

Treaty Series No. 59 (1999)
[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 59 (1999)]

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CORRECTION

Please note the following correction to the heading on page 1—this
should be entitled:

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 38 (1999) Cm 4385]

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RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 59 (1999)

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1999

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 38 (1999), Cm 4385]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
September 1999*

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

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 38 (1997) Cm 4385]

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 June 1999.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION		
Convention on Biological Diversity ..	Rio de Janeiro 5 June, 1992 —14 June, 1992	051/1995 Cm 2915
Extension		
Netherlands Antilles ..	4 June, 1999	
Aruba ..	4 June, 1999	
Amendment to Article XI, paragraph 3(a) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), signed at Washington on 3 March 1973 ..	Bonn 22 June, 1979	
Acceptance		
Saint Lucia ..	10 Apr., 1999	
ATOMIC ENERGY		
Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency [with Annex]	New York 26 Oct., 1956	019/1958 Cmnd. 450
Acceptance—		
Benin ..	26 May, 1999	
AVIATION		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (London version) ..	The Hague 16 Dec., 1970	039/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession—		
Belize ..	10 June, 1998	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Moscow version) ..	The Hague 16 Dec., 1970	039/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession—		
Lithuania ..	4 Dec., 1996	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Washington version) ..	The Hague 16 Dec., 1970	039/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession—		
Albania ..	21 Oct., 1997	
Angola ..	12 Mar., 1998	
Samoa ..	9 July, 1998	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal 23 September 1971 (United Kingdom version)	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470
Ratification—		
Belgium..	20 Apr., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)		
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (ICAO version) ..	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470
Accession—		
China ..	5 Mar., 1999	
Georgia ..	15 Feb., 1999	
Maldives	22 Mar., 1999	
CONSERVATION		
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild	Bonn 23 June, 1979 -22 June, 1980	087/1990 Cm 1332
Ratification—		
Tanzania	23 Apr., 1999	
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats [Council of Europe No. 104]	Berne 19 Sept., 1979	056/1982 Cmnd. 8738
Ratification—		
Albania ..	13 Jan., 1999	
Ukraine (<i>with reservations*</i>)	5 Jan., 1999	
<i>Reservations*</i>		
1. It is allowed in Ukraine, in restricted number and under conditions of relevant control, towards such species mentioned in Appendix II to the Convention:		
spot regulation of number of <i>Canis lupus</i> and <i>ursus arctos</i> with a view to prevent their negative influence on other species, serious harm to livestock and other objects of property;		
exploitation of <i>Gallinago media</i> because of its big number and diffusion.		
2. It is allowed to use the following means and methods of killing, capture and other forms of exploitation, mentioned in Appendix IV to the Convention:		
snares and nets—for catching mammals and birds, mentioned in Appendix III, with scientific purpose and migration;		
traps—for exploitation of <i>Canis lupus</i> , mentioned in Appendix II, <i>Marmota marmota bobac</i> , <i>Castor fiber</i> , <i>Putorius (Mustela) putorius</i> , <i>Martes martes</i> , <i>Martes foina</i> , mentioned in Appendix III to the Convention.		
Withdrawal Objection	5 Feb., 1999	
<i>Subject:</i>		
Amendments to Appendices II and III to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.		
Lifting of the Reservations entered by the European Community pursuant to Article 17, paragraph 3.		
At the seventeenth Meeting of the Bern Convention Standing Committee, held in Strasbourg from 1 to 5 December 1997, the Committee has decided, among other things, to add four species to Appendix II to the Convention (strictly protected species of fauna) and 22 species to Appendix III (protected species of fauna).		
In order to enable the European Community to approve these amendments in compliance with the rules of the Treaty establishing the European Community, the Commission entered a waiting reservation according to Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention (letter X1/003538 of 26 February 1998).2		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION (continued)		
<p>I have the pleasure to inform you that on 21 December 1998, the Council of the European Union decided to approve the amendments to Appendices II and III to the Bern Convention, on behalf of the European Community, as decided by the seventeenth meeting of the Bern Convention Standing Committee.</p> <p>Therefore, the reservation previously entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Community is hereby withdrawn in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention.</p>		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (RAMSAR, 1971), as amended by the Protocol of Paris (1982) ..	Paris 3 Dec., 1982	not in Treaty Series
Ratification El Salvador ..	22 Jan., 1999	
Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (With Full Powers)	London 4 Dec., 1991	009/1994 Cm 2472
Extension Bailiwick of Guernsey ..	23 June, 1999	
COUNCIL OF EUROPE		
Statute of the Council of Europe	London 5 May, 1949	051/1949 Cmd. 7778
Accession— Georgia ..	27 Apr., 1999	
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage	London 6 May, 1969	026/1973 Cmnd. 5224
Denunciation— Holy See Slovenia	7 May, 1999 7 May, 1999	
CULTURAL RELATIONS		
European Cultural Convention	Paris 19 Dec., 1954	049/1955 Cmd. 9545
<p>On 19 March 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following declaration:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish the United Kingdoms ratification of the Convention to be extended to the Bailiwick of Jersey, being a territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible.</p>		
Extension Bailiwick Of Jersey	19 Mar., 1999	
CUSTOMS		
Protocol modifying the Convention of 5 July, 1890 concerning the creating of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention instituting an International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs and Memorandum of Signature	Brussels 16 Dec., 1949	059/1950 Cmd. 8050
Denunciation— Slovenia	6 Jan., 1999	

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials ..	Lake Success 22 Nov., 1950	042/1954 Cmd. 9185
Accession— Kazakhstan	21 Dec., 1998	
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council..	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	050/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accession— Barbados	7 Jan., 1999	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	New York 4 June, 1954	001/1959 Cmnd. 602
Note		
On 30 November 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Italy</i> a communication, in accordance with article 42(1) of the above Convention, proposing the following amendment:		
<i>Insert after article 13(3) a new paragraph 4, which reads as follows:</i>		
"4. When the vehicle or the object listed in the papers are either lost or stolen during the course of seizure only during the period when the public authority possesses the vehicle or the object other than a seizure made at the suit of private persons, no import duties or import taxes can be levied against the holder of the temporary import papers, who should submit evidence of seizure to the Customs Authorities".		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles (with Annexes and Protocol of Signature)	Geneva 18 May, 1956	001/1960 Cmnd. 919
Accession— Uzbekistan ..	11 Jan., 1999	
Agreement on the Temporary Importation, Free of Duty, of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for Use on Free Loan in Hospitals and other Medical Institutions for Purposes of Diagnosis or Treatment	Strasbourg 28 Apr., 1960	052/1960 Cmnd. 1136
Signature— Slovenia	7 May, 1999	
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)	Geneva 1 Jan., 1976 -31 Dec., 1976	056/1983 Cmnd. 9032
Accession Syria (<i>with declaration and reservation</i> *)	11 Jan., 1999	
<i>Declaration* [Translation]</i>		
The Syrian Arab Republic has acceded to the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods (TIR), signed in Geneva on 14 November 1975, with a reservation on paragraphs 2 to 6 of article 57 of the aforementioned Convention.		
<i>Reservation * [Translation]</i>		
The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention and its conclusions doesn't imply in any way a recognition of Israel or the involvement of the Syrian Arab Republic on matters administered by this Convention with it.		
Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials	New York (UN) 1 Mar., 1977	033/1984 Cmnd. 9217
Accession— Kazakhstan	21 Dec., 1998	

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Control of Goods	Geneva 1 Apr., 1983 –31 Mar., 1984	040/1988 Cm 403
Accession— Georgia ..	2 June, 1999	
DEFENCE		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 14 Dec., 1973 –31 Dec., 1974	003/1980 Cmnd. 7765
Accession Brazil (<i>with reservation</i>) ..	14 Dec., 1973	
<i>Reservation * [Translation]</i> Reservation provided in paragraph 2 of article 13.		
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
Signature Lithuania (<i>with declaration</i> *) Ukraine.. .. .	26 Feb., 1999 24 Feb., 1999	
Ratification Australia (<i>with declaration</i> *) Barbados •• Brazil Costa Rica •• Ecuador .. Malaysia New Zealand (<i>with declaration</i>) Portugal Solomon Islands .. Spain Swaziland Sweden (<i>with declaration</i> +) Uganda.. .. .	14 Jan., 1999 26 Jan., 1999 30 Apr., 1999 17 Mar., 1999 29 Apr., 1999 22 Apr., 1999 27 Jan., 1999 19 Feb., 1999 26 Jan., 1999 19 Jan., 1999 22 Dec., 1998 30 Nov., 1998 25 Feb., 1999	
Approval Slovak Republic ..	25 Feb., 1999	
<i>Declaration *</i> "The Republic of Lithuania subscribes to the principles and purposes of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction and declares that ratification of the Convention will take place as soon as relevant conditions relating to the implementation of the provisions of the Convention are fulfilled."		
<i>Declaration *</i> "It is the understanding of Australia that, in the context of operations, exercises or other military activity authorised by the United Nations or otherwise conducted in accordance with international law, the participation by the Australian Defence Force, or individual Australian citizens or residents, in such operations, exercises or other military activity conducted in combination with the armed forces of States not party to the Convention which engage in activity prohibited under the Convention would not, by itself, be considered to be in violation of the Convention. It is the understanding of Australia that, in relation to Article 1(a), the term "use" means the actual physical emplacement of anti-personnel mines and does not include receiving an indirect or incidental benefit from anti-personnel mines laid by another State or person. In Article 1(c) Australia will interpret the word		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DEFENCE (continued)		
<p>"assist" to mean the actual and direct physical participation in any activity prohibited by the Convention but does not include permissible indirect support such as the provision of security for the personnel of a State not party to the Convention engaging in such activities, "encourage" to mean the actual request for the commission of any activity prohibited by the Convention, and "induce" to mean the active engagement in the offering of threats or incentives to obtain the commission of any activity prohibited by the Convention.</p> <p>It is the understanding of Australia that in relation to Article 2(1), the definition of "anti-personnel mines" does not include command detonated munitions.</p> <p>In relation to Articles 4, 5(1) and (2), and 7(1)(b) and (c), it is the understanding of Australia that the phrase "jurisdiction or control" is intended to mean within the sovereign territory of a State Party or over which it exercises legal responsibility by virtue of a United Nations mandate or arrangement with another State and the ownership or physical possession of anti-personnel mines, but does not include the temporary occupation of, or presence on, foreign territory where anti-personnel mines have been laid by other States or persons."</p> <p><i>Declaration</i></p> <p>"Upon ratification, the Government of New Zealand declared, in accordance with the provisions of article 18, that it will apply provisionally paragraph 1 of article 1 of the Convention, pending its entry into force."</p> <p><i>Declaration +</i></p> <p>"In accordance with article 18 of the Convention, Sweden will provisionally apply paragraph 1 of article 1 of the Convention pending the Convention's entry into force for Sweden."</p>		
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Vienna 18 Apr., 1961 –31 Oct., 1961	019/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Succession St Vincent And The Grenadines ..	27 Apr., 1999	
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations with Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes and Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality	Vienna 24 Apr., 1963 –31 Oct., 1963	014/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accession— Thailand	15 Apr., 1999	
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations with Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes and Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality	Vienna 24 Apr., 1963 –31 Oct., 1963	014/1973 Cmnd. 5129
Accession Thailand (<i>with declaration*</i>)	15 Apr., 1999	
Succession St. Vincent And The Grenadines ..	27 Apr., 1999	
<i>Declaration *</i>		
<p>"The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand declares that the term 'competent judicial authority' under article 41(1) of the Convention means all competent officials under Thai criminal procedure."</p>		
Extension— Macao ..	27 Apr., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS (continued)		
Note		
On 25 March 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following objection:		
"The instrument of accession by the Government of Qatar to the above-mentioned Convention contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. That declaration cannot in any way affect the obligations of Qatar already existing under general International Law and under this particular Convention. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards Qatar an attitude of complete reciprocity."		
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (London Version) ..	London 1 July, 1968	088/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accession— Lithuania	23 Sept., 1991	
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (London Version) ..	London 11 Feb., 1971	013/1973 Cmnd. 5266
Succession St. Vincent And The Grenadines	13 May, 1999	
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
Accession— Monaco	30 Apr., 1999	
Succession St. Vincent And The Grenadines ..	13 May, 1999	
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD)	Geneva 18 May, 1977 -31 May, 1977	024/1979 Cmnd. 7469
Succession St. Vincent And The Grenadines ..	27 Apr., 1999	
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— Costa rica	17 Dec., 1998	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Paris 13 Jan., 1993	045/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification— Estonia ..	26 May, 1999	
Accession— Sudan ..	24 May, 1999	

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DISARMAMENT (continued)		
Note		
On 26 May 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Estonia</i> the following communication:		
"The Republic of Estonia declares that for the purposes of article VII, paragraph 4, the National Authority shall be the Chemicals Notification Centre under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs."		
DISPUTES		
Convention on Pacific Settlement of International Disputes	The Hague 18 Oct., 1907	006/1971 Cmnd. 4575
Accession Costa Rica	21 May, 1999	
DRUGS		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York 30 Mar., 1961 -1 Aug., 1961	034/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Accession— Azerbaijan	11 Jan., 1999	
Extension— Macao ..	27 Apr., 1999	
Convention on Psychotropic Substances..	Vienna 21 Feb., 1971	051/1993 Cm 2307
Accession Azerbaijan	11 Jan., 1999	
Extension Netherlands Antilles Aruba..	10 Mar., 1999 10 Mar., 1999	
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Drugs Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York 8 Aug., 1975	023/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Accession— Tanzania	25 Mar., 1999	
Participation— Azerbaijan	11 Jan., 1999	
Note		
On 14 December 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following communication:		
"The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by the Government of Viet Nam at the time of its accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972. The Government of Sweden is of the view that the reservation made by the Government of Viet Nam regarding article 36, paragraph 2 subparagraph (b) may raise doubts as to the commitment of Viet Nam to the object and purpose of the Convention.		
The Government of Sweden has furthermore examined the reservation made by the Government of Viet Nam at the time of its accession to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. The Government of Sweden is of the view that the reservation regarding article 6 may raise doubts as to the commitment of Viet Nam to the object and purpose of the Convention.		

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<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>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 the treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations by the Government of Viet Nam.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 16 December 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following communication:</p> <p>"Austria has examined the contents of the reservation made by Viet Nam against article 36, paragraph 2 point b of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, upon its ratification of the mentioned Treaty. Austria is of the view that the reservation raises doubt as to its compatibility with the object and purpose of the Convention concerned, in particular the fundamental principle that perpetrators of drug-related crime should be brought to justice, regardless of their whereabouts. Non-acceptance of this principle would undermine the effectiveness of the above-mentioned Convention.</p> <p>Austria therefore objects to the reservation. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the above mentioned Convention between Austria and Viet Nam."</p>		
<p>Anti-doping Convention --</p>	<p>Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989</p>	<p>025/1995 Cm 2795</p>
<p>Amendments to the Appendix ..</p>	<p>15 Mar., 1999</p>	
<p><u>NEW REFERENCE LIST OF PROHIBITED PHARMACOLOGICAL CLASSES OF DOPING AGENTS AND DOPING METHODS</u></p>		
<p>I. PROHIBITED CLASSES OF SUBSTANCES</p>		
<p>A. Stimulants</p> <p>B. Narcotics</p> <p>C. Anabolic Agents</p> <p>D. Diuretics</p> <p>E. Peptide hormones, mimetics and analogues</p>		
<p>II. PROHIBITED METHODS</p>		
<p>A. Blood doping</p> <p>B. Pharmacological, chemical and physical manipulation</p>		
<p>III. CLASSES OF DRUGS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS</p>		
<p>A. Alcohol</p> <p>B. Cannabinoids</p> <p>C. Local anaesthetics</p> <p>D. Corticosteroids</p> <p>E. Beta-blockers</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>I. PROHIBITED CLASSES OF SUBSTANCES</p> <p>Prohibited substances fall into the following classes of substances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Stimulants B. Narcotics C. Anabolic Agents D. Diuretics E. Peptide hormones, mimetics and analogues <p>All substances belonging to the prohibited classes cannot be used even if they are not listed as examples. For this reason, the term "and related substances" is introduced. This term describes drugs that are related to the class by their pharmacological action and/or chemical structure.</p> <p>A. Stimulants</p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (A) include the following examples:</p> <p>amineptine, amiphenazole, amphetamines, bromantan, caffeine*, carphedon, cocaine, ephedrines**, fencamfatnin, mesocarb, pentetrazol, pipradol, salbutamol***, salmeterol***, terbutaline***, . and related substances.</p> <p>*For caffeine the definition of a positive is a concentration in urine greater than 12 micrograms per millilitre.</p> <p>** For ephedrine, cathine and methylephedrine, the definition of a positive is a concentration in urine greater than 5 micrograms per millilitre. For phenylpropanolamine and pseudoephedrine the definition of a positive is a concentration in urine greater than 10 micrograms per millilitre. If more than one of these substances are present below their respective thresholds, the concentrations should be added. If the sum is greater than 10 micrograms per millilitre, the sample shall be considered positive.</p> <p>***Permitted by inhaler only to prevent and/or treat asthma and exercise-induced asthma. Written notification of asthma and/or exercise-induced asthma by a respiratory or team physician is necessary to the relevant medical authority.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>All imidazole preparations are acceptable for topical use, e.g. oxymetazoline, Vasoconstrictors (e.g. adrenaline) may be administered with local anaesthetic agents. Topical preparations (e.g. nasal, ophthalmological) of phenylephrine are permitted.</p> <p>B. Narcotics</p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (B) include the following examples:</p> <p>buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), methadone, morphine, pentazocine, pethidine, ... and related substances.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>codeine, dextromethorphan, dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, diphenoxylate, ethylmorphine, pholcodine, propoxyphene and tramadol are permitted.</p> <p>C. Anabolic agents</p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (C) include the following examples:</p> <p>1. Anabolic androgenic steroids</p> <p>a. <i>clostebol, fluoxymesterone, metandienone, metenolone, nandrolone, 19-norandrostenediol, 19-norandrostenedione, oxandrolone, stanozolol, ... and related substances.</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p><i>b. androstenediol, androstenedione, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), dihydrotestosterone, testosterone*,...and related substances.</i></p> <p>Evidence obtained from metabolic profiles and/or isotopic ratio measurements may be used to draw definitive conclusions.</p> <p>* The presence of a testosterone (T) to epitestosterone (E) ratio greater than six (6) to one (1) in the urine of a competitor constitutes an offence unless there is evidence that this ratio is due to a physiological or pathological condition, e.g. low epitestosterone excretion, androgen producing tumour, enzyme deficiencies.</p> <p>In the case of T/E higher than 6, it is mandatory that the relevant medical authority conduct an investigation before the sample is declared positive. A full report will be written and will include a review of previous tests, subsequent tests and any results of endocrine investigations. In the event that previous tests are not available, the athlete should be tested unannounced at least once per month for three months. The results of these investigations should be included in the report. Failure to cooperate in the investigations will result in declaring the sample positive.</p> <p>2. <u>Beta-2 agonists</u></p> <p>When administered orally or by injection.</p> <p>bambuterol, clenbuterol, fenoterol, formoterol, reproteterol, salbutamol*, terbutaline*, ... and related substances.</p> <p>* Permitted by inhalation as described in Article (I.A).</p> <p>D. Diuretics</p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (D) include the following examples:</p> <p>acetazolamide, bumetanide, chlorthalidone, ethacrynic acid, furosemide, hydrochlorothiazide, mannitol*, mersalyl, spironolactone, triamterene, ... and related substances.</p> <p>*Prohibited by intravenous injection.</p> <p>E. Peptide hormones, mimetics and analogues</p> <p>Prohibited substances in class (E) include the following examples and their analogues and mimetics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chorionic Gonadotrophin (hCG); 2. Pituitary and synthetic gonadotrophins (LH); 3. Corticotrophins (ACTH, tetracosactide); 4. Growth hormone (hGH); 5. Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF-1); <p><i>and all the respective releasing factors and their analogues;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Erythropoietin (EPO); 7. Insulin; <p><i>permitted only to treat insulin-dependent diabetes. Written notification of insulin-dependent diabetes by an endocrinologist or team physician is necessary.</i></p> <p>The presence of an abnormal concentration of an endogenous hormone or its diagnostic marker(s) in the urine of a competitor constitutes an offence unless it has been conclusively documented to be solely due to a physiological or pathological condition.</p> <p>II. PROHIBITED METHODS</p> <p>The following procedures are prohibited:</p> <p><u>Blood doping</u></p> <p>Blood doping is the administration of blood, red blood cells, artificial oxygen carriers and related blood products to an athlete.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p><u>Pharmacological, chemical and physical manipulation</u></p> <p>Pharmaceutical, chemical and physical manipulation is the use of substances and of methods which alter, attempt to alter or may reasonably be expected to alter the integrity and validity of samples used in doping controls. These include, without limitation, the administration of diuretics, catheterisation, sample substitution and or tampering, inhibition of renal excretion such as by probenecid and related compounds and alterations of testosterone and epitestosterone measurements such as epitestosterone* or bromantan administration.</p> <p>* An epitestosterone concentration in the urine greater than 200 nanograms per millilitre will be investigated by studies as in Article (I.C.1.b.) for testosterone.</p> <p>The success or failure of the use of a prohibited substance or method is not material. It is sufficient that the said substance or procedure was used or attempted for the infraction to be considered as consummated.</p> <p>III. CLASSES OF DRUGS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS</p> <p>A. Alcohol</p> <p>Where the rules of a responsible authority so provide, tests will be conducted for ethanol.</p> <p>B. Cannabinoids</p> <p>Where the rules of a responsible authority so provide, tests will be conducted for cannabinoids (e.g. Marijuana, Hashish). At the Olympic Games, tests will be conducted for cannabinoids. A concentration in urine of 11-nor-delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (carboxy-THC) greater than 15 nanograms per millilitre is prohibited.</p> <p>C. Local anaesthetics</p> <p>Injectable local anaesthetics are permitted under the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) bupivacaine, lidocaine, mepivacaine, procaine etc. can be used but not cocaine. Vasoconstrictor agents (e.g. adrenaline) may be used in conjunction with local anaesthetics;</p> <p>(b) only local or intra-articular injections may be administered;</p> <p>(c) only when medically justified.</p> <p>Where the rules of a responsible authority so provide, notification of administration may be necessary.</p> <p>D. Corticosteroids</p> <p>The systemic use of corticosteroids is prohibited.</p> <p>Anal, aural, dermatological, inhalational, nasal and ophthalmological (but not rectal) administration is permitted. Intra-articular and local injections of corticosteroids are permitted. Where the rules of a responsible authority so provide, notification of administration may be necessary.</p> <p>E. Beta-blockers</p> <p>Some examples of beta-blockers are:</p> <p>acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, labetalol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, propranolol, sotalol, ... and related substances.</p> <p>Where the rules of an International Sports Federation so provide, tests will be conducted for beta-blockers.</p>		

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

Date

DRUGS (continued)

SUMMARY OF I.O.C. REGULATIONS FOR DRUGS WHICH NEED THE WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF A PHYSICIAN

Substances	Prohibited	Permitted With Notification	Permitted Without Notification
Selected beta-agonists*	—Oral —Systemic injections	—Inhalational	
Corticosteroids	—Oral —Systemic injections —Rectal		—anal, aural, dermatological, inhalational, nasal, ophthalmological —local and intra-articular injections***
Local anaesthetics**	—Systemic injections		—Local and intra-articular injections***

* Salbutamol, salmeterol, terbutaline; all others beta-agonists are prohibited.

** Except cocaine, which is prohibited.

*** Where the rules of the responsible authority so provide, notification may be necessary.

SUMMARY OF URINARY CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE WHICH I.O.C. ACCREDITED LABORATORIES MUST REPORT FINDINGS FOR SPECIFIC SUBSTANCES

caffeine	> 12 micrograms/millilitre
carboxy-THC	> 15 nanograms/milifilre
cathine	> 5 micrograms/millilitre
ephedrine	> 5 micrograms/millilitre
epitestosterone	>200 nanograms/millilitre
methylephedrine	> 5 micrograms/millilitre
morphine	> 1 microgram/millilitre
phenylpropanolamine	> 10 micrograms/millilitre
pseudoephedrine	> 10 micrograms/millilitre
T/E ratio	>6

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p><u>List of Examples of Prohibited Substances</u></p> <p>Caution: This is not an exhaustive list of prohibited substances. Many substances that do not appear on this list are considered prohibited under the term "and related substances". All athletes are strongly advised only to take medicines which are prescribed by a medical doctor and to ensure that they contain only drugs that are not prohibited by the I.O.C. Medical Commission or the responsible authorities. Whenever an athlete is required to undergo a doping control all medications and drugs taken or administered in the previous seven days should be declared on the doping control official record.</p> <p><u>Stimulants:</u></p> <p>amineptine, amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, bambuterol, bromantan, caffeine, carphedon, cathine, cocaine, cropropamide, crotethamide, ephedrine, etamivan, etilamphetamine, etilefrine, fencamfamin, fenetylline, fenfluramine, formoterol, heptaminol, mefenorex, mephentermine, mesocarb, methamphetamine, methoxyphenamine, Methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylephedrine, methylphenidate, nikethamide, norfenfluramine, parahydroxyamphetamine, pemoline, pentetrazol, phendimetrazine, phentermine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pholedrine, pipradol, prolintane, propylhexedrine, pseudoephedrine, reprotoleol, salbutamol, selegiline, strychnine, terbutaline,</p> <p><u>Narcotics:</u></p> <p>buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), hydrocodone, methadone, morphine, pentazocine, pethidine,</p> <p><u>Anabolic Agents:</u></p> <p>androstenediol, androstenedione, bambuterol, boldenone, clenbuterol, clostebol, danazol, dehydrochlormethyltestosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), dihydrotestosterone, drostanolone, fenoterol, fluoxymesterone, formebolone, formoterol, gestrinone, mesterolone, metandienone, metenolone, methandriol, methyltestosterone, mibolerone, nandrolone, 19-norandrostenediol, 19-norandrostenedione, norethandrolone, oxandrolone, oxymesterone, oxymetholone, reprotoleol, salbutamol, salmeterol, stanozolol, terbutaline, testosterone, trenbolone,</p> <p><u>Diuretics:</u></p> <p>acetazolamide, bendroflumethiazide, bumetanide, canrenone, chlortalidone, ethacrynic acid, furosimide, hydrochlorothiazide, indapamide, mannitol, mersalyl, spironolactone, triamterene,</p> <p><u>Masking Agents:</u></p> <p>Bromantan, diuretics (see above), epitestosterone, probenecid,</p> <p><u>Peptide Hormones, Mimetics and Analogues:</u></p> <p>ACTH, erythropoietin (EPO), hCG, hGH, insulin, LH,</p> <p><u>Beta Blockers</u></p> <p>acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, labetalol, metoprolol, nadodol, oxprenolol, propranolol, sotalol.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances ..	Vienna/New York 20 Dec., 1988 –20 Dec., 1989	026/1992 Cm 1927
Ratification		
Indonesia (<i>with reservation*</i>)	23 Feb., 1999	
New Zealand	16 Dec., 1998	
Accession		
Korea, Republic Of	28 Dec., 1998	
South Africa (<i>with declaration*</i>)	14 Dec., 1998	
Acceptance		
Netherlands, The (<i>with reservation* and declaration*</i>)	10 Mar., 1999	
<i>Reservation * [Translation]</i>		
The Republic of Indonesia, while ratifying to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 32, paragraphs (2) and (3), and take the position that disputes relating to the interpretation and application on the Convention which have not been settled through the channel provided for in paragraph (1) of the said article, may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the Parties to the dispute.		
<i>Declaration *</i>		
"Pursuant to article 32(4), the Republic of South Africa does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 32, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention."		
<u>Designation of authorities</u>		
The Republic of South Africa designates for the purposes of article 7(8) of the Convention, The Director General: Department of Justice as the responsible authority for the purpose of article 17 (7) of the Convention, the South African Police Service International Drugs and Organised Crime Liaison Office and the South African Narcotics Bureau Head Office, jointly as responsible authority.		
Note		
On 16 December 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> , the following objection:		
"Austria has examined the content of the reservation made by Viet Nam against article 6 of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, upon its ratification' of the mentioned treaty. Austria is of the view that the reservation raises doubts as to its compatibility with the object and purpose of the Convention concerned, in particular the fundamental principle that perpetrators of drug-related crime should be brought to justice, regardless of their whereabouts. Non-acceptance of this principle would undermine the effectiveness of the above mentioned Convention.		
Austria therefore objects to the reservation. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the above mentioned Convention between Austria and Viet Nam."		
¹ Refer to depositary notification C. N. 484.1997.TREATIES-10 of 18 December 1997 (Viet Nam: Accession).		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 16 December 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>France</i> the following objection to the reservation made by Viet Nam upon accession to the above Convention:</p> <p>"Having examined the content of that reservation', France considered that it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention of 1988. Consequently, France objects to it.</p> <p>This objection does not however preclude the entry into force of the Convention of 1988 as between France and Viet Nam."¹</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C. N. 484.1997.TREATIES-10 of 18 December 1997 (Viet Nam: Accession).</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 16 December 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> the following objection:</p> <p>"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the reservation regarding article 6 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 20 December 1988 made by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the occasion of depositing its instrument of accession in respect of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers this reservation to be problematic in the light of the object and purpose of the Convention. The reservation made in respect of article 6 is contrary to the principle "aut dedere aut iudicare" which provides that offences are brought before the court or that extradition is granted to the requesting States.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is therefore of the opinion that the reservation jeopardizes the intention of the Convention, as stated in article 2 paragraph 1, to promote cooperation among the parties so that they may address more effectively the international dimension of illicit drug trafficking.</p> <p>The reservation may also raise doubts as to the commitment of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to comply with fundamental provisions of the Convention. It is in the common interest of States that international treaties which they have concluded are respected, as to their object and purpose, and that all parties are prepared to undertake any legislative and administrative changes necessary to comply with their obligations.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 18 December 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Italy</i> the following objection'</p> <p>"The Government of the Italian Republic has examined the reservation regarding article 6 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 20th December 1998 made by the Government of Viet Nam on the occasion of depositing its instrument of accession in respect of the Convention. The Government of the Italian Republic considers this reservation to be problematic in the light of the object and purpose of the Convention. The reservation made in respect of article 6 is contrary to the principle "aut dedere aut iudicare" which provides that offences are brought before the court or that extradition is granted to the requesting States. The Government of the Italian Republic is therefore of the opinion that the reservation jeopardizes the intention of the Convention, as stated in article 2 paragraph 1, to promote the cooperation among the Parties so that they may address more effectively the international dimension of illicit</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>drug trafficking. The reservation may also raise doubts as to the commitment of the Government of Viet Nam to comply with fundamental provisions of the Convention. It is in the common interest of States that international treaties which they have concluded are respected, as to their object and purpose, and that all Parties are prepared to undertake any legislative and administrative changes necessary to comply with their obligations. The Government of the Italian Republic therefore objects to the reservation. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Italian Republic and Viet Nam."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C. N. 484.1997.TREATIES-10 of 18 December 1997 (Viet Nam: Accession).</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 14 December 1998, 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 the Government of Viet Nam at the time of its accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972. The Government of Sweden is of the view that the reservation made by the Government of Viet Nam regarding article 36, paragraph 2 subparagraph (b) may raise doubts as to the commitment of Viet Nam to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden has furthermore examined the reservation made by the Government of Viet Nam at the time of its accession to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. The Government of Sweden is of the view that the reservation regarding article 6 may raise doubts as to the commitment of Viet Nam 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.</p> <p>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 the treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations by the Government of Viet Nam.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 17 December 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following objection':</p> <p>refer to Depositary Notification C.N.487.1997.TREATIES-5 and C.N.484.1997.TREATIES-10 notifying the accession by Vietnam to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, as amended, subject to a reservation in respect of Article 36(2)(b) and notifying the accession by Vietnam to the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 subject to a reservation in respect of Article 6. The United Kingdom is not in a position to accept either reservation.</p> <p>The above objection is not however to constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Conventions as between Vietnam and the United Kingdom.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C. N. 484.1997.TREATIES-10 of 18 December 1997 (Viet Nam: Accession).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p><i>Reservation *</i></p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 6, 7 and 8, only in so far as the obligations under these provisions are in accordance with Netherlands Antillian and Aruban criminal legislation and Netherlands Antillian and Aruban policy on criminal matters.</p> <p><i>Declaration *</i></p> <p>The Government of the Netherlands, in stating its acceptance of the above Convention for the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, with reference to article 7, paragraph 8 of the Convention, declare that the authority which shall be entrusted with the responsibility and the power to execute or transmit requests for mutual legal assistance is:</p> <p>—in the Netherlands Antilles: de Procureur Generaal van den Nederlandse Antillen, Stadhuis, Wilhelminaplein 4, Willemstad, Curacao Netherlands Antilles Telephone: (5999) 4634333 Telefax: (5999) 4611888</p> <p>—in Aruba: de Procureur Generaal van Aruba L.G. Smith Boulevard 42 Oranjestad, Aruba Telephone: (297) 829132 or 834387 Telefax: (297) 838891</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 16 April 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of the Philippines</i> the following communication pursuant to article 12, paragraph 10 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances, 1988:</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of the Philippines informs the Secretary-General that such provisions should apply to all substances in Table I annexed to the 1988 Convention. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines has also requested the Secretary-General to inform all Governments that the provisions of article 12, paragraph 10, of the 1988 Convention should also be extended to all substances listed in Table II annexed to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of the Philippines has indicated that the following competent authority should be notified in advance of any exportation to its territory of all substances in Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention:</p> <p>The Executive Director Dangerous Drugs Board 5/F CHAMP Building, Bonifacio Drive Manila Philippines Tel. and Fax: + 63-2-5273215, + 63-2-5276617</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 25 February 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>South Africa</i> the following communication:</p> <p>The Government of South Africa notifies the Secretary General that English has been chosen as its language for the purpose of article 7(9) of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EC BILATERALS		
Agreement Amending the Fourth ACP-EC Convention of Lome with Final Act ..	Mauritius 4 Nov., 1999	037/1999 Cm 4383
Ratification Sao Tome and Principe	29 Apr., 1999	
ENVIRONMENT		
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
Ratification— Colombia	8 June, 1999	
Accession Moldova, Republic of	10 Mar., 1999	
Monaco	5 Mar., 1999	
Qatar ..	15 Mar., 1999	
Solomon Islands ..	16 Apr., 1999	
Uruguay ..	17 Feb., 1999	
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition - -	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	097/1991 Cm 1762
Note		
On 25 February 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Hungary</i> the following communication:		
The National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary, by its Law No. LXXXII/1998, paragraph 91, has modified the reservation made by Hungary to Article 6 of the European Convention on Extradition.		
a. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1.a, of the Peace Treaty concluded in Paris on 10 February 1947, Hungary will not grant extradition of its own nationals, except in the case where the person sought for extradition is also a citizen of another State and has his permanent residence in a foreign State. Irrespective of his permanent residence and his incidental other citizenship, a Hungarian citizen may be transferred to another State, if the extradition of such a person to Hungary was granted under the condition that, following completion of the criminal proceedings or the execution of the sentence against him, he would be transferred back to that State for the purposes of fulfilling the request for extradition.		
b. Hungary reserves the right to refuse extradition of persons settled definitively in Hungary.		
FILMS		
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production	Strasbourg 2 Oct., 1992	014/1994 Cm 2495
Signature— Cyprus ..	19 May, 1999	
Poland ..	25 May, 1999	
HEALTH		
European Convention on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin • " " • "	Paris 19 Dec., 1958	027/1965 Cmnd. 2591
Signature— Slovenia	7 May, 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HEALTH (continued)		
European Agreement on the Exchanges of Blood-Grouping Reagents ..	Strasbourg 14 May, 1962	028/1965 Cmnd. 2596
Signature— Slovenia	7 May, 1999	
European Agreement on the Exchange of Tissue-Typing Reagents (with Revised Text of Protocol and Annex)	Strasbourg 17 Sept., 1974	051/1979 Cmnd. 7558
Signature Slovak Republic ..	21 Jan., 1999	
Slovenia	7 May, 1999	
Additional Protocol to the European Agreement on the Exchange of Tissue-Typing Reagents opened for signature at Strasbourg on 17 September, 1974	Strasbourg 24 June, 1976	051/1979 Cmnd. 7558
Signature Slovak Republic .. .	21 Jan., 1999	
Slovenia .. .	7 May, 1999	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris 9 Dec., 1948	058/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Accession Portugal (<i>with declaration</i> *) ..	9 Feb., 1999	
South Africa	10 Dec., 1998	
<i>Declaration *</i>		
The Portuguese Republic declares that it will interpret article VII of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide as recognising the obligation to grant extradition established therein in cases where such extradition is not prohibited by the Constitution and other domestic legislation of the Portuguese Republic.		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ..	Rome 4 Nov., 1950	071/1953 Cmd. 8969
Signature— Georgia ..	27 Apr., 1999	
Ratification— Georgia ..	20 May, 1999	
Note		
On 8 January 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication:		
In accordance with Article 63 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, opened for signature at Rome on 4 November 1950, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renews in respect of the Isle of Man, as from 1 June 1998, its declaration, made in my predecessor's letter dated 1 June 1993, recognising the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention and the jurisdiction of the Court in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention.		
This declaration shall be valid for a period of five years, commencing on 1 June 1998, in respect of both Articles.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 1 April 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Finland</i> the following communication:</p> <p>Whereas the instrument of ratification contained <i>inter alia</i> a reservation to Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention, whereas after partial withdrawal of the reservation on 12 December 1996 as well as on 24 April 1998, paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of the reservation read 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. proceedings before the Supreme Court in accordance with Chapter 30, Section 20, of the Code of Judicial Procedure; proceedings before Water Courts when conducted in accordance with Chapter 16, Section 14, of the Water Act; 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; and the consideration of criminal cases which have 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; 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 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; 3. proceedings, which are held before the Insurance Court as the Court of First Instance in accordance with Section 9 of the Insurance Court Act; 4. proceedings before the Appellate Board for Social Insurance in accordance with Section 8 of the Decree on the Appellate Board for Social Insurance;" <p>Whereas, due to the amendments made to the provisions concerning the procedure before the Courts of Appeal, neither the provisions concerning the procedure before the Courts of Appeal nor the provisions concerning the procedure before the Supreme Court any longer set obstacles for holding an oral hearing before the Supreme Court in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention, as interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights; and whereas the relevant provisions of the Finnish legislation have been amended so as to better correspond to Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention as far as proceedings before the Insurance Court and the Appellate Board for Social Insurance are concerned;</p> <p>Now therefore Finland withdraws the reservation in paragraph 1 above, as far as it concerns proceedings before the Supreme Court, with the exception of consideration of cases in which 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. Finland also withdraws the reservations in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, with the exception of consideration of cases which have become pending before the entry into force of the Acts amending the Insurance Court Act and the Health Insurance Act on 1 April 1999.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<u>APPENDIX INCLUDING THE TEXTS OF THE RESPECTIVE LAWS REFERRED TO IN THE PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF RESERVATIONS</u>		
Act amending the Health Insurance Act Issued on 5 March 1999		
Section 54 The Act on Administrative Judicial Procedure (586/1996) shall apply to the consideration of cases before the Appellate Board for Social Insurance unless otherwise provided elsewhere in the law. The Appellate Board for Social Insurance holds an oral hearing, when it is necessary for the purpose of resolving the case, in accordance with the provisions in Section 37 of the Act on Administrative Judicial Procedure. In a case where the decision of the Appellate Board for Social Insurance cannot be appealed against, the Appellate Board for Social Insurance shall hold an oral hearing on request by an individual party to the proceedings, in accordance with the provisions in Section 38 of the Act on Administrative Judicial Procedure. This Act shall enter into force on 1 April 1999. The Act shall apply to appeals which have become pending after the entry into force of the Act.		
Act amending the Insurance Court Act Issued at Helsinki on 5 March 1999		
Section 9(1) The Act on Administrative Judicial Procedure (586/1996) shall apply to the consideration of cases before the Insurance Court unless otherwise provided elsewhere in the law. The Insurance Court holds an oral hearing, when it is necessary for the purpose of resolving the case, in accordance with the provisions in Section 37 of the Act on Administrative Judicial Procedure. The Insurance Court shall hold an oral hearing on request by an individual party to the proceedings, in accordance with the provisions in Section 38 of the Act on Administrative Judicial Procedure.		
Section 10(2) This Act shall enter into force on 1 April 1999. The Act shall apply to the consideration of appeals which have become pending after the entry into force of the Act.		
Note On 8 February 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Liechtenstein</i> the following communication: The Principality of Liechtenstein withdraws the following reservations, contained in the Appendix to the instrument of ratification of the Convention, dated 18 August 1982: —reservation concerning Article 8 of the Convention, with regard to the status of illegitimate children. —reservation concerning Article 8 to the Convention, with regard to the status of women in matrimonial and family law.		
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	New York 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Accession- Tajikistan . . .	7 June, 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Succession St Vincent And The Grenadines (<i>with reservation*</i>)	27 Apr., 1999	
<i>Reservation *</i> "The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines reserves from the application of article III of this Convention all matters relating to, and conditions of service in, the armed forces of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.		
Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, Supplementary to the International Convention signed at Geneva on September 25, 1926 ..	Geneva 7 Sept., 1956	059/1957 Cmnd. 257
Extension— Macao ..	27 Apr., 1999	
European Social Charter	Turin 18 Oct., 1961	038/1965 Cmnd. 2643
Signature— Croatia ..	8 Mar., 1999	
Convention on consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages ..	New York 10 Dec., 1962 –31 Dec., 1963	102/1970 Cmnd. 4538
Succession St. Vincent And The Grenadines ..	27 Apr., 1999	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ..	New York 7 Mar., 1966	077/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Ratification South Africa (<i>with declaration*</i>)	10 Dec., 1998	
Accession— Georgia ..	2 June, 1999	
<i>Declaration *</i> "The Republic of South Africa (a) declares that, for the purposes of paragraph 1 of article 14 of the Convention, it recognises the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the Republic's jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the Republic of any of the rights set forth in the Convention after having exhausted all domestic remedies; and (b) indicates that, for the purposes of paragraph 2 of article 14 of the Convention, the South African Human Rights Commission is the body within the Republic's national legal order which shall be competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals or groups of individuals within the Republic's jurisdiction who claim to be victims of any of the rights set forth in the Convention."		
Extension— Macao	27 Apr., 1999	
Note On 16 December 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Malta</i> the following declaration: "Malta declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to the jurisdiction of Malta who claim to be victims of a violation by Malta of any of the rights set forth in the Convention which results from situations or events		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>occurring after the date of adoption of the present declaration, or from a decision relating to situations or events occurring after this date.</p> <p>The Government of Malta recognizes this competence on the understanding that the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination shall not consider any communication without ascertaining that the same matters not being considered or has not already been considered by another international body of investigation or settlement."</p>		
<p>Note</p> <p>On 1 December 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Poland</i> the following declaration:</p> <p>With reference to article 14, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966, the Government of the Republic of Poland recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, established by the provisions of the afore-mentioned Convention, to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individual within Jurisdiction of the Republic of Poland claiming to be victims of a violation by the Republic of Poland of the rights set forth in the above Convention and concerning all deeds, decisions and facts which will occur after the day this Declaration has been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p>		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York 19 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accession		
Burkina Faso	4 Jan., 1999	
Liechtenstein	10 Dec., 1998	
Tajikistan	4 Jan., 1999	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights..	New York 19 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Ratification		
South Africa (<i>with declaration</i> *)	10 Dec., 1998	
Accession		
Burkina Faso ..	4 Jan., 1999	
Liechtenstein (<i>with declaration * and reservation</i> *)	10 Dec., 1998	
Tajikistan	4 Jan., 1999	
<i>Declaration *</i>		
<u>Article 3</u>		
"The Principality of Liechtenstein declares that it does not interpret the provisions of article 3 of the Covenant as constituting an impediment to the constitutional rules on the hereditary succession to the throne of the Reigning Prince."		
<u>Article 41</u>		
"The Principality of Liechtenstein declares under article 41 of the Covenant to recognize the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party Claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p><i>Declaration *</i></p> <p>"The Republic of South Africa declares that it recognizes, for the purposes of article 14 of the Covenant, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant."</p> <p><i>Reservation *</i></p> <p><u>Article 14 (1)</u></p> <p>"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to apply the provisions of article 14, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, concerning the principle that hearings must be held and judgments made in public, only within the limits deriving from the principles at present embodied in the Liechtenstein legislation on legal proceedings."</p> <p><u>Article 17 (1)</u></p> <p>"The Principality of Liechtenstein makes the reservation that the right to respect for family life, as guaranteed by article 17, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, shall be exercised, with regard to aliens, in accordance with the principles at present embodied in the legislation on aliens."</p> <p><u>Article 20</u></p> <p>"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right not to adopt further measures to ban propaganda for war, which is prohibited by article 20, paragraph 1, of the Covenant. The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to adopt a criminal provision which will take into account the requirements of article 20, paragraph 2, on the occasion of its possible accession to the Convention of 21 December 1965 on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination."</p> <p><u>Article 24 (3)</u></p> <p>"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to apply the Liechtenstein legislation according to which Liechtenstein nationality is granted under certain conditions."</p> <p><u>Article 26</u></p> <p>"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to guarantee the rights contained in article 26 of the Covenant concerning the equality of all persons before the law and their entitlement without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law only in connection with other rights contained in the present Covenant."</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 14 January 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Ecuador the following declaration:</p> <p>In accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, of which Ecuador is a State Party, and on behalf of the national Government, I am writing to notify you of the declaration of a state of national emergency, establishing the entire territory of the Republic as a security zone, which has been decreed by Mr. Jamil Mahaud, President of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of articles 180 and 181 of the Ecuadorian Constitution in force.</p> <p>It should be noted that this measure is motivated by the serious internal unrest caused by the economic crisis which Ecuador is experiencing.</p> <p>The declaration of an emergency was made by means of executive decree No. 681 of 9 March 1999, a copy of which is attached.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Whereas:</p> <p>Ecuador is experiencing a serious economic crisis, which has affected the normal course of daily activities;</p> <p>Although this does not contribute to a solution of the crisis, some sectors have responded to it through de facto measures and illegal stoppages, and have announced the holding of a national strike on 10 and 11 March 1999;</p> <p>These facts indicate a state of serious internal unrest, which must be dealt with in the terms envisaged by the Political Constitution of the Republic;</p> <p>It is the obligation of the State to prevent the already negative consequences of the crisis from being aggravated by actions which conflict with the Constitution and the laws;</p> <p>The situation experienced by the Republic requires the adoption of extraordinary measures; and</p> <p>In exercise of the powers conferred on him by articles 180 and 181 of the Political Constitution of the Republic,</p> <p>Decrees:</p> <p>Article 1.</p> <p>A state of national emergency is hereby declared, and the entire territory of the Republic is established as a security zone.</p> <p>Article 2.</p> <p>Provision shall be made for the mobilization of the public services, in accordance with article 55 of the national security act, and the necessary requisitions, pursuant to that act, and also the use of the public forces to restore the conditions required for carrying out daily activities.</p> <p>Article 3.</p> <p>The implementation of this decree, which shall enter into force from today's date, without prejudice to its publication in the official gazette, shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior and of the Police and the Ministry of National Defence.</p> <p>DONE at the National Palace, at Quito, on 9 March 1999.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 16 March 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Ecuador</i>, the following declaration:</p> <p>In accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, of which Ecuador is a State Party, and on behalf of the Government of Ecuador, I wish to notify you of the declaration of a state of emergency in Guayas province, decreed by the President of the Republic, Mr Jamil Mahuad, in accordance with articles 180 and 181 of the Constitution of Ecuador.</p> <p>The Measure was prompted by the serious internal disturbance resulting from the massive crime wave in Guayas Province. By virtue of this emergency measure, the following individual guarantees, set forth in article 23, paragraphs 12 and 14, of the Constitution, have been suspended solely in the province in question: inviolability of the home and the right to freedom of movement. The state of emergency was declared by means of Executive Decree No. 483, published in the Official Gazette No. 105 of 11 January 1999, a copy of which is attached.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>DECREE No. 483</p> <p>Declaring a state of emergency in Guayas province and declaring the province a security zone</p> <p>Jamil Mahaud Witt, Constitutional President of the Republic,</p> <p>WHEREAS:</p> <p>Guayas province is affected by a crime wave that threatens the life and property of citizens,</p> <p>This situation has given rise to a serious internal disturbance in Guayas province which has grave consequences for the normal conduct of activities by the population and which must be resolved by means of emergency measures,</p> <p>The State has an obligation to guarantee the safety and integrity of the inhabitants of the Republic, and</p> <p>In exercise of the powers vested in him by articles 180 and 181 of the Political Constitution of the Republic,</p> <p>HEREBY DECREES:</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>A state of emergency is hereby declared in Guayas province and the province is hereby declared a security zone.</p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>The applicability of the rights set forth in article 23, paragraphs 12 and 14, of the Constitution is hereby suspended.</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>Orders are hereby given for the mobilization of the inhabitants of Guayas province, as stipulated in article 55 of the National Security Act, and for the necessary searches in accordance with the law, as well as for the use of the forces of law and order, so as to restore the security conditions required for the normal conduct of activities by the population in the province in question.</p> <p>Article 4</p> <p>To direct actions to overcome the emergency and as stipulated in article 7(m) of the National Security Act, a Regional Security Committee is hereby established, presided over by the Governor of Guayas province and made up of a representative of the armed forces, a representative of the national police and the Chairman of the Guayaquil City Council.</p> <p>Article 5</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance shall provide the necessary financial resources for overcoming the emergency.</p> <p>Article 6</p> <p>The Governor of Guayas province is hereby authorized to conclude, on behalf of and in the name of the State of Ecuador, such contracts as may be necessary to execute the works and procure the goods and services required to overcome the emergency. For this purpose, he may invoke the provisions of article 6 (a) of the Public Contracting Act.</p> <p>Article 7</p> <p>The Ministers of the Interior and Police, National Defence, and Finance and Public Credit shall be responsible for enforcing this Decree, which shall enter into force on today's date without prejudice to its publication in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>Done at the National Palace, Quito, on 7 January 1999.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 20 November 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Guatemala the following communication:</p> <p>As you know, in late October and early November, our country and the neighbouring Republics of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador were devastated by the effects of Hurricane Mitch, which, in addition to the tragic loss of dozens of human lives, caused flooding, landslides and the collapse of bridges and electrical power lines.</p> <p>On 31 October, in view of the scale of the tragedy and in order to deal with the emergency, the President of the Republic, in exercise of his functions under article 138 of the Constitution of Guatemala, enacted in the Council of Ministers Governmental Decree No. 1-98 declaring a <u>state of public disaster</u> throughout the national territory for a period of 30 days.</p> <p>In view of the foregoing and pursuant to article 4, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, I attach for your information a copy of that decree as published in the <u>Diario de Centro America</u>, the official organ of the Republic of Guatemala.</p> <p>GOVERNMENTAL DECREE NO. 1-98 Guatemala ..</p> <p>The President of the Republic, WHEREAS</p> <p>It is the duty of the State to guarantee the lives and safety of the inhabitants of the Republic and to solve, to the extent possible, the economic, social and health problems caused them by various phenomena,</p> <p>WHEREAS</p> <p>The strong winds and steady rainfall occasioned by Hurricane Mitch have caused flooding, landslides and the collapse of bridges, and electric power lines, and there is a likelihood of major damage throughout the national territory,</p> <p>WHEREAS</p> <p>In order to resolve this hazardous situation and mitigate its effects, it is urgently necessary to enact legal provisions that will allow the necessary action to be taken to minimize the disaster situation which the country's inhabitants have been experiencing for some days now and to prevent the hurricane from exacerbating that situation.</p> <p>ACCORDINGLY</p> <p>In exercise of the functions established in articles 138 and 183 (a) and (f) of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala and on the basis of article 139 of the Constitution and articles 1, 2, 8, 14 and 16 (1), (2), (3), (6) and (8) of the Public Order Act,</p> <p>IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,</p> <p>HEREBY DECREES:</p> <p><u>Article 1.</u></p> <p>A state of public disaster is hereby declared throughout the national territory for a period of 30 days.</p> <p><u>Article 2.</u></p> <p>During that period, the constitutional guarantees set forth in articles 5 and 26 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala shall be restricted throughout the national territory.</p>	31 Oct., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p><u>Article 3.</u></p> <p>For the duration of the state of public disaster to which this Decree refers, the following measures shall be taken:</p> <p>(a) Centralize all State and privately-owned public services, bringing them under the coordinating authority of the National Coordinating Office for the Reduction of Natural and Man-made Disasters, as and when the situation so requires;</p> <p>(b) Establish sanitary cordons, change or maintain people's place of residence, limit vehicular traffic and prevent people from entering affected areas when circumstances so require;</p> <p>(c) Demand the necessary assistance and cooperation from members of the public to help control the affected areas;</p> <p>(d) Organize the immediate evacuation of the inhabitants of affected areas;</p> <p>(e) Order the civil and military authorities to take all necessary steps to protect people and property.</p> <p><u>Article 4.</u></p> <p>Since the Congress of the Republic is meeting in regular session, it shall be notified immediately of this Decree, for its own information and for the corresponding legal action.</p> <p><u>Article 5.</u></p> <p>This Decree shall take effect on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>Done at the National Palace, Guatemala City, on 31 October 1998.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 22 March 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Venezuela</i> the following communication:</p> <p>I am pleased to inform you that, by Decree No. 11 of 17 February 1999, the President of the Republic, in the Council of Ministers, restored the guarantees provided under article 60, paragraph 1, and articles 62 and 64 of the National Constitution, relating to the liberty and security of person (article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), inviolability of the home (article 17 of the Covenant) and freedom of movement (article 12 of the Covenant), in the territory of the autonomous region of Rosario de Perija and Catatumbo in Zulia State; Garcia de Hevia, Pedro Matia Urena, Bolivar, Panamericano, and Fernandez Feo in Tachira State; Paez, Pedro Camejo and Romulo Gallegos in Apure State; and Atures, Autuna, Manapiare, Atabapo, Alto Orinoco and Guainia in Amazonas State.</p> <p>Pursuant to article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of Venezuela is informing the States Parties to the Covenant accordingly, through your intermediary.</p> <p>A copy of Official Gazette No. 36,643 dated 17 February 1999, in which the decree mentioned in this communication was published, is attached.</p> <p>In exercise of the powers conferred on him under article 243 of the Constitution, in the Council of Ministers,</p> <p>WHEREAS</p> <p>The primary purpose of any democratic Government is to establish and uphold optimum conditions for the exercise of the individual, social, economic and political rights of peoples,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
WHEREAS		
The highest aspiration of all Venezuelans is the full enjoyment of their rights and guarantees as established in the Constitution of the Republic,		
WHEREAS		
The full enjoyment of constitutional guarantees is an essential prerequisite for the exercise of democratic rights, including participation in the electoral processes,		
WHEREAS		
The Venezuelan people, on the occasion of Decree No. 3 of 2 February 1999, are prepared to participate actively and fully in a democratic process of structural reform of State institutions, from which no sector of the population can be excluded, whether wholly or in part,		
DECREES:		
SOLE ARTICLE: That the guarantees provided for in articles 60, paragraph 1, and articles 62 and 64 of the Constitution are hereby restored in the territory of the autonomous municipalities of Rosario de Perija and Catatumbo in Zulia state; Garcia de Hevia, Pedro Maria Urefia, Bolivar, Panamericano and Fernandez Feo in Tachira state; Paez, Pedro Camejo and ROMulo Gallegos in Apure state; and Atures, Autana, Manapiare, Atabapo, Alto Orinoco and Guainia in Amazonas state.		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ..	New York (UN) 1 Mar., 1980	002/1989 Cm 643
Extension— Macao ..	27 Apr., 1999	
Note		
On 22 January 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Maldives</i> the following modification of the reservations made upon accession:		
"1. The Government of the Republic of Maldives expresses its reservation to article 7(a) of the Convention, to the extent that the provision contained in the said paragraph conflicts with the provision of article 34 of the Constitution of the Maldives.		
2. The Government of the Republic of the Maldives reserves the right to apply article 16 of the Convention concerning the equality of men and women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations without prejudice to the provisions of the Islamic Sharia, which govern all marital and family relations of the 100 percent Muslim population of the Maldives."		
' Refer to depositary notification C. N. 251.1993.TREATIES-5 of 26 October 1993 (Maldives: Accession).		
Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Council of Europe No. 108) ..	Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981	086/1990 Cm 1329
Signature— Poland ..	21 Apr., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Note		
On 10 March 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the following communication of designation of authority:		
Spain designates the following as authority for the purposes of the above Convention:		
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">Ministerio de Justicia Secretaria General Tecnica San Bernardo, 45 28071 Madrid Espana</p>		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ..	New York 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
Ratification		
Indonesia (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)	28 Oct., 1998	
South Africa (<i>with declarationt</i>) ..	10 Dec., 1998	
Accession		
Burkina Faso ..	4 Jan., 1999	
Mali ..	26 Feb., 1999	
<i>Declaration * [Translation]</i>		
The Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 20 of the Convention will have to be implemented in strict compliance with the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.		
<i>Declarationt</i>		
"The Republic of South Africa declares that:		
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">(a) it recognises, for the purpose of article 21 of the Convention, the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention:</p>		
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">(b) it recognises, for the purpose of Article 22 of the Convention, the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications from, or on behalf of individuals who claim to be victims of torture of a State Party;</p>		
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">(c) and recognises, for the purposes of Article 30 of the Convention, the competence of the International Court of Justice to settle a dispute between two or more State Parties regarding the interpretation or application of the Convention, respectively."</p>		
<i>Reservation * [Translation]</i>		
The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 30, paragraph 1, and takes the position that disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the Convention which cannot be settled through the channel provided for in paragraph 1 of the said article, may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the disputes.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 19 February 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Zambia</i> the following withdrawal reservation¹:</p> <p>"The Government of the Republic of Zambia [...] wishes to notify the Secretary-General, as depositary, of the above mentioned Convention, the withdrawal of its reservation on Article 20 of the Convention made upon accession pursuant to Article 28(1) of the Convention.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C. N. 473.1998.TREATIES-4 of 20 November 1998 (Zambia: Accession).</p>		
<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child</p>	<p>New York 20 Nov., 1989</p>	<p>044/1992 Cm 1976</p>
<p>Note</p> <p>On 16 November 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following communication:</p> <p>"Austria has examined the contents of the reservations made by the United Arab Emirates at the time of its accession¹ to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>Austria is of the view that reservations by which a State <i>limits</i> its responsibilities under the Convention in a general and unspecified manner or by invoking internal law creates doubts as to the commitment of the United Arab Emirates with its obligations under the Convention, essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose.</p> <p>According to paragraph 2 of article 51 of the Convention, a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interests 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>Austria is further of the view that general reservations, of the kind made by the United Arab Emirates contribute to undermine the basis of international treaty law.</p> <p>Given the general character of these reservations, a final assessment as to their admissibility under international law cannot be made without further clarification.</p> <p>According to international law, a reservation is inadmissible to the extent as its application negatively affects the compliance of a State with its obligations under the Convention essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose.</p> <p>Therefore, Austria cannot consider the reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates as admissible unless the Government of the United Arab Emirates, by providing additional information or through subsequent practice, ensures that the reservations are compatible with the provisions essential for the implementation of the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>This view by Austria would not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the United Arab Emirates and Austria."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C. N. 92.1997.TREATIES-1 of 2 April 1997 (United Arab Emirates: Accession).</p>		
<p>Extension— Macao.. . .</p>	<p>27 Apr., 1999</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Note		
<p>On 23 March 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Malaysia</i> the following withdrawal reservation made upon accession¹:</p> <p>"1. The Government of Malaysia withdraws its reservations on Articles 22, 28 paragraph 1 (b), (c), (d), (e), and paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 40 paragraph 3 and 4, Articles 44 and 45.</p> <p>2. The Government wishes to reiterate its reservations on Articles 1, 2, 7, 13, 14, 15, Article 28 paragraph 1(a) and Article 47.</p> <p>3. With respect to Article 28 paragraph 1(a), the Government of Malaysia wishes to declare that in Malaysia, even though primary education is not compulsory and available free to all, primary education is available to everybody and Malaysia has achieved a high rate of enrolment for primary education, i.e. at the rate of 98%.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C. N. 58.1995.TREATIES-1 of 27 June 1995 (Malaysia: Accession).</p>		
Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities	Strasbourg 1 Feb., 1995	042/1998 Cm 4059
Ratification		
Bulgaria (<i>with declaration</i> *)	7 May, 1999	
Ireland, Republic Of	7 May, 1999	
Norway ..	17 Mar., 1999	
<i>Declaration</i> *		
<p>Confirming its adherence to the values of the Council of Europe and the desire for the integration of Bulgaria into the European structures, committed to the policy of protection of human rights and tolerance to persons belonging to minorities, and their full integration into Bulgarian society, the National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria declares that the ratification and implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities do not apply any right to engage in any activity violating the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the unitary Bulgarian state, its internal and international security.</p>		
IMCO/IMO		
Amendments to Articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948 [Resolution A.315 (ES.V)]	Adopted London 17 Oct., 1974	069/1978 Cmnd. 7262
Acceptance— Grenada	3 Dec., 1998	
Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Consultative Organization (IMCO), signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948 and Adopted by the Assembly of the Organization (Resolution A.358 (IX) and Resolution of Correction A.371 (X) Adopted by the IMCO Assembly on 9 November 1997)	Adopted London 14 Nov., 1975	034/1982 Cmnd. 8632
Acceptance— Grenada	3 Dec., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948 adopted by the Tenth Assembly of the Organisation ..	Adopted London 17 Nov., 1977	008/1986 Cmnd. 9719
Acceptance— Grenada	3 Dec., 1998	
Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948 ..	Adopted London 15 Nov., 1979	026/1986 Cmnd. 9777
Acceptance— Grenada	3 Dec., 1998	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	Rome 26 Oct., 1961	038/1964 Cmnd. 2425
Extension Isle Of Man ..	28 Apr., 1999	
International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 –13 Jan., 1968	061/1970 Cmnd. 4431
Ratification Iran (<i>with declaration</i>)	12 Dec., 1998	
Accession Dominica Ecuador (<i>with declaration</i> *) Oman (<i>with declaration</i>)	7 May, 1999 22 Mar., 1999 14 Apr., 1999	
<i>Declaration</i> *		
Pursuant to article 28(2) of the Convention, the Islamic Republic of Iran declares that the Islamic Republic of Iran does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Convention.		
<i>Declaration</i> *		
Pursuant to article 28(2) of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador declares that Ecuador does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Convention.		
<i>Declaration</i>		
Pursuant to article 28(2) of the Convention, the Government of the Sultanate of Oman declares that the Sultanate of Oman does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Convention.		
Extension— Macao ..	12 May, 1999	
Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations) ..	Washington 19 June, 1970 –31 Dec., 1970	078/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accession Costa Rica .. Dominica ..	3 May, 1999 7 May, 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September, 1886 ..	Paris 24 July, 1971 –31 Jan., 1972	063/1990 Cm 1212
Accession		
Dominica	7 May, 1999	
Jordan (<i>with declaration</i> *)..	28 Apr., 1999	
Kyrgyzstan	8 Apr., 1999	
Oman (<i>with declaration</i>)	14 Apr., 1999	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan avails itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the Appendix to the said Convention.		
Pursuant to Article 33(2) of the said Convention, as so revised, the Government of Jordan declares that Jordan does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 33 of the Convention.		
<i>Declaration</i>		
Pursuant to Article 33(2) of the said Convention, as so revised, the Government of the Sultanate of Oman declares that the Sultanate of Oman does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 33 of the Convention.		
Extension—		
Macao ..	12 May, 1999	
Note		
On 25 May 1999, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of Iceland a declaration extending the effects of its accession ¹ to Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix of the Paris Act (1971).		
¹ See Berne Notification No. 111.		
Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals	Vienna 15 Nov., 1972	053/1978 Cmnd. 7219
Accession—		
Netherlands, The	16 Apr., 1999	
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
Note		
On 23 March 1999, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Korea</i> a notification of the new address of the Korean Culture Centre of Microorganisms (KCCM):		
The new address of the said international depositary authority is as follows:		
Korean Culture Centre of Microorganisms (KCCM) 361-221, Yurim B/D Honje 1, Sudaemun Seoul, 120-091 Republic of Korea		
LAW OF TREATIES		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties ..	Vienna 23 May, 1969 –30 Nov., 1969	058/1980 Cmnd. 7964

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF TREATIES (continued)		
<p>Accession-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Kyrgyzstan</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">St. Vincent And The Grenadines</p>	<p>11 May, 1999</p> <p>27 Apr., 1999</p>	
<p>Note</p> <p>On 30 September 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Belgium</i> the following communication:</p> <p>The reservations entered by Guatemala essentially concern general rules laid down in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, many of which form part of customary international law. These reservations could call into question firmly established and universally accepted norms. The Kingdom of Belgium therefore raises an objection to the reservations. This objection does not prevent the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties from taking effect between the Kingdom on Belgium and Guatemala.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C. N. 339.1997.TREATIES-1 of 16 September 1997 (Guatemala: Accession).</p>		
<p>Note</p> <p>On 21 September 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following communication:</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the reservations made in the instrument of ratification to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of the Government of Guatemala. These reservations refer almost exclusively to general rules of the Convention many of which are solidly based on customary international law.</p> <p>These reservations could call into question firmly-established and universally-accepted norms of international law, especially insofar as the reservations concern articles 27 and 38 of the Convention. the government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the view that the reservations also raise doubts as to their compatibility with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to these reservations.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Germany and Guatemala.</p> <p>Refer to depositary notification C. N. 339.1997.TREATIES-1 of 16 September 1997 (Guatemala: Accession).</p>		
<p>Note</p> <p>On 3 March 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the former <i>Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> a communication stating that Mrs Elena Andreevska, Director of the Directorate on International Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia has been designated as conciliator under paragraph 1 of the Annex to the Convention.</p>		
<p>Note</p> <p>On 13 October 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication:</p> <p>"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland object to the reservation entered by the Republic of Guatemala in respect of article 27, and wish to observe that the customary international law rule set out in the article applies to constitutional as well as to other internal laws.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>LAW OF TREATIES (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom object also to the reservation entered by the Government of Guatemala in respect of Article 38, by which the Republic of Guatemala seek subjective application of the rule of customary international law set out in that Article.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom wish to recall their declaration of 5 June 1987 (in respect of the accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), which, in accordance with its terms, applies to the reservation entered by the Republic of Guatemala in respect of Article 66 and will similarly apply to any like reservations which any other State may formulate.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 16 September 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following communication¹:</p> <p>"The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservations made by the Government of Guatemala upon ratification of the said Convention.</p> <p>These reservations which consist of general references to national law and which do not clearly specify the extent of the derogation from the provisions of the Convention, may create serious doubts about the Commitment of the reserving State as to the object and purpose of the Convention and may contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. In addition, the Government of Finland considers the reservation to Article 27 of the Convention particularly problematic as it is a well-established rule of customary international law. The Government of Finland would like to recall that according to Article 19c of 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 Finland therefore objects to these reservations made by the Government of Guatemala to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Guatemala and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without Guatemala benefitting from these reservations."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C. N. 339.1997.TREATIES-1 of 16 September 1997 (Guatemala: Accession).</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 16 September 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following communication:</p> <p>"The Government of Sweden has examined the reservations made by the Government of Guatemala at the time of its ratification of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden is of the view that these reservations raise doubts as to their compatibility with the object and purpose of the Convention. The reservations refer almost exclusively to general rules of the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties, many of which are solidly based on customary international law. The reservations could call into question well established and universally accepted norms.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes in particular that the Government of Guatemala has entered a reservation that it would apply the provisions contained in article 38 of the Convention only in cases where it considered that it was in the national interest to do so; and furthermore a reservation with respect to article 27 of the Convention, to the effect that the</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF TREATIES (continued)		
<p>article is understood to refer to the provisions of the secondary legislation of Guatemala and not to those of its Political Constitution, which take precedence over any law or treaty.</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.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Guatemala to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p>		
MARITIME LAW		
International Convention on Certain Rules concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision " " " " " "	Brussels 10 May, 1952	047/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Extension— Macao ..	23 Mar., 1999	
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Penal Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision or other Incidents of Navigation ..	Brussels 10 May, 1952	047/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Extension— Macao ..	23 Mar., 1999	
International Convention for the Unification of Certain rules relating to the Arrest of Sea-going Ships ..	Brussels 10 May, 1952	047/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Extension— Macao ..	23 Mar., 1999	
International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships (with Protocol of Signature) ..	Brussels 10 Oct., 1957	052/1968 Cmnd. 3678
Extension— Macao ..	23 Mar., 1999	
NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS		
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women ..	New York 20 Feb., 1957	059/1958 Cmnd. 601
Succession St. Vincent And The Grenadines ..	27 Apr., 1999	
PLANTS & PESTS		
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of 2 December 1961, as revised at Geneva on 10 November 1972, and on 23 October, 1978	Geneva 23 Oct., 1978 –31 Oct., 1979	011/1984 Cmnd. 9152
Accession— Bolivia .. Brazil .. China (<i>with declaration</i> *) Kenya .. Panama ..	21 Apr., 1999 23 Apr., 1999 23 Mar., 1999 13 Apr., 1999 23 Apr., 1999	
* <i>Declaration</i> "...the 1978 Act of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China until the Government of the People's Republic of China notifies otherwise."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION		
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties ..	Brussels 29 Nov., 1969	077/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Accession St. Vincent and The Grenadines ..	12 May, 1999	
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution	Brussels 29 Nov., 1969 –31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Denunciation— Panama ..	11 May, 1999	
International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage ..	Brussels 18 Dec., 1971 –31 Dec., 1972	095/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accession— Panama ..	18 Mar., 1999	
Denunciation— Panama ..	11 May, 1999	
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter ..	London 29 Dec., 1972 –31 Dec., 1973	043/1976 Cmnd. 6486
Accession— Bolivia ..	10 June, 1999	
Note		
On 27 April 1999, the Secretary General of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), as depositary, received from the Maritime Authority of the Government of <i>Brazil</i> the following communication:		
I report to this authority that the Brazilian Maritime Authority granted a "Special Permit" to the removal from the port of Rio Grande, Brazil, of the tanker ship "Bahamas", Maltese Flag, IMO No. 7028362, 12.909 gross ton on April, 20th, 1999 for dumping in a previously determined position in international waters, towed by tugboats working for the Smit Tak BV Company.		
2. On 22 April, 1999, in the high sea, heading the African coast, the working job was transferred to the tugboat "Salvage Giant", IRIN J81 M2, Saint Vincent flag, contracted by the owner of the tanker ship "Bahamas", that is towing the ship to an unknown destination, without authorisation of the Brazilian Maritime Authority.		
3. I inform, also, that the "Bahamas" poses a serious risk to the safety of navigation and to the maritime environment to any port or area, no matter which.		
4. I ask this Organisation to warn as soon as possible all Contracting Parties of the London Convention 1972 to take any other appropriate preventive measures.		
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973 ..	London 2 Nov., 1973 –31 Dec., 1974	027/1983 Cmnd. 8924
Accession St. Vincent And The Grenadines ..	12 May, 1999	
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	Geneva 13 Nov., 1979 –16 Nov., 1979	057/1983 Cmnd. 9034
Accession— Georgia ..	11 Feb., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
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—		
Georgia ..	22 May, 1999	
Madagascar ..	2 June, 1999	
Uganda ..	11 Mar., 1999	
Note		
On 30 October 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following communication:		
"Austria is not in a position to accept the amendment and the annexes to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; (Basel Convention) which were adopted by decision IV/9 of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention.		
This objection under article 18 para. 2(b) of the said Convention has to be raised on purely technical grounds, due to the necessary parliamentary procedure in Austria, which will be lifted immediately once Parliament has accepted the amendment to Annex I as well as the new annexes VIII and IX.		
In this context, due note should be taken of the fact that Austria is legally bound by the "Council Regulation on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community." An amendment to Annex V of this Council Regulation has been decided with the support of Austria on 30 September 1998 in order to take into full consideration those wastes featuring on any lists of wastes characterized as hazardous for the purposes of the Basel Convention."		
Note		
On 4 November 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following communication:		
At the Fourth Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention held in Kuching, Malaysia from 23 to 27 February 1998, Germany agreed to the amendments and the new Annexes. However, under the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany formal approval by the legislative bodies is required before the amendments to the Convention enter into force. Unfortunately, it will not be possible to conclude this process within the six-month deadline.		
For this reason and in conformity with article 18 (2)(b) of the Basel Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany declares that it cannot at present accept the amendments to Annex I and the new Annexes VIII and IX to the Basel Convention.		
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context ..	Espoo/New York 25 Feb., 1991 –2 Sept., 1991	012/1998 Cm 3879
Accession—		
Azerbaijan ..	25 Mar., 1999	
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Rio de Janeiro 4 June, 1992 –14 June, 1992	028/1995 Cm 2833
Ratification—		
Madagascar ..	2 June, 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987, Adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer ..	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992 –25 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession— Indonesia Peru ..	10 Dec., 1998 7 June, 1999	
Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 ..	London 27 Nov., 1992	086/1996 Cm 3432
Accession— Panama ..	18 Mar., 1999	
Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971 ..	London 27 Nov., 1992	087/1996 Cm 3433
Accession— Panama ..	18 Mar., 1999	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance..	New York 20 June, 1956 –31 Dec., 1956	085/1975 Cmnd. 6084
Note On 24 May 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following communication: The Government of Germany informs the Secretary-General of an error contained in the communication dated 10 February 1999 ¹ , with regard to the Authority that has been designated to act as the Transmitting Agency, in accordance with article 2(3) of the Convention. Such Transmitting Agency is: <u>Bayerische Staatsministerium der Justiz</u> Prielmayerstraase 5 80097 Munich ¹ Refer to depositary notification C. N. 118.1999.TREATIES-1 of 24 February 1999.		
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	024/1992 Cm 1928
Signature Croatia .. Georgia .. Slovenia	7 May, 1999 27 Apr., 1999 26 Feb., 1999	
Ratification Croatia (<i>with declaration</i> *) Romania (<i>with declaration-0</i> ..	7 May, 1999 17 Mar., 1999	
Declaration * <u>Article 5, paragraph 1:</u> The Republic of Croatia declares that letters rogatory delivered for search or seizure of property will be executed only if conditions determined in sub-paragraphs a), b) and c) of Article 5, paragraph 1 are met. <u>Article 7, paragraph 3:</u> The Republic of Croatia declares that service of a summons on a person residing in the Croatian territory must be transmitted to the competent Croatian judicial authorities no less than 30 days before the date set for appearance.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p><u>Article 15:</u> The Republic of Croatia declares that letters rogatory for mutual assistance are to be addressed to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia. In case of urgency, letters rogatory may be addressed to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia through the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL).</p> <p><u>Article 16, paragraph 2:</u> The Republic of Croatia declares that letters rogatory for mutual assistance and annexed documents shall be accompanied by a translation in the Croatian language or, if not possible, into the English language.</p> <p><u>Article 24:</u> For the purposes of the Convention, judicial authorities in the Republic of Croatia are courts and offices of public prosecutor.</p> <p><i>Declaration</i></p> <p>1. Article 5, paragraph 1: The letters rogatory for search and seizure of property will be made dependant on the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the offence motivating the letters rogatory is an extraditable offence according to Romanian law, (b) the execution of the letters rogatory is consistent with Romanian law. <p>2. Article 7, paragraph 3: The service of a summons on an accused person who is in the Romanian territory, will be notified to the competent Romanian authority at the latest 40 days before the date set for the appearance.</p> <p>3. Article 15, paragraph 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the requests for mutual assistance during investigation and prosecution will be sent to the Public Prosecutor's Department at the Supreme Court of Justice in Romania, (b) the requests for mutual assistance during the proceedings will be sent to the Ministry of Justice, (c) the requests for mutual assistance to which reference is made in Article 15, paragraph 3, will be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs, (d) in case of urgency, the requests for letters rogatory can be sent directly to the judicial authorities or to the prosecuting authorities at the former, a copy being sent to the Ministry of Justice or to the Public Prosecutor's Department at the Supreme Court of Justice of Romania, according to the case. <p>4. Article 16, paragraph 2: Requests for mutual assistance and annexed documents, addressed to the Romanian judicial authorities in accordance with the Convention, will be accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.</p> <p>5. Article 24: For the purposes of the Convention, <i>Romanian Judicial Authorities</i> are deemed to be the judicial authorities, the prosecuting authorities at them, the Ministry of Justice and the Public Prosecutor's Department at the Supreme Court of Justice and, for the requests for mutual assistance to which reference is made in Article 15, paragraph 3, the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>6. Article 23: The expenses relating to the execution of the requests for mutual assistance will be covered by the requesting judicial authorities.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Note</p> <p>On 27 January 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following declaration:</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel informs the Council of Europe that Israel wishes to replace its declarations to Articles 15, paragraph 6, and 24 with the following declarations:</p> <p><u>Article 15, paragraph 6:</u></p> <p>All requests and other communications to Israel under the Convention should be sent to the following address: Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Courts, Department of Legal Assistance to Foreign Countries, PO Box 34142-91340 Jerusalem.</p> <p><u>Article 24:</u></p> <p>For the purposes of the Convention, the following authorities shall be considered Judicial Authorities by the State of Israel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Any competent court or tribunal —The Attorney General of the State of Israel —The State Attorney of the State of Israel —The Director of the Department of International Affairs of the Ministry of Justice. 		
<p>Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters ..</p>	<p>The Hague 15 Nov., 1965</p>	<p>050/1969 Cmnd. 3986</p>
<p>Note</p> <p>On 22 January 1999, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> a communication designating for the Land Bavaria the following Central Authority, from 22 January 1999:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Präsident des Oberlandesgerichts München Prielmayerstrasse 5 80097 München</p>		
<p>Note</p> <p>On 8 March 1999, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the designation of the following Central Authority, from 22 January 1999:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Secretaria General Tecnica del Ministerio de Justicia, Calle San Bernardo No 62. 28071 Madrid</p>		
<p>European Convention on Information on Foreign Law</p>	<p>London 7 June, 1968</p>	<p>117/1969 Cmnd. 4229</p>
<p>Accession</p> <p>Georgia (<i>with declaration</i>^s) - -</p>	<p>18 Mar., 1999</p>	
<p><i>Declaration</i> *</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia declares that pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Convention, functions of receiving agency have been assigned by the Government of Georgia to the Ministry of Justice of Georgia (30 Rustaveli Av. 380046—Tbilisi, Tel: (995 32) 99 59 98, Fax: (995 32) 99 66 00).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Note		
On 26 January 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the designation of the following Central Authority:		
Ministerio de Justicia Secretaria General Tecnica San Bernardo, 45 28071 Madrid Espana		
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	039/1978 Cmnd. 7179
Note		
On 10 March 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the designation of the following Central Authority:		
Ministerio de Justicia Secretaria General Tecnica San Bernardo, 45 28071 Madrid Espana		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	Strasbourg 15 Mar., 1978	088/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Note		
On 10 March 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the designation of the following Central Authority:		
Ministerio de Justicia Secretaria General Tecnica San Bernardo, 45 28071 Madrid Espana		
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children (Council of Europe No. 105)	Luxembourg 20 May, 1980	035/1987 Cm 191
Signature Czech Republic ..	16 Apr., 1999	
Note		
On 10 March 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the designation of the following Central Authority:		
Ministerio de Justicia Secretaria General Tecnica San Bernardo, 45 28071 Madrid Espana		
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.. ..	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
Accession Fiji	16 Mar., 1999	
Uzbekistan (<i>with reservation</i> *)	31 May, 1999	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
"The Republic of Uzbekistan shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in the paragraph 3 of the article 26 and resulting from the participation of legal council or from court proceedings."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Note		
On 10 May 1999, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> a communication stating that the designated Central Authority will be:		
Der Generalbundesanwalt beim Bundesgerichtshof Heinemannstrasse 6 53175 Bonn		
Note		
On 8 March 1999, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the designation of the following Central Authority, from 22 January 1999:		
Secretaria General Tecnica del Ministerio de Justicia, Calle San Bernardo N° 62. 28071 Madrid Espana		
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Costa Rica</i> has been accepted by: Finland	23 Apr., 1999	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Finland</i> and <i>Costa Rica</i>	1 July, 1999	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Costa Rica</i> has been accepted by: Ireland.. .. . Chile	8 Mar., 1999 8 Mar., 1999	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Ireland</i> and <i>Chile</i> and <i>Costa Rica</i>	1 June, 1999	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Paraguay, South Africa</i> and <i>Turkmenistan</i> has been accepted by:	8 Mar., 1999	
The Government of the People's Republic of China represents the Government of <i>Hong Kong Special Administrative Region</i> to declare its acceptance of the accession of:	29 Mar., 1999 29 Mar., 1999	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Belarus</i> and <i>Moldova</i> and Hong Kong SAR	1 June, 1999 1 June, 1999	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Georgia, Paraguay, South Africa</i> and <i>Turkmenistan</i> and Chile	1 June, 1999	
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime.	Strasbourg 8 Nov., 1990	059/1993 Cm 2337
Signature— Andorra Russia ..	7 May, 1999 7 May, 1999	
Extension— Antilles .. Aruba ..	16 Mar., 1999 16 Mar., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>Note</p>		
<p>On 16 March 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> the following declaration:</p>		
<p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, in accordance with the provisions of Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the said Convention for the Netherlands Antilles and for Aruba, and that the provisions so accepted shall be observed, subject to the following reservations and declarations:</p>		
<p>"In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it reserves the right not to apply Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention with regard to the confiscation of the proceeds from offences punishable under legislation on taxation or on customs and excise.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention will only be applied to predicate offences that qualify <i>as</i> "misdrijven" (crimes) under the domestic law of the Netherlands Antilles and of Aruba.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention, with the central authorities, referred to in Article 23, paragraph 1, designated for the Netherlands Antilles and for Aruba are:</p>		
<p>—in the Netherlands Antilles: de Procureur Generaal van den Nederlandse Antillen, Stadhuis, Wilhelminaplein 4, Willemstad, Curacao Netherlands Antilles Telephone: (5999) 4634333 Telefax: (5999) 4611888</p>		
<p>—in Aruba: de Procureur Generaal van Aruba L. G. Smith Boulevard 42 Oranjestad, Aruba Telephone (297) 829132 or 834387 Telefax: (297) 838891</p>		
<p>Note</p>		
<p>On 10 March 1999, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Spain</i> the designation of the following Central Authority:</p>		
<p>Ministerio de Justicia Secretaria General Tecnica San Bernardo, 45 28071 Madrid Espana</p>		
<p>PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES</p>		
<p>General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations ..</p>	<p>Adopted London 13 Feb., 1946</p>	<p>010/1950 Cmd. 7891</p>
<p>Accession Venezuela (<i>with reservation</i>*) •• • •</p>	<p>21 Dec., 1998</p>	
<p><i>Reservation</i> * [Translation]</p>		
<p>With regard to article 1, section 1(b), of the Convention, the following reservation is made:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>The acquisition of immovable property by the United Nations shall be subject to the condition set forth in the Constitution of the Republic of Venezuela and to the restrictions established by the law provided therein.</p> <p>With regard to articles V and VI of the Convention, the following reservation is made:</p> <p>Venezuela hereby states that the proviso established in section 15 of the article IV of this convention shall also apply with respect to articles V and VI <i>ejusdem</i>.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 14 October 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Portugal the following reservation:</p> <p>"The exemption established in paragraph (b) of section 18 shall not apply with respect to Portuguese Nationals and Residents in the Portuguese Territory which have not acquired this quality for the purpose of the exercise of their activity."</p>		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 21, 1947 [With	New York 21 Nov., 1947	069/1959 Cmnd. 855
Application— Ecuador	20 Nov., 1998	
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva 28 July, 1951	039/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession Kazakhstan (<i>with declaration</i> *)	15 Jan., 1999	
Extension— Macao ..	27 Apr., 1999	
<i>Declaration</i> *		
"The Republic of Kazakhstan considers itself bound by alternative (b) of Article 1 B (1) thereof, that is to say 'events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951'."		
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.. . .	New York 28 Sept., 1954	041/1960 Cmnd. 1098
Succession St. Vincent and The Grenadines (<i>with reservation</i> *) ..	27 Apr., 1999	
<i>Reservation</i> *		
"The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines can only undertake that the provisions of articles 23, 24, 25 and 31 will be applied in St. Vincent and the Grenadines so far as the law allows."		
European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	032/1969 Cmnd. 3922
Signature Czech Republic .. .	9 Mar., 1999	
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees ..	New York 31 Jan., 1967	015/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession— Kazakhstan ..	15 Jan., 1999	
Extension— Macao .. .	27 Apr., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)		
European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees	Strasbourg 16 Oct., 1980	050/1987 Cm 222
Signature— Romania	15 Feb., 1999	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognitions of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Accession— Japan.. ..	25 Sept., 1998	
Regulation No. 3 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers.		
Application— Japan ..	25 Sept., 1998	
Regulation No. 7 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers.		
Application— Japan ..	25 Sept., 1998	
Regulation No. 8 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H1, H2, H3, HB3, HB4, H7, H8 and/or HIR1).		
Application Greece.. ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 13–H Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to breaking.		
Application Japan.. ..	25 Sept., 1998	
Regulation No. 19 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps.		
Application Japan.. ..	25 Sept., 1998	
Regulation No. 22 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds.		
Application— Greece.. ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 27 Uniform provisions for the approval of advance-warning triangles.		
Application— Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 28 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals.		
Application— Japan .. Turkey ..	25 Sept., 1998 13 May, 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 31 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam units (HSB unit) motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both.		
Application		
Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Italy	16 Apr., 1998	
Regulation No. 34 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks.		
Application		
Greece.. .. .	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 39 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regards to the speedometer equipment including its installation.		
Succession		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep., 1998	
Regulation No. 40 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine.		
Succession		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep., 1998	
Regulation No. 41 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise.		
Succession		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep., 1998	
Regulation No. 43 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials.		
Succession		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep., 1998	
Estonia.. .. .	29 Oct., 1998	
Turkey.. .. .	13 May, 1999	
Regulation No. 45 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners, and of power-driven vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners.		
Application—		
Greece.. .. .	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 47 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine.		
Succession		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep., 1998	
Regulation No. 48 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.		
Succession		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep., 1998	
Regulation No. 49 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine.		
Succession		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 50 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	28 Sep., 1998	
Application— Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 51 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having a least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	28 Sept., 1998	
Regulation No. 53 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sept., 1998	
Application— Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 54 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	28 Sept., 1998	
Regulation No. 55 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina .. .	28 Sept., 1998	
Regulation No. 56 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sept., 1998	
Application— Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 57 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	28 Sep., 1998	
Application— Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 58 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDS); II. vehicles with regard to installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP).		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	28 Sep., 1998	
Regulation No. 60 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators.		
Application— Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 62 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with handlebars with regard to their protection against unauthorized use.		
Application— Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 63 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	28 Sep., 1998	
Regulation No. 66 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their superstructure.		
Application— Greece .. Italy ..	18 Feb., 1999 16 Apr., 1999	
Regulation No. 68 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	28 Sep., 1998	
Regulation No. 69 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep., 1998	
Application— Greece .. Italy ..	18 Feb., 1999 16 Apr., 1999	
Regulation No. 70 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep., 1998	
Application— Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 71 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision.		
Application United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18 Feb., 1999 25 Mar., 1998	
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 lamps (HSI lamps).		
Application— Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 74 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.		
Application Greece .. Italy United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18 Feb., 1999 16 Apr., 1999 25 Mar., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 75 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds.		
Application— Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 78 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to breaking.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep., 1998	
Application— Greece .. Norway ..	18 Feb., 1999 6 Jan., 1999	
Regulation No. 80 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages.		
Application Italy Greece	16 Apr., 1999 18 Feb., 1999	
Regulation No. 81 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car, with regard to the mounting of rear-view mirrors on handlebars.		
Application— Greece .. Italy .. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18 Feb., 1999 16 Apr., 1999 6 Jan., 1999 25 Mar., 1998	
Regulation No. 82 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2).		
Application— Greece .. Italy - - Norway..	18 Feb., 1999 16 Apr., 1999 6 Jan., 1999	
Regulation No. 83 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to the engine fuel requirements.		
Succession Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	28 Sep., 1998	
Application— Norway ..	6 Jan., 1999	
Regulation No. 86 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.		
Application Greece Norway.. ..	18 Feb., 1999 6 Jan., 1999	
Regulation No. 87 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles.		
Application Greece Italy	18 Feb., 1999 16 Apr., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 89 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Vehicles with regard to the limitation of their maximum speed; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type; III. Speed limitation devices.		
Application—		
Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Norway ..	6 Jan., 1999	
Regulation No. 90 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies for power-driven vehicles and their trailers.		
Application—		
Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Norway ..	6 Jan., 1999	
Regulation No. 91 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers		
Application—		
Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Norway ..	6 Jan., 1999	
Regulation No. 93 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Front underrun protective devices (FUPD's); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an FPUD or an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP).		
Application—		
Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Norway ..	6 Jan., 1999	
Regulation No. 96 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine.		
Application—		
Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Norway ..	6 Jan., 1999	
Regulation No. 97 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm systems (AS).		
Application—		
Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Norway ..	6 Jan., 1999	
Regulation No. 98 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources.		
Application—		
Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Norway ..	6 Jan., 1999	
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—		
Greece ..	18 Feb., 1999	
Norway ..	6 Jan., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 100 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of battery electric vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the construction and functional safety.</p> <p>Application— Norway ..</p>	6 Jan., 1999	
<p>Regulation No. 101 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories of M1 and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range.</p> <p>Application— Norway ..</p>	6 Jan., 1999	
<p>Regulation No. 102 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. a close-coupling device (CCD); II. vehicles with regard to the fitting of an approved type of CCD.</p> <p>Application— Norway ..</p>	6 Jan., 1999	
<p>Regulation No. 103 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement catalytic convertors for power-driven vehicles.</p> <p>Application Norway..</p>	6 Jan., 1999	
<p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicated, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 12 of the Agreement, adoption of amendments to the following regulations on the following dates:</p> <p>Regulation No. 8 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H1, H2, H3, HB3, HB4, H7, H8 and/or</p>	4 Feb., 1999	
<p>Regulation No. 9 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of three-wheeled vehicles with regard to noise ..</p>	8 Mar., 1999	
<p>Regulation No. 10 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to electromagnetic compatibility ..</p>	4 Feb., 1999	
<p>Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking ..</p>	4 Feb., 1999	
<p>Regulation No. 14 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages ..</p>	4 Feb., 1999	
<p>Regulation No. 16 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety-belts and restraint systems for adult occupants of power-driven vehicles ..</p>	4 Feb., 1999	
<p>Regulation No. 19 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps.. " " " " " " " " " "</p>	4 Feb., 1999	
<p>Regulation No. 29 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle ..</p>	27 Feb., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<u>Regulation No. 30</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers . . .	6 Feb., 1999	
<u>Regulation No. 51</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions ..	6 Feb., 1999	
<u>Regulation No. 53</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light- signalling devices	7 Feb., 1999	
<u>Regulation No. 54</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers ..	7 Feb., 1999	
<u>Regulation No. 63</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise .. " " " " " " "	8 Mar., 1999	
<u>Regulation No. 69</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers ..	7 Feb., 1999	
<u>Regulation No. 70</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles ..	7 Feb., 1999	
<u>Regulation No. 74</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light- signalling devices	8 Mar., 1999	
<u>Regulation No. 75</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds ..	7 Feb., 1999	
<u>Regulation No. 79</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment ..	7 Feb., 1999	
<u>Regulation No. 92</u> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motor	7 Feb., 1999	
European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)..	Geneva 1 July, 1970 -31 Mar., 1971	103/1978 Cmnd. 7401
Accession Finland (<i>with declaration</i> *)	16 Feb., 1999	
<i>Declaration</i> * "Transport operations between Member States of the European Community shall be regarded as national transport operations within the meaning of AETR in so far as such operations do not pass in transit through the territory of a third State which is a Contracting Party to the AETR."		
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP). . .	Geneva 1 Sept., 1970 -31 May, 1971	042/1981 Cmnd. 8272
Accession— Uzbekistan ..	11 Jan., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Note		
<p>On 11 November 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> referring to depositary notification C.N.309.1997.TREATIES-2 of 30 July 1997, the following communication:</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany has accepted the proposals, transmitted by C.N.309.1997.TREATIES-2 to amend the ATP-Agreement after having fulfilled the conditions necessary for such acceptance'.¹</p> <p>¹Refer to depositary notification C. N. 34.1998.TREATIES-1 of 18 February 1998 (Notification by Germany under article 18 (2) (b) of the Agreement).</p>		
Note		
<p>On 8 February 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations acting in his capacity as depositary, communicated the following:</p> <p>By 30 October, 1998, that is to say, on the expiry of a period of nine months following the expiry of the period of six months following the date on which the proposed amendments were communicated by the depositary, the Governments of the Netherlands and Germany (see depositary notifications C.N. 34.1998.TREATIES-1 of 18 February 1998 and C.N. 797.1998.TREATIES-6 of 21 January 1999) had not submitted any objections. Consequently, the amendments have been deemed accepted. In accordance with article 18 (6), they shall enter into force six months after the date of acceptance, i.e., on 30 April 1999.</p> <p>¹Refer to depositary notification C. N. 309.1997.TREATIES-2 of 30 July 1997 (Amendments proposed by France to articles 5 and 10 (1) of the Agreement and the Amendments proposed by the Secretary-General to Annex 1 of the Agreement).</p>		
SHIPPING		
Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation [with Appendices]	Geneva 6 Mar., 1948	054/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptance— Grenada	3 Dec., 1998	
Amendments to Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March, 1948 ..	London 15 Sept., 1964	092/1967 Cmnd. 3463
Acceptance— Grenada	3 Dec., 1998	
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic	London 9 Apr., 1965	046/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Accession— Bulgaria	22 Apr., 1999	
Amendment to Article 28 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948, adopted by the Assembly of the Organisation ..	Paris 28 Sept., 1965	105/1968 Cmnd. 3839
Acceptance— Grenada	3 Dec., 1998	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
<p>International Convention on Load Lines.</p>	London 5 Apr., 1966	058/1968 Cmnd. 3708
<p>Note</p> <p>On 26 February 1999, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Norway</i>, the following communication:</p> <p><u>KODIAK—L H N M—IMO 9121780 ARTICLE 6(3) OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON LOAD LINES, 1966</u></p> <p>With reference to Article 6(3) of the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, we are pleased to give information of the issue of an International Load Line Exemption to the above mentioned vessel.</p> <p>The vessel is designed with cargo wells for the carriage of living fish in sea water in bulk, and the main dimensions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Freeboard length: 27,300m — Breadth moulded: 7,500m — Depth moulded: 4,260m <p>The vessels trade area is European trade.</p> <p>In order to avoid oxygen depletion, the water in the well is in a continuous process replaced by water from the sea. The fore and aft parts of the wells are opened to the sea through the bottom, and when the vessel moves, water will be forced through the fore opening and out through the aft openings. With this arrangement sufficient circulation of the water in the well is retained, and the fish is supplied with enough oxygen.</p> <p>Although the bottom openings are fitted with means of closing, the arrangement can not meet the requirements of Regulation 22 of the Load Line Convention. The vessel is therefore granted exemption under Article 6(2) from the provisions in Regulation 22, with regard to automatic non-return sea valves in way of the cargo hold (the well).</p> <p>With free circulation of water into the well, the water levels inside the well and outside the vessel will be equal.</p> <p>The vessels draught in fully loaded condition will be determined of the volume of the well. Hence the vessel is assigned a common summer and winter freeboard equal to the winter freeboard according to Regulation 40(5) of the Convention. The common summer and winter freeboard corresponds to a maximum moulded draught of 3,872m. The vessels lead line is marked accordingly, and an International Load Line Exemption Certificate is issued in accordance with Article 16(2). One copy of this Certificate is enclosed in this letter.</p> <p>The general structural strength of the hull is found sufficient for the maximum moulded draught.</p> <p>On 10 March 1999, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Turkey</i>, a communication stating that the 'Republic of Turkey has authorized the Korean Register of Shipping to act on behalf of its Administration with respect to vessels registered in Turkey.'</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>Note</p> <p>On 20 March 1999, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United States of America</i> the following communications:</p> <p>Equivalency granted under Article 8</p> <p>Submitted by the United States</p> <p>1. In accordance with article 8(2) of the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, this notice informs the Organization that this Administration has approved a special arrangement aboard the integrated RO/RO barge "<i>American</i>" (US number 678752) as providing an equivalent level of safety to certain weathertight closure requirements for deckhouses as required by Regulation 18 of the Convention.</p> <p>2. The owners of the barge requested a new load line assignment on the basis of the freeboard reduction allowed by an enclosed superstructure (the barge previously had not relied on superstructure credit for its load line assignment). In order to accomplish this, an equivalency had to be granted concerning the Convention's requirement for weathertight closures that would otherwise apply to the Upper Deck vehicle space of this barge.</p> <p>3. The particular arrangements on the "<i>American</i>" are an enclosed vehicle space on the Main (freeboard) Deck, and another enclosed vehicle space above it on the Upper Deck. The weather deck entrance to the vehicle space on the Upper Deck is a simple 3.0 x 3.0 m (10 x 10 ft) open doorway (no closure). An internal vehicle ramp descends from the Upper Deck vehicle space down to the Main Deck vehicle space. The top of the ramp is located deep inside the Upper Deck vehicle space approximately 32 m (105 ft) forward from the open doorway.</p> <p>4. The Main Deck vehicle space meets all Convention requirements as an "enclosed superstructure". However, Regulation 18 considers the Upper Deck vehicle space to be a deckhouse with an unprotected access leading below to an enclosed superstructure. As such, the Upper Deck vehicle space must have weathertight closures and 380 mm (15 in) sills on its openings. Without these, no credit for an enclosed superstructure can be used for a freeboard reduction.</p> <p>Load Line Equivalency for RO/RO barge "<i>American</i>"</p> <p>5. However, the U.S. Coast Guard has determined that there are unique features to this particular arrangement that provides an equivalent level of safety to the Convention's weathertight closure requirement, as follows:</p> <p>.1 The owner will install a removable weathertight 1.2 m (4 ft) high sill across the top of the internal ramp (the other three sides of the ramp opening are already closed off by bulkheads).</p> <p>.2 The top of the internal ramp is located approximately 32 m (105 ft) forward from the open doorway, thereby providing extensive weather shelter to the ramp.</p> <p>.3 The top of the ramp is 8.5 m (28 ft) above the present load line assignment. The desired freeboard reduction is only 457 mm (18 in) from the present assignment. Taking into consideration the new 1219 mm (4 ft) high sill, the top of the sill will now be more than 9.1 in (30 ft) above the new load line. This is an actual gain of 762 mm (2 1/2 ft) higher than the original arrangement.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>6. Accordingly, the American Bureau of Shipping has been authorized to waive the weathertight closure requirement for the Upper Deck vehicle doorway on the "American."</p> <p>Equivalency granted under Article 8</p> <p>Submitted by the United States</p> <p>1. In accordance with article 8(2) of the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, this notice informs the Organization that this Administration has approved a special arrangement aboard the SWATH crewboat "<i>Stillwater River</i>" (IMO number 9203447) as providing an equivalent level of safety to certain weathertight closure requirements for ventilators as required by Regulation 19 of the Convention.</p> <p>2. The particular arrangements on the "<i>Stillwater River</i>" are two (port/starboard) turbine exhaust trunks on the 01 Deck. These trunks are similar to long, slim doghouses approximately 8.5 m long x 2.1 m wide x 3.0 m high (28 x 7 x 10 ft). Inside, they essentially form a long, horizontal plenum, with the weather opening on the aft face and the downturn to the machinery space at the forward end. The turbine exhaust muffler fills most of the volume of this plenum. The floor of the plenum is fitted with two 51 mm (2 in) diameter drains, and an internal 152 mm (6 in) high coaming protects the downturn opening. The weather opening is circular, mostly occupied by the mouth of the turbine exhaust pipe. The trunk opening is not fitted with a closure.</p> <p>3. Although these trunks are nominally on the 01 Deck (i.e., position 2), the 01 Deck does not extend aft of the trunks. The actual openings, therefore, directly overhang the Main Deck and it is more appropriate to treat these trunks as position 1 ventilators on the Main Deck (rather than position 2 ventilators on the 01 Deck).</p> <p>4. Regulation 19 of the Convention requires weathertight closures for ventilators in position 1 that are less than 5.5 m (14.8 ft) above the deck. The lower edge of the trunk opening is approximately 3.2 m (10.6 ft) above the Main Deck with the internal coaming 152 mm (6in) higher still, for a total height of 3.4 m (11.1 ft). Thus, the coaming height falls short of the position 1 requirement by 1143 mm (45 in).</p> <p>Load Line Equivalency for crewboat "<i>Stillwater River</i>"</p> <p>5. However, the U.S. Coast Guard has determined that there are unique features to this particular arrangement that provide an equivalent level of safety to the Convention's weathertight closure requirement, as follows:</p> <p>.1 The assigned freeboard will be 8 feet 5 5/8 inches (2581 mm), which is 951 mm (3 ft 1 7/16 in) greater than the minimum Type B freeboard;</p> <p>.2 The exhaust opening is on the aft side of the trunk. From that point, any ingressing water must run horizontally 4.3 m (14 ft) forward and then spill over the internal 152 mm (6 in) coaming before it reaches the downturn to the machinery space below. This horizontal section of the exhaust trunk is fitted with two 51 mm (2-in) drains (at the forward end by the coaming) to provide drainage of any ingressing water.</p> <p>.3 At the assigned freeboard, the internal coaming height is approximately 6.1 m (20' 2") above the waterline. The exhaust opening is not on a vertical superstructure bulkhead where it might be vulnerable to water "running up" a bulkhead (from boarding seas on the Main Deck) and washing into the opening. On the "<i>Stillwater River</i>," the exhaust openings face directly aft, and are protected from any such run up by the overhang of the 01 Deck itself.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
<p>6. Therefore, the U.S. Coast Guard has determined that this combination of increased freeboard, coaming height above the waterline, long enclosed horizontal run within the exhaust trunk, and internal coaming and drains provides an equivalent level of safety afforded by a weathertight closure.</p> <p>7. Accordingly, the American Bureau of Shipping has been authorized to waive the weathertight closure requirement for the turbine exhaust trunks on the "Stillwater River" so long as the assigned freeboard is not less than 8 feet 5 5/8 inches (2581 nun).</p>		
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC)	Geneva 2 Dec., 1972	040/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Accession— Georgia ..	2 June, 1999	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 - -	London 1 Nov., 1974	046/1980 Cmnd. 7874
<p>Note</p> <p>On 24 April 1999, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Estonia</i> the following communication:</p> <p>It is not allowed to transit in internal waters of Estonia cargo that is not going to be loaded or unloaded in Estonian port areas if it contains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radioactive materials (also in materials and products) with specific activity 70kBq/kg or more. 2. 1) Class 1 explosives or explosive articles; 2) Class 6.2 infectious substances; 3) Marine pollutants of any hazardous class, that are packed and declared as hazardous goods and which are included in the valid list of International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code issued by the International Maritime Organisation. 3. Marine pollutants of category A or B according to MARPOL Convention 73/78 (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships) or tank prewash water containing them, carried by chemical tanker and registered in tanker's cargo record book. 4. Crude oil or persistent oil products carried by tanker the code numbers of which belong under the headings or goods positions 2709, 271000610, 271000650, 271000710, 271000720, 271000810, 271000830, 2713, 2715 according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) or the Estonian Goods Classification (EKN). 5. Dry cargo consisting predominantly of nitrogen or phosphorus containing simple or composite fertilisers the code numbers of which belong under the headings 3102, 3103 and 3105 according to HS or EKN. 		
<p>Note</p> <p>On 3 March 1999, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Russian Federation</i> the following communication:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to the Regulation 11-2/5 of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS 74), the fixed fire-extinguishing systems are to provide the effective fire protection and the fire-extinguishing medium shall not be dangerous for the persons (Regulation 11-2/5.1.1.1.) 2. Regulation 11-2/5.5.2 requires that the fixed fire-extinguishing systems of the machinery spaces are to be equivalent to the carbon dioxide systems. 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
<p>3. According to the Regulation 1/5(a) the Russian Federation allows the aerosol fire-extinguishing systems which were described in detail in the documents FP 39/5 and FP 43/8 for the fire protection of the machinery spaces and finds them as the equivalent to carbon dioxide systems according to the Regulation.</p> <p>4. In accordance with the Regulation of the Russian Federation informs that it interprets "highly dispersed solid small parts (aerosol)" as the equivalent to the SOLAS understanding of "gaseous product of fuel combustion" (as mentioned in the Regulation II-2/5.5.1).</p>		
International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979	IMCO/London 1 Nov., 1979	059/1986 Cm 12
Accession—		
Mauritius	4 May, 1999	
Morocco	10 May, 1999	
Romania	19 Mar., 1999	
Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended - -	London 11 Apr., 1989	009/1998 Cm 3851
<p>On 10 March 1999, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Turkey</i> a communication stating that "The Republic of Turkey has authorised the Korean Register of Shipping to act on behalf of its Administration with respect to vessels registered in Turkey.</p>		
International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (with Final Act) - -	London 1 July, 1989 -30 June, 1990	093/1996 Cm 3458
Accession—		
Latvia ..	17 Mar., 1999	
SPACE		
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies ..	London 27 Jan., 1967	010/1968 Cmnd. 3519
Succession		
St. Vincent And The Grenadines ..	13 May, 1999	
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and Objects launched into Outer Space ..	London 22 Apr., 1968	056/1969 Cmnd. 3997
Succession		
St. Vincent And The Grenadines ..	13 May, 1999	
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space (Moscow Version)	London 22 Apr., 1968	056/1969 Cmnd. 3997
Ratification—		
Indonesia	11 Mar., 1999	
Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space ..	New York 14 Jan., 1975	070/1978 Cmnd. 7271
Accession—		
Liechtenstein	26 Feb., 1999	
Succession		
St. Vincent And The Grenadines	27 Apr., 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Operating Agreement to the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)	London 3 Sept., 1976	094/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Note		
On 15 April 1999, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), as depositary, with reference to his circular letter No. 2118 of 10 February 1999, received a communication from the Government of <i>Peru</i> stating that the Operating Agreement has been signed by Mr. Abel Diaz Robles, on behalf of Telefonica del Peru S.A.A., the new signatory designated by Peru under Article 29(4) of the Convention.		
European Convention on Transfrontier Television [Council of Europe No. 123] - -	Strasbourg 5 May, 1989	022/1993 Cm 2178
Signature—		
Croatia ..	7 May, 1999	
Czech Republic ..	7 May, 1999	
Estonia ..	9 Feb., 1999	
Ratification		
Bulgaria (<i>with declaration</i> *)	3 Mar., 1999	
<i>Declaration</i> *		
The authorities designated in accordance with Article 19 of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television, following the decision No. 81 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria, dated 12 February 1999, are:		
1. The National Council for Radio and Television, address: 1, "Alexander Batenberg" Square, Sofia 1000.		
2. The State Commission for Telecommunications, address: 6, "Gourko" Street, Sofia 1000.		
The competences of these two authorities, concerning the co-operation between member States, foreseen in paragraph 3 of Article 19 of the Convention, are distributed as follows:		
—The National Council for Radio and Television— authority for co-operation in accordance with letters "a", "b", "c", et "d" of paragraph 3 of Article 19 of the Convention.		
—The State Commission for Telecommunications— authority for co-operation in accordance with letters "c" et "d" of paragraph 3 of Article 19 of the Convention—only concerning technical questions.		
TERRORISM		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	093/1978 Cmnd. 7390
Signature—		
Russia ..	7 May, 1999	
Ratification—		
Latvia ..	20 Apr., 1999	
TRAVEL		
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit ..	Barcelona 20 Apr., 1921 -1 Dec., 1921	027/1923 Cmnd. 1992
Accession—		
Georgia ..	2 June, 1999	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>UNITED NATIONS</p> <p>Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice</p>	<p>San Francisco 26 June, 1945</p>	<p>067/1946 Cmd. 7015</p>
<p>Note</p> <p>On 1 December 1998, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Nigeria</i> a notification of an error in its declaration under article 36(2) of the Statute and requests;</p> <p>. . the word "only" appear after the words "the Court" and before the words "in relation to" in line 2 of the paragraph (iv).</p> <p>The text of paragraph (iv), as corrected, should therefore read:</p> <p>"(iv) disputes in respect of which any other party to the dispute has accepted the jurisdiction of the court <u>only</u> in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute."</p>		

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