisms.</p> <p>BCCMTM/LMG; bacteria, including actinomycetes, but excepting pathogens belonging to a hazard group higher than Risk group 2 according to the EU directive 2000/54/EC.</p> <p>BCCMTM/MUCL; filamentous fungi and yeasts, including phytopathogens, but excepting pathogenic fungi causing mycosis in man and animals belonging to a hazard group higher than Risk group 2 according to the EU directive 2000/54/EC.</p> <p>As a general rule, the BCCMTM collections accept only strains that can be cultured under conditions technically feasible for the collection concerned and conserved, other than in continuous vegetative activity, without inducing significant changes in their characteristics</p>		

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

Exceptionally, the various BCCM™ collections may accept deposits of microorganisms that cannot be conserved other than by active culture. Acceptance as well as the costs of such a deposit will be negotiated case by case with the potential depositor. Exceptionally and following the same case-by-case negotiation procedure, they may also accept deposits of mixtures of microorganisms provided that the composition of the mixture is defined and its components are identifiable (a mixture whose composition is not defined or whose components are non-identifiable will be automatically excluded).

Note-

On 7 July 2004, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of Republic of *Latvia*, regarding changes in the names and addresses, the schedule of fees and the texts concerning the kinds of microorganisms accepted for deposit, by the Microbial Strain Collection of Latvia (MSCL) as follows;

COMMUNICATION

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations Office in Geneva presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and has the honour to transmit information according to Article 7 of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure of April 28, 1977.

ANNEX**LATVIA****INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY**

Microbial Strain Collection of Latvia (MSCL)
Kronvalda Blvd. 4
Riga LV-1586

Telephone: (371) 703 4868 Facsimile: (371) 703 4862
E-mail: collect@lanet.lv

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

Bacteria, fungi (including yeasts), plasmids in a host with the exception of pathogenic microorganisms of hazard group 3 or 4. Microorganisms having special requirements for cultivation, which the MSCL is not technically capable of carrying out, shall not be accepted.

SCHEDULE OF FEES

	<u>LVL</u>
(a) Storage	300
(b) Issuance of a viability statement	30
(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus expedition cost)	30

The fees are subject to value added tax (VAT) at the rate of 18%.

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 6 July 2004, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, regarding a limitation of the status of international depositary authority with respect to certain kinds of microorganisms and changes in the addresses of, and a new schedule of fees charged by, the European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC) as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMMUNICATION</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and has the honour to refer to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, opened for signature at Budapest from April 28 to December 31, 1977, and to the previous communication from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the change of status and fees of the European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC).</p> <p>In accordance with Rule 4.2 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby notify you that, as a result of recent reorganisation within the ECACC, they can no longer provide assurances that they have suitable expertise to handle deposits of bacteria, pathogenic yeasts and fungi and pathogenic protozoa and accordingly, request that these organisms be removed from the original assurances pursuant to Article 8.2(a) of the Budapest Treaty.</p> <p>And in accordance with Rule 12.2 of the Regulations of the Budapest Treaty, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby notify you that the amounts of fees charged by the ECACC will be modified from the thirtieth day following the publication of the change by the International Bureau (see attached Annex).</p> <p>I have the honour to request that you circulate this notification to all Contracting States and inter-governmental industrial property organisations</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland further notify you that the current details of the ECACC have been modified (see attached Annex).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNITED KINGDOM</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY</u></p> <p>European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC) Health Protection Agency - Porton Down Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 OJG</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p>		
<p>Telephone: (44-1980) 61 25 12 Facsimile: (44-1980) 6113 15 E-mail: ecacc@hpa.org.uk Internet: http://www.ecacc.org.uk</p>		
<p><u>KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED</u></p>		
<p>Animal cell lines, human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines, and hybridomas that can be preserved without significant change to or loss of their properties by freezing and long-term storage. Viruses capable of assay in cell culture, eukaryotic and viral recombinant DNA as naked DNA or cloned in a host organism.</p>		
<p>Organisms up to and including Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) Category 4 and Advisory Committee on Genetic Modification (ACGM) Activity Class 4 are accepted for deposit.</p>		
<p>Note that;</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No patent deposit should be sent to ECACC without a Biohazard Risk Assessment having been first received and reviewed by ECACC. Following favourable review of a Risk Assessment the customer will be invited to ship the material for deposit. Risk Assessment forms can be accessed from the ECACC website. • Processing of material that requires handling at Containment Level 4 may require a longer period to completion depending on the availability of high containment facilities. The price charged for such high containment processing is necessarily higher to reflect the increased cost to ECACC. • Genetically modified organisms evaluated as Activity Class 2 to 4 cannot be accepted until ECACC has obtained authorization from the UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE). ECACC has to pay a fee for this authorization and this will be charged to the customer (see below). A time of several weeks should be allowed for this approval process • ECACC reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit that, in the opinion of the curator, presents an unacceptable risk or is technically unsuitable to handle. ECACC will only accept organisms that do not significantly change after long-term storage at the appropriate temperature. 		
<p><u>SCHEDULE OF FEES</u></p>		
<p>1. <i>Cell lines</i></p> <p>(a) Deposit and storage, including certification and viability statement 950</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a (new or updated) viability statement 80</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
2. <i>Viruses</i>		
(a) Deposit and storage, including certification and viability statement	1,100	
(b) Issuance of a (new or updated) viability statement	150	
3. <i>Eukaryotic and viral recombinant DNA either as naked DNA or cloned into a host organism</i>		
(a) Deposit and storage, including certification and viability statement	600	
(b) Issuance of a new (or updated) viability statement	80	
4. <i>General</i>		
(a) Organisms requiring Level 4 containment	Price on application	
(b) ACGM 2 to 4 assessment and HSE registration charge	500	
(c) Furnishing of a sample (excluding carriage costs)	100	
(d) Issuance of (new or amended) certification	50	
(e) Administration fee for amendments	50	
Fees plus VAT, where applicable, are payable to the Health Protection Agency - Porton Down.		
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT		
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Rome 17 July, 1998	035/2002 Cmnd 5590
Note-		
On 19 July 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>Croatia</i> the following:		
"Pursuant to article 87, paragraph 1, of the Statute, the Republic of Croatia declares that requests from the Court shall be transmitted through diplomatic channel to the Ministry of Justice - Department for Cooperation with the International Criminal Courts.		
Pursuant to article 87, paragraph 2, of the Statute, the Republic of Croatia declares that requests for co-operation and documents supporting the request from the Court shall be in Croatian which is the official language of the Republic of Croatia and shall be accompanied by a translation in English which is one of the working languages of the International Criminal Court."		
Note-		
On 13 July 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>Honduras</i> the following:		
<i>[Translation: Original: Spanish]</i>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (continued)		
<p>With respect to article 87, paragraph 1 (a), of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Republic of Honduras has designated the Ministry of the Interior and Justice as the competent authority to receive and transmit requests for co-operation. With respect to article 87, paragraph 2, the Republic of Honduras declares that requests for co-operation and any documents supporting the request should be submitted in the Spanish language, or accompanied by a translation into Spanish. Lastly, with regard to article 103, the Republic of Honduras declares its willingness to accept persons sentenced by the Court, provided that such persons are of Honduran nationality, the Court has decided their cases pursuant to article 21, paragraph 1 (c), and the terms of their sentences are equal to or less than the maximum terms permitted by Honduran law for committing the crimes of which they have been convicted.</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 9 June 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>Iceland</i> the following:</p>		
<p>"1. With reference to article 87, paragraph 1(a), of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Iceland declares that the Ministry of Justice is designated as the channel for the transmission of requests for co-operation from the Court.</p>		
<p>2. With reference to article 87, paragraph 2, of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Iceland declares that requests for co-operation from the Court and any documents supporting the requests shall be submitted in English, which is one of the working languages of the Court."</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 21 July 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>Namibia</i> the following:</p>		
<p>"... in terms of the provisions of Article 87 (1) (a) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Republic of Namibia designates the Namibian diplomatic channel or the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice of the Government of the Republic of Namibia as the appropriate channel of communication."</p>		
INVESTMENT PROTECTION		
<p>Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Senegal for the Promotion and Protection of Investments</p>	<p>London 29 Nov., 1969 -31 Dec., 1970</p>	<p>054/1984 Cm 9292</p>
Note-		
<p>In an exchange of diplomatic Note dated 19 April and 21 June 1999, the government of the Republic of <i>Senegal</i> agreed to the proposed extension of the above agreement with the government <i>United Kingdom</i> to the Isle of Man , Bailiwick of Guernsey and Bailiwick Jersey in the following terms;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>3. Ministry of Justice, Courts Department Lokke 4, 10122 Tallinn, ESTONIA Phone +372 611 3100, Fax +372 611 3101 E-mail info.apostill@just.ee</p> <p>4. Ministry of Internal Affairs, Population Facts Department Pikk 61, 15065 Tallinn, ESTONIA Phone +372 612 5169, +372 612 5170, Fax +372 612 5162</p> <p>5. Ministry of Social Affairs, Information Management Department Gonsiori 29, 15027 Tallinn, ESTONIA Phone +372 626 9302, +372 626 9306, Fax +372 699 2209".</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 26 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i> the following :</p> <p>"...in accordance with Article 6 paragraph 2 of the Convention of 5 October 1961 abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents, Romanian authorities who are competent to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3, are the Appellate Courts for the certificates referred to in Article 1 a, c, d and the Prefectures for the official certificates referred to in Article 1 b".</p>		
<p>Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 3 June 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Switzerland</i> the following :</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AUTHORITY</u></p> <p>"Central Cantonal Authorities (list up to date as per ... 2004) A list of the Central Cantonal Authorities including their addresses and phone/fax numbers can be consulted online at the following address:</p> <p>http://www.ofj.admin.ch/rhf/d/service/recht/Kantonale-Zentralbehoerden.pdf</p> <p>To determine the Central Authority competent by reason of its location, the database of the Swiss localities and Courts can be consulted online at the following address: http://www.elorge.admin.ch".</p>	<p>The Hague 15 Nov., 1965</p>	<p>050/1969 Cmnd 3986</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 3 August 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ukraine</i> the following :</p>		
<p>Amendment of the English text of the reservation of Ukraine on Article 10:"(5.) on Article 10 of the Convention: Ukraine will not use on its territory methods of transmission of judicial documents provided for in Article 10 of the Convention."</p>		
<p>Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters</p>	<p>The Hague 18 Mar., 1970</p>	<p>020/1977 Cm 6727</p>
<p>Accession-</p> <p>Hungary(<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)</p>	<p>13 July, 2004</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>"To Article 2, in the Republic of Hungary the Ministry of Justice is designated as the Central Authority in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention.</p>		
<p>To Article 8, members of the judicial personnel of the requesting authority may be present at the execution of a Letter of Request executed by the requested court, subject to prior permission by the Hungarian Central Authority.</p>		
<p>To Article 15, in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention the diplomatic officer or consular agent of a Contracting State may in the territory of the Republic of Hungary take the evidence in aid of proceedings commenced in the courts of a state which he represents without prior permission of the Hungarian authorities provided that the person affected is exclusively national of the sending state of the diplomatic officer or consular agent. Taking of evidence <u>shall</u> not involve applying or holding out of the prospect of compulsion or disadvantageous legal consequences.</p>		
<p>To Article 17, in the Republic of Hungary the Central Authority is entitled to give the permission set out in Paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Convention.</p>		
<p>To Article 23, the Hungarian authorities will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents."</p>		
<p><i>Reservation*</i></p> <p>"To Paragraph 2 of Article 4, the <i>Republic</i> of Hungary excludes the application of Paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Convention.</p>		
<p>To Article 16 The Republic of Hungary excludes the application of Article 16 of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>To Article 18, the Hungarian authorities do not give assistance to the taking of evidence of the diplomatic offer or consular agent in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention or the commissioner in accordance with Article 17 of the Convention by applying measures of compulsion."</p>		
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 12 May 2004, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Seychelles</i> the following :</p>		
<p>"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is pleased to advise in the Ministry in accordance with article 35 clause c) and pursuant to article 23, first paragraph of the Convention, that the Republic of Seychelles "will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents as known in Common Law countries".</p>		
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 3 June 2004, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Switzerland</i> the following :</p>		
<p><u>AUTHORITY</u></p>		
<p>"Central Cantonal Authorities (list up to date as per 3 June 2004) A list of the Central Cantonal Authorities including their addresses and phone/fax numbers can be consulted online at the following address: http://www.otjj.admin.ch/rhf/d/service/recht/Kantonale-Zentralbehoerden.pdf</p>		
<p>To determine the Central Authority competent by reason of its location, the database of the Swiss localities and Courts can be consulted online at the following address: http://www.elorge.admin.ch".</p>		
<p>Notification pursuant to Article 42 of the Convention</p>		
<p>The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Estonia, Kuwait, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, and Ukraine</i></p>		
<p>Latvia</p>	28 June, 2004	
<p>The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Romania</i></p>		
<p>Germany</p>	14 June, 2004	
<p>Norway</p>	16 June, 2004	
<p>The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Seychelles</i></p>		
<p>Czech Republic</p>	21 July, 2004	
<p>Norway</p>	16 June, 2004	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Turkey and		
Belarus	1 June, 2004	
Bulgaria	1 June, 2004	
Georgia	1 June, 2004	
Hungary	1 June, 2004	
Iceland	1 June, 2004	
Latvia	1 June, 2004	
Lithuania	1 June, 2004	
Malta	1 June, 2004	
Moldova	1 June, 2004	
Monaco	1 June, 2004	
Poland	1 June, 2004	
Romania	1 June, 2004	
Slovenia	1 June, 2004	
Turkmenistan	1 June, 2004	
Uzbekistan	1 June, 2004	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Slovakia and		
Bulgaria	1 June, 2004	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Slovenia and		
Cyprus	1 Oct., 2004	
Estonia	1 Oct., 2004	
Latvia	1 Oct., 2004	
Lithuania	1 Oct., 2004	
Malta	1 Oct., 2004	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Sweden and		
Guatemala	1 Aug., 2004	
Lithuania	1 Aug., 2004	
Malta	1 Aug., 2004	
Peru	1 Aug., 2004	
Sri Lanka	1 Aug., 2004	
Thailand	1 Aug., 2004	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between United States of America and		
Uruguay	1 Sep., 2004	
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons [ETS No. 112]	Strasbourg 21 Mar., 1983	051/1985 Cmnd 9617
Ratification - San Marino (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)	25 June, 2003	
Accession - Mauritius (<i>with declaration+</i>)	26 Feb., 2004	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>In accordance with Article 22, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that the adoption of children with habitual residence on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan may only be made if the functions of the Central Authority are performed in accordance with Article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan is competent to make the certificate for adoption.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 25 of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it will not be bound to recognise adoptions made on the basis of agreements concluded pursuant to Article 39, paragraph 2, to which the Republic of Azerbaijan is not a Party."</p>		
<p>Note- The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>Bolivia</i> on 13 August 2004, the follows</p>		
<p>"...the Viceministry of Youth, Children and Third Age, in charge of Viceminister Dra. Elizabeth Patino Duran (...), who has full faculties to grant certificates in accordance to legal sentences executed by Judges of Youths and Adolescents."</p>		
<p>Note- The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i> an objection to the accession of Guinea on 24 May 2004, as follows</p>		
<p>"The Federal Republic of Germany raises an objection to the accession of Guinea under Article 44 (3) of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption from 29 May 1993. However Germany reserves the right to withdraw the objection."</p>		
<p>Note- The above-mentioned Convention, entered into force in accordance with its Article 46, second paragraph, sub-paragraph (a), between the government of <i>Guinea</i> and the Contracting States, which have not raised an objection to the accession, on 1 February 2004.</p>		
REFUGEES		
<p>Convention relating to the Status of Refugees</p>	New York 28 Sep., 1954	041/1960 Cmnd 1098
<p>Accession- Czech Republic (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p>	19 July, 2004	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 16 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Safety-belts and restraint systems for occupants of power-driven vehicles II. Vehicles equipped with safety-belts, 1 December 2004.</p>		
<p>Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 16 with effect from 12 August 2004</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.107.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 34 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risk, 1 July 1975</p>		
<p>Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 34 with effect from 12 August 2004</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.108.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 36 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction, 1 March 1976</p>		
<p>Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 36 with effect from 12 August 2004</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.109.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 43 Uniform provisions concerning approval of safety glazing and glazing materials, 15 February 1981</p>		
<p>Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 43 with effect from 12 August 2004</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.110.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 44 Uniform provisions concerning approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system"), 1 February 1981</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 44 with effect from 12 August 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.112.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p> <p>Regulation No. 48 Uniform provisions concerning approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 1 January 1982</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 48 with effect from 12 August 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.113..2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p> <p>Regulation No. 52 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: M2 and M3 small capacity vehicles with regard to their general construction, 1 November 1982</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 52 with effect from 12 August 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.114.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p> <p>Regulation No. 60 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tale and indicators, 1 July 1984</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 60 with effect from 12 August 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.116.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p> <p>Regulation No. 77 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 30 September 1988</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 27 August 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 77 with effect from 27 February 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.882.2003.TREATIES-1 of 27 August 2003</p> <p>Regulation No. 83 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements, 5 November 1989</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 83 with effect from 12 August 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.117.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p> <p>Regulation No. 85 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to measurement of net power, 15 September 1990</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 27 August 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 85 with effect from 27 February 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.885.2003.TREATIES-2 of 27 August 2003</p> <p>Regulation No. 86 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 1 August 1990</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 27 August 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 86 with effect from 27 February 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.886.2004.TREATIES-1 of 27 August 2003</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 87 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-drive vehicles, 1 November 1990		
Note-		
In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 27 August 2003 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 87 with effect from 27 February 2004		
¹ Ref to C.N.887.2003.TREATIES-3 of 27 August 2003		
Regulation No. 91 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers, 15 October 1993		
Note-		
In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 27 August 2003 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 91 with effect from 27 February 2004		
¹ Ref to C.N.888.2003.TREATIES-4 of 27 August 2003		
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, 6 July 1995		
Note-		
In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 95 with effect from 12 August 2004		
¹ Ref to C.N.118.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004		
Regulation No. 96 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition,(CI.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine, 15 December 1995		
Note-		
In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 96 with effect from 12 August 2004		
¹ Ref to C.N.119.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 98 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources, 15 April 1996</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 98 with effect from 12 August 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.120.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 99 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge lights sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles, 15 April 1996</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 27 August 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 99 with effect from 27 February 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.889.2003.TREATIES-1 of 27 August 2003</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 107 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-decker large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction, 18 June 1998</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 107 with effect from 12 August 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.121.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 110 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific components of motor vehicles using power-driven vehicles using compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system: II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of specific components of an approved type for the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) in their propulsion system, 28 December 2000.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 27 August 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 110 with effect from 27 February 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.890.2003.TREATIES-1 of 27 August 2003</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 12 February 2004¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 110 with effect from 12 August 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.122.2004.TREATIES-1 of 12 February 2004</p> <p>Regulation No. 113 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 21 September 2001</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 27 August 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 113 with effect from 27 February 2004</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.891.2003.TREATIES-1 of 27 August 2003</p>		
<p>Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)</p> <p>Note</p> <p>The following amendments to the above mentioned Agreement entered in to force for the United Kingdom between 11 February 2001 and 7 November 2003 in accordance with the provisions of Article 18(1) of the Agreement. Full text of these amendments has already been published by The Department of Transport, Road Transport Cm 6362 (November 2004)</p> <p>1) The amendments to Annex 1, Appendix 1, paragraphs 2(a)¹ and 4(c)²</p> <p>2) The amendment to Annex 1, Appendix 2, paragraph 29(c)(ii)³</p> <p>3) The amendments to Annex 1, Appendix 2, paragraphs 54(a)⁴, 55(i)⁵ and Test Report Model No.10⁶</p> <p>4) The amendment to Annex 1, Appendix 3⁷</p> <p>5) The amendment to the first paragraph of Annex 1, Appendix 4⁸</p> <p>6) The amendment to the penultimate paragraph of Annex 1, Appendix 4⁹</p> <p>¹⁻² Ref to proposed amendments by France and circulated to Contracting Parties by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 7 February 2002.</p>	<p>Geneva 1 Sep., 1970</p>	<p>042/1981 Cmnd 8272</p>

ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

- 3 Ref to proposed amendments by the United Kingdom and circulated to Contracting Parties by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 15 February 2001.
- 4-5-6 Ref to proposed amendments by Germany and circulated to Contracting Parties by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 15 February 2001.
- 7 Ref to proposed amendments by the Working Party 11 Chair and circulated to Contracting Parties by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 15 February 2001.
- 8 Ref to proposed amendments by Denmark and circulated to Contracting Parties by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 11 February 2000.
- 9 Ref to proposed amendments by France and circulated to Contracting Parties by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 27 July 1999.

Note-

On 15 June 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary and with reference to depositary notification C.N.228.2003.TREATIES-2 of 12 March 2003, concerning the amendments proposed to Annexes 1 and 3 of the above Agreement, communicates the following:

On 26 June 2003, the Government of Germany notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 18 (2) (b), of the Agreement, that although it intended to accept the proposal to amend the Agreement, the conditions necessary for such acceptance were not yet fulfilled.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 5 of article 18 of the Agreement, the proposed amendments to Annexes 1 and 3 are 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, the Government of Germany does not notify an objection to the proposed amendments.

By 12 June 2004, that is to say, on the expiry of the period of nine months following the expiry of the period of six months as indicated in depositary notification C.N.663.2003.TREATIES-6 of 27 June 2003, the Government of Germany did not submit any objection.

Consequently, the amendments have been deemed accepted. In accordance with article 18 (6), it will enter into force six months after the date of acceptance, i.e., on 12 December 2004.

SOCIAL SECURITY

European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance [ETS No. 14]

Ratification -

Estonia

Paris
1 July, 1953

20 July, 2004

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

042/1955
Cmd 9512

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: German]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. In the opinion of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany the reservations with respect to article 2 paragraph 1 (a) and article 14 of the Convention are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, since they are intended to exclude the application of fundamental provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.</p> <p>¹ Ref C.N1397.2001.TREATYS-101 of 4 December 2001</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 17 June 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon Ratification¹ as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: German]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the substance of the declarations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, especially that part of the declarations in which the Government of the Kingdom of Jordan states that it "does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the Convention". The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that this declaration in fact constitutes a reservation aimed at unilaterally limiting the scope of application of the Convention, and is thus contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorism, regardless of by whom and to what end it is perpetrated.</p> <p>In this respect, the declaration is furthermore in contravention of Article 6 of the Convention, under which the State Parties commit themselves to adopting "such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above reservation by the Government of the Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Jordan.</p> <p>¹ Ref C.N.910.2003.TREATIES-32 of 4 September 2003</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 July 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Austria</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon Ratification¹ as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of Austria has examined the Declaration relating to paragraph I (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of Austria considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.</p> <p>The Declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."</p> <p>The Government of Austria recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Austria therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Austria and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."</p> <p>¹ Ref C.N.910.2003.TREATIES-32 of 4 September 2003</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 June 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon Ratification¹ as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: French]</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, of 9 December 1999. In that declaration, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan states that it 'does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the Convention.' However, the Convention applies to the suppression of the financing of all acts of terrorism, and its article 6 specifies that States parties shall 'adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.' The Government of the French Republic considers that the aforementioned declaration constitutes a reservation, and objects to that reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the convention between France and Jordan.</p> <p>¹ Ref C.N.910.2003.TREATIES-32 of 4 September 2003</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 July 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Norway</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon Ratification¹ as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of Norway has examined the declaration relating to paragraph 1. (b) of Article 2. of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan.</p> <p>The Government of Norway considers the declaration to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of financing of terrorism. irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.</p> <p>The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of Norway recalls that, according to customary international law, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Norway therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Jordan to the Convention. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Norway and Jordan."</p> <p>¹ Ref C.N.910.2003.TREATIES-32 of 4 September 2003</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 July 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United States of America</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon Ratification¹ as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of the United States of America, after careful review, considers the statement made by Jordan relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention (the Declaration) to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the offence set forth in the Convention on a unilateral basis, The Declaration is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely, the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.</p> <p>The Government of the United States also considers the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, which provides: "Each state party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."</p> <p>The Government of the United States notes that, under established principles of international treaty law, as reflected in Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the United States therefore objects to the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 made by the Government of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United States and Jordan."</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 16 June 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Azerbaijan</i> a communication ,as follows:</p> <p>" ..in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3, of the above-mentioned International Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it establishes its jurisdiction in all the cases provided for in Article 7 , paragraph 2, of the Convention."</p> <p>Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption [ETS No.191]</p> <p>Signature - Switzerland</p>	<p>Strasbourg 15 May., 2003</p> <p>3 June, 2004</p>	<p>017/2003 Cm 5990</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TRADE AND COMMERCE		
Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between His Majesty in Respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes together with Notes exchanged	London 12 May, 1927	006/1928 Cmd 3065
Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of Yugoslavia regarding Trade and Payments	Belgrade 27 Nov., 1937	027/1937 Cmd 5540
<p>Note-</p> <p>In a Diplomatic Note, dated London, 15 July 2004, the Embassy of the republic of <i>Slovenia</i>, informed the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that with regard to the above mentioned Treaties, the following:</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Accession to the European Union signed on 16 April 2003 and in line with paragraph 1a of Article 59 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties the Republic of Slovenia considers Treaty on Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, signed 12 May 1927, and Trade agreement between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, signed 27 November 1936, terminated between the Republic of Slovenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as of 1 May 2004.</p> <p>The Embassy has the honour to ask the Office to confirm the receipt of this note and furthermore to notify the acknowledgement of the content of this note by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the assurances of its highest consideration.</p>		
UNITED NATIONS		
Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice	San Francisco 26 June, 1945	067/1946 Cmd 7015
<p>Note-</p> <p>In a Diplomatic Note, dated New York, 5 July 2004, the UK Permanent Representative to the United Nations wrote to the Secretary-General of the UN concerning the UK's declaration under paragraph 2, Article 36 of the above mentioned Statute, as follows:</p> <p>I have the honour, by direction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, to notify you, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, that the United Kingdom's declaration under paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice dated 1 January 1969¹ is hereby amended, with immediate effect, so as to read as follows:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>UNITED NATIONS (continued)</p> <p>“1. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after 1 January 1974, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date, other than:</p> <p>(i) any dispute which the United Kingdom has agreed with the other Party or Parties thereto to settle by some other method of peaceful settlement;</p> <p>(ii) any dispute with the government of any other country which is or has been a Member of the Commonwealth;</p> <p>(iii) any dispute in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purpose of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court’s compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.</p> <p>2. The Government of the United Kingdom also reserve the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added.”</p> <p>Emyr Jones Parry</p> <p>¹ Ref Published as Miscellaneous No 4 (1969) Cmnd 3872. Also listed on UN website http://untreaty.un.org</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Slovakia</i> a declaration communication , with regard to the above mentioned Statute, as follows:</p> <p>"On behalf of the Slovak Republic I have the honour to declare that the Slovak Republic recognizes as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court over all legal disputes arising after the date of signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date.</p> <p>This declaration does not apply to disputes:</p> <p>1) Which the parties have agreed to settle by some other method of peaceful settlement;</p>		



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