

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 59 (2001)

THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2001

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 58 (2001), Cm 5499]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
September 2002*

© Crown Copyright 2002

The text in this document (excluding the Royal Arms and departmental logos) may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium providing it is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the document specified.

Any enquiries relating to the copyright in this document should be addressed to The Licensing Division, HMSO, St Clements House, 2-16 Colegate, Norwich NR3 1BQ. Fax: 01603 723000 or e-mail: licensing@ti.cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 59 (2001)

THIRD
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2001

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 58 (2001), Cm 5499]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
September 2002*

© Crown Copyright 2002

The text in this document (excluding the Royal Arms and departmental logos) may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium providing it is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the document specified.

Any enquiries relating to the copyright in this document should be addressed to The Licensing Division, HMSO, St Clements House, 2-16 Colegate, Norwich NR3 1BQ. Fax: 01603 723000 or e-mail: licensing@cabnet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk

THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2001

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 58 (2001) Cm 5499]

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 30 September 2002.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANTARCTICA		
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources [CCAMLR].	Canberra 1 Aug., 1980 –31 Dec., 1980	048/1982 Cmnd 8714
Accession— Vanuatu	20 June, 2001	
ARBITRATION		
Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.	The Hague 18 Oct., 1907	006/1971 Cmnd 4575
Accession— Latvia .. Morocco	13 June, 2001 5 Apr., 2001	
ATOMIC ENERGY		
Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy with Additional Protocol. . .	Brussels 31 Jan., 1963	044/1975 Cmnd 5948
AND		
Additional Protocol to the Convention of 31 January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability on the Field of Nuclear Energy. . .	Paris 28 Jan., 1964	044/1975 Cmnd 5948

On 2 April 2001, the Government of Belgium, as depositary, received from the Government of Germany a notification of current nuclear installations, in accordance with Article 13 of the Convention. The list is as follows:

Land: Baden-Wurttemberg

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
Mehrzweckforschungsreaktor (MZFR)	Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe	endgultig abgeschaltet 1984; 1. Teilstilllegungsgenehmigung vom 17.11.1987 2. TSG vom 02.04.1990 3. TSG vom 08.08.1991 4. TSG vom 15.04.1994 5. TSG vom 30.05.1994 6. SG vom 30.04.1997 7. SG vom 07.01.1999

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
Kompakte Natrium gekühlte Kernreaktoranlage (KNK II)	Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe	endgültig abgeschaltet am 23.08.1991; 1. TSG vom 26.08.1993 2. TSG vom 30.05.1994 3. SG vom 21.02.1995 4. SG vom 06.05.1996 5. SG vom 05.12.1996 6. SG vom 08.09.1997 7. SG vom 13.02.1999 8. SG vom 10.05.1999
Kernkraftwerk Obrigheim (KWO)	Obrigheim	1050 MW
Forschungsreaktor 2 (FR 2)	Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe	endgültig abgeschaltet 1981; 1. Teilgenehmigung zur Stilllegung (TSG) und zum sicheren Einschluß vom 03.07.1986 2. TSG vom 20.05.1988 3. TSG vom 28.02.1992 4. TSG vom 27.10.1994 5. SG vom 23.12.1995 6. SG vom 28.06.1996 "Reaktorblock sicher eingeschlossen"

Land: Baden-Württemberg

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
FR TRIGA HD I	Heidelberg	Stilllegungsgenehmigung vom 30.06.1980; gesicherter Einschluß von Reaktortank und Biolog. Schild
Forschungsreaktor des Deutschen Krebsforschungszentrums Heidelberg (TRIGA HD II)	Heidelberg	0,250 MW
Siemens Unterrichtsreaktor 100 (SUR 100) der Universität Stuttgart	Stuttgart	0,1 W
Siemens Unterrichtsreaktor 100 (SUR 100) der Fachhochschule Furtwangen	Furtwangen	0,1 W
Siemens Unterrichtsreaktor 100 (SUR 100) der Fachhochschule Ulm	Ulm	0,1 W
Gemeinschaftskernkraftwerk Neckar Unit I (GKN I)	Neckarwestheim	2497 MW
Kernkraftwerk Philippsburg Unit I (KKP I)	Philippsburg	2575 MW
Kernkraftwerk Philippsburg Unit 2 (KKP 2)	Philippsburg	3850 MW
Gemeinschaftskraftwerk Neckar Unit II (GKN II)	Neckarwestheim	3850 MW

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

Land: Baden-Wurttemberg

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Wiederaufarbeitungsanlage Karlsruhe (WAK)	Karlsruhe	Wiederaufarbeitungsbetrieb endgültig eingestellt im Dezember 1990; 1. Teilstillegungsgenehmigung (TSG) nach § 7 AtG vom 22.03.93 9. Stilllegungsgenehmigung (SG) nach § 7 AtG vom 12.05.1998 10. SG vom 04.08.1999 11. SG vom 24.11.1999
Hauptabteilung Dekontaminationsbetriebe (HDB) / LSSt BW	Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe	Genehmigung nach § 9 AtG

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors
None

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Verglasungseinrichtung Karlsruhe (VEK)	Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe	Antrag nach § 7 AtG vom 20.12.1996; 1. Teilerrichtungsgenehmigung vom 30.12.98; als wesentliche Änderung der WAK genehmigt
Standortlager	Neckarwestheim	Antrag für die Zwischenlagerung bestrahlter Brennelemente vom Dez. 1999
Standortlager	Philippsburg	Antrag für die Zwischenlagerung bestrahlter Brennelemente vom Dez. 1999

Land: Bayern

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
Kernkraftwerk Grafenrheinfeld (KKG)	Grafenrheinfeld	3765 MW
Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen (KRB II) a) KRB II Unit B b) KRB II Unit C	Gundremmingen	3840 MW 3840 MW
Kernkraftwerk Isar 1 (KKI 1)	Ohu	2575 MW
Kernkraftwerk Isar 2 (KKI 2)	Ohu	3950 MW
Forschungsreaktor der Technischen Universität München—FRM I	Garching	4 MW

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
Versuchsatomkraftwerk Kahl (VAK)	Kahl	endgiltig abgeschaltet 1985; 1. TSG vom 05.05.1988 2. TSG vom 10.01.1991 3. TSG vom 25.05.1993; zum Abbau des Reaktordruckbehalters und biologischen Schildes
Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen (KRB 1) Unit A	Gundremmingen	endgiltig abgeschaltet 1977; Genehmigung nach § 7 AtG zur Stilllegung des 237-MW- Kernkraftwerks des RWE- Bayernwerk (KRB) Block A am 26.05.1983 erteilt 1. Ergänzungsgen. vom 03.11.1986 2. Ergänzungsgen. vom 29.11.1989 3. Ergänzungsgen. vom 12.08.1992 zum Abbau des Reaktors

Land: Bayern

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
Forschungsreaktor der GSF- Forschungszentrum für Umwelt und Gesundheit GmbH (FRN)	Neuherberg bei München	endgiltig abgeschaltet 1982; stillgelegt, im gesicherten Einschlul3

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Landessammelstelle Bayern zur Zwischenlagerung radioaktiver Abfälle aus Medizin, Forschung und Industrie	Mitterteich und Neuherberg	
Siemens AG; Energieerzeugung (KWU); Standort Karlstein, Seligenstädter Str.	Karlstein	
Siemens AG; Energieerzeugung (KWU); Standort Erlangen	Erlangen	
Lagerhalle zur Zwischenlagerung radioaktiver Abfälle aus bayerischen Kernkraftwerken (EVU-Lagerhalle)	Mitterteich	

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Forschungsreaktor München 11 (FRM-11) der Technischen Universität München	Garching	Atomrechtlicher Genehmigungsantrag vom 04.02.1993; 1. Teilgenehmigung (1. TG) vom 04.04.1996 2. Teilgenehmigung (2. TG) vom 09.10.1997 Thermische Leistung: 20 MW

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

II. Other Installations

None

Land: Berlin

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
Forschungsreaktor BER II	Hahn-Meitner-Institut Berlin GmbH	10 MW Betriebsgenehmigung am 25.03.1991 erteilt
Siemens Unterrichtsreaktor 100 (SUR 100) der Technischen Universität Berlin	Berlin	0,1 W

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Zentralstelle zur Behandlung und Beseitigung radioaktiven Abfalls des Landes Berlin	Hahn-Meitner-Institut Berlin GmbH

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

None

Land: Brandenburg

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
Kernkraftwerk Rheinsberg WWER-2	Rheinsberg	Aufsichtliche Anordnung zur Abschaltung vom 12.09.1990; Antrag auf Stilllegung und Teilabbau am 26.03.1993 gestellt; stillgelegt mit dem Genehmigungsbescheid vom 28.04.1995.

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Landessammelstelle (Übergangslösung)	Rheinsberg	Vorläufige Verwahrstelle per aufsichtlicher Anordnung

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

None

AND Additional Protocol (continued)*Land:* Bremen

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Siemens Unterrichtsreaktor 100 (SUR 100) der Hochschule Bremen	Bremen	Antrag auf Stilllegung vom 28.08.1992, 22.01.1996 and 13.02.1997; stillgelegt mit Genehmigungsbescheid vom 05.06.1997; Antrag zum Abbau der Anlage genehmigt am 27.07.1999

II. Other Installations

None

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

None

Land: Hamburg

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

None

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

None

Land: Hessen

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output</i>
Kernkraftwerk Biblis Unit A der RWE Energie AG	Biblis	3517 MW
Kernkraftwerk Biblis Unit B der RWE Energie AG	Biblis	3733 MW

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Lager für radioaktive Reststoffe des Kernkraftwerks Biblis, Block A und B	Biblis	Lager für radioaktive Abfälle; Genehmigung nach § 7 AtG vom 24.11.1999
Siemens AG; UB KWU Brennelementwerk Hanau, Betriebsteil: Uranverarbeitung	Hanau	Ehemals Brennelementfabrik RBU, mit 1., 2., 3. u. 4. TG nach § 7 AtG genehmigt; Produktion von Uran-Brennelementen ab Oktober 1995 eingestellt. Mit Genehmigung zum Leerfahren der Anlage vom 06.01.1997 und einer Reihe von Genehmigungen zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen ist Anlage leergeräumt worden. Die Genehmigung zur Stilllegung und für den ersten Schritt zum Rückbau der Anlage wurde am 30. Juli 1999 erteilt.
Siemens AG; UB KWU Brennelementwerk Hanau, Betriebsteil: MOX-Verarbeitung	Hanau	Ehemals Brennelementfabrik ALKEM, mit 1., 1-N, 2., 3., 4., 5. u. 6. TG nach § 7 AtG genehmigt; im Juli 1995 Verzicht auf die Produktion von MOX-Brennelementen. Betriebsteil wird stillgelegt und abgebaut. In drei Teilgenehmigungsschritten wurde zwischen 1997 und 1998 das, "Leerfahren der Anlage" genehmigt. Nach Abschluss des Leerfahrens in 2000 wird die Anlage zurückgebaut. Der Rückbau ist am 16.07.1999 beantragt worden.

Land: Hessen

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Brennelementefabrik NUKEM (alt) Betriebsstätte NUKEM (alt)	Hanau	Betriebsstätte NUKEM alt, genehmigt nach § 9 AtG. Mit Genehmigung vom 10.03.1993 stillgelegt. Genehmigungen zur Entsorgung spezieller Abfälle und zum Abbau besonderer Gebäudeteile sind am 09.11.1999 erteilt worden.
Einrichtung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland für die staatliche Verwahrung von Kernmaterialien	Hanau	Einrichtung des Bundesamtes für Strahlenschutz für die staatliche Verwahrung auf der Grundlage des § 5 AtG (in dem Gebäude der Siemens AG, Betriebsteil MOX-Verarbeitung)
Einrichtung für die Lagerung von Kernmaterialien der Siemens AG; UB KWU, MOX-Verarbeitung	Hanau	Lager für radioaktive Mischoxidabfälle, genehmigt nach § 6 AtG
Einrichtung der Firma Nuclear Cargo + Service GmbH (NCS)	Hanau	Lagerung von unkonditionierten und konditionierten radioaktiven Abfällen in fester Form, genehmigt nach § 3 StrlSchV.
Landessammelstelle für radio-aktive Abfälle	Ebsdorfergrund/ Roßberg	

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Dezentrales Lager für BE aus Biblis and Millheim-Karlich	Biblis	Antrag für die Zwischenlagerung bestrahlter Brennelemente vom Dez. 1999

Land: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Kernkraftwerk Greifswald (KGR) Unit 1 WWER-440 (W-230)	Greifswald/Lubmin	Genehmigung zur Stilllegung am 30.06.1995 erteilt; 1. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 14.06.1996 2. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 27.02.1997 3. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 18.07.1997 4. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 25.03.1998 5. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 16.07.1998 6. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 17.11.1999 zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen
Unit 2 WWER-440 (W-230)	Greifswald/Lubmin	Genehmigung zur Stilllegung am 30.06.1995 erteilt; 1. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 14.06.1996 2. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 27.02.1997 3. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 18.07.1997 4. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 25.03.1998 5. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 16.07.1998 zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen
Unit 3 WWER-440 (W-230)	Greifswald/Lubmin	Genehmigung zur Stilllegung am 30.06.1995 erteilt; 1. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 14.06.1996 2. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 27.02.1997 3. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 18.07.1997 4. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 25.03.1998 5. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 16.07.1998 zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Unit 4 WWER-440 (W-230)	Greifswald/Lubmin	Genehmigung zur Stilllegung am 30.06.1995 erteilt; 1. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 14.06.1996 2. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 27.02.1997 3. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 18.07.1997 4. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 16.07.1998 zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen
Unit 5 WWER-440 (W-213)	Greifswald/Lubmin	Genehmigung zur Stilllegung und zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen am 30.06.1995 erteilt. Mit dem direkten Abbau wurde begonnen. 1. Ergänzungsgenehmigung zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen des Maschinenhauses vom 14.06.1996 2. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 25.03.1998 3. Ergänzungsgenehmigung vom 16.07.1998 zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Zwischenlager Nord ZLN/EWN GmbH	Greifswald/Rubenow	Genehmigung nach § 6 AtG am 05.11.1999 erteilt; § 3 Genehmigung nach StrlSch V zur Konditionierung und Lagerung radioaktiver Reststoffe/Abfälle (sonstige radioaktive Stoffe und kernbrennstoffhaltige Abfälle) am 20.02.1998 erteilt.
Landessammelstelle Mr Mecklenburg-Vorpommern und Brandenburg im Zwischenlager Nord (ZLN)	Greifswald/Rubenow	Genehmigung gem. § 3 Absatz 1 StrlSchV zum Betrieb der Landessammelstelle am 16.08.1999 erteilt.
Zwischenlager für abgebrannten Brennstoff (ZAB) .	Greifswald/Lubmin	Inbetriebnahmegenehmigung von 16.01.86 ist gem. § 57 a Abs. 1 Nr. I AtG bis zum 30.6.2005 befristet. Antrag auf Dauerbetriebsgenehmigung vom 29.09.1988

AND Additional Protocol (continued)*Land:* Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

A. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
Unit 6 WWER-440 (W-213)	Greifswald/Lubmin	Zustimmung zur Errichtung der Hauptanlage des KKW Nord III/IV vom Juni 1977 ist gem. § 57a Abs. 1 Nr. 1 AtG bis 30.06.1995 befristet. Der Weiterbau wurde vom Betreiber mit Beschluß vom 07.06.1991 eingestellt. Genehmigung zur Stilllegung am 30.06.1995 erteilt. 1. Ergänzungsgenehmigung zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen des Maschinenhauses und des Apparatehauses vom 14.06.1996. 2. Ergänzungsgenehmigung zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen vom 16.07.1998

H. Other Installations

None

Land: Niedersachsen

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
Kernkraftwerk Lingen (KWL)	Lingen	endgültig abgeschaltet 1977; Genehmigung zur Stilllegung sowie zur Herbeiführung und zum Betrieb des sicheren Einschlusses am 21.11.1985 erteilt.
Kernkraftwerk Stade (KKS)	Stade	1892 MW
Kernkraftwerk Unterweser (KKU)	Esenshamm	3733 MW
Forschungsreaktor der Physikalisch-Technischen Bundesanstalt Braunschweig (FMRB)	Braunschweig	endgültig abgeschaltet 12/95
Forschungsreaktor der Medizinischen Hochschule Hannover (FRH)	Hannover	endgültig abgeschaltet 1/97
Siemens Unterrichtsreaktor 100 (SUR 100) der Universität Hannover	Hannover	0,1 W
Kernkraftwerk Grohnde (KWG)	Grohnde	3850 MW
Kernkraftwerk Emsland (KKE)	Lingen	3850 MW

Land: Niedersachsen

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Versuchsendlager zur Beseitigung radioaktiver Abfälle (Salzbergwerk)	Asse/Remlingen	Zwischen 1967 und 1978 wurden 124.497 LAW- und 1.293 MAW-Gebinde versuchsweise eingelagert.

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Brennelementfertigungsanlage der Advanced Nuclear Fuels GmbH (ANF)	Lingen	genehmigt mit 1. bis 7. Teil-Betriebsgenehmigung in der Zeit von 1979 bis 1994; am 20.06.1996 Änderungen (Kernbrennstofflagerung mit Umschlagseinrichtungen) und Erweiterung genehmigt. .
Freilager der Advanced Nuclear Fuels GmbH	Lingen	Aufbewahrung von Uranhexafluorid, genehmigt nach § 6 AtG
Lager radioaktiver Abfälle der Advanced Nuclear Fuels GmbH	Lingen	Aufbewahrung radioaktiver Abfälle nach § 6 AtG
Landessammelstelle für schwachradioaktive Abfälle	Steyerberg	genehmigt nach § 3 StrlSchV; keine Abfälle aus dem Kernbrennstoffkreislauf (nur Medizin/Forschung/Gewerbe)
Lagergebäude der BLG für schwachradioaktive Abfälle	Gorleben	genehmigt nach § 3 StrlSchV
Transportbehälterlager Gorleben (TBL-G)	Gorleben	genehmigt nach § 6 AtG für bestrahlte Brennelemente und verglaste Spaltproduktlösungen
Externes Fal3lager beim KKV	Esenshamm	genehmigt nach § 3 StrlSchV

Land: Niedersachsen

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Projekt (Erkundungsbergwerk): Endlager für radioaktive Abfälle	Gorleben	Planfeststellung unter dem Vorbehalt der Eignung beantragt; Erkundung nicht abgeschlossen
Endlager für radioaktive Abfälle	Schachtanlage Konrad/Salzgitter	Planfeststellung nach § 9 b AtG am 31.08.1982 beantragt
Pilot-Konditionierungsanlage Gorleben (PKA)	Gorleben	a) 1. Teilgenehmigung nach § 7 AtG am 30.1.1990 erteilt b) 2. TG am 21.07.1994 erteilt c) kalte Inbetriebnahme 1998/1999, geplante heiße Inbetriebnahme (3. TG) 2000
Standortlager	Lingen	Antrag für die Zwischenlagerung bestrahlter Brennelemente vom Dez. 1999
Standortlager	Unterweser	Antrag für die Zwischenlagerung bestrahlter Brennelemente vom Dez. 1999
Standortlager	Stade	Antrag für die Zwischenlagerung bestrahlter Brennelemente vom Dez. 1999

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Standortlager	Grohnde	Antrag Par die Zwischenlagerung bestrahlter Brennelemente vom Dez. 1999

Land: Nordrhein-Westfalen

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
AVR-Versuchskernkraftwerk	Forschungszentrum Jülich	stillgelegt; Stillegung genehmigt am 09.03.1994; Genehmigung nach § 7 Abs. 3 AtG vom 14. Februar 2000 zum sicheren Einschluss
Kernkraftwerk Würgassen (KWW)	Würgassen	abgeschaltet in der Revision 1994; Stillegung beantragt am 25.09.1995; Genehmigung zur Stillegung und zum Abbau von Anlagenteilen, vom 14.04.1997 und 06.01.1998
Forschungsreaktor Jülich FRJ-1 (MERLIN)	Forschungszentrum Jülich	endgültig abgeschaltet 1985; Stillegung beantragt: TG zur Stillegung und Abbau von Anlagenteilen — von 6/1995 — von 7/1997
Forschungsreaktor Jülich FRJ-2 (DIDO)	Forschungszentrum Mich	23 MW
Siemens Unterrichtsreaktor 100 (SUR 100) der Technischen Hochschule Aachen	Aachen	0,1 W

Land: Nordrhein-Westfalen

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output/Remark</i>
Thorium Hochtemperatur-Reaktor (THTR 300)	Hamm-Uentrop	endgültig abgeschaltet 1988; 1. Stillegungsgenehmigung 7/12a am 22.10.1993 erteilt zur Entladung des Brennstoffs und zum Abbau von Nebenanlagen 1. Ergänzung zur o.g. Genehmigung vom 09.02.1995 2. Ergänzung zur o.g. Genehmigung vom 23.05.1995 3. Ergänzung zur o.g. Genehmigung vom 02.10.1995 4. Ergänzung zur Stillegungsgenehmigung 7/12a vom 17.11.1995 Stillegungsgenehmigung 7/12b vom 26.04.1996 1. Ergänzung zur Stillegungsgenehmigung 7/12b vom 15.07.1996 Stillegungsgenehmigung 7/12c vom 21.05.1997

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Heil3e Zelle in der Betriebsabteilung Dekontamination (Belade- und Reparaturzelle fib- AVR-Behälterlager)	Forschungszentrum Mich	Inbetriebnahme 1973
AVR-Behälterlager	Forschungszentrum Mich	Inbetriebnahme am 23.08.1993
Zentralabteilung Forschungsreaktoren und kerntechnische Betriebe - Dekontamination	Forschungszentrum Mich	Zwei Abfall-Lagerhallen
Landessammelstelle für radioaktive Abfälle	Forschungszentrum Jtilich	
Transportbehälterlager Ahaus (TBL-A)	Ahaus	Inbetriebnahme am 25.06.1992; Neuge-nehmung im November 1997 erteilt
Urananreicherungsanlage der Urenco Deutschland	Gronau	Betriebsgenehmigung für 1000 t UTA/a am 25.03.1994 erteilt; Veränderungsgenehmigung vom 31.10.1997 zur Erhöhung der bisherigen Urantrennkapazität von 1000 t Urantrennarbeit (UTA) pro Jahr (a) auf 1800 t UTA/a; Antrag auf weitere Kapazitätserhöhung ist gestellt

B. Installations not yet completed

None

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

None

AND Additional Protocol (continued)*Land:* Rheinland-Pfalz

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output</i>
Forschungsreaktor der Universitat Mainz (FRMZ)	Mainz	0,1 MW
Kernkraftwerk Mtilheim-Karlich	Millheim-Karlich	3760 MW Das Kernkraftwerk ist seit dem 9. September 1988 abgeschaltet, nachdem das Bundesverwaltungsgericht die erste Teilgenehmigung von 1975 wegen eines Ermittlungs- and Bewertungsdefizites aufgehoben hatte. Auch die am 20.07.1990 erteilte neue Erste Genehmigung (1. TG neu) wurde vom Oberverwaltungsgericht (OVG) Rheinland-Pfalz aufgehoben. Das Bundesverwaltungsgericht hat in seinem Urteil vom 14.01.1998 diese Entscheidung des OVG Rheinland-Pfalz bestätigt. Zur Zeit wird das Genehmigungsverfahren fortgesetzt. Es wird geprüft, ob erneut eine 1. TG erteilt werden kann.

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Landessammelstelle far radioaktive Abfalle Rheinland-Pfalz	Ellweiler

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

None

Land: Saarland

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Landessammelstelle fur radioaktive Abfalle	Elm-Derlen b. Schwalbach

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

None

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

Land: Sachsen

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

Name	Location	Thermal Output	Remark
Verein für Kernverfahrenstechnik und Analytik Rossendorf e. V. (VKTA); (RFR) WWER-S (M), Tanktyp	Rossendorf	10 MW	Gesicherter Stillstand durch Aufsichtliche Anordnung vom 30.12.1991 geregelt; Spaltzone entladen; Stilllegungsantrag am 21.12.1994 gestellt 1. Stilllegungsgenehmigung nach § 7 Abs. 3 AtG am 30.01.1998 erteilt 2. Stilllegungsgenehmigung nach § 7 Abs. 3 AtG am 30.10.1998 erteilt
Verein für Kernverfahrenstechnik und Analytik Rossendorf e. V. (VKTA) Rossendorfer Ringzonenreaktor RRR	Rossendorf	1 KW	Stilllegungsgenehmigung nach § 7 Abs. 3 AtG am 31.03.1999 erteilt
Hochschule Zittau/GOrlitz (FH), Zittauer Lehr- und Forschungsreaktor Z LFR Tanktyp	Zittau	10 W	Dauerbetriebsgenehmigung vom 10.9.1980, die gem. § 57 a Abs. 1 Nr. 1 AtG in der Zeit geltenden Fassung bis 30.06.2005 fortgilt. Anderungsgenehmigungen: 45-4651.60 HTW 01-0 vom 28.09.1992 45-4654.23 HTW 01-1 vom 16.03.1994 45-4654.23 HTW 01-2 vom 21.07.1999 45-4654.23 HTW 01-3 vom 13.10.1999
Ausbildungsreaktor (AKR) der Technischen Universität Dresden Homogener, feststoffmoderierter Reaktor	Dresden	2 W	Dauerbetriebsgenehmigung vom 10.09.1980, die gem. § 57 a Abs.1 Nr. 1 AtG in der Zeit geltenden Fassung bis 30.06.2005 fortgilt; Antrag auf Genehmigung nach § 7 Abs. 1 AtG am 15.09.1998 gestellt

Land: Sachsen

II. Other Installations

None

Name	Location	Remark
Verein für Kernverfahrenstechnik und Analytik Rossendorf e.V. (VKTA), Anlage zur Molybdänproduktion AMOR VII	Rossendorf	Stilllegungsantrag nach § 7 Abs. 3 AtG vom 29.07.1994, präzisiert am 29.03.1996; 1. Stilllegungsgenehmigung nach § 7 Abs. 3 AtG am 20.10.1997 erteilt. 2. Stilllegungsgenehmigung nach § 7 Abs. 3 AtG vom 29.12.1998 gestellt
Verein für Kernverfahrenstechnik und Analytik Rossendorf e.V. (VKTA), Landessammelstelle für Sachsen und Thüringen	Rossendorf	Genehmigung nach § 3 StrlSchV vom 22.12.1993.
Transportbereitstellungshalle	Rossendorf	Genehmigung nach § 9 AtG vom 21.12.1998

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

None

Land: Sachsen-Anhalt

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Endlager für radioaktive Abfälle Morsleben	Morsleben	Besitz Dauerbetriebsgenehmigung vom 22.04.1986, die gemäß § 57 a Abs. 1 Nr. 1 AtG als Planfeststellungsbeschluss nach § 9 b AtG bis 30.06.2000 weitergilt; Antrag vom 13. Oktober 1992 auf Planfeststellung für Weiterbetrieb nach dem 30.06.2000 am 09. Mai 1997 auf Stilllegung beschränkt. Betriebseinstellung gemäß Beschluss des OVG Sachsen-Anhalt vom 25.09.1998.

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

None

Land: Schleswig-Holstein

A. Installations completed

I. Reactors

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Thermal Output</i>
Forschungsreaktor Geesthacht 1 (FRG-1)	Geesthacht	5 MW
Forschungsreaktor Geesthacht 2 (FRG-2)	Geesthacht	15 MW Stilllegungsgenehmigung vom 17.01.1995
Siemens Unterrichtsreaktor 100 (SUR 100) der Fachhochschule Kiel	Kiel	0,1 W
Kernkraftwerk Brunsbüttel (KKB)	Brunsbüttel	2292 MW
Kernkraftwerk Krammel (KKK)	Krammel	3690 MW
Kernkraftwerk Brokdorf (KBR)	Brokdorf	3765 MW

AND Additional Protocol (continued)

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Landessammelstelle Mr radioaktive Abfalle	Geesthacht
HAKONA (Halle für Komponenten-Nachuntersuchung NS "Otto Hahn")	Geesthacht
Bereitsstellungshalle beim KKB (Lagerhalle Mr radioaktive Abfalle des KKB)	Brunsbittel

Land: Schleswig-Holstein

B. Installations not yet completed

I. Reactors

None

II. Other Installations

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Standortlager	Krtimmel	Antrag Mr die Zwischenlagerung bestrahlter Brennelemente vom Nov. 1999
Standortlager	Brunsbittel	Antrag für die Zwischenlagerung bestrahlter Brennelemente vom Nov. 1999
Standortlager	Brokdorf	Antrag für die Zwischenlagerung bestrahlter Brennelemente vom Nov. 1999

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COMPENSATION		
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]. ..	Strasbourg 24 Nov., 1983	010/1991 Cm 1427
Ratification— Portugal ..	13 Aug., 2001	
CONSERVATION		
Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe. ..	London 4 Dec., 1991	009/1994 Cm 2427
Accession— Albania ..	22 June, 2001	
Convention on Biological Diversity.	Rio de Janeiro 5 June, 1992 –14 June, 1992	051/1995 Cm 2915
Ratification— Libya ..	12 July, 2001	
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa.	Paris 14 Oct., 1994 –13 Oct., 1995	021/1997 Cm 3584
Accession— Slovenia	28 June, 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY		
International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency (with protocol). . .	Geneva 20 Apr., 1929	005/1960 Cmnd 932
Succession- Belarus	23 Aug., 2001	
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. . .	Paris 23 Nov., 1972	002/1985 Cmnd 9424
Acceptance— Niue . . . Rwanda	23 Jan., 2001 28 Dec., 2000	
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe [ETS No. 121]. . .	Grenada 3 Oct., 1985	046/1988 Cm 439
Ratification Slovak Republic (<i>with reservation</i> *)	7 Mar., 2001	
<i>Reservation *</i> The Slovak Republic, in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 5, of the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, declares that it reserves the right not to comply with the provisions of sub-paragraph 2.d of Article 4 of the Convention concerning the compulsory purchase of protected property.		
CUSTOMS		
Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes [with Annexes].	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	049/1954 Cmd. 9233
Denunciation— Uganda ..	18 Apr., 2001	
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council.	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	050/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accession Bahrain .. Cambodia .. Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ..	18 Apr., 2001 3 Apr., 2001 27 Mar., 2001	
DEFENCE		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.	Oslo 18 Sept., 1997	018/1999 Cm 4308
Ratification Cape Verde .. Chile (<i>with declaration</i> *) Eritrea .. Guinea Bissau .. Saint Vincent and The Grenadines .. Sierra Leone.. Uruguay	14 May, 2001 10 Sept., 2001 27 Aug., 2001 22 May, 2001 1 Aug., 2001 25 Apr., 2001 7 June, 2001	
<i>Declaration *</i> <i>[Translation] [Original:Spanish]</i> The Republic of Chile declares that it will apply provisionally paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Convention.		
DISARMAMENT		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction. . .	London 10 Apr., 1972	011/1976 Cmnd 6397

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
Succession Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ..	5 July, 2001	
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects. ..	New York 10 Apr., 1981 – 10 Apr., 1982	105/1996 Cm 3497
Accession Korea, Republic of ..	9 May, 2001	
Protocol I to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments). ..	New York 10 Apr., 1981 – 10 Apr., 1982	105/1996 Cm 3497
Accession Korea, Republic of ..	9 May, 2001	
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as Amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended), Annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects.	Adopted Geneva 3 May, 1996	021/2001 Cm 5131
Bound Korea, Republic of (<i>with reservation * and declarations*</i>)	9 May, 2001	
<i>Reservation *</i> With respect to the application of Protocol II to the 1980 Convention, as amended on 3 May 1996 ("Amended Mines Protocol"), the Republic of Korea reserves the right to use a small number of mines prohibited under this Protocol exclusively for training and testing purposes.		
<i>Declarations*</i> 1. With respect to Article 3(8)(a) of the Amended Mines Protocol, in case there is an evident indication that an object which is normally dedicated to civilian purposes, such as a place of worship, a house or other dwelling or a school, is being used to make an effective contribution to military action, it shall be considered as a military object. 2. Article 4 and the Technical Annex of the Amended Mines protocol do not require the removal or replacement of mines that have already been placed. 3. "Cessation of active hostilities" provided for in Article 9(2) and 10(1) of the Amended Mines Protocol is interpreted as meaning the time when the present Armistice regime on the Korean peninsula has been transformed into a peace regime, establishing a stable peace on the Korean peninsula. 4. Any decision by a military commander, military personnel, or any other person responsible for planning, authorizing, or executing military action shall only be judged on the basis of that person's assessment of the information reasonably available to the person at the time the person planned, authorised, or executed that action under review, and shall not be judged on the basis of information that comes to light after the action under review was taken.		
DISPUTES		
European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes [ETS No. 23].	Strasbourg 29 Apr., 1957	010/1961 Cmnd 1298
Ratification Slovak Republic (<i>with declaration*</i>) ..	7 May, 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISPUTES (continued)		
<i>Declaration *</i>		
In accordance with article 34, paragraph 1(a), of the Convention, the Slovak Republic will not be bound by Chapter III relating to arbitration.		
Convention on the Recognition of Foreign Arbitral Awards.	New York 10 June, 1958	020/1976 Cmnd 6419
Accession— Albania	27 June, 2001	
DRUGS		
Protocol bringing under International Control Drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.	Paris 19 Nov., 1948	004/1950 Cmd. 7847
Acceptance— Paraguay	15 Aug., 2001	
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. ..	Adopted New York 8 Aug., 1975	023/1979 Cmnd 7466
Ratification'— Turkey ..	20 July, 2001	
See depositary notification C.N.696.2001.TREATIES-3 of 23 July 2001 (Turkey: Participation in the Convention, as amended, by virtue of ratification of the Protocol of 25 March 2001).		
Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. ..	Vienna/New York 20 Dec., 1988 -20 Dec., 1989	026/1992 Cm 1927
Accession	27 June, 2001	
On 20 April 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Slovak Republic</i> a notification of its designation of authority under the provisions of Article 17(7) of the above Convention. The authority is as follows:		
Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunications of the Slovak Republic, Department of Water Transport, Namestie Slobody 6, 810 05 Bratislava, Slovakia Tel: + + 421-7-5949 4484 Fax: + +421-7-5244 2013		
Anti-Doping Convention [ETS No. 135]. ..	Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989	085/1990
Signature— Georgia ..	2 July, 2001	
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION & DEVELOPMENT		
Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development. ..	Rome 13 June, 1976	041/1978 Cmnd 7195
Accession— Iceland ..	8 Aug., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]. ..	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	097/1991 Cm 1762
<p>On 13 June 2001, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> the following withdrawal of a reservation:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Bulgaria declares that the National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria has adopted the Act on the withdrawal of the reservation made by Bulgaria to Article 12 of the European Convention on Extradition, which was opened for signature in Paris on 13 December 1957 and ratified by the Act of the Bulgarian National Assembly on 27 April 1994. The Act on the withdrawal of the reservation has been adopted on 21 March 2001 and published in the Official Journal No. 32/2001.</p>		
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed at Paris on 13 December 1957 [ETS No.	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	049/1994 Cm 2668
Ratification Moldova, Republic of	27 June, 2001	
FILMS		
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production [ETS No. 147]. ..	Strasbourg 2 Oct., 1992	014/1994 Cm 2495
Signature— Romania	24 Apr., 2001	
<p>On 27 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Belgium</i> the following communication:</p> <p>Signature by Belgium of the European Convention on Cinematographic Co-production on 19 February 1998—failure to mention that this signature is binding not only on Belgium but for its constituents as well.</p> <p>On 19 February 1998, the Permanent Representative of Belgium signed the Convention on Cinematographic Co-production on behalf of the Government of Belgium. At the time of the signature, the field of cinematographic production in Belgium, according to the Constitution, was of a mixed competence, in other words, both the Federal Government and the constituents of the Kingdom (Communities and Regions) share competences in this area. Accordingly, the signature by the Permanent Representative ought to have been followed by the indication that . . . "This signature is also binding for the French Community, the German-speaking Community, the Walloon Region, the Flemish Region and the region of Brussels-Capital."</p> <p>Failure to mention the above has caused the Belgian Council of State to refuse a favourable opinion to the draft decree expressing consent to be bound by the aforementioned Convention, as long as Belgium will not have specified to its partners in the Council of Europe that the signature by the Government representative of the Kingdom of Belgium is also binding upon its constituents (Communities and Regions) of the Kingdom.</p>		
FOOD		
International Coffee Agreement, 1994. ..	London 30 Mar., 1994	101/1995 Cm 3142
<p>On 6 June 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated the following:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>FOOD (continued)</p> <p>On 23 and 24 May 2001, the International Coffee Council held its 83rd session in London. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 384, paragraph I of Resolution No. 392 and paragraph 1 of Resolution No. 395, it decided by Resolution No. 398 to extend the period for the deposit of instruments of Accession' from 30 June 2001 to 30 September 2001 for the following countries:</p> <p><i>Benin, Congo (Republic of), Ghana, Paraguay, Portugal and Venezuela.</i></p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.1143.1999.TREATIES-3 of 17 December 1999 (Conditions for Accession).</p> <p>Food Aid Convention, 1999. ..</p> <p>On 28 June 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated the following:</p> <p>At its 84th session, held in London, from 11 to 12 June 2001, the Food Aid Committee decided to further extend, until 30 June 2002, the time-limit for the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession by the following States:</p> <p><i>Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal.</i></p>	<p>London 13 Apr., 1999</p>	<p>109/2000 Cm 4856</p>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS</p> <p>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of</p> <p>On 18 May 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Croatia</i> the follow objection':</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Croatia objects to the deposition of the instrument of accession of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, due to the fact that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is already bound by the Convention since its emergence as one of the five successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.</p> <p>This fact was confirmed by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in its Declaration of 27 April 1992, as communicated to the Secretary General (UN doc. A/46/915). Notwithstanding the political reasoning behind it, in its 1992 Declaration the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia stated that it "shall strictly abide by all the commitments that the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed internationally".</p> <p>In this regard the Republic of Croatia notes in particular the decision of the International Court of Justice in its Judgement of 11 July 1996 that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia "was bound by provisions of the [Genocide] Convention on the date of the filing of [the Application by Bosnia and Herzegovina], namely on 20 March 1993" (ICJ Reports 1996, p. 595, at paragraph 17).</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Croatia further objects to the reservation made by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in respect of Article IX of the Convention on the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and considers it to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of the Republic of Croatia considers the Convention on the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to be fully in force and applicable between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Article IX.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Croatia deems that neither the purported way of becoming a Party to the Genocide Convention <i>ex nunc</i> by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, nor</p>	<p>Paris 9 Dec., 1948</p>	<p>058/1970 Cmnd 4421</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>its purported reservation, have any legal effect regarding the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice with respect to pending proceedings initiated before the International Court of Justice by the Republic of Croatia against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia pursuant to the Genocide Convention.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.164.2001. TREATIES-1 of 15 March 2001 (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Accession).</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 5]...</p> <p>On 15 June 2001, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Ukraine</i> the following Corrigendum:</p> <p><i>Please REPLACE</i></p> <p>In the Reservation made to Article 5, paragraph 1, and in the Reservation made to Article 8,</p> <p>the words</p> <p>"Such reservations will be in force until the appropriate amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine have been made or until the adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, but not later than 28 July 2001."</p> <p>by</p> <p>"Such reservations will be in force until the appropriate amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine have been made or until the adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, but not later than 28 June 2001."</p> <p>On 16 May 2001, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following communication:</p>	<p>Rome 4 Nov., 1950</p>	<p>071/1953 Cmd. 8969</p>
<p>FINLAND</p> <p><i>Partial withdrawal of reservations transmitted by a Note Verbale from the Permanent Representation of Finland, dated 16 May 2001, registered at the Secretariat General on 16 May 2001 Or. Engl.</i></p> <p>Whereas the instrument of ratification contained a reservation to Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention, whereas after partial withdrawals of the reservation on 20 December 1996, 30 April 1998 and 1 April 1999, the reservation reads as follows:</p> <p>"For the time being, Finland cannot guarantee a right to an oral hearing insofar as the current Finnish laws do not provide such a right. This applies to:</p> <p>1. proceedings before the Water Courts when conducted in accordance with Chapter 16, Section 14 of the Water Act;</p> <p>and proceedings before the Supreme Court in accordance with Chapter 30, Section 20, of the Code of Judicial Procedure and proceedings before the Courts of Appeal as regards the consideration of petition, civil and criminal cases to which Chapter 26 (661/1978), Sections 7 and 8, of the Code of Judicial Procedure are applied if the decision of a District Court has been made before 1 May 1998, when the amendments made to the provisions concerning proceedings before Courts of Appeal entered into force;</p> <p>and the consideration of criminal cases before the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal if the case has been pending before a District Court at the time of entry into force of the Criminal Proceedings Act on 1 October 1997 and to which existing provisions have been applied by the District Court;</p> <p>and proceedings before the Water Court of Appeal as regards the consideration of criminal and civil cases in accordance with Chapter 15, Section 23, of the Water Act, if the decision of the Water Court has been given before the entry into force of the Act</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Amending the Code of Judicial Procedure on 1 May 1998; and the consideration of petition, appeal and executive assistance cases, in accordance with Chapter 15, Section 23, of the Water Act, if the decision of the Water Court has been given before the entry into force of the Act on Administrative Judicial Procedure on 1 December 1996;</p> <p>2. the consideration by a County Administrative Court or the Supreme Administrative Court of an appeal on a submission from a decision given before the entry into force of the Act on Administrative Judicial Procedure on 1 December 1996, as well as of consideration of an appeal on such a matter in a superior appellate authority;</p> <p>3. proceedings, which are held before the Insurance Court as the Court of Final Instance, in accordance with Section 9 of the Insurance Court Act, if they concern an appeal which has become pending before the entry into force of the Act Amending the Insurance Court Act on 1 April 1999;</p> <p>4. proceedings before the Appellate Board for Social Insurance, in accordance with Section 8 of the Decree on the Appellate Board for Social Insurance, if they concern an appeal which has become pending before the entry into force of the Act Amending the Health Insurance Act on 1 April 1999."</p> <p>Whereas the relevant provisions of the Finnish legislation have been amended so as they no longer correspond to the present reservation as far as they concern proceedings before the Water Courts and the Water Court of Appeal, and as the present reservation concerning the proceedings before the County Administrative Courts and the Supreme Administrative Court is no longer relevant,</p> <p>Now therefore Finland withdraws the reservation in paragraph 1 above, as far as it concerns proceedings before the Water Courts and before the Water Court of Appeal. Finland also withdraws the reservation in paragraph 2 above concerning proceedings before the County Administrative Courts and the Supreme Administrative Court.</p> <p>APPENDIX INCLUDING A SUMMARY OF THE RESPECTIVE LAWS REFERRED TO IN THE PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF RESERVATIONS</p> <p>The Water Court of Appeal was abolished by the Administrative Courts Act (430/1999) which entered into force on 1 November 1999. The Water Court of Appeal was merged with the Vaasa County Administrative Court, and the new court is called the Vaasa Administrative Court.</p> <p>Chapter 15 of the Water Act, concerning the water courts, was repealed by the Act on the Amendment of the Water Act (88/2000) which entered into force on 1 March 2000, being part of a reform of the Finnish environmental legislation. The water courts were abolished and replaced by three environmental permit authorities.</p> <p>According to Section 11(1) of the Act on the Implementation of Environmental Legislation, the cases pending before the water courts were transferred to the environmental permit authorities insofar as petitions and requests for executive assistance referred to in the Water Act were concerned, appeal cases were transferred to the Vaasa Administrative Court and criminal cases to the competent district courts. As regards civil cases, the water courts were to decide which of them would still be considered as civil cases and which ones could be converted into petition cases to be handled by the environmental permit authorities. According to Section 17 of the Act on the Implementation of Environmental Legislation, also the Vaasa Administrative Court was to transfer the pending civil and criminal cases to the competent courts of appeal, applying, where appropriate, Section 11(2) of the same Act to the civil cases.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>Because there no longer are any provisions on the consideration of civil cases in the Water Act, and nor does the Act on the Implementation of Environmental Legislation contain separate provisions on the application of the earlier legislation to cases which have been brought before a water court or the Water Court of Appeal as a civil case and the consideration of which shall continue before another competent court as a civil case, the transferred cases shall be covered by the procedural rules existing at the time of transfer. Therefore it is no longer possible that the transferred civil cases could become subject to one of the procedures in respect of which the reservation to the Convention was made.</p>		
<p>The reservation made in respect of proceedings before Water Courts when conducted in accordance with Chapter 16, Section 14 of the Water Act, concerning the holding of an oral hearing in a petition case after inspection, may also be withdrawn as a result of the reform of the environmental legislation. According to Chapter 16, Section 14 of the Act on the Amendment of the Water Act, the competent authorities for the consideration of petitions are the environmental permit authorities. The reservation made to Article 6 of the Convention only concerned the administrative judicial procedure applied to administrative courts and not the administrative procedure applied to other authorities.</p>		
<p>The transitional provision concerning civil and criminal cases before the water courts may be withdrawn as there are no longer such pending cases to which the provisions of the Code of Judicial Procedure, which were in force before the Act on the Amendment of the Code of Judicial Procedure entered into force on 1 May 1998, could be applied.</p>		
<p>According to the transitional provision in Section 82 of the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act, the Act shall not be applied to appeals or submissions made in respect of decisions given before the entry into force of the Act, nor to the consideration of such cases by a superior appellate authority on account of appeal. There are hardly any appeal cases pending before the administrative courts and the Supreme Administrative Court, where the decision subject to appeal has been given before the entry into force of the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act on 1 December 1996.</p>		
<p>Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on the 25th of September, 1926, as amended by the Protocol agreed at New York on the 7th of December 1953 [together with the Protocol of the 7th December 1953 and the Annex to that Protocol].</p>	New York 7 Dec., 1953	024/1956 Cmd 9797
<p>Accession— Uruguay ..</p>	7 June, 2001	
<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</p>	Geneva 7 Sept., 1956	059/1957 Cmnd 257
<p>Accession</p>	7 June, 2001	
<p>Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at its Eleventh Session.</p>	Paris 14 Dec., 1960	044/1962 Cmnd 1760
<p>Acceptance— Rwanda ..</p>	28 Dec., 2000	
<p>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. ..</p>	New York 7 Mar., 1966	077/1969 Cmnd 4108
<p>Accession— Eritrea ..</p>	31 July, 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>On 11 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Ecuador</i> the following declaration¹:</p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Office of the Attorney-General is hereby designated the competent national body to receive and consider petitions from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as provided for in Article 14(2) of the Convention.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.100.1977.TREATIES-4 of 15 April 1977 (Declaration by Ecuador recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention).</p> <p>On 30 August 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following declaration':</p> <p><i>[Courtesy Translation] [Original: German]</i></p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany hereby declares that pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention that it recognises the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider petitions from individuals or groups of individuals within her jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the Federal Republic of Germany of the rights set forth in this Convention. However, this shall only apply insofar as the Committee has determined that the same matter is not being or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.89.1969.TREATIES-10 of 29 May 1969 (Ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany).</p> <p>On 27 June 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia</i> the following declaration under Article 14 of the Convention':</p> <p>By affirming its commitment to establish the principles of the rule of law and promote and protect human rights, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider complaints submitted by individuals and groups alleging violations of rights guaranteed under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia determines the competence of the Federal Constitutional Court to accept and consider, within its domestic legal system, the complaints submitted by individuals and groups under the State jurisdiction, alleging to have been victims of rights violations under the Convention, and who have exhausted all available legal means provided for by the national legislation.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.166.2001.TREATIES-1 of 16 March 2001 (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Succession).</p>		
<p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural</p>	<p>New York 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>006/1977 Cmnd 6702</p>
<p>Accession</p>	<p>17 Apr., 2001</p>	
<p>On 20 April 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:</p> <p><i>[Courtesy Translation] [Original : Chinese]</i></p> <p>1. Article 6 of the Covenant does not preclude the formulation of regulations by the Hong Kong SAR for employment</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>restrictions, based on place of birth or residence qualifications, for the purpose of safeguarding the employment opportunities of local workers in Hong Kong SAR.</p> <p>2. "National federations or confederations" in Article 8.1(b) of the Covenant shall be interpreted, in this case, as "federations or confederations in the Hong Kong SAR", and this Article does not imply the right of trade union federations or confederations to form or join political organizations or bodies established outside the Hong Kong SAR.</p> <p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. ..</p> <p>On 26 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following objection:</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Botswana to Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic is of the view that, according to Article 4(2) of the Covenant, the said reservation is incompatible with its object and purpose.</p> <p>Furthermore, this reservation goes against the general principal of treaty interpretation according to which a State party to a treaty may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform according to the obligations set out in the treaty. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic considers that the Government of the Republic of Botswana, by limiting its responsibilities under the Covenant by invoking general principles of its Constitutional Law, may create doubts on its commitment to the Covenant and, moreover, contribute to undermine the basis of International Law.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic therefore objects to the reservation made by the Republic of Botswana to Article 7 of the Covenant. This objection shall not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between the Portuguese Republic and the Republic of Botswana.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.978.2000.TREATIES-14 of 16 October 2000 (Botswana: Ratification).</p> <p>On 25 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following objection</p> <p>The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by Botswana upon signature of the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and confirmed upon ratification, regarding Articles 7 and 12(3) of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes that the said Articles of the Covenant are being made subject to a general reservation referring to the contents of existing legislation in Botswana.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden is of the view that, in the absence of further clarification, this reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of Botswana to the object and purpose of the Covenant and would like to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p>	<p>New York 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>006/1977 Cmnd 6702</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p>		
<p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Botswana to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p>		
<p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Botswana and Sweden. The Covenant enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Botswana benefiting from its reservation.</p>		
<p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.978.2000.TREATIES-14 of 16 October 2000 (Botswana: Ratification).</p>		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. - -</p>	New York (UN) 1 Mar., 1980	002/1989 Cm 643
<p>Accession Mauritania (<i>with reservation</i>*).</p>	10 May, 2001	
<p><i>Reservation*</i></p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] [<i>Original : Arabic and French</i>]</p>		
<p>Having seen and examined the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979, have approved and do approve it in each and every one of its parts which are not contrary to Islamic Sharia and are in accordance with our Constitution.</p>		
<p>On 26 June 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>France</i> the following objection':</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] [<i>Original : French</i>]</p>		
<p>The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted at New York on 18 December 1979. By stating that in case of contradiction between any term of the Convention and the norms of Islamic law, it is not under obligation to observe the terms of the Convention, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia formulates a reservation of general, indeterminate scope that gives the other States parties absolutely no idea which provisions of the Convention are affected or might be affected in the future. The Government of the French Republic believes that the reservation could make the provisions of the Convention completely ineffective and therefore objects to it. The second reservation, concerning Article 9, paragraph 2, rules out equality of rights between men and women with respect to the nationality of their children and the Government of the French Republic therefore objects to it.</p>		
<p>These objection do not preclude the Convention's entry into force between Saudi Arabia and France. The reservation rejecting the means of dispute settlement provided for in Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention is in conformity with the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 2.</p>		
<p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.925.2000.TREATIES-8 of 10 October 2000 (Saudi Arabia: Ratification).</p>		
<p>On 5 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the following objection':</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] [<i>Original : Spanish</i>]</p>		
<p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Democratic People's</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Republic of Korea to Articles 2(f) and 9(2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, on 27 February 2001 in acceding to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers those reservations to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, since their intent is to exempt the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from committing itself to two essential elements of the Convention, one being the general requirement to take measures, including legislation, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women [Article 2(f)] and the other being the requirement to address a specific form of discrimination with respect to the nationality of children [Article 9(2)].</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, under Article 28(2) of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the convention are not permitted.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain objects to the above-mentioned reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>This objection does not prevent the Conventions' entry into force between the Kingdom of Spain and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.98.2001.TREATIES-2 of 7 March 2001. (Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Accession).</p> <p>On 25 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following objections:</p> <p>The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women to Articles 2(f) and 9(2) of the Convention.</p> <p>The reservation in question, if put into practise, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. It should be borne in mind that the principles of equal rights of men and women and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of the purposes of the organisation, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.</p> <p>According to Article 28(2) of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest that States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and considers the reservation null and void. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Democratic People's Republic of Korea benefiting from its reservation.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.98.2001.TREATIES-2 of 7 March 2001 (Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Accession).		
Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108].	Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981	086/1990 Cm 1329
Ratification		
Czech Republic (<i>with declaration*</i>)..	9 July, 2001	
Latvia (<i>with declarations+</i>) - -	30 May, 2001	
Lithuania ..	1 June, 2001	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In accordance with Article 13 of the Convention, the Czech Republic declares that the designated authority is:		
Office of Personal Data Protection Havelkova 22 130 00 Praha 3		
<i>Declaration +</i>		
In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph a, of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that it will not apply the above-said Convention to the following categories of automated personal data files:		
I. which are subject to State secret;		
2. which are processed by public institutions for the purposes of national security and criminal law.		
In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that the designated authority of the Republic of Latvia is:		
Data State Inspection Kr. Barona Street 5-4 Riga, LV-1050 Latvia Tel: (+ 371) 722 3131 Fax: (+ 371) 722 3556		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.	New York 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
Accession		
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines ..	1 Aug., 2001	
Ratification—		
Nigeria ..	28 June, 2001	
On 6 August 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Republic of Seychelles</i> the following declaration':		
The Republic of Seychelles accepts without reservation the competence of the Committee Against Torture.		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.148.1992.TREATIES-4 of 23 June 1992 (Accession by Seychelles).		
Convention on the Rights of the Child. ..	New York 20 Nov., 1989	044/1992 Cm 1976
On 6 August 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Malta</i> the following withdrawal of reservation made upon ratification':		
Article 26—The Government of Malta is bound by the obligations arising out of this Article to the extent of present social security legislation.		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.245.1990.TREATIES-9 of 28 November 1990 (Signatures, ratifications and accessions/Entry into force/Current status).		
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights Aiming at the Abolition of the Death	New York 1 Feb., 1995	039/2000 Cm 4676

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Accession Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ..	6 Sept., 2001	
Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities [ETS No. 1571...	Strasbourg 1 Feb., 1995	042/1998 Cm 4059
Accession Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	11 May, 2001	
IMCO/IMO		
Amendments to the Title and Substantive Provisions of the Convention on the International Maritime Organisation.	London 14 Nov., 1975	034/1982 Cmnd 8632
Acceptance— Comoros	3 Aug., 2001	
Amendments to Articles 17, 18, 20 and 51 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organisation...	London 14 Nov., 1975	026/1986 Cmnd 9777
Acceptance— Comoros	3 Aug., 2001	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization. ..	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 –13 Jan., 1968	052/1970 Cmnd 4408
Succession Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ..	14 June, 2001	
Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations). ..	Washington 19 June, 1970	078/1978 Cmnd 7340
Ratification— Philippines	17 May, 2001	
Accession Ecuador Equatorial Guinea .. Oman (<i>with declaration</i> *)	7 Feb., 2001 17 Apr., 2001 26 July, 2001	
Declaration* The Sultanate of Oman does not consider itself bound by Article 59 of the said Treaty.		
Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification. ..	Strasbourg 24 Mar., 1971 –30 Sept., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd 6238
Accession— Slovenia	10 May, 2001	
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms.	Geneva 29 Oct., 1971 –30 Apr., 1972	041/1973 Cmnd 5275
Accession Azerbaijan .. Kazakhstan ..	1 June, 2001 3 May, 2001	
Amendments to the Schedule of Fees annexed to the Regulations under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) done at Washington on 19 June 1970 adopted by the Assembly of the International Patent Co-operation Union on 28 September 1984. ..	Adopted Washington 28 Sept., 1984	044/1985 Cmnd 9604
Ratification— Philippines ..	17 May, 2001	
Accession— Ecuador	7 Feb., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Equatorial Guinea .. Oman (<i>with declaration*</i>)	17 Apr., 2001 26 July, 2001	
<i>Declaration *</i> The Sultanate of Oman does not consider itself bound by Article 59 of the said Treaty.		
Budapest Treaty 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
Accessi on- Belarus	19 July, 2001	
On 26 July 2001, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the <i>European Patent Office (EPO)</i> a communication relating to a change in the fees charged by the Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ), an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure.		
In accordance with Rule 12.2 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, I have the honour to hereby notify you that the amounts of fees charged by the Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ) will be modified for the deposits of microorganisms relating to patent applications. The fees set forth in the said communication will apply as from 1 January 2002.		
DSMZ—Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH		
Change in the Fee Schedule		
The DSMZ schedule of fees will be changed with effect from 1 January, 2002, as follows:		
	<i>Euro</i>	
1. (a) Storage according to Rule 12.1(a)(i) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty		
bacteria, fungi, plasmids,	750	
bacteriophages and plant viruses		
plant cell cultures, human and animal cell cultures and murine embryos	1,350	
(b) Conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty		
bacteria, fungi, plasmids,	750	
bacteriophages and plant viruses		
plant cell cultures, human and animal cell cultures and murine embryos	1,350	
(c) Prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, per year		
bacteria, fungi, plasmids,	25	
bacteriophages and plant viruses		
plant cell cultures, human and animal cell cultures and murine embryos	45	
2. Issuance of viability statement under Rule 12.1(a)(iii) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty		
(a) Where a viability test is requested	110	

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
(b) On the basis of the most recent viability test	45	
3. Furnishing of a sample under Rule 12.1(a)(iv) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty (plus current freight costs)	110	
4. Communication of information under Rule 7.6 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty	45	
5. Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty	45	
<p>As a general rule, the fees under points 1, 2, 4 and 5 (services provided within the Federal Republic of Germany) are subject to VAT, currently at the rate of 7% which is also payable where samples are furnished to requesting parties in the Federal Republic of Germany.</p>		
<p>Turnover tax, again currently at the rate of 7%, must be charged on EU orders not quoting a VAT registration number.</p>		
<p>A processing fee of 20 euro to cover bank charges is payable on all foreign invoices.</p>		
<p>On 20 April 2001, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from <i>Japan</i> the following communication:</p>		
<p>. . . as from 1 April 2001, the assurances furnished in its communication of 23 December 1992, concerning the National institute of Bioscience and Human Technology (NIBH), an International Depositary Authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition on the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on 28 April 1977, as amended on 26 September 1980 (see BUDAPEST Notification No. 111 of 18 January 1993), continue to apply to the said International Depositary Authority under its new name and address, which are as follows:</p>		
<p>INTERNATIONAL PATENT ORGANISM DEPOSITARY (IPOD), AIST Tsukuba Central 6, 1-1, Higashi 1-chome Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-Ken 305-8566 Japan</p>		
<p>On 9 April 2001, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the <i>Republic of Korea</i> the following communication:</p>		
<p>In accordance with Rule 12.2 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure the Republic of Korea gives notice of the changes in the amount of fees of the Korean Collection for Type Culture (KCTC), the Korean Cell Line Research Foundation (KCLRF) and the Korean Culture Centre of Microorganisms (KCCM) as follows:</p>		
<p><i>Text of the Communication of the Government of the Republic of Korea of April 2, 2001, regarding the new schedule of fees of the Korean Collection for Type Culture (KCTC), the Korean Cell Line Research Foundation (KCLRF), and Korean Culture Center of Microorganism (KCCM)</i></p>		
<p><i>Communication</i></p>		
<p>Pursuant to Rule 12.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the Republic of Korea gives notice of the changes in the amount of</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
fees of the Korean Collection for Type Culture (KCTC), the Korean Cell Line Research Foundation (KCLRF) and the Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (KCCM) as follows:		
(Unit: Korean Won)		
Items	Current Fee	Revised Fee
Original Deposit	6000,000	700,000
New Deposit	50,000	70,000
Viability Statement	20,000	70,000
Furnishing of Sample:		
—Microorganisms	50,000	70,000
—Cell Lines	50,000	100,000
* The above fees include all related taxes.		
* Intended effective date of change: from the 30th Day following the publication of the change by the International Bureau, pursuant to Rule 12.2(c) of the said Regulations.		
On 4 April 2001, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the <i>United States of America</i> a notification from American Type Culture Collection regarding a new schedule of fees for deposit services and for the furnishing of samples of all cultures deposited with it. Pursuant to Rule 12.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, I am pleased to notify you of the following changes in fees:		
<i>Annex to BUDAPEST Notification No. 190</i>		
<i>Text of the Communication of the Government of the United States of America of April 3, 2001, regarding the new schedule of fees of the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC)</i>		
COMMUNICATION		
We have received a notification from the American Type Culture Collection regarding a new schedule of fees for deposit services and for the furnishing of samples of all cultures deposited with it. Pursuant to Rule 12.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, I am pleased to notify you of the following changes in the fees:		
<i>Storage</i>		<i>US\$</i>
Thirty years of storage and notification of requesting parties (except multiple sequences and consortia):		\$1,150.00
Thirty years of storage and notification of requesting parties for multiple sequences:		\$1,300.00
Thirty years of storage and notification of requesting parties for consortia:		\$1,500.00
<i>Viability Testing</i>		<i>US\$</i>
Microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, yeasts, seeds):		\$160.00
Cell lines of hybridomas:2		\$320.00
Vectors, libraries, plasmids, purified DNA:		\$220.00
		or quoted price
Consortia, embryos:3		Quoted price
Plant tissue cultures:		\$320.00
Protozoa and algae (standard):		\$275.00
Animal viruses (depositor supplies cells):		\$450.00

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Animal viruses (ATCC supplies cells):		\$550.00
Animal viruses (animal or equipment needed):		Quoted price
Plant viruses:		Quoted price
¹ Maximum of 10 sequences per deposit		
² PCT-based mycoplasma testing required (included in viability fee)		
³ ATCC must be notified before sending embryos		
<p>In some cases, the cost to perform a viability test will be a quoted price and may be higher than the prices listed above. In these cases, the depositor will be notified and asked to provide written authorization for ATCC to perform the viability test at the quoted price.</p>		
<i>Furnishing a sample under Rules 11.2 and 11.3</i>		
<i>All ATCC Cultures</i>		<i>US\$ per Item</i>
U.S. Non-Profit Institutes		\$82.00 to \$204.00
Foreign Non-Profit Institutions		\$82.004 to \$204.005
Other U.S. and Foreign Institutions		\$102.00 to \$255.00
¹ Additional handling and processing—\$20 per item		
¹ Additional handling and processing--\$51.00 per item		
<p>Because of the diversity of ATCC holdings, and the requirements for complicated and varied culture media and growth conditions, the fees for ATCC cultures vary. Accordingly, the current fees have been listed as a range representing all currently available ATCC cultures.</p>		
<p>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. ..</p>	<p>Madrid 28 June, 1989 –31 Dec., 1989</p>	<p>003/1997 Cm 3505</p>
Ratification		
Ireland, Republic of (<i>with declarations*</i>)	19 July, 2001	
Accession		
Australia (<i>with declarations*</i>)	11 Apr., 2001	
Bulgaria (<i>with declarations +</i>).	2 July, 2001	
<i>Declarations *</i>		
<p>The declaration that, in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), under Article 5(2)(b) of the said Protocol, the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 5(2)(a) thereof is replaced by 18 months and that, under Article 5(2)(c) of the said Protocol, where refusal of protection may result from an opposition to the granting of protection, such refusal may be notified after the expiry of the 18 month time limit;</p>		
<p>The declaration that, in accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), Australia, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3ter of the said Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, wants to receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fees, an individual fee.</p>		
Declarations +		
<p>The declaration that, pursuant to Article 5(2)(b) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), the time limit of one year referred to in Article 5(2)(a) shall be replaced by 18 months;</p>		
<p>The declaration that, in accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3ter of the Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>registration, shall receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fees, an individual fee.</p> <p><i>Declarations*</i></p> <p>The declaration that, in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), under Article 5(2)(b) of the said Protocol, the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 5(2)(a) thereof is replaced by 18 months and that, under Article 5(2)(c) of the said Protocol, where refusal of protection may result from an opposition to the granting of protection, such refusal may be notified after the expiry of 18 months;</p> <p>The declaration that, in accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), Ireland, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3ter of the said Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, wants to receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fees, an individual fee.</p> <p>On 24 July 2001, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the <i>Armenia</i> the following declarations:</p> <p>The declaration that, in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), under Article 5(2)(b) of the said Protocol, the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 5(2)(a) thereof is replaced by 18 months;</p> <p>The declaration that, in accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), the Republic of Armenia, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3ter of the said Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, wants to receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fees, an individual fee.</p>		
<p>LAW OF THE SEA</p>		
<p>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.</p> <p>Ratification Bangladesh (<i>with declarations*</i>) Madagascar ..</p>	<p>Montego Bay 10 Dec., 1982 —9 Dec., 1984</p> <p>27 July, 2001 22 Aug., 2001</p>	<p>081/1999 Cm 4524</p>
<p><i>Declarations*</i></p> <p>1. The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh understands that the provisions of the Convention do not authorise other States to carry out in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf military exercise or manoeuvres, in particular, those involving the use of weapons or explosives, without the consent of the coastal State.</p> <p>2. The Bangladesh Government is not bound by any domestic legislation or by any declaration issued by other States upon signature or ratification of this Convention. Bangladesh reserves the right to state its position concerning all such legislation or declarations at the appropriate time. In particular, Bangladesh ratification of the Convention in no way constitutes recognition of the maritime claims of other States having signed or ratified the Convention, where such claims are inconsistent with the relevant principles of international law and which are prejudicial to the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of Bangladesh in its maritime area.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>LAW OF THE SEA (continued)</p> <p>3. The exercise of the right of innocent passage of warships through the territorial sea of other States should also be perceived a peaceful one. Effective and speedy means of communication are easily available and make the prior notification of the exercise of the right of innocent passage of warships reasonable and not incompatible with the Convention. Such notification is already required by some States. Bangladesh reserves the right to legislate on this point.</p> <p>4. Bangladesh is of the view that such a notification requirement is needed in respect of nuclear-powered ships or ships carrying nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances. Furthermore, no such ship shall be allowed within Bangladesh waters without the necessary authorisation.</p> <p>5. Bangladesh is of the view that the sovereign immunity as envisaged in Article 236 does not relieve a State from the obligation, moral or otherwise in accepting responsibility and liability for compensation and relief in respect of damage caused by pollution of the marine environment by any warship, naval auxiliary, other vessels or aircraft owned or operate by the State and used on government non-commercial service.</p> <p>6. Ratification of the Convention by Bangladesh does not <i>ipso facto</i> imply recognition or acceptance of any territorial claim made by a State party to the Convention, nor automatic recognition of any land or sea border.</p> <p>7. The Bangladesh Government does not consider itself bound by any of the declarations or statements, however phrased or named made by other States when signing, accepting, ratifying or acceding to the Convention and that it reserves the right to state its position on any of these declarations or statements made at any time.</p> <p>8. The Bangladesh Government declares, without prejudice to Article 303 of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, that any objects of archaeological and historical nature found within the marine areas over which it exercises its sovereignty or jurisdiction shall not be removed without its prior knowledge and consent.</p> <p>9. The Government of Bangladesh shall, at an appropriate time, make declarations provided for in Articles 287 and 298 relating to the settlement of disputes.</p> <p>10. The Government of Bangladesh intends to undertake a comprehensive review of existing domestic laws and regulations with a view to harmonizing them with the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>On 25 May 2001, the Secretary General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following communication regarding nomination of the Conciliators under Article 2 of Annex V and nomination of Arbitrators under Article 2 of Annex VII of the Convention:'</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Conciliators & Arbitrators:</i> Professor Kari Hakapaa Professor Martti Koskeniemi Justice Gustav Moller Justice Pekka Vihervuori</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.214.1996.TREATIES-9/7 of 19 July 1996 (Finland: Ratification).</p> <p>On 22 May 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Tunisia</i> the following declaration:'</p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original: Arabic and French]</i></p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of Article 287 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of Tunisia declares that it accepts, in order of preference, the</p>		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>LAW OF THE SEA (continued)</p> <p>following means of settlement of disputes relating to interpretation or implementation of the above-mentioned Convention:</p> <p>(a) The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea</p> <p>(b) An Arbitral Tribunal established in accordance with Annex VII</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.119.1985.TREATIES-9 of 17 May 1985 (Tunisia: Ratification).</p>		
<p>LAW OF TREATIES</p>		
<p>Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. ..</p>	<p>Vienna 23 May, 1969 –30 Nov., 1969</p>	<p>058/1980 Cmnd 7964</p>
<p>Accession</p>	<p>27 June, 2001</p>	
<p>On 25 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following objection:</p> <p>The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by Peru at the time of its ratification of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes that Articles 11, 12 and 25 of the Convention are being made subject to a general reservation referring to the contents of existing legislation in Peru.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden is of the view that, in the absence of any clarification, this reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of Peru to the object and purpose of the Convention and would like to recall that, according to customary International law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligation under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of Peru to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Peru and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Peru benefiting from its reservation.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N.1102.2000.TREATIES-2 of 9 November 2000 (Peru: Ratification).</p> <p>On 26 June 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> a notification that the following have been designated as conciliators under paragraph 1 of the Annex to the Convention:</p> <p><i>Mr Lucius Caflisch—Judge</i> at the European Court of Human Rights,</p> <p>and</p> <p><i>Mr Walter Ka/in—Professor</i> of Public Law and International Public Law at the University of Berne.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS		
Convention on Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality [ETS No. 43]. ..	Strasbourg 6 May, 1963	088/1971 Cmnd 4802
Denunciation— Sweden ..	28 June, 2001	
Protocol amending the Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality [ETS No. 95]	Strasbourg 24 Nov., 1977	108/1979 Cmnd 7756
Denunciation— Sweden ..	28 June, 2001	
POLLUTION		
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.	Vienna/ New York 22 Mar., 1985 –21 Mar., 1986	001/1990 Cm 910
Accession Cambodia Cape Verde Somalia ..	27 June, 2001 31 July, 2001 1 Aug., 2001	
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.	Montreal 16 Sept., 1987	019/1990 Cm 977
Accession Cambodia .. Cape Verde .. Sierra Leone.. Somalia ..	27 June, 2001 31 July, 2001 29 Aug., 2001 1 Aug., 2001	
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. ..	Berne/New York 23 Mar., 1989 –22 Mar., 1990	100/1995 Cm 3108
Accession Azerbaijan .. Libya ..	1 June, 2001 12 July, 2001	

On 6 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of *Argentina* the following communication:

[Translation] [Original: Spanish]

Following the notification by the Environment Agency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the possible transit of a cargo of hazardous wastes, the Government of Argentina rejected the British attempt to apply the above-mentioned Convention to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, as well as to the surrounding maritime spaces and to the Argentine Antarctic Sector.

The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime spaces and rejects any British attempt to apply the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal of 22 March 1989 to the said Territories and maritime spaces.

It also wishes to recall that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolutions 2065(XC), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, which recognise the existence of a dispute over sovereignty and request the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
peacefully and definitively the pending problems between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987...	Adopted London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Ratification—		
Chad ..	30 May, 2001	
Libya ..	12 July, 2001	
Accession		
Cape Verde ..	31 July, 2001	
Moldova, Republic of	25 June, 2001	
Palau ..	29 May, 2001	
Yemen ..	23 Apr., 2001	
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context " " "	Espoo/New York 25 Feb., 1991 —2 Sept., 1991	012/1998 Cm 3879
Approval		
France (<i>with declarations</i> *)	15 June, 2001	
Accession—		
Estonia ..	25 Apr., 2001	
Kyrgyztan	1 May, 2001	
<i>Declarations</i> *		
[<i>Translation</i>] [<i>Original: French</i>]		
When approving' the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, signed at Espoo on 25 February 1991, the Government of the French Republic declares that it associates itself with the declaration made by the European Commission, both when signing this Convention and when depositing the Community's instrument of ratification, and stresses in particular that:		
* In its relations with the member States of the European Union, France will apply the Convention in accordance with the Union's internal rules, including those laid down in the Euratom treaty;		
* When the public in the party of origin is provided with information through the public distribution of the environmental impact assessment documentation, the notification of the affected Party by the Party of origin must begin no later than when the document is distributed;		
* The Convention implies that it is the responsibility of each Party to ensure the public distribution within its territory of the environmental impact assessment documentation, inform the public and collect its comments, except where different bilateral arrangements apply.		
It specifies that, any projects for which a request for authorisation or approval is required and has already been submitted to the competent authority at the time when the Convention enters into force in France shall not be subject to the Convention.		
Lastly, it specifies that the word "national" in Article 2, paragraph 8, of the Convention shall be understood to refer to national laws, national regulations, national administrative provisions and commonly accepted national legal practices.		
Upon deposit of its instrument of approval, the Government of France confirmed its communication relating to the reservation made by Canada upon ratification. ²		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.641.2001.TREATIES-8 of 3 July 2001 (France: Territorial Exclusion).		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
<p>² Refer to depositary notification C.N.526.1999.TREATIES-5 of 21 June 2001 (France: Communication relating to the reservation made by Canada upon ratification).</p> <p>On 15 June 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>France</i> the following territorial exclusion:]</p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original : French]</i></p> <p>The Government of the French Republic declares that the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, signed at Espoo on 25 February 1991, does not apply to the territory of French Polynesia.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.640.2001.TREATIES-7 of 3 July 2001 (France: Approval).</p>		
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes. ..	Geneva 18 Nov., 1991	077/1999 Cm 4517
Accession Monaco (<i>with declaration</i> *) ••	26 July, 2001	
<p><i>Declaration *</i></p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original : French]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Principality of Monaco shall reduce its emissions of VCOs by 30 per cent during the year 2001, using 1990 levels as a basis.</p>		
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— Chad .. Paraguay	30 May, 2001 27 Apr., 2001	
Accession Moldova Republic of.. Palau .. Sierra Leone.. Somalia.. Yemen ..	25 June, 2001 29 May, 2001 29 Aug., 2001 1 Aug., 2001 23 Apr., 2001	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law.	The Hague 31 Oct., 1951	065/1995 Cmd 9582
Accession Georgia (<i>with declaration</i> *) Jordan ..	28 May, 2001 13 June, 2001	
<p><i>Declaration *</i></p> <p>According to Article 6 of the Statute, the Ministry of Justice of Georgia is designated as the national office.</p>		
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30].	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	024/1992 Cm 1928
Signature— Armenia	11 May, 2001	
Ratification Slovenia (<i>with declarations</i> *)	19 July, 2001	
Extension Isle of Man ..	10 May, 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<i>Declarations*</i>		
<p>In accordance with Article 5, the Republic of Slovenia reserves the right to make the executions of letters rogatory for search or seizure of property dependent on the following conditions:</p> <p>a. that the offence motivating the letters of rogatory is punishable under both the law of the requesting Party and the law of the Republic of Slovenia;</p> <p>b. that execution of the letters rogatory is consistent with the law of the Republic of Slovenia.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 16, paragraph 2, the Republic of Slovenia reserves the right to require that requests and annexed documents be addressed to it accompanied by a translation into Slovenian.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 24, the Republic of Slovenia will, for the purposes of the Convention, deem to be judicial authorities the courts and the State Prosecutor's office.</p> <p>On 10 May 2001, 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 communication:</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wishes, in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 25, to extend the Convention to the Isle of Man, for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible. For this to happen, the agreement of other States is required.</p> <p>The consent of the Spanish Government has been secured by an exchange of letters. Accordingly, as concerns the Government of the United Kingdom and Spain, the Convention now applies to the Isle of Man. This extension of the Convention came into force on 5 February 2001.</p>		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents. ..	The Hague 5 Oct., 1961	032/1965 Cmnd 2617
Accession Slovak Republic (<i>with declaration*</i>)	6 June, 2001	
<i>Declaration *</i>		
<p>The Slovak Republic, under Article 6 of the Convention, designates for the purposes of Article 3 of the Convention as authorities to issue the certificate the following:</p> <p>(1) The Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo Spravodlivosti Slovenskej republiky) for:</p> <p>(a) public documents issued or certified by courts, notaries, hussiers de justice or other judicial officers;</p> <p>(b) translations executed by official (court appointed) translators;</p> <p>(2) The Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo Vnutra Slovenskej republiky) for public documents emanating from authorities within its jurisdiction with the exception of documents specified in point 6 lit. a/ below;</p> <p>(3) The Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo Srkolstva Slovenskej republiky) for public documents emanating from authorities within its jurisdiction;</p> <p>(4) The Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo zdravotnictva Slovenskej republiky) for public documents emanating from authorities within its jurisdiction with the exception of documents specified in point 6 lit. b/ below;</p> <p>(5) The General Headquarters of the Army of the Slovak Republic (Generalny stab Armady Slovenskej republiky) for public documents emanating from authorities within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
(6) Office of the Regional Administration (Krajsky urad) for: (a) documents from the Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages (matrika) with the exception of decisions on civil status; (b) documents issued by health facilities established by the Office of Regional Administration;		
(7) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic (Ministerstvo zahranicnych veci Slovenskej republiky) for any other public document issued in the Slovak Republic not specified above.		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters. ..	The Hague 15 Nov., 1965	050/1969 Cmnd 3986
Accession		
Argentina (<i>with declarations*</i>)	2 Feb., 2001	
Russian Federation ..	1 May, 2001	
Slovenia (<i>with declarations+</i>)	2 Aug., 2001	
Ukraine (<i>with declarationst</i>)	1 Feb., 2001	
<i>Declarations *</i>		
1. To Article 5, third paragraph, "The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC shall not accept documents to be served or transmitted unless they are accompanied by a translation into the Spanish language."		
2. To Article 21, first paragraph, a): "The Argentine Republic designates the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship as the Central Authority."		
3. To Article 21, second paragraph a): "The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC opposes the use of methods of transmission Pursuant to Article 10."		
4. To Article 21, second paragraph b): The Argentine Republic accepts declarations pursuant to second paragraph of Article 15 and third paragraph of Article 16."		
5. The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC rejects the claimed extension of application of the Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, adopted at the Hague on 14 November 1965, to the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands as notified on 20 May 1970 by the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND to the KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS as Depositary of the Convention under the "Falkland Islands and dependencies" inaccurate nomination. Therefore, the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC similarly rejects the designation of the "Register of the Supreme Court" in the Malvinas Islands as application Authority of this Convention which was made on that same opportunity, as well as any other act derived or that may be derived from this claimed territorial extension.		
The General Assembly of the United Nations has recognized the existence of a dispute on the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands sovereignty and has urged the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND to hold negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definite solution to such dispute, with United Nations Secretary General's good offices of mediation, who shall inform the General Assembly about 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 Decolonisation having equally declared, has annually adopted a resolution which proclaims that to put an end to this colonial situation the negotiations must be resumed in order to peacefully and definitively solve this sovereignty dispute. The last of these resolutions was adopted on 1 July 1999.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC reaffirms its sovereignty on the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and its surrounding maritime areas which are an integral part of its national territory.</p> <p><i>Declarations+</i></p> <p>And whereas it is provided in Article 2 of the said Convention, the Republic of Lithuania designates the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania as Central Authority to receive requests for service coming from other Contracting States;</p> <p>And whereas it is provided in Article 8 of the said Convention, the Republic of Lithuania declares that it opposes the ways of service of documents provided in this Article, unless the documents are to be served upon a national of the State in which the documents originate;</p> <p>And whereas it is provided in Article 10 of the said Convention, the Republic of Lithuania declares that it is opposed to the ways of service in this Article;</p> <p>And whereas it is provided in paragraph 2 of Article 15 of the said Convention, the Republic of Lithuania declares that the judge of the Republic of Lithuania may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if all the conditions of paragraph 2 of Article 15 are fulfilled;</p> <p>And whereas it is provided in paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the said Convention, the Republic of Lithuania declares that an application for relief will not be entertained if it is filed after the expiration of one year following the date of the final judgment.</p> <p>In addition to other declarations made at the time of accession, the Republic of Lithuania declared the following:</p> <p>And whereas it is provided in Article 23 of the Convention, the Republic of Lithuania declares that it will not execute a letter of Request issued for the purpose of pre-trial discovery of documents.</p> <p><i>Declarationst</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On Article 2 of the Convention, the Ministry of Justice is the Central Authority of Ukraine; 2. On Article 6 of the Convention, the Ministry of Justice and its territorial departments of justice are competent to complete the certificate of service; 3. On Article 8 of the Convention, service of documents through diplomatic or consular agents of another State within the territory of Ukraine may be effected only upon nationals of the State in which the documents originate; 4. On Article 9 of the Convention, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is the authority competent to receive documents transmitted by consular channels or, if exceptional circumstances so require, by diplomatic channels; 5. On Article 10 of the Convention, Ukraine will not use methods of transmission of judicial documents provided for in Article 10 of the Convention; 6. On Article 15 of the Convention, if the conditions provided for in the second paragraph of Article 15 are fulfilled, the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 15 of the Convention, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received; 7. On Article 17 of the Convention, application of relief will not be entertained in Ukraine if it is filed after the expiration of one year following the date of judgement. 		

			<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)				
<p>On 11 April 2001, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> a notification relating to a change of the Central Authority designated in accordance with the provisions of the Convention for Baden-Wurttemberg:</p> <p>Postal Address:</p> <p>Präsidentdes Amtsgerichts Freiburg, D-79095 Frieberg</p> <p>Visitors Address:</p> <p>Präsidentdes Amtsgerichts Freiburg, Holzmarkt 2, D-79095 Frieberg</p> <p>Telephone: 0049/761/205-0</p> <p>Fax: 0049/761/205-1800</p> <p>On 30 October 2001, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> a notification relating to the Swiss Central Authorities designated in accordance with the provisions of the Convention for:</p>				
Cantons	Langue(s) officielle(s) a = allemand f = francais i = italien	Adresses	No de telephone	No de telefax
Aargau (AG)	a	Obergericht des Kantons aargau, Obere Vorstadt 40, 5000 Aargau	+ + 41628353850	+ + 41628353949
Appenzell A usserrhoden (AR)	a	Kantonsgericht Appenzell A.Rh., 9043 Trogen	+ + 41713436399	+ + 41713436401
Appenzell Innerrhoden (AI)	a	Kantonsgericht Appenzell I.Rh., 9050 Appenzell	+ + 41717889551	+ + 41717889554
Basel-Landschaft (BL)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Basel-Landschaft, 4410 Liestal	+ + 41619255111	+ + 41619256964
Basel-Stadt (BS)	a	Appellationsgericht Basel-Stadt, 4051 Basel	+ + 41612678181	+ + 41612676315
Bern (BE)	a/f	Justiz-, Gemeinde- und Kirchendirektion des Kantons Bern, MiInstergasse 2, 3011 Bern	+ + 41316337676	+ + 41316337626
Fribourg (FR)	f/a	Tribunal cantonal, 1700 Fribourg	+ + 41263053910	+ + 41263053919
Geneve (GE)	f	Parquet du Procureur general, 1211 Geneve 3	+ + 41223192797	+ + 41227814365
Glarus (GL)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Glarus, 8750 Glarus	+ + 41556452525	+ + 41556452500
Graubunden (GR)	a	Justiz-, Polizei- und Sanittdtsdepartement Graubunden, 7001 Chur	+ + 41812572121	+ + 41812572166
Jura (JU)		Departement de la Justice, Service juridique 2800 Delemont	+ + 41324215111	+ + 41324215555

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)			<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Cantons	Langue(s) officielle(s) a = allemand f = français i = italien	Adresses	No de telephone	No de télófax
Luzern (LU)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Luzern, 6002 Luzern	+ + 41412286262	+ + 41412286264
Neuchatel (NE)		Département de la justice, de la sante et de la securite; service de la justice, Chateau, 2001 Neuchatel	+ + 41328894110	+ + 41328896064
Nidwalden (NW)	a	Kantonsgericht Nidwalden, 6370 Stans	+ + 41416187950	+ + 41416187963
Obwalden (OW)	a	Kantonsgericht Obwalden, Postfach 1260 6061 Sarnen	+ + 41416666222	+ + 41416608286
Schaffhausen (SH)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Schaffhausen, Postfach 568, 8201 Schaffhausen	+ + 41526327422	+ + 41526367836
Schwyz (SZ)	a	Kantonsgericht Schwyz, 6430 Schwyz	+ + 41418191124	
Solothurn (SO)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Solothurn, 4500 Solothurn	+ + 41326277311	+ + 41326272298
St. Gallen (SG)	a	Kantonsgericht St. Gallen, Klosterhof 1, 9001 St. Gallen	+ + 41712293898	+ + 41712293787
Thurgau (TG)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Thurgau, 8500 Frauenfeld	+ + 41527223121	+ + 41527223125
Ticino (TI)	i	Tribunale di appello, 6901 Lugano	+ + 41918045111	+ + 41918045478
Uri (UR)	a	Gerichtskanzlei Uri, 6460 Altdorf	+ + 41418752244	+ + 41418752277
Valais (VS)	f/a	Tribunal cantonal, 1950 Sion	+ + 41273229393	+ + 41273226351
Vaud (VD)	f	Tribunal cantonal, 1014 Lausanne	+ + 41213161511	+ + 41213161328
Zug (ZG)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Zug, Rechtshilfe, 6300 Zug	+ + 41417283154	+ + 41417283144
Zurich (ZH)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Zurich, Rechtshilfe, 8023 Zurich	+ + 4112579191	+ + 4112611292

On 7 May 2001, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of *Mexico* the following notification:

"... the General Direction of Legal affairs of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been designated as Central Authority.

In this respect, on behalf of the Central Authority, the Embassy kindly requests the Ministry to notify all Member States of the Convention that, besides English or French,

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
request form addressed to the Mexican Central Authority should be filed in Spanish, according to Article 7 of the Convention."		
On 1 November 2001, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from The Cabinet of the minister plenipotentiary of <i>Aruba</i> a notification modifying the Designated Authority as follows:		
Procurator General L.G. Smith Boulevard nr. 42-44 Oranjestad, Aruba		
Tel: (297) 834387/829132 Fax: (297) 838891		
European Convention on the Adoption of Children [ETS No. 58].	Strasbourg 24 Apr., 1967	051/1968 Cmnd 3673
Signature Macedonia, The FYR of ..	3 Apr., 2001	
On 30 May 2001, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Italy</i> the following reservation:		
"You are aware that, at the time of the deposit of the instrument of ratification of the European Convention on the adoption of Children (ETS No. 58), the Italian Government formulated a reservation to Article 12, paragraph 3, effective as of 26 August 1976. This reservation has been since renewed several times and remains in force until 25 August 2001.		
I have the honour to inform you that the Italian Government, availing itself of the possibility provided for in Article 25 of this Convention renews, as of 26 August 2001 for a further period of 5 years, the reservation formulated to Article 12, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on the Adoption of Children.		
As a matter of fact, the provision contained in Article 12, paragraph 3, of the said Convention is not compatible with Italian law, which prevents children born out of wedlock from being adopted by their parents.		
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No.	London 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd 4229
Signature Moldova, Republic of	27 June, 2001	
Ratification— Albania ..	17 May, 2001	
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters. ..	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	020/1977 Cmnd 6727
Accession Russian Federation ..	1 May, 2001	
Notification Pursuant to Article 42 of the Convention:		
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Lithuania, Slovenia, Sri Lanka</i> , has been accepted by Slovak Republic ..	9 Mar., 2001	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Slovak Republic</i> and Lithuania - - Slovenia Sri Lanka ..	8 may, 2001 8 May, 2001 8 May 2001	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Argentina, Australia, Venezuela, Latvia, Estonia</i> and <i>Poland</i> has been accepted by Portugal ..	11 Apr., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Portugal</i> and Argentina Australia .. Venezuela •• Latvia .. Estonia .. Poland ..	11 Apr., 2001 11 Apr., 2001 11 Apr., 2001 11 Apr., 2001 11 Apr., 2001 11 Apr., 2001	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Bulgaria</i> has been accepted by	14 June, 2001 13 June, 2001	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Bulgaria</i> and	12 Aug., 2001 13 Aug., 2001	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Bulgaria, Lithuania, Ukraine, Slovenia</i> and <i>Sri Lanka</i> has been accepted by	22 May, 2001	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Denmark</i> and Bulgaria Lithuania Ukraine.. Slovenia Sri Lanka	21 July, 2001 21 July, 2001 21 July, 2001 8 May, 2001 8 May, 2001	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Ukraine</i> has been accepted by Bulgaria Denmark Israel .. Italy - - Mexico .. Luxembourg	13 June, 2001 22 May, 2001 15 June, 2001 19 June, 2001 23 May, 2001 30 May, 2001	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Ukraine</i> and Bulgaria Denmark Israel .. Italy - - Mexico .. Luxembourg	12 Aug., 2001 21 July, 2001 14 Aug., 2001 18 Aug., 2001 22 July, 2001 29 July, 2001	
On 11 April 2001, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> a notification relating to a change of the Central Authority designated in accordance with the provisions of the Convention for Baden-Wurtemberg: Postal Address: Präsidentdes Amtsgerichts Freiburg, D-79095 Frieberg Visitors Address: Präsidentdes Amtsgerichts Freiburg Holzmarkt 2, D-79095 Frieberg, Telephone: 0049/761/205-0 Fax: 0049/761/205-1800		
On 30 October 2001, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Switzerland</i> a notification relating to the Swiss Central Authorities designated in accordance with the provisions of the Convention for:		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)			<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Cantons	Langue(s) officielle(s) a = allemand f = francais i = italien	Adresses	No de telephone	No de telefax
Aargau (AG)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Aargau, Obere Vorstadt 40, 5000 Aargau	+ + 41628353850	+ + 41628353949
Appenzell	a	Kantonsgericht Appenzell A.Rh.,	+ + 41713436399	+ + 41713436401
Ausserrhoden (AR)		9043 Trogen		
Appenzell	a	Kantonsgericht Appenzell I.Rh.,	+ + 41717889551	+ + 41717889554
Innerrhoden (AI)		9050 Appenzell		
Basel-Landschaft a (BL)		Obergericht des Kantons Basel-Landschaft, 4410 Liestal	+ + 41619255111	+ + 41619256964
Basel-Stadt (BS)	a	Appellationsgericht Basel- Stadt, 4051 Basel	+ + 41612678181	+ + 41612676315
Bern (BE)	a/f	Justiz-, Gemeinde- und Kirchen direkti on des Kantons Bern, MUnstergasse 2, 3011 Bern	+ + 41316337676	+ + 41316337626
Fribourg (FR)	f/a	Tribunal cantonal, 1700 Fribourg	+ + 41263053910	+ + 41263053919
Geneve (GE)		Parquet du Procureur general, 1211 Geneve 3	+ + 41223192797	+ + 41227814365
Glarus (GL)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Glarus, 8750 Glarus	+ + 41556452525	+ + 41556452500
Graubnden (GR) a		Justiz-, Polizei- und Sanitatsdepartement Graubtinden, 7001 Chur	+ + 41812572121	+ + 41812572166
Jura (JU)	f	Departement de la Justice, Service juridique 2800 Delemont	+ + 41324215111	+ + 41324215555
Luzern (LU)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Luzern, 6002 Luzern	+ + 41412286262	+ + 41412286264
Neuchatel (NE)	f	Departement de la justice, de la sante et de la securite; service de la justice, Chateau, 2001 Neuchatel	+ + 41328894110	+ + 41328896064

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)			<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Cantons	Langue(s) officielle(s) a = allemand f = francais i = italien	Adresses	No de telephone	No de telefax
Nidwalden (NW)	a	Kantonsgericht Nidwalden, 6370 Stans	+ +41416187950	+ + 41416187963
Obwalden (OW)	a	Kantonsgericht Obwalden, Postfach 1260 6061 Sarnen	+ + 41416666222	+ + 41416608286
Schaffhausen (SH)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Schaffhausen, Postfach 568, 8201 Schaffhausen	+ + 41526327422	+ + 41526367836
Schwyz (SZ)	a	Kantonsgericht Schwyz, 6430 Schwyz	+ + 41418191124	
Solothurn (SO)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Solothurn, 4500 Solothurn	+ + 41326277311	+ + 41326272298
St. Gallen (SG)	a	Kantonsgericht St. Gallen, Klosterhof 1, 9001 St. Gallen	+ + 41712293898	+ + 41712293787
Thurgau (TG)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Thurgau, 8500 Frauenfeld	+ +41527223121	+ + 41527223125
Ticino (TI)		Tribunale di appello, 6901 Lugano	+ + 41918045111	+ + 41918045478
Uri (UR)	a	Gerichtskanzlei Uri, 6460 Altdorf	+ +41418752244	+ + 41418752277
Valais (VS)	f/a	Tribunal cantonal, 1950 Sion	+ + 41273229393	+ + 41273226351
Vaud (VD)		Tribunal cantonal, 1014 Lausanne	+ +41213161511 + +41213161328	
Zug (ZG)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Zug, Rechtshilfe, 6300 Zug	+ + 41417283154	+ + 41417283144
Zurich (ZH)	a	Obergericht des Kantons Zurich, Rechtshilfe, 8023 Zurich	+ + 4112579191	+ + 4112611292
European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock [ETS No. 85]			Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1975	043/1981 Cmnd 8287
Signature Macedonia, the FYR of .. Moldova, Republic of ..			3 Apr., 2001 27 June, 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid [ETS No. 92]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	039/1978 Cmnd 7179
Ratification		
Albania ..	17 May, 2001	
Latvia (<i>with declaration*</i>)	30 May, 2001	
<i>Declaration *</i>		
In accordance with Article 8 of the Agreement, the Republic of Latvia declares that, pursuant to Article 2, the designated transmitting and central receiving authority for the Republic of Latvia is:		
Ministry of Justice Brivibas blvd 36 Riga, LV-1536 Latvia Phone: (+ 371) 7036801/7036716 Fax: (+ 371) 7285575		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No. 97].	Strasbourg 15 Mar., 1978	088/1981 Cmnd 8431
Signature		
Moldova, Republic of	27 June, 2001	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 99].	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	024/1992 Cm 1928
Ratification		
Moldova, Republic of	27 June, 2001	
Ratification—		
Slovenia	19 July, 2001	
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children [ETS No. 105].	Luxembourg 20 May, 1980	035/1987 Cm191
Signature		
Macedonia, the FYR of ..	3 Apr., 2001	
Ratification		
Estonia (<i>with reservation* and declaration*</i>)	17 May, 2001	
Slovak Republic (<i>with reservation+ and declarations+</i>)	7 May, 2001	
<i>Reservation *</i>		
Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3, the Republic of Estonia shall apply the provisions of paragraph 1, partially and accept communications which are made in English or accompanied by a translation into English.		
<i>Declaration *</i>		
Pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention, The Republic of Estonia designates the Ministry of Justice as a Central Authority.		
<i>Reservation+</i>		
The Slovak Republic, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 6, excludes the application of the provisions of paragraph 1.b of this Article.		
<i>Declaration +</i>		
In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, Slovakia designates the following Central Authority:		
The Centre for International Legal Protection of Children and Youth in Bratislava, Spitalska 6, PO Box 57 81499 Bratislava		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. ..	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
Ratification Slovak Republic (<i>with reservation* and declaration*</i>)	7 Nov., 2000	
Accession Estonia (<i>with reservation* and declarations*</i>)	18 Apr., 2001	
Peru	28 May, 2001	
<i>Reservation *</i> ... In accordance with Article 26, paragraph 3, that it shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in Article 23, paragraph 2 resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advise.		
<i>Declaration *</i> In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention, Slovakia designates the following Central Authority: The Centre for International Legal Protection of Children and Youth in Bratislava.		
<i>Reservation *</i> 1. Pursuant to Article 42 and Article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention the Republic of Estonia only accepts the English language with regard to applications, communications or other documents; 2. Pursuant to Article 42 and Article 26, paragraph 3, of the Convention the Republic of Estonia will not accept obligations with regard to expenses referred to in Article 26, paragraph 2, which result from the participation of a legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as these costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advice.		
<i>Declaration *</i> Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention, The Republic of Estonia designates the Ministry of Justice as a Central Authority.		
<i>On 12 January 2001</i> The Government of Paraguay designated the Director of the Protection of the Child, Ministry of Justice and Labour, as the Central Authority (address: Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia c/ EE.UU., telephone [595-21] 494405, Director: Lourdes Peralta). The above mentioned Central Authority will discharge the duties imposed by the said Convention.		
Notification Pursuant to Article 45 of the Convention: The accession to the above Convention of <i>Uruguay</i> has been accepted by Italy - - Mexico .. South Africa	18 Apr., 2001 29 Mar., 2001 21 Mar., 2001	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Brazil, Paraguay and South Africa</i> has been accepted by Italy .. Mexico ..	18 Apr., 2001 29 Mar., 2001	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Colombia, Iceland and Nicaragua</i> has been accepted by	29 Mar., 2001	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Belarus, Georgia and Turkmenistan</i> has been accepted by Italy .. Poland ..	1 May, 2001 18 May, 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Costa Rica</i> has been accepted by		
Italy - -	18 Apr., 2001	
Mexico ..	29 Mar., 2001	
Poland ..	18 May, 2001	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>El Salvador, New Zealand</i> and <i>Uzbekistan</i> has been accepted by		
Italy	18 Apr., 2001	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Fiji</i> has been accepted by		
	18 May, 2001	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Bahamas, Belarus, Belize, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan</i> and <i>Zimbabwe</i> by		
Slovak Republic ..	7 Nov., 2000	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>South Africa</i> and		
Uruguay	1 June, 2001	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Mexico</i> and		
Brazil ..	1 June, 2001	
Colombia ••	1 June, 2001	
Costa Rica ••	1 June, 2001	
Iceland ..	1 June, 2001	
Nicaragua	1 June, 2001	
Paraguay - -	1 June, 2001	
South Africa	1 June, 2001	
Uruguay ..	1 June, 2001	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Italy</i> and		
Belarus	1 Aug., 2001	
Brazil ..	1 Aug., 2001	
Costa Rica ..	1 Aug., 2001	
El Salvador ..	1 Aug., 2001	
Georgia ..	1 Aug., 2001	
New Zealand	1 Aug., 2001	
Paraguay - -	1 Aug., 2001	
South Africa	1 Aug., 2001	
Turkmenistan	1 Aug., 2001	
Uruguay - -	1 July, 2001	
Uzbekistan	1 Aug., 2001	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Poland</i> and		
Belarus	1 Aug., 2001	
Costa Rica ..	1 Aug., 2001	
Fiji ..	1 Aug., 2001	
Georgia ..	1 Aug., 2001	
Turkmenistan	1 Aug., 2001	
The Convention will enter into force between the <i>Slovak Republic</i> and		
Bahamas	1 Feb., 2001	
Belarus	1 Feb., 2001	
Belize ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Burkina Faso	1 Feb., 2001	
Chile ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Colombia ••	1 Feb., 2001	
Costa Rica ••	1 Feb., 2001	
Cyprus ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Ecuador	1 Feb., 2001	
Fiji ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Georgia ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Honduras	1 Feb., 2001	
Hungary	1 Feb., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Iceland ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Malta ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Mauritius • •	1 Feb., 2001	
Mexico ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Moldova	1 Feb., 2001	
Monaco	1 Feb., 2001	
New Zealand	1 Feb., 2001	
Panama ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Paraguay	1 Feb., 2001	
Poland ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Romania	1 Feb., 2001	
Slovenia	1 Feb., 2001	
South Africa ..	1 Feb., 2001	
St. Kitts and Nevis ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Trinidad and Tobago..	1 Feb., 2001	
Turkmenistan	1 Feb., 2001	
Uruguay - -	1 Feb., 2001	
Uzbekistan ..	1 Feb., 2001	
Zimbabwe ..	1 Feb., 2001	
<p>On 23 May 2001, the Government of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>El Salvador</i> a notification stating the following:</p> <p>The address of the Central Authority, the ISPM: Instituto de Proteccion al Menor [Institute for the Protection of the Child], designate by El Salvador is Irazu final Calla Santa Marta and not Irazu final Calla Santa Maria as mentioned in notification 2A/2001 of 25 April 2001.</p>		
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons [ETS No. 112].	Strasbourg 21 Mar., 1983	051/1985 Cmnd 9617
Signature— Azerbaijan ..	25 Jan., 2001	
Ratification Azerbaijan (<i>with reservation* and declarations*</i>)..	25 Jan., 2001	
<p><i>Reservation *</i></p> <p>The Republic of Azerbaijan hereby declares that the application of the procedures provided in Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention will be realised where it is compatible with the national law.</p>		
<p><i>Declarations*</i></p> <p>In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it totally excludes the procedures provided in Article 9, paragraph 1, subparagraph b, of the Convention.</p> <p>For the purpose of this Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that the term "national" means in relation to Azerbaijan, the persons mentioned in Article 52 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan.</p> <p>The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it will use the Ministry of Justice and the diplomatic channels for the communications relating to the application of this Convention.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12 of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that decisions regarding the pardons and amnesties of sentenced persons transferred by the Republic of Azerbaijan should be agreed with the relevant competent authorities of the Republic of Azerbaijan.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 16, paragraph 7, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan requires to be notified of all transit passages of sentenced persons through its territory.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that requests for transfers and supporting documents should be transferred in French or English, and should be accompanied by a translation into Azerbaijani.</p> <p>On 28 June 2001, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Croatia</i> the following communication:</p> <p>The Republic of Croatia herewith amends the declaration made at the time of the deposit of its instrument of accession and it now reads as follows:</p> <p>"Pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Croatia declares that in the implementation of external sanctions in its territory it shall be committed to the procedure complying with the provision of Article 9, paragraph 1.b, and Article 11 of the Convention.</p> <p>This, however, does not exclude the application of the procedure defined in Article 9, paragraph 1.a, i.e. Article 10, paragraph 1, or Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention, in cases when another Party is unwilling to apply the procedure as defined in Article 9, paragraph 1.b and Article 11, of the Convention, and if so required by the transfer concerned. In that case the sanction shall be adapted through a court order in compliance with the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 1, or Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention, depending on the terms of the transfer, and the enforcement of the sentence passed in the sentencing State shall be continued.</p> <p>In the application of the procedure provided in Article 10, paragraph 1, or Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention, in accordance with the terms of the transfer set by the sentencing State, the Republic of Croatia may decide not to exercise her rights provided in Article 12 of the Convention without the consent of the sentencing State."</p> <p>On 16 July 2001, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Cyprus</i> the following Corrigendum to the notification of withdrawal of a declaration JJ4455C TR./112-60 of 26 November 2000:</p> <p>Please REPLACE:</p> <p>Date of effect of the withdrawal: 1 January 2000 BY 7 September 1999</p>		
European Charter of Local Self-Government [ETS No. 122].	Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1985	106/2000 Cm 4845
Signature— Armenia	11 May, 2001	
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141].	Strasbourg 8 Nov., 1990	059/1993 Cm 2337
Ratification Russia Federation (<i>with declarations</i> *) Slovak Republic (<i>with reservation* and declaration</i> +	2 Oct., 2001 7 May, 2001	
<i>Declarations *</i>		
<p>In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Russian Federation declares that Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall apply only subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Russian Federation declares that the service of judicial documents should be effected through the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Russian Federation declares that it reserves the right to require that requests made to it and documents supporting such requests be accompanied by a translation into Russian or English.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Russian Federation declares that the central authorities of the Russian Federation, designated in pursuance of Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Convention are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation (Vorontsovo pole 4, 109830, Moscow, Russian Federation) for civil law issues, including civil law aspects of criminal cases, and; — the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation (ul. Bolshaya Dmitrovka 15a, 103793, Moscow, Russian Federation) for criminal law issues. <p><i>Reservation *</i></p> <p>According to Article 40, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Slovak Republic avails itself of the following reservations:</p> <p><u>Article 6, paragraph 4:</u></p> <p>The Slovak Republic declares that Article 6, paragraph 1, shall apply only to predicate offences according to the Slovak Penal Law (Articles 17-20a of the Penal Code).</p> <p><u>Article 14, paragraph 3:</u></p> <p>The Slovak Republic declares that Article 14, paragraph 3, shall apply only subject to the constitutional principles and the basic concepts of the Slovak legal system.</p> <p><u>Article 21, paragraph 2:</u></p> <p>The Slovak Republic declares that the serving of written documents to persons on the territory of the Slovak Republic pursuant to the modalities set forth in Article 21, paragraph 2, letter a) and letter b), shall be possible insofar as provided for in other bilateral and multilateral international treaties, which are binding for the Slovak Republic and for the Party transmitting the written document.</p> <p><u>Article 25, paragraph 3:</u></p> <p>The Slovak Republic declares that it reserves the right to require that the requests and documents supporting such requests are accompanied by a translation into the Slovak language, the English language or the French language.</p> <p><u>Article 32, paragraph 2:</u></p> <p>The Slovak Republic declares that any information or evidence provided by it in accordance with this Convention may not be, without its prior consent, used to be transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.</p> <p><i>Declaration+</i></p> <p>1. Requests under Chapter III shall be sent in the Slovak Republic to the following authorities:</p> <p>a) <u>Requests under Section 2</u> Presidium of the Police Force Division of Criminal and Financial Police Office of Financial Police Vajnorska 25 812 72 Bratislava</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
b) <u>Requests under Section 3</u>		
General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic Zupne namestie 13 812 85 Bratislava		
c) <u>Requests under Section 4</u>		
Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic Zupne namestie 13 813 11 Bratislava		
d) <u>Other requests for assistance</u>		
— In criminal matters, which are in the requesting State at the stage of procedure before filing an action, to the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic (paragraph (b) above);		
— In criminal matters, which are in the requesting State at the stage of procedure after filing the action, to the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic (paragraph (c) above).		
2. Each authority referred to under point 1 is a central body for forwarding abroad requests for the Slovak authorities for assistance pursuant to Chapter III.		
On 6 July 2001, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received, from the Government of Denmark the following communication:		
Article 6, paragraph 1, shall apply solely to predicate offences which according to Danish legislation in force at any time can be classified as the handling or concealment of unlawfully obtained goods, including the handling or concealment of proceeds of narcotics crimes as provided for in Article 191 (a) of the Criminal Code, and the handling or concealment of stolen goods, the illegal possession of objects found, misappropriation of funds, fraud, computer fraud, breach of trust, blackmail, fraud against a creditor, aggravated theft and fraudulent importation as defined in Article 284 of the Criminal Code.		
On 6 July 2001, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of Liechtenstein the following notification:		
The declaration with regard to Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall henceforth read as follows:		
"In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 1, the central authority of the Principality of Liechtenstein is:		
Ressort Justiz Regierungsgebäude FL-9490 Vaduz Liechtenstein		
The new central authority assumes all the functions of the former central authority (Rechtsdienst der Regierung) under the Convention."		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. ..	Adopted London 13 Feb., 1946	010/1950 Cmd. 7891
Accession— Uganda ..	9 July, 2001	
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations. ..	New York 21 Nov., 1947	069/1959 Cmdnd 885
Accession South Africa (<i>with declaration</i> *)	25 Aug., 2001	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)		
<i>Declaration</i> *		
The Government of South Africa, in accordance with Article XI, section 43, of the Convention, has undertaken to apply the provisions of the said Convention to the following specialised agencies:		
International Labour Organisation		
Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (Second revised text of annex II)		
International Civil Aviation Organisation		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation		
International Monetary Fund		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development		
World Health Organisation (Third revised text of annex VII)		
Universal Postal Union		
International Telecommunication Union		
World Meteorological Organisation		
International Maritime Organisation (Revised text of annex XII)		
International Finance Corporation		
International Development Association		
World Intellectual Property Organisation		
International Fund for Agricultural Development		
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation		
General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe [ETS No. 2].	Paris 2 Sept., 1949	034/1953 Cmd 8852
Accession— Armenia ..	25 June, 2001	
Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe [ETS No. 10]. ..	Strasbourg 6 Nov., 1952	017/1957 Cmnd 84
Accession— Armenia	25 June, 2001	
REFUGEES		
European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees [ETS No. 31]. ..	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	032/1969 Cmnd 3922
Signature— Armenia	11 May, 2001	
Ratification— Romania	24 Apr., 2001	
Convention , on the Reduction of Statelessness.	New York 30 Aug., 1961	158/1975 Cmnd 6364
On 15 May 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following objection:1		
The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the declarations to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness made by the Republic of Tunisia upon its accession to the Convention. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany holds the view that such a declaration seeks to limit the duty of a State not to deprive a person of its nationality if such deprivation would render him stateless in an extent which is not covered by the exceptions of Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention. The Convention therefore		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>REFUGEES (continued)</p> <p>restricts one of the essential duties of the Convention in a way contrary to the essence of the Convention. It is hence incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Germany therefore objects to the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Tunisia in respect of Article 8 of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Tunisia.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N. 311.2000. TREATIES-2 of 24 May 2000 (Tunisia: Accession).</p> <p>On 6 June 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Netherlands</i> the following objection:¹</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands has examined the declaration to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness made by the Republic of Tunisia upon its accession to the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands understands the declaration of Tunisia, in particular with regard to the grounds mentioned in Nos. 4 and 6 of the declaration, in respect of Article 8 to extend the grounds on which a person can be deprived of Tunisian nationality.</p> <p>The declaration therefore restricts one of the essential obligations of the Convention in a way contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by the Republic of Tunisia.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Tunisia.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N. 311.2000. TREATIES-2 of 24 May 2000 (Tunisia: Accession).</p> <p>On 23 May 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Norway</i> the following objection:¹</p> <p>The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation and declaration made by the Republic of Tunisia upon accession to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.</p> <p>The Convention prohibits the deprivation of nationality if it will render the person in question stateless. This prohibition is subject to certain limitations. It is the position of the Government of Norway that paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Tunisian declaration are not justified under the Convention. The said paragraphs of the declaration are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, as they aim at limiting the obligations that States undertake when acceding to it, the core obligation being to reduce statelessness.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Republic of Tunisia. The Convention thus becomes operative between Norway and Tunisia without Tunisia benefiting from the said declaration.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C.N. 311.2000. TREATIES-2 of 24 May 2000 (Tunisia: Accession).</p> <p>On 23 May 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following objection:¹</p> <p>The Government of Sweden has examined the declaration made by the Republic of Tunisia upon its accession to the Convention. The Government of Sweden is of the view that this</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)		
<p>declaration seeks to limit the duty of Tunisia not to deprive a person of its nationality if such deprivation would render him stateless in an extent which is not covered by the exceptions of Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention. The declaration therefore restricts one of the essential duties of the Convention and raises serious doubts as to the commitment of the Republic of Tunisia to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. Furthermore, according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, and well-established customary international law, a reservation contrary to the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Tunisia in respect of Article 8 of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Tunisia and Sweden.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N. 311.2000. TREATIES-2 of 24 May 2000 (Tunisia: Accession).</p>		
ROAD TRANSPORT		
<p>European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) with Protocol of Signature. ..</p> <p>Accession-</p> <p>..</p> <p>On 17 April 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated the following:</p> <p>By 1 April 2001, i.e. within three months from the date of the depositary notification C.N. 1078.2000.TREATIES-3 of 1 January 2001, transmitting the text of the amendments proposed by the Government of Portugal to Annexes A and B as amended, to the above Agreement, no objection had been notified to the Secretary-General. Consequently, and in accordance with Article 14(3) of the above Agreement, the amendments are deemed accepted and will enter into force for all the Contracting Parties on the date proposed, ie, on 1 July 2001.</p> <p>Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognitions of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions. ..</p> <p>Accession-</p> <p>South Africa (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p> <p><i>Declaration *</i></p> <p>The Republic of South Africa declares that will not be bound by the following regulations: 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109.</p> <p>Regulation No. 12 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components. ..</p>	<p>Geneva 30 Sept., 1957</p> <p>11 May, 2001</p> <p>Geneva 20 Mar., 1958</p> <p>18 Apr., 2001</p>	<p>083/1968 Cmnd 3769</p> <p>007/1965 Cmnd 2535</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 27 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of advance-warning triangles.		
Application Croatia.. ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 31 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Halogen Sealed-beam (H ₄ SB) motor vehicle head-lights emitting an Asymmetrical Passing Beam or Driving Beam or		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 34 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 36 Uniform provisions concerning the construction of public service vehicles.		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 45 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head-lamp cleaners for power-driven vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 46 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors... ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 59 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems.		
Application Croatia	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 65 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lights for motor vehicles. . .		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 66 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure... ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 68 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power driven vehicles, including pure electric vehicles, with regard to the measurement of their maximum speed. . .		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 72 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen (HSI)		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 73 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 74 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 75 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 76 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds emitting a driving beam and a passing beam. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 77 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 79 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 81 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors and of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors on handlebars. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 82 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2)...		
Application	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 83 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to the engine fuel requirements.		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 84 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 85 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to the measurement of fuel.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 87 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles. . .		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 89 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to (I) Limitation of their maximum speed; (II) Installation of Speed Limitation devices (SLD) and (III) Speed Limitation devices. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 90 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement break lining assemblies for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 91 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers.		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 92 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement Exhaust Silencing Systems (RESS) for motorcycles. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 94 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision. ..		
Application	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 95 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision.		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 98 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Regulation No. 99 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge light sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles. ..		
Application— Croatia ..	2 Feb., 2001	
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such	Geneva 1 Sept., 1970 –31 May, 1971	042/1981 Cmnd 8272
On 15 August 2001, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated the following:'		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)		
<i>Reservation *</i>		
<p>In accordance with Article 9 of the Agreement, the Republic of Latvia declares that the provisions of the Agreement shall not apply to paragraph 1 of the Transitional provisions to the Law on State Pensions concerning the inclusion into insurance standing of an accumulated work period and an equal period to it for the period until 1991.</p>		
<i>Declarations *</i>		
<p>In accordance with Article 1, paragraph 4, of the Agreement, the Republic of Latvia declares that the term:</p>		
<p>1. "nationals" means:</p>		
<p>a. citizens of the Republic of Latvia</p>		
<p>b. non-citizens of the Republic of Latvia who are subjects of the Law on the Statute of former USSR citizens who are not citizens of Latvia or any other State.</p>		
<p>2. "territory" means all the territory of the Republic of Latvia which is in its jurisdiction in conformity with international law.</p>		
TAXATION		
<p>Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic [with Protocol of Signature].</p>	<p>Geneva 18 May, 1956</p>	<p>032/1963 Cmnd 2039</p>
<p>Succession Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ..</p>	<p>12 Mar., 2001</p>	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
<p>European Convention on Transfrontier Television [Council of Europe No. 132].</p>	<p>Strasbourg 5 May, 1989</p>	<p>022/1993 Cm 2178</p>
<p>Signature Macedonia, the FYR of (<i>with reservation*</i>).</p>	<p>30 May, 2001</p>	
<i>Reservation *</i>		
<p>The Government of the Republic of Macedonia, in accordance with Article 32, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph a, of the Convention, reserve the right to restrict the retransmission on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia of programme services containing advertisements for alcoholic beverages which do not comply with Republic of Macedonia domestic legislation.</p>		
<p>The authority in the Republic of Macedonia, designated in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention is:</p>		
<p>Broadcasting Council Llindenska, 9 1000 Skopja Republic of Macedonia Tel: 389 2 12 90 84 Fax: 389 2 10 93 38</p>		
<p>On 9 March 2001, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Republic of Lithuania</i> the following communication:</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has designated the Ministry of Culture as the competent authority of the Republic of Lithuania that will perform the provisions of the said Convention.</p>		
TERRORISM		
<p>International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages.</p>	<p>New York (UN) 18 Dec., 1979 -31 Dec., 1980</p>	<p>081/1983 Cmnd 9100</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
Accession— Peru	6 July, 2001	
European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches [ETS No. 120]. .. On 1 June 2001, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>The Republic of Lithuania</i> the following communication: In accordance with Article 7 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has designated the Lithuanian State Department of Physical Education and Sports as the Competent Authority of the Republic of Lithuania that will perform the provisions of the said Convention.	Strasbourg 19 Aug., 1985	057/1985 Cmnd 9649
UNITED NATIONS		
Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel... ..	Adopted New York (UN) 9 Dec., 1994	092/2000 Cm 4803
Ratification Luxembourg Russian Federation ..	30 July, 2001 25 June, 2001	
WHALING		
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (with Adherence Iceland (<i>with reservation</i> *) <i>Reservation</i> * Reservation with respect to paragraph 10(e) of the Schedule attached to the Convention. On 17 July 2001, 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> an objection to the reservation made by the Republic of Iceland with respect to paragraph 10(e) of the Schedule to the Convention.	Washington 2 Dec., 1946 8 June, 2001	005/1949 Cmd 7604
Protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, done at Washington on 2 December 1946.	Washington 19 Dec., 1956	068/1959 Cmd 849
Adherence— Iceland ..		

ISBN 0-10-155922-4

9 780101 559225

LONDON: The Stationery Office

Printed in the UK by The Stationery Office Limited on behalf of
the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office

746481 8/2002 19585

TfO

Published by TSO (The Stationery Office) and available from:

Online

www.tso.co.uk/bookshop

Mail, Telephone Fax & E-mail

TSO

PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1 GN

Telephone orders/General enquiries 0870 600 5522

Fax orders 0870 600 5533

E-mail: book.orders@tso.co.uk

Textphone 0870 240 3701

TSO Shops

123 Kingsway, London WC2B 6PQ

020 7242 6393 Fax 020 7242 6394

68-69 Bull Street, Birmingham B4 6AD

0121 236 9696 Fax 0121 236 9699

9-21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS

0161 834 7201 Fax 0161 833 0634

16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT 1 4GD

028 9023 8451 Fax 028 9023 5401

18-19 High Street, Cardiff CF 10 1PT

029 2039 5548 Fax 029 2038 4347

71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH3 9AZ

0870 606 5566 Fax 0870 606 5588

TSO Accredited Agents

(see Yellow Pages)

and through good booksellers

ISBN 0 10 155922 4