

RATIFICATIONS,  
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 88 (1999)

FOURTH  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1999

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 87 (1999), Cm 4561]

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

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# FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1999

*[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 87 (1999) Cm 45611*

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 31 December 1999.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION</b>		
Convention on Biological Diversity.	Rio de Janeiro 5 June, 1992 —14 June, 1992	051/1995 Cm 2915
Ratification Sao Tome And Principe ..	29 Sept., 1999	
<b>ATOMIC ENERGY</b>		
<b>Convention</b> for the Establishment of a European Organization for Nuclear Research (with Financial Protocol).	Paris 1 July, 1953	003/1960 Cmd. 928
Accession Bulgaria	11 June, 1999	
<b>AVIATION</b>		
<b>International Convention</b> for the Unification of certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air. ..	Warsaw 12 Oct., 1929	011/1933 Cmd. 4284
Extension— Macao ..	20 Dec., 1999	
<p>On 23 September 1999, the Government of Poland, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p> <p>On 23 September 1999, the Government of Poland, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:</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 the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao with effect from 20 December 1999. Macao will, as of 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 Peoples' Republic of China.</p> <p>In this connection, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to inform your excellency of the following:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)		
<p>The Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, done on 12 October 1929, as amended by The Hague Protocol done at 28 September 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited its instrument of ratification on 20 August 1975 will apply to the Macau 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 to the Macau Special Administrative Region . . ."</p>		
<p><b>Protocol</b> to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929</p>	The Hague 28 Sept., 1955	062/1967 Cmnd. 3356
<p>Accession— Kenya ..</p>	6 July, 1999	
<p>Extension— Macao ..</p>	20 Dec., 1999	
<p>On 23 September 1999, the Government of Poland, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p>		
<p>On 23 September 1999, the Government of Poland, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:</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, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao with effect from 20 December 1999. Macao will, as of 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, 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 for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, done on 12 October 1929, as amended by The Hague Protocol done at 28 September 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited its instrument of ratification on 20 August 1975, will apply to the Macau 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 to the Macau Special Administrative Region. . . .</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>AVIATION</b> (continued)		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (London version). .. .. .	The Hague 16 Dec., 1970	039/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Extension Macao.. .. .	19 July, 1999	
On 27 October 1999, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication:  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 Macao 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.  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.		
<b>Convention</b> for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (London Version). .. . . .	Montreal 23 Sept., 1971	010/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Extension	19 July, 1999	
On 27 October 1999, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication:  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.  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		
Additional Protocol No. 1 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929... ..	Montreal 25 Sept., 1975	075/1997 Cm 3823
Accession— Jordan .. Kenya ..	22 July, 1999 6 July, 1999	
<b>Additional Protocol No. 2</b> 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	076/1997 Cm 3824
Accession Jordan .. .. Kenya.. ..	2 Sept., 1999 6 July, 1999	
<b>Montreal Protocol No. 4</b> 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
Ratification Canada ( <i>with reservation</i> *) ..	27 Aug., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>AVIATION (continued)</b>		
Accession— Jordan .. Kenya ..	22 July, 1999 6 July, 1999	
<i>Reservations</i>		
Canada declares that the Warsaw Convention as amended at The Hague, 1955 and by Protocol No. 4 of Montreal 1975, shall not apply to the carriage of persons, baggage and cargo for Canada's military authorities on aircraft, registered in Canada, the whole capacity of which has been reserved by or on behalf of such authorities.		
<b>Protocol</b> for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (ICAO version)... ..	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470
Ratification New Zealand - -	2 Aug., 1999	
Accession— Mongolia Vietnam	22 Sept., 1999 25 Aug., 1999	
<b>CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild	Bonn 23 June, 1979 —22 June, 1980	087/1990 Cm 1332
Accession— Congo.. ..		
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 Cambodia .. ..	23 June, 1999	
<b>Agreement</b> on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (With Full Powers). .. ..	London 4 Dec., 1991	009/1994 Cm 2472
Accession— Bulgaria Ukraine ..	9 Nov., 1999 30 Sept., 1999	
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTY</b>		
<b>Convention</b> for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. ..	Paris 23 Nov., 1972	002/1985 Cmnd. 9424
Ratification— Chad ..	23 June, 1999	
Extension— Portugal	14 July, 1998	
<b>Convention</b> for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe [ETS No. 121]. ..	Granada 3 Oct., 1985	046/1988 Cm 439
Signature— Georgia ..	17 Sept., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CUSTOMS</b>		
International Union for the Publication of Custom Tariffs	Brussels 5 July, 1890	
Denunciation— Turkey ..	19 Aug., 1999	
<b>Protocol</b> modifying the Convention of 5 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— Turkey ..	19 Aug., 1999	
Agreement on the Importation of Educational Scientific and Cultural Materials. ..	Lake Success 22 Nov., 1950	042/1954 Cmd. 9185
Ratification— Uruguay	20 Apr., 1999	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles... - - The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting as depositary, and with reference to depositary notification C.N.801.1998.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 1999, communicates the following:  Within a period of six months from the date of the above-mentioned notification no objection has been notified to the Secretary-General. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of article 42(3) of the Convention, the proposed amendment is deemed accepted and will enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the said of six months, i.e. on 5 November 1999.	New York 4 June, 1954	001/1959 Cmnd. 602
<b>Convention</b> concerning Customs Facilities for Touring. ..	New York 4 June, 1954	070/1957 Cmnd. 308
Denunciation— Singapore ..  On 15 November 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication':  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.  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.  <sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.86.1983.TREATIES-1 of 25 April 1983 (Portugal [in respect of:Macaul : Notification]).  On 22 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following communication':  "The Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations .. wishes to refer to His Excellency's Depositary Notification C.N.685.1999.TREATIES-1 of 27 July 1999, received by the Permanent Representative of Finland on 12 August 1999, and relating to the reservation made by the Government of Singapore to Article 3 of the Convention	3 Nov., 1999	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>CUSTOMS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Concerning Customs Facilities and Touring, concluded on 4 June 1954 in New York, and has the honour to communicate the following statement:</p> <p>The Permanent Representative of Finland notes that, according to His Excellency's Depositary Notification C.N.223.1966.TREATIES-6 of 14 December 1966, Singapore has on 22 December 1966 by succession become a State Party to the Convention concerning Customs and Touring.</p> <p>The Permanent representative of Finland also notes that, according to the well-established rule under the international law of treaties, codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations to treaties are only allowed when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty. Under international law, after a State has bound itself by a treaty, it can no longer submit reservations.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Singapore to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities and Touring.</p> <p>Consequently, the reservation in question is not accepted, the Government of Finland having objected thereto."</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.685.1999.TREATIES-1 of 27 July 1999 (Singapore: Reservation under Article 3).</small></p> <p>On 22 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication':</p> <p><b>if... to refer to Depositary Notification C.N.685.1999.TREATIES-1</b> notifying the Government of Singapore's wish to make a reservation to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring concluded on 4 June 1954 in New York.</p> <p>As it is well established in international law, in the absence of express provision in the treaty itself, a party may not formulate a reservation to a treaty by which it is already bound, the United Kingdom is unable to agree that the reservation referred to above be accepted for deposit.</p> <p>Consequently, the reservation in question is not accepted, the Government of the United Kingdom having objected thereto.</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.685.1999.TREATIES-1 of 27 July 1999 (Singapore: Reservation under Article 3).</small></p>		
<p>Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material . . . . .</p> <p>On 29 September 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.86.1983.TREATIES-1 of 25 April 1983. (Portugal Fa respect of: Macau): Notification).</small></p>	<p>New York 4 June, 1954</p>	<p>070/1957 Cmnd. 308</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
<b>Protocol</b> to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials. ..	New York (UN) 1 Mar., 1977	033/1984 Cmnd. 9217
Accession— Uruguay ..	20 Apr., 1999	
<b>DEFENCE</b>		
Agreement regarding the Status of Forces of Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty [with Appendix]...	London 19 June, 1951	003/1955 Cmnd. 9363
Accession— Poland ..	21 Sept., 1999	
Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, National Representatives and International Staff. ..	Ottawa 20 Sept., 1991	011/1955 Cmnd. 9383
Signature Czech Republic .. Poland ..	26 Apr., 1999 21 Sept., 1999	
Ratification— Poland ..	21 Sept., 1999	
<b>Protocol</b> on the Status of International Military Headquarters set up Pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty. ..	Paris 28 Aug., 1952	081/1965 Cmnd. 2777
Accession	21 Sept., 1999	
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— Poland ..	21 Sept., 1999	
NATO Agreement on the Communication of Technical Information for Defence Purposes. ..	Brussels 19 Oct., 1970	013/1972 Cmnd. 4869
Accession— Poland ..	21 Sept., 1999	
<b>Convention</b> 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 Argentina ( <i>with declarations</i> ) Czech Republic ( <i>with declaration+</i> )	14 Sept., 1999 26 Oct., 1999	
Accession- Taj ikistan ..	12 Oct., 1999	
Declaration* [Translation]		
<p>The Argentine Republic declares that in its territory, in the Malvinas, there are anti-personnel mines. This situation was brought to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations when providing information within the general framework of General Assembly resolutions 48/7; 49/215; 50/82; and 51/149 concerning "Assistance in mine clearance".</p> <p>Since this is part of the Argentine territory is under illegal occupation by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Argentine Republic is effectively prevented from having access to the anti-personnel mines placed in the Malvinas in order to fulfil the obligations undertaken in the present Convention.</p> <p>The United Nations General Assembly has recognised the existence of a dispute concerning the sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich and has urged the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to maintain negotiations in order to find</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DEFENCE</b> (continued)</p> <p>as soon as possible a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute, with good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who is to report to the General Assembly on the progress made (resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25). The Special Committee on decolonization has taken the same position, and has adopted a resolution every year stating that the way to put an end to this colonial situation is the lasting settlement, on a peaceful and negotiated basis, of the sovereignty dispute and requesting both Governments to resume negotiations to that end. The most recent of these resolutions was adopted on 1 July 1999.</p> <p>The Argentine Republic reaffirms its rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich and the surrounding maritime areas which form an integral part of its national territory.</p> <p>Declaration*</p> <p>"It is the understanding of the government of the Czech Republic that the mere participation in the planning or executing of operations, exercises or other military operations by the armed forces of the Czech Republic, or individual Czech Republic nationality, conducted in combination with the armed forces of States not party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, concluded at Oslo on 18 September 1997, which engage in activities prohibited by the Convention, is not, by itself, assistance, encouragement, or inducement for the purposes of Article 1, paragraph 1(c) of the Convention".</p>		
<p><b>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS</b></p> <p><b>Vienna</b> Convention on Consular Relations with Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes and Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality (This record is for the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.).</p> <p>On 27 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Portugal 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 Macao 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><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.350.1999. TREATIES-3 of 12 May 1999 (Portugal Territorial application to Macau).</small></p>	<p>Vienna 24 Apr., 1963 –31 Oct., 1963</p>	<p>014/1973 Cmnd. 5219</p>
<p><b>DISARMAMENT</b></p> <p><b>Convention</b> on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD).</p> <p>Accession- Tajikistan</p> <p><b>Convention</b> on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects. ..</p>	<p>Geneva 18 May, 1977 –31 May, 1977</p> <p>12 Oct., 1999</p> <p>New York 10 Apr., 1981 –10 Apr., 1982</p>	<p>024/1979 Cmnd. 7469</p> <p>105/1996 Cm 3497</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DISARMAMENT</b> (continued)		
<b>Accession- Tajikistan</b>	12 Oct., 1999	
<b>Convention</b> 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 Liechtenstein Nicaragua ..	24 Nov., 1999 5 Nov., 1999	
<p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting as depositary, by depositary notification C.N.916.1999.TREATIES-7 of 8 October 1999, communicates the following:</p> <p>The Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has notified the Secretary-General that the change to Section B of Part VI of the Annex on Implementation and Verification, proposed in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article XV of the Convention, has been approved and that, in accordance with article XV (5)(g) of the Convention, the change will enter into force on 31 October 1999.</p>		
<b>DISPUTES</b>		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards . . .	New York 10 June, 1958 -31 Dec., 1958	020/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Application— Macao ..	12 Nov., 1999	
<b>DRUGS</b>		
<b>Single Convention</b> on Narcotic Drugs, 1961... . .	New York 30 Mar., 1961 -1 Aug., 1961	034/1965 Cmnd. 2631
<p>On 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General, of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communications:</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.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.347.1999.TREATIES-2 of 12 May 1993 (Portugal: Territorial application to Macau).</p>		
<b>Convention</b> on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules.	Vienna 21 Feb., 1971 -1 Jan., 1972	051/1993 Cm 2307
Accession— Liechtenstein	24 Nov., 1999	
Application— Macao ..	13 Sep., 1999	
<b>Single Convention</b> on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. . .	Adopted New York 8 Aug., 1975	023/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Participation- Leichtenstein	24 Nov., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
Pakistan	2 July, 1999	
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
<b>European Convention</b> on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to admission to Universities. . .	Paris 11 Dec., 1953	038/1954 Cmnd. 9168
Ratification Russian Federation ..	17 Sept., 1999	
<b>European Convention</b> on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study. ..	Paris 15 Dec., 1956	071/1957 Cmnd. 301
Ratification Russian Federation	17 Sept., 1999	
<b>European Convention</b> on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications. . .	Paris 14 Dec., 1959	007/1962 Cmnd. 1591
Ratification Russian Federation	17 Sept., 1999	
Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities.	Strasbourg 3 June, 1964	008/1965 Cmnd. 2536
Ratification Russian Federation	17 Sept., 1999	
<b>FOOD</b>		
<b>International Coffee Agreement, 1994. ..</b>	Adopted New York 30 Mar., 1994	101/1995 Cm 3142
<p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, by (reissued) notification C.N.695.1999.TREATIES-1 of 23 September 1999, communicates the following:</p> <p>In accordance with article 47(1), the International Coffee Agreement, 1994 ("the Agreement") was to expire on 30 September 1999.</p> <p>On 21 July 1999, at its seventy-eighth session, held in London, England, the International Coffee Council adopted, in accordance with article 47(2) of the Agreement, Resolution No. 384 by which it extended the Agreement, with modifications, for a period of two years from 1 October 1999 to 30 September 2001. A copy of the Resolution in the English language is annexed.</p> <p>The conditions for the Agreement as extended, with modifications, to continue in force from 1 October 1999 are established in paragraphs 4, 5 and 7 of the Resolution.</p> <p>The Secretary-General calls the attention of the Contracting Parties to the Agreement to paragraph 5 of the Resolution for those Contracting Parties which, by 30 September 1999, will undertake to apply the Agreement, as extended, with modifications, provisionally. In such cases, paragraph 5 provides that "if a formal notification of acceptance of the two-year extension of the International Coffee Agreement 1994 is not received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations by 31 March 2000 or such later date as the Council may determine, such Contracting Party shall as of that date cease to participate in the Agreement".</p> <p>The conditions for accession by Contracting Parties to the Agreement which have not prior to 30 September 1999, deposited a notification of acceptance or provisional application under paragraph 4 and 5 of the Resolution are established in paragraph 6 of the Resolution.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>FOOD (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RESOLUTION NUMBER 384</b> (APPROVED AT THE SECOND PLENARY MEETING, 21 JULY 1999) <b>EXTENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT 1994</b></p> <p><b>WHEREAS:</b></p> <p>The International Coffee Agreement 1994 is due to expire on 30 September 1999;</p> <p>With a view to strengthening the structures of the International Coffee Organization to bring them more in line with the current needs of the world coffee economy, Members have recognized the necessity of providing for greater participation of the private sector in the work of the Organization. To this effect they deem it useful to establish an international coffee conference and a private sector consultative board. Furthermore, they consider it important to create appropriate instruments to give impetus to the promotion of coffee consumption and to improve the system of statistics of the Organization;</p> <p>It is accepted that measures are needed to address these matters; and</p> <p>It is considered that the International Coffee Agreement should be extended to maintain the International Coffee Organization as a forum for international cooperation on coffee matters and to allow time for the negotiation of a new Agreement to incorporate the measures referred to above, without prejudice to their initial introduction through Resolutions of the International Coffee Council,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE COUNCIL</b></p> <p><b>RESOLVES:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That the International Coffee Agreement 1994 shall be extended for a period of two years from 1 October 1999 to 30 September 2001.</li> <li>2. That the Council shall endeavour as soon as possible, but in any case not later than 30 September 1999, to take measures to establish an international coffee conference, and to provide for participation of the private sector in the work of the Organization and for the promotion of coffee consumption. The Council shall also endeavour to take measures as soon as possible with respect to the improvement of the system of statistics.</li> <li>3. That a Negotiating Group shall be established, open to all Members, with a view to finalizing the draft of a new International Coffee Agreement not later than 30 September 2000, thus allowing signatory Governments to complete the process of ratification, approval or acceptance of the new Agreement by 30 September 2001. The Negotiating Group shall report regularly to the Council, and shall hold its first meeting as soon as possible in coffee year 1999/2000.</li> <li>4. That the International Coffee Agreement 1994, as extended, shall continue in force as from 1 October 1999 in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Resolution among those Contracting Parties which have notified their acceptance, in accordance with their laws and regulations, of such extension to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by 30 September 1999, if on that date such Contracting Parties represent at least 20 exporting Members holding a majority of the votes of the exporting Members, and at least 10 importing Members holding a majority of the votes of the importing Members. The votes for this purpose shall be calculated as at 31 July 1999. Such notifications shall be signed by the Head of State or Government, or Minister for Foreign Affairs, or made under full powers signed by one of the foregoing. In the case of an international organization, the notification shall be signed by a</li> </ol>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>FOOD (continued)</p> <p>representative duly authorized in accordance with the rules of the Organization, or made under full powers signed by such a representative.</p> <p>5. That a notification by a Contracting Party containing an undertaking to apply the extended Agreement provisionally, in accordance with its laws and regulations, which is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 September 1999 shall be regarded as equal in effect to a notification of acceptance of the extension of the International Coffee Agreement 1994. Such Contracting Party shall enjoy all the rights and assume all the obligations of a Member. However, if formal notification of acceptance of the two-year extension of the International Coffee Agreement 1994 is not received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations by 31 March 2000 or such later date as the Council may determine, such Contracting Party shall as of that date cease to participate in the Agreement.</p> <p>6. That any Contracting Party to the International Coffee Agreement 1994, as extended, which has not made the notification provided for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Resolution, may accede to the Agreement by 30 June 2000 or such later date as the Council may determine on condition that on 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.</p> <p>7. That, if the requirements for the continuation in force of the extended International Coffee Agreement 1994 have not been met in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Resolution, those Governments which have notified acceptance or provisional application of such extension shall meet to decide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) whether the Agreement should continue in force among themselves, and, if so, to establish the conditions for the continued operation of the Organization; or</li> <li>(b) whether to make arrangements for the liquidation of the Organization in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (4) of Article 47 of the Agreement.</li> </ul> <p>8. To request the Executive Director to convey this Resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in <b>his capacity as depositary, by notification C.N.932.1999.TREATIES-3</b> of 19 October 1999, communicates the following:</p> <p>At its seventy-ninth session, held in London, England, from 21 to 24 September 1999, the International Coffee Council decided by Resolution No. 388 of 24 September 1999, to extend, in accordance with article 40(2) of the Agreement, until 30 September 2000 the time-limit to deposit instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the above Agreement, on the assumption that the International Coffee Agreement, 1994, will be extended under the provisions of Resolution No. 384 of 21 July 1999.</p> <p>On 2 November 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicated the following:</p> <p>As of 30 September 1999, the following instruments have been deposited on the dates indicated:</p>		

## FOOD (continued)

	<i>Provisional application under paragraph 5 of Resolution No. 384</i>	<i>Acceptance under paragraph 4 of Resolution No. 384</i>	<i>Exporting members (Distribution of votes)</i>	<i>Importing members (Distribution of votes)</i>
Angola		24 Sept 1999	5	
Belgium*	30 Sept 1999			48
Brazil		30 Sept 1999	178	
Burundi		23 Sept 1999	10	
Cameroon		30 Sept 1999	12	
Central African Republic		30 Sept 1999	7	
Colombia		14 Sept 1999	122	
Costa Rica		28 Sept 1999	29	
Cote d'Ivoire		28 Sept 1999	37	
Cuba	29 Sept 1999		6	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		22 Sept 1999	14	
Ecuador		24 Sept 1999	22	
Ethiopia		30 Sept 1999	23	
Finland		30 Sept 1999		24
France		30 Sept 1999		120
Gabon		10 Sept 1999	5	
Germany	30 Sept 1999			242
Greece	30 Sept 1999			15
Guatemala	30 Sept 1999	46		
Honduras		30 Sept 1999	25	
Ireland	30 Sept 1999			7
Italy		30 Sept 1999		103
Jamaica		30 Sept 1999	5	
Japan	24 Sept 1999			111
Netherlands	30 Sept 1999			57
Rwanda		15 Sept 1999	7	
Spain		30 Sept 1999		65
Sweden		30 Sept 1999		33
Switzerland	30 Sept 1999			24
Togo		22 Sept 1999	7	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Sept 1999			59

\* (Translation) (Original: French). In the name of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and by virtue of Article 31 of the Consolidated Convention between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg instituting the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>FOOD (continued)</p> <p>The conditions required under paragraphs 4 and 5 of the International Coffee Council's Resolution No. 384 of 21 July 1999 for the continuance in force of the International Coffee Agreement, 1994, as extended, with modifications, have therefore not been met.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p>In this regard, the Secretary-General wishes to draw attention to paragraph 7 of the said Resolution which reads as follows:</p> <p>"7. That, if the requirements for the continuation in force of the extended International Coffee Agreement 1994 have not been met in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Resolution, those Governments which have notified acceptance or provisional application of such extension shall meet to decide:</p> <p>(a) whether the Agreement should continue in force among themselves, and, if so, to establish the conditions for the continued operation of the Organization; or</p> <p>(b) whether to make arrangements for the liquidation of the Organization in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 47 of the Agreement."</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.695.1999.TREATIES 1 (reissued of 23 September 1999 (Extension of the Agreement until 30 September 2001, with modifications).</p>		
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b></p>		
<p>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. ..</p>	<p>Paris 9 Dec., 1948</p>	<p>058/1970 Cmnd. 4421</p>
<p>Accession— Uzbekistan ..</p>	<p>9 Sept., 1999</p>	
<p>Extension— Macao</p>	<p>16 Sept., 1999</p>	
<p>Convention on the Political Rights of Women.</p>	<p>New York 31 Mar., 1953</p>	<p>101/1967 Cmnd. 3449</p>
<p>Accession— Turkmenistan ..</p>	<p>11 Oct., 1999</p>	
<p>Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, Supplementary to the International Convention signed at Geneva on September 25, 1926. ..</p> <p>On 18 November 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communications.</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.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.348.1999.TREATIES- I of 12 May 1999 (Portugal: Territorial application to Macau).</p>	<p>Geneva 7 Sept., 1956</p>	<p>059/1957 Cmnd. 257</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)		
<p><b>Convention</b> against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at its Eleventh Session.</p> <p>Extension— Macao ..</p> <p><b>International Convention</b> on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. •• " " " " " " " " "</p> <p>On 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.351.1999.TREATIES-1 of 12 May 1999 (Portugal (in respect of: Macau) Territorial application).</p> <p>On 22 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> a communication stating I:</p> <p>[ <i>Translation</i>] [<i>Original: Spanish</i>]</p> <p>Withdrawal Reservation-</p> <p>. . . in respect of the whole of article 22 (jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice).</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.156.1968.TREATIES-6 of 4 October 1968 (Spain: Accession).</p>	<p>Paris 14 Dec., 1960</p> <p>14 July, 1998</p> <p>New York 7 Mar., 1966</p>	<p>044/1962 Cmnd. 1760</p> <p>077/1969 Cmnd. 4108</p>
<p><b>International Covenant</b> on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. ..</p> <p>On 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.159.1993.TREATIES-3/8 of 10 August 1993 (Extension of application to Macau by Portugal).</p> <p>On 30 September 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>France</i> the following communication':</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>] [<i>Original: French</i>]</p> <p>The Government of France notes that the "declarations" made by Bangladesh in fact constitute reservations since they are aimed at precluding or modifying the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty. With regard to the declaration concerning article 1, the reservation places on the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination conditions not provided</p>	<p>New York 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>006/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>for in the Charter of the United Nations. The declarations concerning articles 2 and 3 and articles 7 and 8, which render the rights recognized by the Covenant in respect of individuals subordinate to domestic law, are of a general nature and undermine the objective and purpose of the treaty. In particular, the country's economic conditions and development prospects should not affect the freedom of consent of intended spouses to enter into marriage, non-discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions in the implementation of special measures of protection and assistance on behalf of children and young persons, or the freedom of parents or legal guardians to choose schools for their children. Economic difficulties or problems of development cannot free a State party entirely from its obligations under the Covenant. In this regard, in compliance with article 10, paragraph 3, of the Covenant, Bangladesh must adopt special measures to protect children and young persons from economic and social exploitation, and the law must punish their employment in work harmful to their morals or health and should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited. Consequently, the Government of France lodges an objection to the reservations of a general scope mentioned above. This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the Covenant between Bangladesh and France.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.541.1998.TREATIES-1 of 15 December 1998 (Bangladesh; Accession).</p>		
<p><b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. ...</b></p> <p>On 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C N 159.1993 TREATIES-3/8 of 10 August 1993 (Extension of application to Macau by Portugal).</p> <p>On 10 September 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Ecuador</i> the following communication:</p> <p><b>In</b> accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Ecuador is a State Party, and on behalf of the National Government, I hereby notify you of the state of emergency which was decreed in Ecuador during the month of July 1999.</p> <p>Dr. Jamil Mahuad, President of the Republic, declared a state of national emergency in respect of the public and private transport system throughout the country by means of Executive <i>Decree</i> No. 1041 of 5 July 1999, in accordance with articles 180 and 181 of the current Ecuadorian Constitution, a copy of which is attached. This measure was taken in response to the serious internal disturbance which succeeded in paralysing the country's private and public transport system.</p> <p>The National Congress, in a meeting held on 13 July 1999, rescinded Executive Decree No. 1041, referred to above.</p>	<p>New York 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>006/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>As the country continued to experience unrest, the President again declared a state of national emergency by means of Executive Decree No. 1070 of 13 July 1999, a copy of which is attached.</p> <p>Once the crisis had passed, the President of the Republic declared the state of national emergency to be over by means of Executive Decree No. 1088 of 17 July 1999, issued in <u>Official Gazette</u> No. 243, dated 28 July 1999, a copy of which is attached.</p> <p><b>DECREE No. 1040</b></p> <p><b>Considering</b></p> <p>That elements within the urban transport system, for purposes that are clearly political, seek to disrupt the free movement of vehicles and citizens within the country's cities and on its roads, seriously threatening the safety of citizens at large.</p> <p>That it is the obligation of the Government to ensure free movement of vehicles and the safety and integrity of the property of the Republic by countering any destabilizing action, and</p> <p>In exercise of the powers vested in him by articles 180 and 181 of the Political Constitution of the Republic,</p> <p>HEREBY DECREES:</p> <p><u>Article 1</u></p> <p>That a state of emergency is declared in respect of the private and public transport system throughout the country and that the national territory is established as a zone of safety that is subject to the law.</p> <p><u>Article 2</u></p> <p>That the police force may be used, through the relevant organs, to establish the necessary conditions of security to allow urban life to proceed normally.</p> <p><u>Article 3</u></p> <p>That the necessary human and material resources and public and private-sector services shall be mobilized in accordance with articles 54 and 55 of the National Security Act and the requisitions made in accordance with the corresponding Regulations.</p> <p><u>Article 4</u></p> <p>That the rights set out in article 23, paragraph 19, pursuant to article 181 of the Political Constitution of the Republic, shall be suspended. This suspension shall apply when these rights are exercised to undermine the purposes of this declaration of emergency and mobilization.</p> <p><u>Article 5</u></p> <p>That the Ministry of Finance shall provide the necessary economic resources to deal with the emergency.</p> <p><u>Article 6</u></p> <p>That the execution of this Decree, which shall enter into force as of today's date, without prejudice to its publication in the <u>Official Gazette</u>, shall be entrusted to the Minister of Government and Police, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Finance and Public Credit.</p>		
<p><b>DECREE No. 1070</b></p> <p><b>Considering</b></p> <p>That by means of Executive Decree No. 1041, issued in the supplement to <u>Official Gazette</u>, No. 227 of 6 July 1999, a state of emergency was declared in respect of the public and private</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>transport system throughout the country with a view to addressing the effects of the paralysis imposed by a group of transport operators,</p> <p>That the National Congress has today revoked the aforementioned Executive Decree,</p> <p>That the National Congress resolution is entirely inappropriate, given that it is common knowledge that transport continues to be paralysed and that various elements are persisting in their intent to throw the Republic into chaos for patently political purposes,</p> <p>That it is obvious that the circumstances do not warrant the revocation of the Emergency Decree, and that consequently the conditions stipulated in article 182 of the Political Constitution of the Republic which prompted the National Congress to take action do not exist, and</p> <p>In exercise of the powers vested in him by articles 180 and 181 of the Political Constitution of the Republic,</p> <p>HEREBY DECREES:</p> <p><u>Article 1</u></p> <p>That the state of national emergency is declared and that the entire territory of the Republic is established as a security zone.</p> <p><u>Article 2</u></p> <p>That the police force may be used, through the relevant organs, to establish the necessary conditions of security to allow urban life to proceed normally.</p> <p><u>Article 3</u></p> <p>That the necessary human and material resources and public and private-sector services shall be mobilised in accordance with articles 54 and 55 of the National Security Act and the requisitions made in accordance with the corresponding Regulations.</p> <p><u>Article 4</u></p> <p>That the rights set out in article 23, paragraphs 12, 13, 14, and 19, of the Political Constitution of the Republic, shall be suspended. This suspension shall apply when these rights are exercised to undermine the purposes of this declaration of emergency and mobilization.</p> <p><u>Article 5</u></p> <p>That the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit shall provide the economic resources needed to deal with the emergency.</p> <p><u>Article 6</u></p> <p>That the execution of this Decree, which shall enter into force as of today's date, without prejudice to its publication in the <u>Official Gazette</u>, shall be entrusted to the Minister of Government and Police, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Finance and Public Credit.</p> <p><b>DECREE NO. 1088</b></p> <p><b>CONSIDERING</b></p> <p>That by Executive Decree No. 1070 of 13 July 1999 a state of national emergency was declared,</p> <p>That the causes that led to the declaration have disappeared, and</p> <p>In exercise of the powers vested in him by articles 180 and 181 of the Political Constitution of the Republic,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p><b>HEREBY DECREES:</b></p> <p><u>Article 1</u></p> <p>That the state of national emergency is ended and that Executive Decree No. 1070 of 13 July 1999 is accordingly rescinded.</p> <p><u>Article 2</u></p> <p>That the execution of this Decree, which shall enter into force as of today's date, without prejudice to its publication in the <u>Official Gazette</u>, shall be entrusted to the Minister of Government and Police, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Finance and Public Credit.</p> <p>On 6 August 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Namibia</i> the following communication:</p> <p>The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Namibia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the "Covenant"), which permits States Parties to take measures derogating from their obligations under the Covenant, when confronted with a public emergency threatening the life of the nation or the constitutional order.</p> <p>The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Namibia wishes to inform that on 2 August 1999, at about 0230 hours, a public emergency threatening the life of the nation arose in the Caprivi—the north eastern part of Namibia, when a group of heavily armed secessionists launched a terrorist attack on Katima Mulilo Police Station, the Namibian Defence Force (NDF) Military Base at Mpacha, the Wenella border post between Namibia and Zambia, and the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) Radio and Television buildings. The NBC buildings were temporarily occupied by armed secessionists. During the attack five (5) secessionists were killed and eight (8) were captured; three (3) NDF soldiers were killed and eight (8) were wounded; five (5) Namibian Police Force Members were killed and five (5) were wounded; and one (1) civilian was killed.</p> <p>Needless to say that the aforesaid acts of terrorism threaten the territorial integrity of the Republic of Namibia, public order and safety as well as the constitutional order in that part of our country. The existence of the public emergency has been officially proclaimed in terms of Article 26 of the Namibian Constitution.</p> <p>In view of the above, on 2 August 1999, the Government of the Republic of Namibia availed itself of the right of derogation stipulated in Article 4(1) of the Covenant. In this regard, a State of Emergency has been declared in the Caprivi region. The measures taken by the Government of Namibia are strictly required by the exigencies of the situation in Caprivi and such measures are not inconsistent with Namibia's other obligations under international law. They do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin. Further no derogation has been made from Articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 of the Covenant.</p> <p>On 14 September 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Namibia</i> the following communication:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Proclamation</b> by the <b>THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA</b> No. 24<span style="float: right;">1999</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EMERGENCY REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CAPRIVI REGION: ARTICLE 26 OF THE NAMIBIAN CONSTITUTION</b></p> <p>Under the powers vested in me by Article 26(5) of the Namibian Constitution I hereby make the regulations set out in the Schedule, which shall be applicable in, and with respect to, the Caprivi Region in which the existence of state of emergency has been declared under Proclamation No. 23 of 2 August 1999.</p> <p>Given under My Hand and the Seal of the Republic of Namibia at Windhoek on this 3rd day of August, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine.</p> <p><b>SAM NUJOMA</b> <b>PRESIDENT</b> <b>BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT-IN-CABINET</b></p> <p>SCHEDULE Definitions</p> <p>1. In this Proclamation, unless the context indicates otherwise</p> <p>"declared area" means the Caprivi Region in which a state of emergency has been declared by Proclamation No. 23 of 2 August 1999;</p> <p>"Minister" means the Minister of Defence;</p> <p>"prison" means a prison as defined in section 1 of the Prisons Act, 1998 (Act No. 17 of 1998);</p> <p>"security force" means the</p> <p>(a) the Namibian Defence Force established in terms of section 5 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957); or</p> <p>(b) the Namibian Police Force established by section 2 of the Police Act, 1990 (Act No. 19 of 1990);</p> <p>"state of emergency" means the state of emergency that was declared to exist in the Caprivi Region by Proclamation No. 23 of 2 August 1999.</p> <p>Maintenance of order</p> <p>2. (1) Whenever a member of a security force is of the opinion that the presence or conduct of any person or persons at any place in the declared area endangers or may endanger the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order, that member shall in a loud voice order such person or persons to proceed to a place indicated by him or her, or to desist from such conduct, and shall warn such person or persons that force will be used if the order is not obeyed immediately.</p> <p>(2) If an order referred to in subregulation (1) is not obeyed immediately, such member of a security force may apply, or order the application of, such force as he or she under the circumstances may consider necessary in order to ward off or prevent the danger that exists in his or her opinion.</p> <p>(3) If a member of a security force is of the opinion that it is necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, he or she may summarily order a person who is present in a particular area and who is not normally resident therein, to leave that area immediately, and if that person fails to leave the area in question</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>immediately, that member may arrest that person or cause him or her to be arrested and may remove him or her from such area or cause him or her to be so removed.</p> <p>Arrest and detention of persons</p> <p>3.(1) A member of a security force may, without warrant of arrest, arrest or cause to be arrested any person whose detention is, in the opinion of such member, necessary for the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or for the termination of the state of emergency, and may under a written order signed by any member of a security force detain or cause to be detained such person in custody in a prison, subject to compliance with the requirements of Article 24(2) of the Namibian Constitution.</p> <p>(2) Subject to Article 24(2) of the Namibian Constitution, the fundamental right protected by Article 11(3) of the Namibian Constitution and the operation of section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) are hereby suspended in relation to a person arrested and detained under subregulation (1), including any person who was arrested and detained before the coming into effect of these regulations for any reason contemplated in that subregulation.</p> <p>(3) A person detained in a prison in terms of this regulation may, if the Minister or a member of the Police Force who is an officer, or the head of that prison, in writing so directs, be removed in custody from that prison to any other prison.</p> <p>(4) a member of a security force may, with a view to the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, interrogate any person arrested or who is detained in terms of this regulation.</p> <p>(5) No person other than the Minister, a member of the Advisory Board, or a person acting by virtue of his or her office in the service of the State, or the legal practitioner of the person concerned</p> <p>(a) shall have access to a person detained in terms of this regulation; or</p> <p>(b) shall be entitled to any official information relating to such person, or to any other information of whatever nature obtained from or in respect of such person,</p> <p>except with the consent of, and subject to such conditions as may be determined by, the Minister or a person authorized thereto by the Minister.</p> <p>(6) The Minister may at any time by notice signed by him or her, order that a person detained in terms of this regulation be released from detention.</p> <p>(7) The Minister may, if he or she is of the opinion that it is necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, and without prior notice to any person-</p> <p>(a) make the release of a person under subregulation (6) subject to such conditions as may be specified in a notice signed by the Minister and addressed to that person;</p> <p>(b) at any time after the release of such person, by further notice signed by the Minister and addressed to that person, revoke or amend any condition imposed under paragraph (a) or impose any new conditions as specified in such notice.</p> <p>(8) A condition imposed under subregulation (7) remains of force for such period as may be specified in the relevant notice or, if no period is so specified, for as long as these regulations remain in force.</p> <p>Establishment of Advisory Board</p> <p>4. Pursuant to Article 26(5)(c) of the Namibian Constitution, there is hereby established an Advisory Board, to be constituted</p>		

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<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>in accordance with the provisions of that Article, to perform the functions set out in Article 24(2)(c) of the Constitution in relation to persons detained without trial under any provision of these regulations.</p> <p>Power of entry, search and seizure</p> <p>5. (1) If a member of a security force is of the opinion that it is necessary for the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency, he or she may without warrant, but subject to subregulation (2)-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) enter any premises, building, vehicle, vessel or aircraft and thereon or therein take any steps which he or she is by any provision of these regulations or any other law authorized to take;</li> <li>(b) search any person or any premises, building, vehicle, vessel or aircraft or any receptacle, object or other article;</li> <li>(c) for the purpose of searching any vehicle or vessel which is moving or any aircraft preparing for take off, cause it to be stopped, in such manner as he or she may deem fit; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iii) being outside the boundaries of a particular area at any time or during periods or hours specified in the order;</li> <li>(iv) being outside the boundaries of his or her residential premises in a particular area at any time or during hours specified in the order;</li> <li>(v) putting in motion or driving or being in or upon a vehicle that is in motion in a particular area at any time specified in the order;</li> <li>(vi) entering a particular area if he or she is not normally resident in that area;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) whereby a particular gathering, or a gathering of a particular nature, class or kind, is prohibited at a place or in an area specified in the order;</li> <li>(d) prohibiting the holding of a particular gathering, or a gathering of a particular nature, class or kind, in an area specified in the order otherwise than in accordance with conditions likewise specified, which may include conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) requiring the prior approval of the Chief of the Defence Force for the date time and place of the gathering and of the person or persons who may make speeches thereat;</li> <li>(ii) prescribing the hours of the day or the days of the week during which the gathering may or may not take place;</li> <li>(iii) limiting the number of persons who may attend the gathering; and</li> <li>(iv) prohibiting persons not being of a specified category of persons from making speeches at the gathering;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(e) prohibiting persons from committing at a gathering referred to in paragraph (d) acts specified in the order, or from attending, or from remaining present at, a gathering in respect of which a condition specified in the order has not been or is not being complied with;</li> <li>(f) requiring, in the case of a gathering which is in the form of a procession, including a funeral procession, that the procession must proceed only along a route determined by the Chief of Defence or that persons partaking in the procession must proceed in vehicles only.</li> </ul> <p>(2) An order issued under subregulation (1)—</p>		

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<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>(a) may be of force generally or relate to a particular person or to a particular category of persons specified in the order, or to any person or persons not belonging to a particular category specified in the order; and</p> <p>(b) shall be of force during a period specified in the order or, if no period is so specified, until the order is withdrawn or until the declaration that a state of emergency exists in the Caprivi Region is withdrawn or expires, whichever occurs first.</p> <p>(3) Consent by the Chief of the Defence Force under subregulation (1)(b)</p> <p>(a) may be granted on such conditions as he or she may determine;</p> <p>(b) shall not be granted if he or she is convinced that the granting of consent will threaten the safety of the public or the maintenance of the public order or delay the termination of the state of emergency.</p> <p>(4) In any proceedings before a court of law in which it is relevant whether or not</p> <p>(d) seize any vehicle, vessel or aircraft or any receptacle, object or other article</p> <p>(i) which has been used, or is intended to be used, or believed by such member, to have been used, or intended to be used, in connection with the commission of an offence or the suspected commission of an offence;</p> <p>(ii) which may be used as evidence in criminal proceedings.</p> <p>(2) the provisions</p> <p>(a) of sections 27 and 29 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), in relation to the entry and search of premises and the search of persons by a police official, apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to any search or entry under subregulation (1) by a member of a security force; and</p> <p>(b) of sections 30 to 36 of that Act, apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to anything seized under subregulation (1).</p>		
<p><b>Request for name and address of a person</b></p> <p>6. A member of a security force may in the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty conferred or imposed by or under these regulations, request any person to furnish such member with his or her full name and address.</p> <p><b>Issuing of orders</b></p> <p>7. (1) The Minister or the Chief of the Defence Force, or any person acting on the written authority of the Minister or the Chief of the Defence Force, may, without prior notice to any person, issue orders not inconsistent with these regulations</p> <p>(a) relating to-</p> <p>(i) the demarcation of areas;</p> <p>(ii) the closing off of a particular area or part thereof in order to control entrance to or departure from that area or that part thereof;</p> <p>(iii) the control of entrance to or departure from any particular area or part of such area;</p> <p>(iv) the control of all traffic;</p> <p>(v) the temporary closing of any public or private place or any business or industrial undertaking;</p>		

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<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>(vi) the removal of any person or any section of the public out of or to any particular area in the interest of public order or safety of the public or the termination of the state of emergency;</p> <p>(vii) the control of essential services and the security and safety of any installation or works connected therewith;</p> <p>(b) whereby any person is prohibited, or is prohibited without the consent of the Chief of the Defence Force, from-</p> <p>(i) bringing into any particular area any object or article specified in the order or being in possession thereof in such area;</p> <p>(ii) performing any act or carrying on any activity specified in the order in a particular area;</p> <p>the Chief of the Defence Force has issued a particular order, a copy of the order certified under his or her hand shall be accepted as <i>prima facie</i> evidence of the issuing of the order and of the contents thereof.</p> <p>Promulgation of orders</p> <p>8. Any order issued under regulation 8 shall be promulgated in any one or more of the following manners:</p> <p>(a) By publishing the order by notice in the <i>Gazette</i>;</p> <p>(b) by publishing the order in a newspaper circulating in the area in respect of which the order applies;</p> <p>(c) by making the order known by means of the radio or television;</p> <p>(d) by distributing the order in a written form among members of the public and by affixing it on public buildings or at prominent places in the area concerned;</p> <p>(e) if the order is directed to a particular person, by handing or tendering it or causing it to be handed or tendered in a written form to that person; or</p> <p>(1) by oral announcement to the person to which it is directed, or to members of the public in general, in the area concerned in a manner considered fit by the Chief of the Defence Force whenever, due to the urgency thereof or for any reason whatsoever, it can in his or her opinion be communicated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e).</p> <p>Obligation to report certain injuries</p> <p>9. Any person who, within the declared area treats or treated any other person in any hospital, clinic, consulting-room or other place for, or renders or rendered to such other person medical or other aid of whatever nature in connection with, wounds or other injuries suspected of having been sustained by such other person because of any event connected with the state of emergency, to report the matter without delay to a member of a security force and to furnish such member with such particulars relating thereto.</p> <p><b>Offences</b></p> <p><b>10.—(1)</b> Any person who-</p> <p>(a) contravenes or fails to comply with any order, direction or request issued, given or made under any provision of these regulations; or</p> <p>(b) contravenes or fails to comply with any condition imposed in respect of him or her under any provision of these regulations;</p> <p>(c) contravenes any provision of these regulations;</p>		

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<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>(d) resists, obstructs or hinders any member of a security force in the exercise of any power of the performance of any duty or function conferred by or under any provision of these regulations,</p> <p>(e) destroys, defaces or falsifies any notice order or other writing issued or purporting to have been issued under these regulations,</p> <p>shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N\$ 50,000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine, and the court convicting such person may declare any goods property or instrument by means of which or in connection with which the offence was committed, to be forfeited to the State.</p> <p><b>Limitation of fundamental rights or freedoms</b></p> <p>11. In so far as any provision of these regulations authorises the taking of any measures which cause a limitation of any fundamental rights or freedoms contemplated in Chapter 3 of the Namibian Constitution, such provision is enacted on authority of Article 24(1) and (3) of the Namibian Constitution.</p> <p><b>Limitation of liability</b></p> <p>12. (1) The State, the President, the Minister responsible for any Government Ministry, a member of a security force, any other person in the service of the State or any person acting by direction or with the approval of any such person or authority shall not be liable by reason of any act in good faith advised, commanded, ordered, directed or performed by any person in the carrying out of any duty, or the exercise of any power or the performance of any function in terms of these regulations with intent to ensure the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the state of emergency in the declared area, or in order to deal with circumstances which have arisen or are likely to arise as a result of the state of emergency in the declared area.</p> <p>(2) If in any proceedings brought against any person referred to in subregulation (1), or the State, the question arises whether any act advised, commanded, ordered, directed, or performed by any person was advised, commanded, ordered, directed or performed by him in good faith, it shall be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary proven, that such act was advised, commanded, ordered, directed or performed by the person concerned in good faith.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Proclamation by the <b>PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA</b></p> <p>No. 27 <span style="float: right;">1999</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>REVOCATION OF DECLARATION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE CAPRIVI REGION AND EMERGENCY REGULATIONS</b></p> <p>Under the powers vested in me by Article 26 of the Namibian Constitution I hereby revoke</p> <p>(a) the declaration of the existence of a state of emergency in the Caprivi Region promulgated by Proclamation No. 23 of 2 August 19991 and</p> <p>(b) the Emergency Regulations applicable in, and with respect to, the Caprivi Region promulgated by Proclamation No. 24 of 3 August 1999.</p> <p>Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of Namibia at Windhoek this 25th day of August, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine.</p>		

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<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Namibia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to Note LA41 TR/221/1(4-4) dated 11 August 1999 from the Office of the Secretary-General by which the Secretary-General rec vested Namibia to indicate the articles of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1996 which are being derogated from in accordance with Article 4(3) of the said Covenant.</p> <p>The Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations is pleased to communicate to the Secretary-General that both the declaration of the existence of a state of emergency in the Caprivi Region of Namibia promulgated by Proclamation No. 23 of 2 August 1999; and the Emergency Regulations applicable in, and with respect to, the Caprivi Region of Namibia promulgated by Proclamation No. 24 of 3 August 1999; were revoked by Proclamation No. 27 of 26 August 1999. A copy of the said proclamation No. 27 is attached hereto. Prior to the said revocation the provisions of the said Covenant from which Namibia derogated are Article 9(2) and 9(3). Article 9(2) provides that a person has to be informed at the time of arrest or detention of the reasons for his/her arrest or detention and of any charges against him/her. Further, Article 9(3) provides that a person has to be brought promptly before a judge. During the state of emergency, where any persons were detained, the provisions of Article 24 (2)(a)—(d) of the Namibian Constitution applied. This Article which is titled "<i>Derogation</i>", provides in full as follows:</p> <p>"(1) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of Article 26 hereof shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this Constitution to the extent that it authorises the taking of measures during any period when Namibia is in a state of national defence or any period when a declaration of emergency under this Constitution is in force.</p> <p>(2) Where any persons are detained by virtue of such authorisation as is referred to in Sub-Article (1) hereof, the following provisions shall apply:</p> <p>(a) they shall, as soon as reasonably practicable and in any case not more than five (5) days after the commencement of their detention, be furnished with a statement in writing in a language that they understand specifying in detail the grounds upon which they are detained and, at their request, this statement shall be read to them;</p> <p>(b) not more than fourteen (14) days after the commencement of their detention, a notification shall be published in the Gazette stating that they have been detained and giving particulars of the provision of law under which their detention is authorised;</p> <p>(c) not more than one (1) month after the commencement of their detention and thereafter during their detention at intervals of not more than three (3) months, their cases shall be reviewed by the Advisory Board referred to in Article 26(5)(c) hereof, which shall order their release from detention if it is satisfied that it is not reasonably necessary for the purposes of the emergency to continue the detention of such persons;</p> <p>(d) they shall be afforded such opportunity for the making of representations as may be desirable or expedient in the circumstances, having regard to the public interest and the interests of the detained persons."</p> <p>By way of summary a person detained or arrested was not given the reason at the time of arrest, but this was done "as soon as reasonably practicable and in any case not more than five (5) days after the commencement of their detention." Further, the</p>		

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<p>persons detained or arrested were not brought immediately before the judge. In terms of Article 11(3) of the Namibian Constitution persons who are detained or arrested shall be brought before the court or a judicial officer within a period of forty-eight (48) hours of their arrest. However, during the state of emergency such persons were expected to appear before the Advisory Board within one (1) month after the commencement of their arrest. All persons who are arrested or detained during the state of emergency in Caprivi, appeared in Courts within one (1) month after the commencement of their arrest or detention.</p>		
<p>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>
<p>Accession Niger (<i>with reservation * and declaration *</i>) .. Tuvalu.. . . .</p>	<p>8 Oct., 1999 6 Oct., 1999</p>	
<p><i>Reservation* [Translation] [Original: French]</i></p>		
<p><u>Article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f)</u></p>		
<p>The Government of the Republic of Niger expresses reservations with regard to article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f), concerning the taking of all appropriate measures to abolish all customs and practises which constitute discrimination against women, particularly in respect of succession.</p>		
<p><u>Article 5, paragraph (a)</u></p>		
<p>The Government of the Republic of Niger expresses reservations with regard to the modification of social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women.</p>		
<p><u>Article 15, paragraph 4</u></p>		
<p>The Government of the Republic of Niger declares that it can be bound by the provisions of this paragraph, particularly those concerning the right of women to choose their residence and domicile, only to the extent that these provisions refer only to unmarried women.</p>		
<p><u>Article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (e) and (g)</u></p>		
<p>The Government of the Republic of Niger expresses reservations concerning the above-referenced provisions of paragraph 16, particularly those concerning the same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution, the same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children, and the right to chose a family name.</p>		
<p>The Government of the Republic of Niger declares that the provisions of article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f), article 5, paragraphs (a) and (b), article 15, paragraph 4 and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (e) and (g), concerning family relations, cannot be applied immediately, as they are contrary to existing customs and practises which, by their nature, can be modified only with the passage of time and the evolution of society and cannot, therefore, be abolished by an act of authority.</p>		
<p><u>Article 29</u></p>		
<p>The Government of the Republic of Niger expresses a reservation concerning article 29, paragraph 1, which provides that any dispute between two or more States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration.</p>		
<p>In the view of the Government of Niger, a dispute of this nature can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute.</p>		
<p><i>Declaration * [Translation] [Original: French]</i></p>		
<p>The Republic of Niger declares that the term "family education" which appears in article 5, paragraph (b), of the</p>		

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<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Convention should be interpreted as referring to public education concerning the family, and that in any event, article 5 would be applied in compliance with article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>On 17 August 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following communications:</p> <p>"The Government of Finland objected in 1994 to the reservations made by the Government of Maldives upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Government of Finland has now examined the contents of the modified reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Maldives to the said Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Finland welcomes with satisfaction that the Government of the Republic of Maldives has specified the reservations made at the time of its accession to the Convention. However, the reservations to Article 7(a) and Article 16 still include elements which are objectionable. The Government of Finland therefore wishes to declare that it assumes that the Government of the Republic of Maldives will ensure the implementation of the rights recognised in the Convention and will do its utmost to bring its national legislation into compliance with obligations under the Convention with a view to withdrawing the reservation. This declaration does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Maldives and Finland".</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.189.1993.TREATIES-1 of 25 March 1999 (Maldives: Modification of the reservations made upon accession).</small></p> <p>On 16 August 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following communication:</p> <p>"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the modification of the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) made by the Government of the Republic of the Maldives in its note to the Secretary-General of 29 January 1999.</p> <p>The modification does not constitute a withdrawal or a partial withdrawal of the original reservations to the Convention by the Republic of the Maldives. Instead the modification constitutes a new reservation to articles 7 a (right of women to vote in all elections and public referenda and be eligible for elections to all publicly elected bodies) and 16 (Elimination of discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations) of the Convention extending and reinforcing the original reservations.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objected to the original reservations because they raised serious doubts as to the willingness of the Republic of the Maldives to fulfill its obligations under the Convention. The same holds true with regard to the modification.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany notes that reservations to treaties can only be made by a State when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty (article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties). After a State has bound itself to a treaty under international law it can no longer submit new reservations or extend or add to old reservations. It is only possible to totally or partially withdraw original reservations, something unfortunately not done by the Government of the Republic of the Maldives with its modification.</p>		

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<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>On 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>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.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.352.1999.TREATIES-2 of 12 May 1999 (Portugal [in respect of: Macau]: Territorial application).</p> <p>On 20 September 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Turkey</i> the following Withdrawal Reservation:</p> <p>"[. . .]the Government of the Republic of Turkey has decided to withdraw its reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women with regard to article 15, paragraphs 2 and 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1(c), (d), (f) and (g).</p> <p>[. . . the reservation and declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification by the Government of Turkey with respect to article 29, paragraph 1, and article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention, respectively, continue to apply."</p>		
<p><b>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. . .</b></p>	<p>New York 4 Feb., 1985</p>	<p>107/1991 Cm 1775</p>
<p>On 30 September 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>France</i> the following objection':</p> <p>The Government of France notes that the declaration made by Bangladesh in fact constitutes a reservation since it is aimed at precluding or modifying the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty. A reservation which consists in a general reference to domestic law without specifying its contents does not clearly indicate to the other parties to what extent the State which issued the reservation commits itself when acceding to the Convention. The Government of France considers the reservation of Bangladesh incompatible with the objective and purpose of the treaty, in respect of which the provisions relating to the right of victims of acts of torture to obtain redress and compensation, which ensure the effectiveness and tangible realization of obligations under the Convention, are, essential, and consequently lodges an objection to the reservation entered by Bangladesh regarding article 14, paragraph 1. This Objection does not prevent the entry into force of the Convention between Bangladesh and France.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to Depositary notification C.N.544.1998.TREATIES-5 of 15 December 1998 (Bangladesh: Accession).</p>		
<p>On 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<p>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.</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.514.1999.TREATIES-5 of 16 June 1999 (Portugal (in respect of: Macau): Territorial application).</small></p>		
<p><b>European Convention</b> for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment [ETS No 126].</p>	Strasbourg 26 Nov., 1987	054/1991 Cm 1634
<p>Ratification Lithuania (<i>with declarations*</i>)</p>	26 Nov., 1998	
<p><i>Declarations*</i></p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania informs that according to article 15 of the Convention, the Republic of Lithuania designates the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania, Gedimino pr. 30/1 2600, Vilnius, as the authority competent to receive notifications to its Government.</p> <p>Moreover, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania would like to inform that Mrs. Ausra Bernotiene, Senior Officer of the Department of International Law and European Integration of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania will act as a liaison officer of that designated authority.</p>		
<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child. ..</p>	Adopted New York 20 Nov., 1989	044/1992 Cm 1976
<p>On 3 August 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following Partial Withdrawal reservation:</p> <p>"[. .] the following reservation entered upon ratification in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is hereby withdrawn:</p> <p>Employment legislation in the United Kingdom does not treat persons under 18, but over the school-leaving age as children, but as "young people". Accordingly the United Kingdom reserves the right to continue to apply Article 32 subject to employment legislation.</p> <p>The United Kingdom's reservations to Article 32 in respect of its overseas territories, formerly referred to as "dependent territories", set out in the Declarations dated 7 September 1994, are unaffected."</p> <p>On 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.353.1999.TREATIES-2 of 12 May 1999 (Portugal (in respect of: Macau): Territorial application).</small></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ICAO</b></p> <p><b>Convention on International Civil Aviation. . . . .</b></p> <p>On 20 October 1999, the Government of the United States of America, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:</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 People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao with effect from 20 December 1999. Macao will, as of 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 the Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies regarding Macao, which is Annex 1 to the Joint Declaration, and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the 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 international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a party but which are implemented in the Macao Special Administrative Region.</p> <p>In accordance with the above provisions, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to inform you of the following:</p> <p>The International Air Service Transit Agreement done at Chicago on 7 December 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement"), which applies to Macao at present, will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.</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 Agreement.</p>	<p>Chicago 7 Dec., 1944</p>	<p>008/1953 Cmd. 8742</p>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b></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>On 26 October 1999, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication:</p> <p>Upon the instructions of my Government I have the honour to refer to the Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977 as amended on 28 September 1979 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), which applies to Macau at present and to state as follows:</p> <p>In conformity 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>Stockholm 14 July, 1967 —13 Jan., 1968</p>	<p>071/1970 Cmnd. 4437</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)		
<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>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— Jamaica ..</p>	<p>24 Sept., 1999</p>	
<p>Extension MacaoSAR .. .. .</p>	<p>20 Dec., 1999</p>	
<p>On 20 December 1999, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:</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 Macau, signed on 13 April 1987, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, with effect 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 responsibility of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.</p>		
<p>In this connection, 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 Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883, as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and as amended on 2 October 1979 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), to which the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 19 December 1984, will apply to the Macau 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: the statement made on Article 28(1) of the Convention by the Government of the People's Republic of China will also apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region.</p>		
<p>On 17 November 1999, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication:</p>		
<p>Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industry Property, of 20 March 1883 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and as amended on 2 October 1979, which applies to Macau at present and to state as follows:</p>		
<p>In conformity 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.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p>On 25 October 1999, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia</i> the following communication:</p> <p>Further to a letter to you as the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Office at Geneva of Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia, dated 15 June 1999, contesting both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's accession on 3 December 1998 to the 1958 Lisbon Arrangement on the protection of trademarks and their international registration, as amended in Stockholm in 1967 and in 1979, and the FRY's membership of WIPO and its State Party status in the 1883 Paris Convention for the protection of intellectual property, and regarding the statement contained in the Note of the US Mission in Geneva, no. 37 of 21 May 1999, addressed to you, that the FR of Yugoslavia is obliged to declare that it accepts the obligations under the 1883 Paris Convention, I should like to point out as follows:</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia acceded to the Lisbon Arrangement on 3 December 1998, of which your office was informed on 1 March 1999.</p> <p>The States Parties to the Lisbon Arrangement cannot make a decision to terminate membership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in this multilateral international treaty.</p> <p>Such an authority does not stem from the text of the Lisbon Arrangement, the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of International Treaties, the 1978 Vienna Convention on the Succession of States in respect of Treaties, the 1883 Paris Convention on the Protection of Intellectual Property, as revised in Brussels in 1900, Washington in 1911, The Hague in 1925, London in 1934, Lisbon in 1958 and Stockholm in 1967, nor does it stem from any general rule of international law.</p> <p>The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia acceded on 25 January 1973 to the 1883 Paris Convention as revised in Brussels in 1900, Washington in 1911, The Hague in 1925, London in 1934, Lisbon in 1958 and Stockholm in 1967.</p> <p>According to the text of the Paris Convention, there exists no possibility of challenging or cancelling membership for any State Party to it by any other State Party.</p> <p>Article 26 of the Convention explicitly says that the cancellation of the Convention is relevant only for the State Party which has given the notice, while the Convention remains in force and is applicable to all the other Members of the Union (WIPO).</p> <p>The States Parties to multilateral agreements to which the FR of Yugoslavia is a party, have not so far raised this matter. The fact is that the States Parties have illegally suspended the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from the work of some bodies and organs established under these agreements but have never taken any decision to suspend it from membership or multilateral treaties. Quite the contrary. It has been continuously pointed out at the United Nations and in regional organisations that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a State Party to multilateral treaties, and it is insisted that Yugoslavia is bound to comply with their provisions.</p> <p>The preamble of the Agreement between the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Nations on the status of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the FR of Yugoslavia (of 6 November 1998) states that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a party to the United Nations Charter, to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Human Rights Covenants and other international treaties.</p>		

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>The OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission Agreement of 16 October 1998 provides in its article 8 that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall accept the OSCE Mission as a diplomatic entity under Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.</p>		
<p>In its Judgment regarding the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the case the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia v. Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Court ruled that the FR of Yugoslavia is a State Party to the 1949 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide only on the basis of a letter of 27 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the FR of Yugoslavia to the UN Secretary-General, which stated that the FR of Yugoslavia would resume all the rights and commitments assumed by the socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) internationally, . . . including its participation in international treaties ratified or acceded to by the SFRY.</p>		
<p>The request, contained in the letter from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of the Republics of Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia, that the Director-General of WIPO annuls the participation of Yugoslavia in the Lisbon Arrangement and that he contests the membership of the FRY in WIPO and the 1883 Paris Convention, generally exceeds his powers considering that within the tasks entrusted to him, he has no authority to decide on issues related to membership of States in international conventions.</p>		
<p>Under Articles 34 and 35 of the Vienna convention on the Succession of States in respect of Treaties, participation of States in international treaties of the predecessor State shall be regulated in the same way as in the case of the newly-created States, which have arisen out of the secession of parts of the territory of the predecessor State, or in the case of States which have remained after the secession of a part of the territory of the predecessor State.</p>		
<p>The Permanent representatives to the United Nations Office at Geneva of Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia, in their letter to you, have acted in bad faith, solely for political purposes and with a view to doing harm to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Some of these States, in their bilateral agreements with the FR of Yugoslavia, have recognised its international legal continuity (Article 5 of the Agreement on the Normalisation of relations between the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia of 23 August 1996 stipulating: "Proceeding from the historical fact that Serbia and Montenegro existed as independent States prior to the creation of Yugoslavia, and having in mind the fact that Yugoslavia has continued the international legal personality of these States, the Republic of Croatia notes the existence of the State continuity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia." Also, Article 4 of the Agreement on regulating relations and on the promotion of cooperation between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Macedonia of 8 April 1996 stipulates in its paragraph 1: "Proceeding from the fact that Serbia and Montenegro existed as independent States prior to the creation of Yugoslavia and taking into account the fact that Yugoslavia has continued the international legal personality of these States, the Republic of Macedonia respects the State continuity of the FR of Yugoslavia.").</p>		
<p>Regarding the assertions from the US Mission's Note No. 37 of 21 May 1999, addressed to the WIPO Director-General's office, that the FR of Yugoslavia has to declare that it accepts the obligations under the 1883 Paris Convention without its right to be entitled to continuity and to be the sole successor to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, no legal grounds for making such assertions have been given. The legal grounds for such a position are non-existent.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)		
<p>It is recalled that a substantial distinction is made between continuity and succession. Continuity means and uninterrupted duration of international rights and obligations by subjects of international law, whereas the succession means regulation of the international legal consequences of a change of sovereignty over a part of a territory.</p>		
<p>The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has never stated that it is the sole successor to the former SFRY. Furthermore, it does not at all consider itself as a successor.</p>		
<p>It is recalled that the US Embassy's Note No. C-42 of 5 May 1998, requesting the extradition of Rifat Fteja, a Yugoslav citizen charged with several criminal offences committed in the United States, indirectly and unambiguously confirmed the State continuity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by recognising that the Extradition Treaty of 1901 between the two countries was in force.</p>		
<p>It is further recalled that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a party to the Hague agreement on international declaration of industrial specimens and patterns concluded on 28 November 1960 since 14 June 1993, as well as party to the Supplementary Act of Stockholm concluded on 14 July 1967. Under Article 1 of the Hague Agreement only Member States of the Paris Industrial Property Union may be States Parties to the Agreement. To date, 2892 foreign marks of origin have been registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia under the Hague Agreement.</p>		
<p>The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ratified the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) with respect to patents on 29 August 1996, thus becoming a member of the International Union in the field of patent cooperation. Subject to Article 62, paragraph 1, of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, a State which is a Member State of the International Industrial Property Union (Paris Union) may become a State Party to the Patent Cooperation Treaty provided that an instrument of ratification is signed and transmitted to the Director-General or an instrument of accession is deposited with him. Paragraph 2 of the Article mentioned above provides that Article 24 of the Stockholm Act to the Paris Convention for the protection of intellectual property shall be applied to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.</p>		
<p>In the note No. 6244 of 6 August 1999 which the WIPO International Bureau sent to all Members of the Paris Union and which concerns the use of the WFP emblem, it is confirmed the FR of Yugoslavia is a Member State of the Paris Intellectual Property Union and it has certain obligations resulting therefrom.</p>		
<p>In view of the above, it may be concluded that the FR of Yugoslavia is still a party to the 1958 Lisbon Agreement, the 1883 Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property and a Member of WIPO.</p>		
<p>Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification. .. .. .</p>	<p>Strasbourg 24 Mar., 1971 –30 Sept., 1971</p>	<p>113/1975 Cmnd. 6238</p>
<p>Accession Croatia .. Uruguay</p>	<p>25 Nov., 1999 19 Oct., 1999</p>	
<p><b>International Convention</b> 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>On 19 November 1999, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Argentina</i> a communication, referring to the Argentine Republic's accession, on 8 July 1980,</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p>		
<p>to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886, as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 ("Paris Act (1971)"), which deposit was accompanied by a declaration that its accession did not apply to Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix of the Paris Act (1971) (see BERNE Notification No. 99).</p>		
<p>The Director General of WIPO has the honour to notify that the Government of the Argentine Republic deposited, on 19 November 1999, a declaration extending the effects of the said accession to Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix of the Paris Act (1971).</p>		
<p>On 1 November 1999, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:</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 Macau, signed on 13 April 1987, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, with effect 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 responsibility of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.</p>		
<p>In this connection, 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><i>The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works</i>, done at Berne on 9 September 1886 as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971 and as amended on 28 September 1979 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), to which the People's Republic of China deposited its instrument of accession on 10 July 1992 will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.</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 of Macau Special Administrative Region</p>		
<p>On 26 October 1999, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication:</p>		
<p>Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886, as revised at Paris on 14 July 1967, as amended on 2 October 1979 and (as amended on 28 September 1979) (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention") which applies to Macau at present and to state as follows:</p>		
<p>In conformity 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.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)		
Universal Copyright Convention, as revised. ..	Paris 24 July, 1971	009/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Extension— Macao ..	22 Apr., 1999	
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms.	Geneva 29 Oct., 1971 -30 Apr., 1972	041/1973 Cmnd. 5275
Ratification— Liechtenstein	12 July, 1999	
Accession— Lithuania Ukraine..	27 Oct., 1999 18 Nov., 1999	
<b>Budapest Treaty</b> on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations).	Budapest 28 Apr., 1977 -31 Dec., 1977	005/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Accession Croatia .. Ireland, Republic of ..	25 Nov., 1999 15 Sep., 1999	
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— Tanzania Uruguay	14 June, 1999 19 Oct., 1999	
<p>On 1 November 1999, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:</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 Macau, signed on 13 April 1987, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, with effect 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 responsibility of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>In this Connection, 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><i>Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks</i>, done at Nice on 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and Geneva on 13 May 1977 and as amended on 28 September 1979 (hereinafter referred to as the Agreement), to which the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 5 May 1994, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.</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 to Macau Special Administrative Region.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)		
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 28 June, 1989 –31 Dec., 1989	003/1997 Cm 3505
Accession Latvia .. .. Sierra Leone..	5 Oct., 1999 28 Sept., 1999	
<b>Trademark Law Treaty</b> and Regulations - -	Adopted Geneva 27 Oct., 1994	076/1996 Cm 3348
Ratification— Latvia .. ..	28 Sept., 1999	
<b>LAW OF THE SEA</b>		
<b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.</b>	Montego Bay 10 Dec., 1982 –9Dec., 1984	081/1999 Cm 4524
Ratification Ukraine ( <i>with declaration</i> *) - -	26 July, 1999	
<i>Declarations</i>		
<p>1. Ukraine declares that, in accordance with article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, it chooses as the principal means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII. For the consideration of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention in respect of questions relating to fisheries, protection and preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, Ukraine chooses a special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII.</p> <p>Ukraine recognises the competence, as stipulated in article 292 of the Convention, of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in respect of questions relating to the prompt release of detained vessels or their crews.</p> <p>2. Ukraine declares, in accordance with article 298 of the Convention, that it does not accept, unless otherwise provided by specific international treaties of Ukraine with relevant States, the compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions for the consideration of disputes relating to sea boundary delimitations, disputes involving historic bays or titles, and disputes concerning military activities.</p> <p>3. Ukraine declares, taking into account articles 309 and 310 of the Convention, that it objects to any statements or declarations, irrespective of when such statements or declarations were or may be made, that may result in a failure to interpret the provisions of the Convention in good faith, or are contrary to the ordinary meaning of terms in the context of the Convention or its object and purpose.</p> <p>4. As a geographically disadvantaged country bordering a sea poor in living resources, Ukraine reaffirms the necessity to develop international cooperation for the exploitation of the living resources of economic zones, on the basis of just and equitable agreements that should ensure the access to fishing resources in the economic zones of other regions and sub-regions.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LAW OF THE SEA</b>		
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, 1984	082/1999 Cm 4525
Ratification Ukraine ( <i>with declaration*</i> )	26 July, 1999	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<p>1. Ukraine declares that, in accordance with article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, it chooses as the principal means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII. For the consideration of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention in respect of questions relating to fisheries, protection and preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping, Ukraine chooses a special arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VIII.</p>		
<p>Ukraine recognises the competence, as stipulated in article 292 of the Convention, of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in respect of questions relating to the prompt release of detained vessels or their crews.</p>		
<p>2. Ukraine declares, in accordance with article 298 of the Convention, that it does not accept, unless otherwise provided by specific international treaties of Ukraine with relevant States, the compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions for the consideration of disputes relating to sea boundary delimitations, disputes involving historic bays or titles, and disputes concerning military activities.</p>		
<p>3. Ukraine declares, taking into account articles 309 and 310 of the Convention, that it objects to any statements or declarations, irrespective of when such statements or declarations were or may be made, that may result in a failure to interpret the provisions of the Convention in good faith, or are contrary to the ordinary meaning of terms in the context of the Convention or its object and purpose.</p>		
<p>4. As a geographically disadvantaged country bordering a sea poor in living resources, Ukraine reaffirms the necessity to develop international cooperation for the exploitation of the living resources of economic zones, on the basis of just and equitable agreements that should ensure the access to fishing resources in the economic zones of other regions and sub-regions.</p>		
<p>On 19 August 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Australia</i> the following nomination of arbitrators for the purposes of article 2 of annex VII of the above Convention:</p>		
<p>"Sir Gerard Brennan AC KBE formerly a Judge of the High Court of Australia (1981-1998) and Chief Justice of Australia (1995-1998), is a distinguished Australian lawyer with expertise in international law;</p>		
<p>Mr. Henry Burmester QC, Chief General Counsel for the Australian Government Solicitor, was formerly Head of the Office of International Law in the Attorney-General's Department for a number of years. He has significant expertise and qualifications in international law, particularly in the law of the sea;</p>		
<p>Professor Ivan Shearer AM, Challis Professor of International Law at Sydney University, specialises in law of the sea, on which he has published extensively, and is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>LAW OF THE SEA</b> (continued)</p> <p>All of these nominee's "enjoy the highest reputation for fairness, competence and integrity" required by Article 2 (1) of Annex VII and have indicated their willingness to serve in the relevant capacity."</p>		
<p><b>LAW OF TREATIES</b></p> <p><b>Vienna Convention</b> on the Law of Treaties. . .</p> <p>On 10 November 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following communication':</p> <p>"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the reservation made by the Government of Cuba at the time of its accession to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties in respect of article 66. Article 66 of the Convention outlines the procedures for judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation to be followed in case of a dispute. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers article 66 to be inextricably linked with part V of the Convention on invalidity, termination and suspension of the operation of treaties.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is thus of the view that this reservation raises doubts as to the full commitment of the Republic of Cuba to the object and purpose of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and would like to recall that, according to article 19c of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Cuba to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Cuba."</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N. 449.1998. TREATIES-5 of 19 November 1998 (Cuba: Accession).</small></p> <p>On 15 November 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> the following communication':</p> <p>"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation with regard to article 66 made by the Government of Cuba at the time of its accession to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, concluded on 23 May 1969 and refers to its objections formulated upon its accession to the above mentioned Convention of 9 April 1985.</p> <p>In conformity with the terms of the objections the Kingdom of the Netherlands must be deemed to have objected to the reservation, excluding wholly or in part the procedures for the settlement of disputes, contained in article 66 of the Convention, as formulated by Cuba.</p> <p>Accordingly, the treaty relations between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Cuba under the Convention do not include any of the provisions contained in Part V of the Convention.</p> <p>The Kingdom of the Netherlands reiterates that the absence of any treaty relations between itself and Cuba in respect of Part V of the Convention will not in any way impair the duty of Cuba to fulfil any obligation embodied in those provisions to which it is subject under international law independent of the Convention."</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N. 449.1998. TREATIES-5 of 19 November 1998 (Cuba: Accession).</small></p>	<p>Vienna 23 May, 1969 –30 Nov., 1969</p>	<p>058/1980 Cmnd. 7964</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>LAW OF TREATIES</b> (continued)</p> <p>On 17 November 1999, 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 the Republic of Cuba at the time of its accession to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, concluded at Vienna on 23 May 1969. The Government of Sweden wishes to recall its statements of the 4th of February 1975, made in connection with its ratification of the Convention, relating to the accession of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Tunisia respectively, which reads as follows:</p> <p>'Article 66 of the Convention contains provisions regarding procedures for judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation. According to these provisions a dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of articles 53 or 64, which deal with the so called <i>jus cogens</i>, may be submitted to the International Court of Justice. If the dispute concerns the application or the interpretation of any of the other articles in Part V of the Convention, the conciliation procedure specified in the Annex to the Convention may be set in motion.</p> <p>The Swedish Government considers that these provisions regarding the settlement of disputes are an important part of the Convention and that they cannot be separated from the substantive rules with which they are connected. Consequently, the Swedish Government considers it necessary to raise objections to any reservation which is made by another State and whose aim is to exclude the application, wholly or in part, of the provisions regarding the settlement of disputes. While not objecting to the entry into force of the Convention between Sweden and such a State, the Swedish Government considers that their treaty relations will not include either the procedural provision in respect of which a reservation has been made or the substantive provisions to which that procedural provision relates.'</p> <p>For the reasons set out above, which also apply to the reservation made by the Republic of Cuba, the Swedish Government objects to the reservation entered by the Government of the Republic of Cuba to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties."</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N. 449.1998. TREATIES-5 of 19 November 1998 (Cuba: Accession).</small></p> <p>On 19 November 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication regarding the Reservation made by Cuba upon Accession'</p> <p>"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland objects to the reservation aforementioned. The Government of the United Kingdom wishes in this context to recall their declaration of 5 June 1987 (in respect of the accession of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics) which in accordance with its terms applies to the reservation above, and will apply similarly to any like reservation which any other State may formulate. Accordingly, the United Kingdom does not consider that the treaty relations between it and the Republic of Cuba include Part V of the Convention."</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.449.1998.TREATIES-5 of 19 November 1998 (Cuba: Accession).</small></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
<b>International Convention</b> on the Stamp Laws in Connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (With Protocols).	Geneva 7 June, 1930	014/1934 Cmd. 4594
Accession	8 Oct., 1999	
On 29 September 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication:		
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.		
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.		
<b>International Convention</b> on Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques (With Protocol). .. .. .	Geneva 19 Mar., 1931	026/1933 Cmd. 4443
On 29 September 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication:		
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.		
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.		
Agreement Establishing the European Molecular Biology Conference. .. .. . " " " " "	Geneva 13 Feb., 1969	076/1970 Cmnd. 4450
Accession— Poland .. ..	1 Nov., 1999	
<b>NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on the Nationality of Married Women.	New York 20 Feb., 1957	059/1958 Cmnd. 601
Accession Cote D'Ivoire	2 Nov., 1999	
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter... .. .	London 29 Dec., 1972 –31 Dec., 1973	043/1976 Cmnd. 6486
On 16 December 1999, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication regarding designation of authority:		
Macao Ports Authority is designated for purposes of execution of the Convention in Macau and in accordance with what is set up in article VI. The address for contact is:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)</p> <p>Capitania dos Portos de Macau Caícada de Barra, Quartel dos Mouros, Caixa Postal No 47, Macau</p> <p>Tel: (853) 559922 Fax: (853) 511986</p> <p>On 16 December 1999, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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 Treaty and Convention to Macau.</p>		
<p>Amendments to <b>Annexes I and II</b> to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter concerning Lists of Substances. ..</p>	<p>London 24 Sep., 1980</p>	<p>020/1982 Cmnd. 8555</p>
<p>On 16 December 1999, the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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 Treaty and Convention to Macau.</p>		
<p><b>Vienna Convention</b> for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.</p>	<p>Vienna/New York 22 Mar., 1985 -21 Mar., 1986</p>	<p>001/1990 Cm 910</p>
<p>Accession— Albania .. Armenia</p>	<p>8 Oct., 1999 1 Oct., 1999</p>	
<p>On 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)		
<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 <b>Macau</b>.</p> <p><b>Montreal Protocol</b> on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.</p> <p>Accession—  Albania ..  Armenia</p> <p>On 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p> <p><b>Basel</b> on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. .. -- -- --</p> <p>Accession  Armenia ..  Burkina Faso  Ukraine .. ..</p> <p>On 26 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> its <i>acceptance</i>, in accordance with article 18, paragraph 2(b), of the Convention, the amendment to Annex 1 and adoption of Annexes VIII and IX.</p> <p><b>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol</b> on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987. ..</p> <p>On 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p> <p>Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. .. .. .</p> <p>Ratification  Slovak Republic .. .</p>	<p>Montreal  16 Sept., 1987</p> <p>8 Oct., 1999  1 Oct., 1999</p> <p>Berne/New York  23 Mar., 1989  –22 Mar., 1990</p> <p>1 Nov., 1999  4 Nov., 1999  8 Oct., 1999</p> <p>Adopted  London  29 June, 1990</p> <p>Espoo/New York  25 Feb., 1991  –2 Sept., 1991</p> <p>19 Nov., 1999</p>	<p>019/1990  Cm 977</p> <p>100/1995  Cm 3108</p> <p>004/1993  Cm 2132</p> <p>012/1998  Cm 3879</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)</b>		
<b>United Nations Framework Convention</b> on Climate Change.	Rio de Janeiro 4 June, 1992 -14 June, 1992	028/1995 Cm 2833
Ratification SaoTome and Principe .. .. .	29 Sept., 1999	
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
Ratification— Niger ..	8 Oct., 1999	
Accession— Uganda ..	22 Nov., 1999	
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>		
Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law.	The Hague 31 Oct., 1951	065/1955 Cmd. 9582
On 13 August 1999, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> a declaration of the Representative of the Government of the Portuguese Republic concerning the participation of representatives of Macau, integrated in the Portuguese delegation, in the meetings of the Hague Conference on Private International Law until 19 December 1999.		
On 18 August 1999, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> a statement dated 14 July 1999, regarding the application of the above-mentioned Statute to the Macau Special Administrative Region from 20 December 1999.		
<b>Convention</b> on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance.	New York 20 June, 1956 -31 Dec., 1956	085/1975 Cmnd. 6084
Ratification- Colombia.. .. .	10 Nov., 1999	
On 27 August 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Chile</i> the following communication:		
[. . .] in accordance with article 2, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the following Authority has been designated to act as both the Transmitting and the Receiving Agency (refer to depositary notification C.N.6.1961.TREATIES-1 of 6 February 1961):		
CorporaciOn de Asistencia Judicial de la Region Metropolitana, Calla Agustinas 1419 Tel: (56)(2) 6982829 Fax: (56)(2) 6728700		
<b>Convention</b> abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents. . . . .	The Hague 5 Oct., 1961	032/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Accession- Trinidad And Tobago .. . . .	28 Oct., 1999	
<b>Convention</b> on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters. . . . .	The Hague 15 Nov., 1965	050/1969 Cmnd. 3986
On 7 October 1999, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following communication:		
1. In accordance with article 18 of the Convention, the Ministerio Publico de Macau is designated as the competent		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<p>authority in Macau to receive requests for service coming from other contracting States and to proceed in conformity with the provisions of articles 3 to 6.</p> <p>The address of the Ministerio Publico is as follows:  Ministerio Publico de Macau  Praceta 25 de Abril  Macau  Phone: 326736  Fax: 326747</p> <p>2. Court clerks (escrivaes de direito) and deputy clerks (escrivaes adjuntos) from the Supreme Court of Justice (Tribunal Superior de Justica) of Macau are entitled to complete in Macau the certificate provided for [in] articles 6 and 9 of the Convention.</p> <p>3. In accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of article 8 of the Convention, Portugal reiterates that it recognizes to the diplomatic or consular agents the right to forward documents, for the purpose of service, exclusively to the nationals of the State in which the documents originate.</p> <p>4. The Ministerio Publico de Macau is also designated as the competent authority to receive documents forwarded through consular channels, in accordance with article 9 of the Convention.</p> <p>5. Portugal declares that the judges of the courts of Macau, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of article 15 of the Convention, may give judgment on whether the conditions referred to in the second paragraph of the same article are fulfilled.</p> <p>6. In accordance with the third paragraph of article 16 of the Convention, Portugal declares that the applications referred to in the second paragraph of article 16 will not be entertained if they are filed after the expiration of one year following the date of the judgment.</p>		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. ..	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	024/1992 Cm 1928
Signature— Croatia ..	15 Sept., 1999	
Ratification Croatia.. .. .	15 Sept., 1999	
<b>Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.</b> .. .. .	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
Accession Brazil ( <i>with reservation</i> *) ..	19 Oct., 1999	
Malta.. .. .	26 Oct., 1999	
Uruguay .. .. .	16 Nov., 1999	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 3, the Convention will enter into force for: Brazil .. .. .	1 Jan., 2000	
Malta.. .. .	1 Jan., 2000	
Uruguay .. .. .	1 Feb., 2000	
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Turkmenistan</i> has been accepted by Georgia.. .. .	18 Oct., 1999	
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Belarus</i> has been accepted by Georgia.. .. .	18 Oct., 1999	
The accession to the above-mentioned of Convention of <i>Fiji</i> has been accepted by New Zealand .. .. .	2 Nov., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
The accession to the above-mentioned Convention of <i>Uzbekistan</i> has been accepted by Poland ..	20 Oct., 1999	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between:		
Georgia and Turkmenistan	1 Jan., 2000	
Georgia and Belarus	1 Jan., 2000	
Poland and Uzbekistan	1 Jan., 2000	
New Zealand and Fiji	1 Feb., 2000	
In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, the Czech Republic designated the following Central Authority:		
Central Agency for International Legal Protection of Youth, Benesova 22, 602 00 Brno		
Uruguay designated the following Authority:		
Dirección de Cooperación Jurídica Internacional y de Justicia del Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Dirección: Avda. 18 Julio 1337, 1° piso		
Tel: (5982) 901-3990/901-1633 Fax: (5982) 902-7885		
<i>Reservation *</i>		
... with a reservation provided for in Article 24 of the said Convention (permitted under Article 42), to the effect that foreign documents appended to legal instruments must be accompanied by a translation into Portuguese done by a sworn translator.		
<b>Convention</b> on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime. - -	Strasbourg 8 Nov., 1990	059/1993 Cm 2337
Signature Slovak Republic ..	8 Sept., 1999	
Ratification Latvia ( <i>with declaration*</i> )	1 Dec., 1998	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In pursuance of paragraph 4 of Article 6 of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that paragraph 1 of Article 6 applies only to predicate offences which are subject of Law of the Republic of Latvia "On Laundering of Proceeds from Crime" adopted on 18 December 1997, i.e.:		
1. illegal circulation of poisonous, strongly intoxicating substances, narcotic or psychotropic substances;		
2. banditry;		
3. smuggling;		
4. illegal traffic of persons across the State border;		
5. printing or distribution of counterfeit money or securities or illegal actions with securities or money documents;		
6. taking of hostages, kidnapping, child abduction;		
7. violation of copyrights and associated rights;		
8. criminal acts against property on a large scale or when committed by an organized group;		
9. carrying on a business without special permit (license), fraudulent bankruptcy, fraud of the credit facility;		
10. bribery, acceptance of bribes, mediation in bribery;		
11. violation of regulations of import, production or distribution of pornographic materials;		
12. illegal purchase, possession, use, delivery or destruction of radio-active substances;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<p>13. unauthorized production or sale of special objects, firearms, ammunition or explosives;</p> <p>14. illegal removal of or trade in tissues or organs of living or dead human beings.</p> <p>In pursuance of paragraph 3 of Article 14 of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that paragraph 2 of Article 14 applies only subject to constitutional principles and the basic concepts of legal system of the Republic of Latvia.</p> <p>In pursuance of paragraph 2 of Article 21 of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that competent authorities of the Republic of Latvia to serve judicial documents are:</p> <p>— during pre-trial investigation: General Prosecutor's office 0; Kalpaka blvd 6, Riga, LV-1801, Latvia, phone: 371.7.320085, fax: 371.7.212231;</p> <p>— during the trial: The Ministry of Justice, Brivibas blvd 36, Riga, LV-1536, Latvia, phones: 371.7.280437/282607, fax: 371.7.285575.</p> <p>In pursuance of paragraph 2 of Article 23 of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that, for the purposes of paragraph 1 of Article 23 of the Convention, the central authorities of the Republic of Latvia are:</p> <p>— during pre-trial investigation until prosecution: The State Police, Brivibas blvd 61, Riga, LV-1010, Latvia, phone 371.7.075300, fax: 371.7.376156;</p> <p>during pre-trial investigation until submitting the case to the court: General Prosecutor's office 0; Kalpaka blvd 6, Riga, LV-1801, Latvia, phone: 371.7.320085, fax: 371.7.212231;</p> <p>during the trial: The Ministry of Justice, Brivibas blvd 36, Riga, LV-1536, Latvia phones: 371.7.280437/282607, fax: 371.7.285575.</p> <p>In pursuance of paragraph 3 of Article 25 of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that requests and documents supporting such requests shall be accompanied by a translation into Latvian or English language.</p> <p>In pursuance of paragraph 2 of Article 32 of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that information or evidence provided by the Republic of Latvia under Chapter III of the Convention, without its prior consent, may not be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.</p> <p>On 16 September 1999, 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> the following Withdrawal Reservation:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 40, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the reservation in respect of Scotland to Article 2, paragraph 1, is hereby withdrawn.</p>		
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</b>		
<b>Protocol</b> regarding the Immunities of the Bank of International Settlements.	Brussels 30 July, 1936	025/1937 Cmd. 5489
Signature— Mexico ..	24 June, 1999	
<b>General Agreement</b> on Privileges and Immunities of the Council	Paris 2 Sept., 1949	134/1953 Cmd. 8852
Accession— Andorra	24 Nov., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</b> (continued)		
Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe.	Strasbourg 6 Nov., 1952	017/1957 Cmnd. 84
Accession— Andorra	24 Nov., 1998	
<b>RED CROSS</b>		
<b>Protocol</b> Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12/08/1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I).	Berne 12 Dec., 1977 –11 Dec., 1978	029/1999 Cm 4338
On 17 May 1999, the Government of Switzerland, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following declaration:		
The Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declares that it recognises <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement, in relation to any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission to inquire into allegations by such other Party, as authorised by Article 90 of Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949.		
<b>REFUGEES</b>		
<b>Convention</b> relating to the Status of Refugees. ..	Geneva 28 July, 1951	039/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession Georgia ( <i>with declaration</i> <sup>s</sup> ) - -	9 Aug., 1999	
Declaration*		
"[...] Georgia declares that it will apply subsection B (1), Article 1 of the Convention."		
"According to the paragraph 1, Article 40 of the said Convention, before the full restoration of the territorial integrity of Georgia, this Convention is applicable only to the territory where the jurisdiction of Georgia is exercised.		
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.	New York 28 Sept., 1954	041/1960 Cmnd. 1098
Accession Latvia ( <i>with reservation</i> <sup>s</sup> ) ..	5 Nov., 1999	
<i>Reservation</i> *		
"In accordance with Article 38 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954, the Republic of Latvia reserves the right to apply the provisions of paragraph 1(b) of Article 24 subject to limitations provided by the national legislation.		
"In accordance with Article 38 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954, the Republic of Latvia reserves the right to apply the provisions of Article 27 24 subject to limitations provided for by the national legislation.		
Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. - -	New York 30 Aug., 1961 –31 May, 1962	158/1975 Cmnd. 6364
Accession— Swaziland ..	16 Nov., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. . .	New York 31 Jan., 1967	015/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession— Georgia ..	9 Aug., 1999	
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>		
Convention on Road Traffic. .	Geneva 19 Sept., 1949	049/1958 Cmnd. 578
Application	24 Sep., 1999	
On 1 November 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Portugal the following communication':		
"1. The reservation made by the Portuguese Republic upon the deposit of its instruments of accession to the Convention, will apply to Macau. Therefore, in accordance with section IV(b) of annex 6 of the Convention, in Macau it will only be permitted one vehicle to be drawn by a vehicle and it will not be permitted an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer, and it will not be permitted articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers.		
2. The "Director de Fiasco do Leal Senator de Macau" is hereby designated, for the purpose of article 24(3) of the Convention as the competent authority to deliver the international driving licence in Macau."		
<small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.909.1999.TREATIES-1 of 7 October 1999 (Portugal: Territorial application).</small>		
<small>Refer to depositary notification C.N23.1956.TREATIES of 16 March 1956 (Accession by Portugal).</small>		
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and /or be use on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions. . .	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Regulation No. 6 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Direction Indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers.		
Application— Bulgaria ..	22 Nov., 1999	
Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to breaking.		
Application— Bulgaria	22 Nov., 1999	
Regulation No. 13-H Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to breaking. . .		
Application— Bulgaria	22 Nov., 1999	
Regulation No. 24 Uniform provisions concerning: I. Approval of compression with regard to the emission of visible pollutants; II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.C. of an approved type; III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines regarding the emission of visible pollutants; IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engines... ..		
Application— Bulgaria	22 Nov., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
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Regulation No. 55 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles. ..		
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Regulation No. 58 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDS); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection.		
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Regulation No. 73 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection. . . . .		
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Regulation No. 83 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to the engine fuel requirements. . . . .		
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<b>European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR). . . . .</b>	Geneva 1 July, 1970 –31 Mar., 1971	103/1978 Cmnd. 7401
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<b>SHIPPING</b>		
<b>Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. . . . .</b>	London 20 Oct., 1972 –1 June, 1973	077/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Extension— Macao .. . . .	22 Mar., 1999	
<b>International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.</b>	London 1 Nov., 1974 –1 July 1975	046/1980 Cmnd. 7874
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<b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)		
<b>Protocol of 1978</b> 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
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Agreement between the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Finland and the Republic of Sweden regarding the M/S Estonia and Additional Protocol.	Tallin/Stockholm 23 Feb., 1995 —23 Apr., 1996	074/1999 Cm 4512
Accession— Latvia ..	12 Oct., 1999	
<b>SPACE</b>		
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies. ..	London 27 Jan., 1967	010/1968 Cmnd. 3519
<p>On 3 November 1999, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p>		
<p>Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space [London Version].</p> <p>On 13 October 1999, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:</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 signed on 13 April 1987, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, with effect 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, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to inform you of the following:</p> <p>The Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and Objects Launched into Outer Space done on 22 April 1968 (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited its instrument of accession on 14 December 1988, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.</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 Agreement to the Macau Special Administrative Region.</p>	London 22 Apr., 1968	056/1969 Cmnd. 3997

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SPACE (continued)		
<p>On 21 October 1999, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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.</p>		
<p><b>Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space</b> [Washington Version]. ..</p>	<p>London 22 Apr., 1968</p>	<p>056/1969 Cmnd. 3997</p>
<p>On 15 October 1999, the Government of the United States of America, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:</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 signed on 13 April 1987, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, as of 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, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to inform you of the following:</p> <p>The Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and Objects Launched into Outer Space done on 22 April 1968 (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited its instrument of accession on 14 December 1988, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.</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 Agreement to the Macau Special Administrative Region.</p>		
<p><b>Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects.</b> ..</p>	<p>London 29 Mar., 1972</p>	<p>016/1974 Cmnd. 5551</p>
<p>Accession St Vincent And the Grenadines</p>	<p>13 May, 1999</p>	
<b>TERRORISM</b>		
<p><b>International Convention</b> Against the Taking of Hostages.</p>	<p>New York (UN) 18 Dec., 1979 -31 Dec., 1980</p>	<p>081/1983 Cmnd. 9100</p>
<p>On 27 October 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>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</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p>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 applications of the Convention to Macau.</p> <p><small>Refer to depositary notification C.N.591.1999.TREATIES-3 of 6 July 1999 (Portugal: Territorial application in respect of Macau).</small></p>		
<p><b>UNESCO</b></p> <p>Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [as later amended]... . . .</p> <p>Acceptance— Micronesia ..</p>	<p>London 16 Nov., 1945</p> <p>19 Oct., 1999</p>	<p>50/1946 Cmd. 6963</p>

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