

Treaty Series No. 52 (2003)

THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2003

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 41 (2003), Cm 5998]

Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
January 2004

Cm 6106 £10·00

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THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2003

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 41 (2003) Cm 5998]

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 30 September 2003.

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ANIMALS & CONSERVATION	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes [ETS No. 87]	Strasbourg 10 Mar., 1976	070/1979 Cmnd. 7684
Signature— Bulgaria	21 May, 2003	
European Convention for the protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes [ETS No. 123]	Strasbourg 18 Mar., 1986	125/2000 Cm 4906
Signature— Bulgaria	21 May, 2003	
Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (As Amended)	London 4 Dec., 1991	009/1994 Cm 2472
On 26 August 2003, the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depository, received a Note from the government of <i>Belgium</i> , as follows; On 14 May 2003, the instruments of ratification to the Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe of the three Belgian regions, i.e. the region of Flanders, the region of Wallonia and the region of Brussels-Capital, were deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom. In virtue thereof, the three regions, which are exclusively competent for the protection of wildlife both on the internal and on the external level, are bound by the provisions of the agreement, thereby covering the whole of the territory of Belgium. Pursuant to Article II.3 of the Agreement, I have the honour to transmit to you the address of the competent authority for the region of Brussels-Capital for the implementation of this		
Agreement. The competent authority is the Brussels Institute for Management of the Environment, with the following address: Brussels Instituut voor Milieubeheer Afdeling Groene Ruimten Gulledelle 100 B - 1200 BRUSSEL BELGIUM T. +32.2.775.75.11 F. +32 2 775.76.11		
http://www.ibgebim.be Head of division: Mr. Serge Kempeneers T. +32.2.775.76.45 Mail: ske@ibge.bim.be Assistants: Ms. Machteld Grijseels T. +32.2.775.75.61 Mail: mgr@ibge.bim.be Mr. Ben Van Der Wijden		
T. +32.2.775.79.01 All communications concerning the Agreement and the meetings of the parties can be sent directly to this Institute.		

			Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (co	ntinued)			Communa 1105.
In the relations with other States, a whole is considered to be one sin Internal concertation procedure constitutional law and in co-operat three regions, will ensure that the single vote for the Kingdom of B. Article V.4 of the Agreement.	agle party to the agree es, foreseen in B ion agreements betwe three regions will case	ement. Selgian en the st one		
G.VANHENGEL Minister of External Relations				
United Nations Convention to Com Countries Experiencing Se Desertification, Particularly in Af	rious Drought a	Those and/or	Paris 14 Oct., 1994	021/1997 Cm 3584
Accession— Bhutan			20 Aug., 2003	
Timor-Leste			20 Aug., 2003	
Convention for the Protection of the North-East Atlantic, 1992. New and Conservation of the Ecosyste of the Maritime Area, and a relat	Annex V on the Protems and Biological Div	ection versity	Adopted Sintra 22 July, 1998 —23 July, 1998	034/2001 Cm 5188
Ratification— Ireland			19 June, 2003	
ATOMIC ENERGY				
Convention Supplementary to the P 1960 on Third Party Liability in with Additional Protocol			Brussels 31 Jan., 1963	044/1975 Cmnd. 5948
Note—				
On 8 July 2003, the government received from the government of <i>Ge</i> list of nuclear installations situated Germany in accordance with article as follows;	ermany an amendment in the Federal Reput	to the blic of		
Informationen Über die Hinzu Deutschland/Über die Änderung gemäß artikel 13 e des Brüsseler 2	an der liste der Kernar	nlagen		
Land Bayern:				
Der bisher unter B. (Installation (Reactors) aufgeführte Forschungs: Rubrik A. (Installations completed und die Angaben werden wie folgt ge	reaktor FRM-II wird) I. (Reactors) überno	in die		
Name	Location	Ti	hermal Output/Remark	
Forschungsreaktor München II (FRM-II) der Technischen Universität München	Garching	A vo 1. 2. 3. A qu Te	20 MW Atomrechtlicher Genehmigungsan-trag vom 04.02.1993; 1. Teilgenehmigung vom 04.04.1996 2. Teilgenehmigung vom 09.10.1997 3. Teilgenehmigung vom 02.05.2003 nach § 7 AtG zum Betrieb der Hochflussneutronenquelle Termin des erstmaligen Kritischwerdens des Reaktors voraussichtlich am 8. August 2003	

RATIFICATIONS, ETC		
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ATOMIC ENERGY (continued)		
Additional Protocol to the Convention of 31 January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy with Additional Protocol	Brussels 31 Jan., 1963	044/1975 Cmnd. 5948
Note—		
[Please refer to the Foregoing Note concerning the amendment received the government of $Germany$]		
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	Vienna/ New York 3 Mar., 1980	061/1995 Cm 2945
Accession— Oman (with reservations*)	11 June, 2003	
*Reservations		
"1. Reservation with respect to Article 8, paragraph 4, the text of which states that "each State Party may, consistent with international law, establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 7 when it is involved in international nuclear transport as the exploring or importing State.		
2. In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Sultanate does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17, paragraph 2."		
Upon a request by the Secretariat, the following specification of the nature of the reservation made with respect to Article 8, paragraph 4, was received from the Sultanate of Oman:		
"The reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman to Article 8, paragraph 4 of the Convention is due to the fact that it is inconsistent with the principle of the sovereignty of national jurisdiction, as well as with the principles of international law. This is because it establishes jurisdiction by exporting or importing States over offences committed outside their territories when they are involved in international nuclear transport."		
The Convention entered into force for the Sultanate of Oman on 11 July 2003.		
AVIATION		
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 (Moscow version)	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470
Ratification— Armenia	10 Sept., 2002	
CUSTOMS		
Convention on Nomeclature for the Classification of Goods in Custom Tariffs	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	029/1960 Cmnd. 1070
Denunciation— Iran ¹	24 June, 2003	
Protocol of Amendment to the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Custom Tariffs	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	029/1960 Cmnd. 1070
Denunciation— Iran ¹	24 June, 2003	

CUSTOMS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	New York 4 June, 1954	001/1959 Cmnd. 602
Accession— Albania	5 Sept., 2003	
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)	Geneva 1 Jan., 1976	056/1683 Cmnd. 9032
In a Note dated 19 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, stated that on 17 June 2003 a proposal of amendment to Article 26, paragraph 1 of the abovementioned Convention had been received. In accordance with the provisions of articles 59(1) and (2) of the Convention, the proposed amendments were adopted by the Administrative Committee at its thirty-first session held in Geneva on 25 and 26 October 2001. In accordance with the provisions of article 59 (3) of the Convention, the proposed amendments to Article 26, paragraph 1 will come into force with respect to all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of a period of twelve months following the date of this communication during which no objection to the proposed amendments has been communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by a State which is a Contracting Party. Note— In a Note dated 7 August 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, stated that by 7 August 2003, none of the Contracting Parties to the above-mentioned Convention had communicated an objection to the Secretary-General. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of article 60(1) of the Convention, the amendments to Annex 6 relating to Article 2, paragraph 1(b) of the Convention ¹ will enter into force on 7 November 2003 for all Contracting Parties	—31 Dec., 1976	
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.645.2003.TREATIES-3 of 23 June 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Annex 6 relating to Article 2, paragraph 1(b) of the Convention)		
Note— In a Note dated 7 August 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, stated that by 7 August 2003, none of the Contracting Parties to the above-mentioned Convention had communicated an objection to the Secretary-General. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of article 60(1) of the Convention, the amendments to Annex 6 relating to Article 38, paragraph 1 of the Convention¹ will enter into force on 7 November 2003 for all Contracting Parties. ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.630.2003.TREATIES-2 of 20 June 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Annex 6 relating to Article 38, paragraph 1 of the Convention)		
International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods	Geneva 1 Apr., 1983 —31 Mar., 1984	040/1988 Cm 403
Accession— Ukraine	12 Sept. 2003	
DEBTS		
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Mali concerning certain Commercial Debts (United Kingdom/Mali Debt Agreement	Dakar 30 Jan., 1997 —14 Feb., 1997	031/1997 Cm 3659

RATIFICATIONS, ETC	·	-
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DEBTS (continued)		Communa 1vos.
Note—		
In a Note dated 18 June 2003 issued by the British Embassy in Dakar, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> informed the government of Mali of the termination of the above Debt, in the following terms;		
[Translation: Original: French] The British Embassy presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Mali and, with regard to the Agreed Minute relating to Consolidation of the Debt of Mali signed in Paris on 12 March 2003, has the honour to confirm that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considers that Mali has made all payments under the 'United Kingdom/Mali Debt Agreement No. 4 (1996)'.		
Furthermore, the British Government considers that there are no outstanding commitments under that agreement and therefore orders its termination.		
The British Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Mali the assurances of its high consideration.		
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— Benin	31 July, 2003 26 Aug., 2003	
*Communication		
[Translation: Original: French]		
France contests the interpretation made by Iraq on 28 February 1978 that the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly with which the above-mentioned Convention is enclosed should be considered to be an integral part of the Convention, and objects to Iraq's reservation relating to article 1, paragraph 1(b) of the Convention.		
France objects to the declaration made by Burundi on 17 December 1980 limiting the application of the provisions of article 2, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 1.		
*Declaration		
France understands that the only acts which may be defined as acts of terrorism constitute crimes within the meaning of article 2 of the Convention.		
The application of the Convention shall be without prejudice to the Convention adopted at New York on 9 December 1994 on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.		
Framework Agreement between the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Italian Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning measures to Facilitate the Restructuring and Operation of the European Defence Industry	Farnborough, 27 July, 2000	033/2001 Cm 5185
Ratification— Italy	2 Sept., 2003	

	Date	Treaty Serie. and Command No
DISARMAMENT		
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons)	Adopted New York 13 Oct., 1995	025/2001 Cm 5135
Consent to be Bound— Cyrpus	22 July, 2003 25 Aug., 2003	
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as Amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol 11 as amended), Annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects	Adopted Geneva 3 May, 1996	021/2001 Cm 5131
Consent to be Bound—	22 July, 2003 25 Aug., 2003	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction	Oslo 18 Sept., 1997	018/1999 Cm 4308
Ratification— Guyana	5 Aug., 2003	
DISPUTES		
Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes	The Hague 18 Oct., 1907	006/1971 Cmnd. 4575
Accession— Belize Estonia Kuwait	22 Nov., 2002 3 July, 2003 16 July, 2003	
DRUGS		
Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia [ETS No. 50]	Strasbourg 22 July, 1964	032/1974 Cmnd. 5763
Accession— Romania	23 June, 2003	
Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Vienna/New York 20 Dec., 1988 —20 Dec., 1989	026/1992 Cm 1927
Accession— Mongolia	25 June, 2003	
Anti-Doping Convention [ETS No. 135]	Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989	085/1990 Cm 1330
Ratification— Georgia	22 May, 2003	
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	097/1991 Cm 1762
Note—		
On 11 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depository, received from the Government of <i>South Africa</i> a Note containing a reservation and declaration in respect of the above Convention, as follows;		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
EXTRADITION (continued)		
For the purposes of Article 2 of the Convention, the Republic of South Africa shall not extradite any person unless the punishment awarded for a conviction in respect of which he or she is being sought, is a sentence of imprisonment of at least six months.		
For the purposes of Article 6 of the Convention, the term "nationals" is defined, in terms of South Africa's legal system, as persons who have acquired South African citizenship by means of birth, descent or naturalisation. This includes persons with citizenship of South Africa and of another country. These persons will all be liable to be extradited. South Africa's acceptance of dual citizenship will therefore not bar the extradition of a person where he or she is also in possession of a citizenship of a country which prohibits the extradition of its nationals.		
Note—		
In a further Note dated 17 June 2003, the government of <i>South Africa</i> advised the Secretary-General as follows;		
"The Embassy of the Republic of South Africa regrets the belated communication of the reservation and declaration regarding the European Convention on Extradition, which is the result of an unfortunate administrative oversight. The Embassy agrees that the provisions of the Convention concerning the making of reservations and declarations should be respected by Contracting States. However, it needs to be pointed out that the declaration and reservation were made by the South African Parliament during the process of domestic approval of the Convention and its two Additional Protocols. Parliament is the only institution authorised by the South African Constitution to approve international agreements of this nature, and the declaration and reservation consequently form an inseparable		
part of the Parliamentary decision in this regard."		
FILMS		
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production [ETS No. 147]	Strasbourg 2 Oct., 1992	014/1994 Cm 2495
Ratification— Macedonia, The FYR of (with declaration*)	3 June, 2003	
*Declaration		
In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 5, of Chapter II of the Convention, the Ministry of Culture has been designated as the competent authority of "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" for the performance of the provisions of the Convention.		
GATT		
Agreement establishing the Advisory Centre on WTO Law	Seattle 30 Nov., 1999	002/2003 Cm 5736
Note—		
In a communication dated 22 September 2003, the General Assembly of the WTO informed Contracting States as follows;		
Extending the Deadline for the Acceptance by Signatories of the Agreement Establishing the Advisory Centre on WTO Law		
Noting that, according to Article 13.1 of the Agreement Establishing the Advisory Centre on WTO Law (the "Agreement"), signatories shall deposit their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval no later than 30 September 2002;		

Treaty Series Date and Command Nos. **GATT** (continued) Noting further that the General Assembly decided on 25 April 2002 that signatories that have paid their contribution to the endowment fund or the first instalment thereof no later than 30 September 2002 shall be deemed to have accepted the Agreement; Taking into account that Egypt, Bolivia, Paraguay, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe have signed the Agreement but have not yet been able to deposit their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval or to manifest their acceptance of the Agreement by paying their contribution to the endowment fund or the first instalment thereof; The General Assembly decides unanimously that Egypt, Bolivia, Paraguay, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe may accept the Agreement by depositing their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval or by paying their contribution to the endowment fund or the first instalment thereof no later than 30 September 2003. **HUMAN RIGHTS** 077/1969 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of New York Racial Discrimination 7 Mar., 1966 Cmnd. 4108 Ratification-18 Aug., 2003 Paraguay On 19 June, 2003 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received a declaration from the government of Switzerland, as follows: [Translation: Original: French] ... Switzerland recognizes, pursuant to article 14, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, concluded at New York on 21 December 1965, the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) to receive and consider communications under the above-mentioned provision, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement. Note-On 5 August 2003 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Cyprus an objection to the reservation made by Turkey upon ratification¹, as follows; "...the Government of the Republic of Cyprus has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Turkey to the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (New York, 7 March 1966) on 16 September 2002 in respect of the implementation of the provisions of the Convention only to the States Parties with which it has diplomatic relations. In the view of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, this declaration amounts to a reservation. This reservation creates uncertainty as to the States Parties in respect of which Turkey is undertaking the obligations in the Convention. The

Government of the Republic of Cyprus therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of

Turkey.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

This reservation or the objection to it shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Turkey."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.1094.2002. TREATIES-7 of 16 October 2002 (Turkey: Ratification)

Note-

On 26 June 2003 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the United Kingdom an objection to the reservation made by Turkey upon ratification¹, as follows;

"The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the interpretative declaration made by the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (New York, 7 March 1966) on 28 January 2003 in respect of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand having no obligation to interpret and apply the provisions of the Convention beyond the confines of the Constitution and the laws of the Kingdom of Thailand and, in addition, that the interpretation and application shall be limited to or consistent with the obligations under other international human rights instruments to which the Kingdom of Thailand is party.

In the view of the Government of the United Kingdom, this declaration amounts to a reservation. This reservation amounts to a general reference to national law without specifying its contents and does not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the declaring State has accepted the obligations of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Thailand."

¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1094.2002. TREATIES-7 of 16 October 2002 (Turkey: Ratification)

On 26 June 2003 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the United *Kingdom* an objection to the reservation made by Thailand upon ratification¹, as follows;

The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Turkey to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (New York, 7 March 1966) on 16 September 2002 in respect of implementation of the provisions of the Convention only to the States Parties with which it has diplomatic relations.

In the view of the Government of the United Kingdom, this declaration amounts to a reservation. This reservation creates uncertainty as the States Parties in respect of which Turkey is undertaking the obligations in the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Turkey.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Turkey.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.125.2003. TREATIES-4 of 6 February 2003 (Thailand: Accession)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ...

New York

006/1977 Cmnd. 6702

19 Dec, 1966

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Note-

On 27 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Peru* a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above Covenant, as follows:

Decree lifting the state of emergency declared by Supreme Decree No. 055-2003-PCM, except in the departments of Junín, Ayacucho and Apurímac and the province of La Convención, department of Cusco

Supreme Decree No. 062-2003-PCM

The President of the Republic,

Considering

That pursuant to Supreme Decree No. 062-2003-PCM, dated 27 May 2003, a state of emergency was declared throughout the national territory for a period of 30 days,

That the conditions giving rise to the declaration of the state of emergency continue to exist solely in the departments of Junín, Ayacucho and Apurímac and the province of La Convención, department of Cusco,

That article 137(1) of the Political Constitution of Peru specifies that the extension of a state of emergency requires the issuance of a new decree,

With the approval of the Council of Ministers and subject to the requirement to report to the Permanent Commission of the Congress of the Republic,

Decrees

Article 1. Object

The state of emergency declared by Supreme Decree No. 062-2003-PCM is hereby lifted in the national territory except in the departments of Junín, Ayacucho and Apurímac and the province of La Convención, department of Cusco, where it shall be extended for a period of 30 days.

Article 2. Suspension of constitutional rights

During the extension of the state of emergency to which the preceding article refers the constitutional rights provided for in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24(f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.

Article 3. Entry into force

The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication.

Article 4. Countersignature

The present Supreme Decree shall be countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.

Note-

On 17 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Finland* an objection to the reservations made by Syria upon accession¹, as follows;

"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to Article 2, paragraph 2 of Article 9, paragraph 4 of Article 15 and to paragraphs 1(c), (d), (f) and (g) of Article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

New York (UN) 1 Mar., 1980 002/1989 Cm 643

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Government of Finland notes that a reservation which consists of a general reference to religious or other national law without specifying its contents does not clearly define for other Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Convention and therefore creates serious doubts as to the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Such reservations are subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.

The Government of Finland further notes that the reservations made by the Syrian Arab Republic, addressing some of the most essential provisions of the Convention, and aiming to exclude some of the fundamental obligations under it, are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of Finland also recalls Part VI, Article 28, of the Convention, according to which reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.

The Government to Finland therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian

Refer to depository notification C.N.267.2003. TREATIES-6 of 7 April 2003 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)

Note-

On 21 July 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *France* an objection to the reservations made by Syria upon accession¹, as follows:

[Translation: Original: French]

The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservations made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon its accession to the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

The Government of the French Republic considers that, by making a reservation to article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is making a reservation of general scope that renders the provisions of the Convention completely ineffective. For this reason, the French Government objects to the reservation, which it considers to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The French Government objects to the reservations made to article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention, The French Government notes that these objections do not preclude the entry into force of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women between Syria and France.

Note-

On 13 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Greece* an objection to the reservations made by Bahrain upon accession¹ as follows:

Refer to depositary notification C.N.267.2003. TREATIES-6 of 7 April 2003 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Government of the Hellenic Republic has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

The Government of the Hellenic Republic considers that the reservations with respect to articles 2 and 16, which contain a reference to the provisions of the Islamic Sharia are of unlimited scope and, are therefore, incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Hellenic Republic recalls that, according to article 28 (para 2) of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of the Hellenic Republic therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. This shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention in its entirety between Bahrain and Greece.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.717.2002. Treaties-20 of 15 July 2002 (Bahrain: Accession)

Note-

On 11 July 2003 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Sweden* an objection to the reservations made by Syria upon accession¹, as follows:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the reservations made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women regarding article 2, article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4 and article 16, pargraphs 1 (c), (d), (f), (g) and 2 of the Convention.

Article 2 of the Convention is one of the core articles of the Convention. A general reservation to this article seriously raises doubts as to the commitment of the Syrian Arab Republic to the object and purpose of the Convention.

The reservations to articles 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4 and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. It should be borne in mind that the principles of the equal rights of men and women and non-discrimination on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of the purposes of the organisation, as well as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.

The reservation to article 16, paragraph 2, makes a general reference to islamic sharia. The Government of Sweden is of the view that in the absence of further clarification, this reservation which does not clearly specify the extent of the Syrian Arab Republic's derogation from the provision in question raises serious doubts as to the commitment of the Syrian Arab Republic to the object and purpose of the Convention.

According to article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of all 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.

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HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservations."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.267.2003. TREATIES-6 of 7 April 2003 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)

Note-

On 31 July 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Spain* an objection to the reservations made by Syria upon accession¹ as follows:

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to article 2; article 9, paragraph 2; article 15, paragraph 4; and article 16, paragraph 1(c), (d), (f) and (g) and paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, upon acceding to the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain deems the abovementioned reservations to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, since they affect fundamental obligations of States parties thereunder. Moreover, the reservation to article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention refers to the Islamic Shariah, without specifying its content, which raises doubts at to the degree of commitment of the Syrian Arab Republic in acceding to the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, under article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.

Accordingly, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain objects to the reservations made by the Government of The Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.267.2003. TREATIES-6 of 7 April 2003 (Syrian Arab Republic Accession)

Note—

On 26 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the *United Kingdom* an objection to the reservations made by Bahrain upon accession¹, as follows;

"The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (New York, 18 December 1979) on 18 June 2002 in respect of Article 2, in order to ensure its implementation within the bounds of the provisions of the Islamic Shariah; and Article 16, in so far as it is incompatible with the provisions of the Islamic Shariah.

The Government of the United Kingdom note that a reservation which consists of a general reference to national law without specifying its contents does not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the

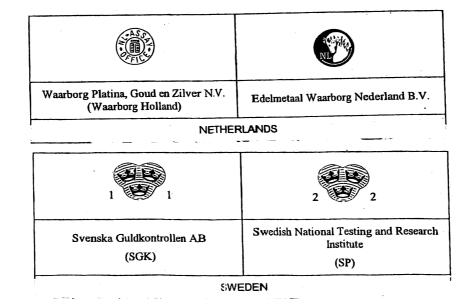
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain.		
This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Bahrain."		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.717.2002. TREATIES-20 of 15 July 2002 (Bahrain: Accession)		
Note—		
On 26 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> an objection to the reservations made by Syria upon accession ¹ , as follows;		
"The Government of the United Kingdom have examined the reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (New York, 18 December 1979) on 28 March 2003 in respect of Article 2; and Article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), concerning equal rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution with regard to guardianship, the right to choose a family name, maintenance and adoption; and article 16, paragraph 2, concerning the legal effect of the betrothal and the marriage of a child, inasmuch as this provision is incompatible with the provisions of the Islamic Shariah.		
The Government of the United Kingdom note that the Syrian reservation specifies particular provisions of the Convention Articles to which the reservation is addressed. Nevertheless this reservation does not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.		
Refer to depositary notification C.N. 267.2003. TREATIES-6 of 7 April 2003 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)		
Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]	Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981	086/1990 Cm 1329
Signature— Croatia	5 June, 2003	
Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	New York 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
Accession— Congo	30 July, 2003	
Note—		
On 10 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Burundi</i> a declaration in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, as follows;		
The Government of the Republic of Burundi declares that it recognises the competence of the Committee of the United Nations against Torture to receive and consider individual communications in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1 of the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted at New York on 10 December 1984.		
Convention on the Rights of the Child	New York 15 Dec., 1989	044/1992 Cm 1976

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Note— On 10 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Egypt</i> notice of withdrawal of its reservation to articles 20 and 21 of the above Convention made at the time of ratification ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N. 46.1990. TREATIES-1 of 30 April 1990 (Egypt: Ratification (with reservation)).		
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty	Adopted New York 15 Dec., 1989	039/2000 Cm 4676
Accession— Paraguay	18 Aug., 2003	
Note—		
On 20 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Cyprus</i> notice of withdrawal of its reservation made upon accession to the above Convention, as follows; "The Republic of Cyprus in accordance with article 2.1 of the [] Protocol reserves the right to apply the Death Penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction of a most serious crime of a military nature committed during wartime."		
European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages [ETS No. 148]	Strasbourg 5 Nov., 1992	048/2001 Cm 5269
Note— On 21 March 2003, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i> a declaration as follows; In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the Federal Republic of Germany will apply to the minority		
languages named below the following additional provision pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 2:		
North Frisian in the North Frisian language area in Land Schleswig-Holstein: Article 10, paragraph 2(g)		
Sater Frisian in the Sater Frisian language area in Land Lower Saxony: Article 10, paragraph 2(g)		
Romanes for the area of Land Hesse:		
Article 8, paragraph 1(a)(iii) and (iv); (b)(iv); (c)(iv); (d)(iv); (e)(iii); (i); paragraph 2		
Article 10, paragraph 2(e); (f); paragraph 3 (c); paragraph 4 (c)		
Article 11, paragraph 1(b)(ii); (c)(ii); (e)(i)		
Article 12, paragraph 1(a); (d); (f); paragraph 2 In connection with the undertakings given for the entire		
federal territory: Article 8, paragraph 1 (f)(iii); (g); (h)		
Article 9, paragraph 1 (b)(iii); (c)(iii); paragraph 2 (a)		
Article 10, paragraph 5		
Article 11, paragraph 1(d); (e)(ii); (f)(ii); (g); paragraph 2		
Article 12, paragraph 1(g); paragraph 3		
Article 13, paragraph 1(a); (c); (d) Article 14 (a)		
NTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	Madrid 14 Apr., 1891	State Papers Vol. 96 p.839

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NITELLECTUAL PROPERTY (Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
NTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Note— On 24 July 2003, the Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received from the government of <i>the People's Republic of China</i> notice of withdrawal of its declaration made under Article 14(2)(d), according to which the application of the above Agreement was limited to marks registered from the date on which the accession of the People's Republic of China entered into force ¹ . 1 See MADRID notification No. 41 of July 4 1989)		
Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 27 June 1989 and the Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol, adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from 1 April 1996	Madrid 28 June, 1989 —31 Dec., 1989	003/1997 Cm 3505
Accession— United States America (with declaration*) Cyprus	2 Aug., 2003 4 Aug., 2003	
*Declaration		
in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), under Article 5(2)(b) of the said Protocol, the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 5(2)(a) thereof is replaced by 18 months and that, under Article 5(2)(c) of the said Protocol, when a refusal of protection may result from an opposition to the granting of protection, such refusal may be notified to the International Bureau after the expiry of the 18-month time limit;		
the declaration that, in accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), the United States of America, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3ter of the said Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, wants to receive, instead of a share in revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fees, an individual fee.		
The Madrid Protocol (1989) will enter into force, with respect to the United States of America, on November 2, 2003.		
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	Rome 26 Oct., 1961	038/1964 Cmnd. 2425
Note— On 9 April 2003, the Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Estonia</i> notice of withdrawal of its declaration made upon accession pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 1(A)(i).		
Agreement revising the Nice Agreement of 15 June 1957 concerning the Classification of Goods and Services for the purpose of the Registration of Marks	Stockholm 14 July, 1967 —13 Jan., 1968	071/1970 Cmnd. 4437
Accession— Azerbaijan	14 July, 2003	
Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations)	Washington 19 June, 1970 —31 Dec., 1970	078/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Ratification— Egypt	6 June, 2003	
Accession— Botswana	30 July, 2003	
Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification	Strasbourg 24 Mar., 1971 —30 Sept., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd. 6238.

Accession— Azerbaijan	idili	′•	
International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)	Date	
International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886		14 July 2003	
Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals	International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9	Paris 24 July, 1971	
Note— In a notification dated Stockholm, 13 May 2003, the government of Sweden, as depositary forwarded to Contracting States the proposed revised amendment to the Recommendation "Schedules of annex I and II of the Convention" (PMC/W2/2001 (Rev.)), which had previously been circulated to Contracting States on 5 November 2002. The revised Recommendation is as follows: Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals		7 July, 2003	
In a notification dated Stockholm, 13 May 2003, the government of Sweden, as depositary forwarded to Contracting States the proposed revised amendment to the Recommendation "Schedules of annex I and II of the Convention" (PMC/W2/2001 (Rev.)), which had previously been circulated to Contracting States on 5 November 2002. The revised Recommendation is as follows: Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals			
Amendment of the Recommendation by the Standing Committee: "Schedules of Annexes I and II of the Convention" (PMC/W 2/2001) Proposal by the Secretariat Section C.1. "Assay Office Marks", as contained in the "Schedules of Annexes I and II of the Convention" (page 9), should be amended in order to include: (i) the Assay Office Mark of Edelmetaal Waarborg Nederland B.V.; and (ii) the Swedish Assay Office Marks with identification number ("1" for Svenska Guldkontrollen AB and "2" for	In a notification dated Stockholm, 13 May 2003, the government of Sweden, as depositary forwarded to Contracting States the proposed revised amendment to the Recommendation "Schedules of annex I and II of the Convention" (PMC/W2/2001 (Rev.)), which had previously been circulated to Contracting States on 5 November 2002. The revised Recommendation is as		
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number ("1" for Svenska Guldkontrollen AB and "2" for			
the swedish reached research histotale).			

Research Institute).



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals	24 Apr., 2003	PMC/W 2/2001 (Rev.)
Recommendation by the Standing Committee Schedules of Annexes I and II of the Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals		
Adopted by the Standing Committee at its fifty-first meeting in Lisbon on 2 October 2001 (subject to Danish confirmation)		
Entered into force on 1 December 2001		
English version		
On the basis of Article 10, para 2, second indent and Art. 10, para. 4 of the Convention		
Danish confirmation given on 15 November 2001. For document history, see PMC/W 4/99 (Rev. 7). Recommendation amended by the Standing Committee at its 54th meeting in Geneva on 8 April 2003 on the basis of PMC/W 4/2003.		

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Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

A. SCHEDULE OF ANNEX I (Definitions and Technical Requirements)

2. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.2 Standards of fineness applied under the Convention
- $2.2.1 \dots 1$
- 2.3 Tolerance
- $2.3.2 \dots ^{2}$
- 2.4 Use of solder

Adhesives may be used instead of the permitted solders.

- 2.4.1 In solder-filled wire the solder and the wire must be to the permitted fineness. Where a lower solder fineness is permitted, the whole of the wire must be to a permitted fineness.
- 2.4.2 Practical exceptions:

A. Precious metal:

The following exceptions are permitted:

1. Gold

The following exceptions are defined:

Gold alloy articles with a fineness of 916/1000 or more shall be soldered with solder of a minimum fineness of 750/1000 gold.

In the case of gold articles of filigree work and watch cases of the 750 standard, the solder shall contain not less than 740 parts of gold per 1,000. For white gold articles of the 750 standard the solder shall contain not less than 585 parts of gold per 1,000.

2 Silver

Solder for silver articles of the 925 standard shall contain not less that 650 parts of silver per 1,000.

Solder for silver articles of the 800 and 830 standards shall contain not less than 550 parts of silver per 1,000.

- ¹ No other standard of fineness has been recognised by the Standing
- 2 Separate rules for special manufacturing techniques have not been established yet.

separable or inseparable tubes for winding-mechanisms on silver watch-cases:

movement-holders and casing-rings;

domes (double back covers of pocket-watch cases) under the condition that they bear the designation of their composition, for example "METAL" or "STAINLESS STEEL".

D. Pens/biros/roller-balls/propelling pencils

The following applies to writing instruments when the cap, if there is one, is detached from the body.

- 1. For items with a continuous precious metal sleeve, the interior barrel may be of base metal, plastic, resin, or resin covered base metal. The inside parts in non precious metal must not be used to reinforce the precious metal sleeve.
- 2. For items with pierced sleeves, the interior barrel may only be plastic, resin, or resin covered base metal.
- 3. Clips—may be of base metal and, if so, must be marked "METAL". They may be plated.

Note: Detachability is irrelevant.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

- 4. End parts, e.g. caps, pushers—may be of base metal and, if so, must be marked 'METAL' if they are part of the interior mechanism. They may be of resin, plastic, or resin covered or plastic covered base metal.
- 5. Bands—On the barrel, when the band forms part of the closing mechanism of the cap or to assure tightness of a pen, the band may be in base metal. It may be plated. The band shall be clearly distiguishable by colour from precious metals.

Any other band, on the body or the cap is decorative and must be in precious metal.

The only exception is a clip with an integral band secured by an end cap.

 Point—A base metal point is permitted provided it is a different colour. If plated, it must be marked "Metal". Resin or plastic covered base metal is permitted.

If all base metal parts are the same colour, only one part need be clearly and visibly marked 'METAL'.

B. SCHEDULE OF ANNEX II

(Control by the authorised assay office(s))

3. GUIDELINES ON METHODS OF SAMPLING

3.1 Preliminary operations

- 3.1.1 Visual inspection to ascertain that the articles are marked in accordance with the requirements of the Convention.
- 3.1.2 Sorting into lots
 - (a) The articles should be sorted into lots of a same standard of fineness according to their marking.
 - (b) The articles should also be sorted, as far as practicable, into lots containing articles of similar composition. For this purpose special attention should be paid to the colour, the design, the results of the touchstone, spot tests or other convenient methods.
- 3.1.3 Visual inspection to detect any excessive or sub-standard solder.
- 3.1.4 Visual inspection to detect base metal parts or unauthorised filling.
- 3.1.5 Test for the presence of plating or other coating and determination of its nature by chemical or other methods.
- 3.1.6 Segregation of any doubtful articles for special tests.

3.2 Sampling

- 3.2.1 The following methods of sampling may be used:
 - cutting
 - scraping
 - drilling.
- 3.2.2 Cutting is the preferred method for accuracy but it is often not practible. In such cases, samples may be removed by scraping. In special circumstances samples may also be obtained by drilling.
- 3.2.3 In special circumstances when an article would be unreasonably damaged by sampling, it is permissible to carry out the assay on a sample of the material used in its manufacture. In such cases the Assay Office must take any necessary steps to ascertain that the sample is from the same batch of material used in manufacture. In such cases the Assay Office must take any necessary steps to ascertain

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

that the sample is from the same batch of material as that from which the article is made (i.e. the same coil of wire, sheet, bar, etc.)

- 3.3.1 Where an article for sampling is made of several parts, each part of the article shall, where practicable, be sampled.
- 3.3.2 Samples taken from separate parts of an article may be mixed if it appears that the parts are made from the same material. If the separate parts appear to be made of different materials, the samples from such parts should be assayed separately as far as possible. For articles produced by electroforming the marked standard of fineness shall not be higher than that of the lowest tested fineness.
- 3.3.3 If articles are suspected of containing an unauthorised filling, they shall be tested by drilling or cutting or by immersion in a suitable reagent. If the article is suspected of containing iron or steel, it may be tested with a magnet.

4. Marking

4.1 Other Methods of Marking

- 4.1.1 Laser marking is permitted under the Convention. It should, however, be restricted to the marking of articles which could not satisfactorily be marked by punching (e.g. hollow and fragile articles or finished articles) the size of laser marks would be those mentioned in Appendix II to the Convention.
- 4.1.2 A gold pen nib shall be considered as a separate article from the pen in accordance with paragraph 1 of Annex I.
- 4.1.3 A pendant incorporating a gold or silver ingot fitted with a frame shall be considered as two separate articles, provided the ingot is loosely fitted and not permanently fixed. The frame may be accepted as a separate and complete article and marked with the Convention marks.
- 4.1.4 The Common Control Mark may be of a lower fineness than the national hallmark.

4.4 Articles consisting of more than one fineness of the same precious metal (exceptions)

Gold nuggets

Native gold in the shape of nuggets is allowed—unmarked—on precious metals articles, irrespective of the standard of fineness and of criteria for the determination of colours.

See overleaf

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

Date

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

C. ADDITIONS

1. ASSAY OFFICE MARKS



AUSTRIA



CZECH REPUBLIC



DENMARK



FINLAND







IRELAND



Waarborg Platina, Goud en Zilver N.V. (Waarborg Holland)



Edelmetaal Waarborg Netherland B.V.

NETHERLAND



NORWAY



+916

















Oporto

Lisbon

PORTUGAL

	•	· ·
DIEEN LEGENAL PROPERTY (Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Note— In a notification dated Stockholm, 13 May 2003, the government of Sweden, as depositary stated that on 31 March 2003, it had received from the government of <i>Austria</i> an instrument of Acceptance to the proposed amendment to Annex II of the Convention, which was circulated to Contracting States on 5 November 2002. The Austrian consent is conditional pending the constitutionally required approval by Parliament.		
Note—		
In a notification dated Stockholm, 1 August 2003, the government of Sweden, as depositary stated that on 27 June 2003 it had received from the government of <i>Switzerland</i> an instrument of Acceptance to the proposed amendment to Annex II of the Convention, which was circulated to Contracting States on 5 November 2002.		
Convention for the Reciprocal Recognition of Proof Marks of Small-Arms [with Regulations of the Permanent International Commission (CIP) and Annexes I and II]	Brussels 1 July, 1969	084/1980 Cmnd. 8063
Note— In a Note dated 30 July 2003, the government of the Kingdom of Belgium, as depositary, informed Contracting States that the government of <i>Italy</i> , in a Note dated 30 May 2003, had objected to decision No. XXVII—3 of the Permanent International Commission modifying Decision XVII—11, paragraphe 12.1, as follows:		
L'Ambassade de Belgique présente ses compliments au Foreign and Commonwealth Office et a l'honneur de lui communiquer que par lettre circulaire d'ordre No 2003/6/3 du 20 février 2003 vous est parvenu le texte des décisions prises par la Commission Internationale Permanente lors de sa XXVIIème session plénière tenue en mai 2002 et citè sous rubrique		
Convention pour la reconnaissance réciproque des poinçons d'épreuves des armes à feu portatives, et Règlement avec Annexes I et II, faits à Bruxelles le 1er juillet 1969, dont le Gouvernement belge est le dépositaire.		
Par Sa note verbale N° 1533 du 30 mai 2003, l'Ambassade d'Italie formule une opposition contre la décision XXVII–3 modifiant la décision XVII–11, paragraphe 12.1		
Les décisions prises en mai 2002 par le CIP sont appelées à entrer en vigueur le 20 septembre 2003 et devront tenir compte des oppositions ou des réserves formulées par les Parties contractantes, ceci en vertu de l'article 8,1 dudit règlement.		
L'Ambassade de Belgique à Londres saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Foreign and Commonwealth Office les assurances de sa très haute consideration.		
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
Accession— Albania	19 June, 2003 14 July, 2003	
Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977	Geneva 13 May, 1977	072/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Accession— Albania	19 June, 2003 14 July, 2003	

26 RATIFICATIONS, ETC) .	
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Adopted Rome 17 July, 1998	035/2002 Cm 5590
Ratification— Lithuania	12 May, 2003 27 June, 2003 14 July, 2003	
Declaration (T		
[Translation: Original: Spanish] The Eastern Republic of Uruguay, by Act No. 17.510 of 27 June 2002 ratified by the legislative branch, gave its approval to the Rome Statute in terms fully compatible with Uruguay's constitutional order. While the Constitution is a law of higher rank to which all other laws are subject, this does not in any way constitute a reservation to any of the provisions of that international instrument.		

It is noted for all necessary effects that the Rome Statute has unequivocally preserved the normal functioning of national jurisdictions and that the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court is exercised only in the absence of the exercise of national jurisdiction.

Accordingly, it is very clear that the above-mentioned Act imposes no limits or conditions on the application of the Statute, fully authorizing the functioning of the national legal system without detriment to the Statute.

The interpretative declaration made by Uruguay upon ratifying the Statute does not, therefore, constitute a reservation of any kind.

Lastly, mention should be made of the significance that Uruguay attaches to the Rome Statute as a notable expression of the progressive development of international law on a highly sensitive issue.

Note-

On the 8 July 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Finland an objection to the reservation made by Uruguay to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as follows;

"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of these interpretative declarations, in particular the statement that "as a State party to the Rome Statute, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay shall ensure its application to the full extent of the powers of the State insofar as it is competent in that respect and in strict accordance with the Constitutional provisions of the Republic". Such a statement, without further specification, has to be considered in substance as a reservation which raises doubts as to the commitment of Uruguay to the object and purpose of the Statute.

The Government of Finland would like to recall Article 120 of the Rome Statute and the general principle relating to internal law and observance of treaties, according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the abovementioned reservation made by the Eastern Republic of Uruguay to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Statute between Finland and Uruguay. The Statute will thus become operative between the two states without Uruguay benefiting from its reservation."

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Refer to depositary notification C.N. 695.2002. TREATIES-30 of 9 July 2002 (Uruguay: Ratification).

RATIFICATIONS, ETC	· ·	2
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (continued)		Commana 1vos.
Note—		
On the 28 July 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Ireland</i> an objection to the reservation made by Uruguay to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as follows:		
"Ireland has examined the text of the interpretative declaration made by the Eastern Republic of Uruguay upon ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.		
Ireland notes that the said interpretative declaration provides that the application of the Rome Statute by the Eastern Republic of Uruguay shall be subject to the provisions of the Constitution of Uruguay. Ireland considers this interpretative declaration to be in substance a reservation.		
Article 120 of the Rome Statute expressly precludes the making of reservations. In addition, it is a rule of international law that a state may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as a justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations.		
Ireland therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Eastern Republic of Uruguay to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Statute between Ireland and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay. The Statute will therefore be effective between the two States, without Uruguay benefiting from its reservation."		
LAW OF THE SEA	N (P	001/1000
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Montego Bay, Jamaica 10 Dec., 1982 – 9 Dec., 1984	081/1999 Cm 4524
Accession— Albania	23 June, 2003	
Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, together with GA Resolution 48/263	New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm 4525
Consent to be Bound— Albania	23 June, 2003	
Accession— Honduras	28 July, 2003	
MARITIME LAW		
International Conventions for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Assistance and Salvage at Sea	Brussels 23 Sept., 1910	004/1913 Cd. 6677
Denunciation— New Zealand* *With effect 20 May, 2004.	20 May, 2003	
MINERALS		
Terms of Reference of the International Copper Study Group	Adopted New York 24 Feb., 1989	067/2000 Cm 4738

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	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
MINERALS (continued)		Commune 1105.
Withdrawal— United Kingdom* Indonesia* *In accordance with paragraph 23(c), this will be effective for the <i>United Kingdom</i> of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 20 September 2003 and for <i>Indonesia</i> on 29 September 2003.	22 July, 2003 31 July, 2003	
PLANTS AND PESTS		
1991 Act amending the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, 1961	Geneva 19 Mar., 1991	012/2001 Cm 5045
Accession— Poland	15 Jul., 2003 31 Aug., 2003	
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	Paris 2 Dec., 1961 – 2 Dec., 1962	074/1969 Cmnd. 4081
Accession— Poland	15 Jul., 2003 31 Aug., 2003	
POLLUTION		
1990 London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer	London 29 June., 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Accession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 Aug., 2003	
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— Vietnam <t< td=""><td>17 Jun., 2003 4 Jul., 2003</td><td></td></t<>	17 Jun., 2003 4 Jul., 2003	
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— Cape Verde	4 Jul., 2003	
1992 Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer,	Copenhagen 25 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 Aug., 2003	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at the ninth Meeting of the Parties held at Montreal 15-17 September 1997	Montreal 17 Sep., 1997	036/2002 Cm 5593
Ratification— Thailand	23 Jun., 2003	
Accession— Columbia	16 Jun., 2003 13 Jun., 2003 11 Aug., 2003	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law	The Hague 31 Oct., 1951	065/1955 Cmd. 9582
Note— On 2 July 2003, the government of the Netherlands, as depositary received from the government of the <i>Russian</i>		

RATIFICATIONS, ETC	· ·	
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		Communa 1vos.
Federation a declaration in accordance with Article 6 of the Statute, the Russian Federation has designated, in a notification, as follows;		
"the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation as the National Office"		
Convention on the Recovery abroad of Maintenance	New York 20 Jun., 1956	085/1975 Cmnd. 6084
Territorial Extension— Bailiwick of Jersey*	30 Jul., 2003	
*Refer to depositary notification CN767.2003.TREATIES-1 of 30 July 2003 [United Kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland (in respect of: Jersey): Territorial application to the Bailiwick of Jersey]		
Note—		
On 30 July 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i> in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 3 of the convention, stating that the Attorney General in Jersey has been designed to act as the Transmitting and Receiving Agency for <i>Bailiwick of Jersey</i> .		
Note—		
On 13 Aug 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Serbia and Montenegro</i> that in accordance with Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the convention, the following offices had been designated to act as Transmitting Agencies:		
"Ministry of Finance and Economy of the Republic of Serbia, Nemanjina 22-24, 11000 Belgrade, telephone No. +381.11.681.245 and fax No. +381.11.3614.954;		
Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Montenegro, U1. Stanka Dragojevica 2, 81000 Podgorica, telephone No. +381.81.242.835 and fax No. +381.81.224.450; and		
Ministry of Labour and Social Care of the Republic of Montenegro, U1. Cetinjski put bb, Trg Vektre, 81000 Podgorica, telephone No. +381.81.482.148 and fax No. +381.81.234.227."		
In the same communication, the following Office had been designated as the Receiving Agency:		
"Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, U1. Mihajla Pupina 2, 11000 Belgrade, telephone No. +381.11.142.384 and +381.11.301.4858 Contact point: Mrs. Miica Ivkovic, Senior Advisor in the		
Ministry of Human and Minority Rights." Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial	The Hague	050/1969
Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	15 Nov., 1965	Cm 3986
Accession— Romania	21 Aug., 2003	
Modification United States of America (with declaration*)	17 July, 2003	
Declaration		
"inform the Ministry of certain changes to the way judicial assistance is afforded to foreign tribunals and to litigants before such tribunals by the Government of the United States.		

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Specifically this diplomatic note sets forth a new process by which requests from foreign tribunals for service of process in civil and commercial matters will be handled in the United States and supercedes the process described in previous declarations and communications of the United States. This change will affect countries party to the Hague Convention on the Service of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Matters and the Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory and Additional Protocol, as well as countries not party to either multilateral treaty on service of process.

The Department of Justice of the United States of America has informed the Department of State that it is delegating the service of process function to a private contractor, Process Forwarding International of Seattle in the state of Washington. This procedural change does not imply the formal designation of a new Central Authority for either the Hague Service Convention or the Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory, but simply reflects the outsourcing of certain activities conducted by the Central Authority, which formally remains the U.S. Department of Justice.

Process Forwarding International will be the only private process server company authorized to act on behalf of the United States to receive requests for service, proceed to serve the documents, and complete the certificate of service. Process Forwarding International will be responsible for executing requests for service of process in the following areas: the United States (the fifty states and the District of Columbia), Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Personal service will be the preferred method used on all requests. In the event personal service is impossible to effect, Process Forwarding International will serve process by such other method or methods as may be permitted under the law of the jurisdiction. In addition, Process Forwarding International is required to complete service of documents for return to the foreign requesting authority within six weeks of receipt.

Beginning June 1, 2003, requests for service of process should be transmitted to Process Forwarding International, 910 5th Avenue, Seattle, Washington, 98104 USA, telephone: (206) 521-2979; Fax: 206-224-3410; E-mail: info@hagueservice.net; Website: http://www.hagueservice.net. Requests for service must be transmitted in duplicate with an appropriate translation (one set will be served and the other will be returned by Process Forwarding International with a certificate of service). The full name and street address for the person or entity to be served must be included.

There will be a fee for service of process requests from foreign entities, including from countries party to the Hague Service Convention, and countries not party to any multilateral treaty on service of process. No fee will be charged at this time for requests under the Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory and Additional Protocol because the United States agreed to no-fee services under these instruments on accession to the Convention. The service fees for requests under the Hague Service Convention and requests from countries not party to any treaty on service of process are:

Year	Description	Fee US\$
2003 -	Personal service or service by mail	\$89.00
2004 -	Personal service or service by mail	\$91.00
2005 -	Personal service or service by mail	\$93.00
2006-2007 -	Personal service or service by mail	\$95.00

RATIFICATIONS, ETC	/•	
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
RIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		Communa 1403.
Payment of fees may be made by Visa, Mastercard, most international credit cards, bank transfers, international money orders and government-issued checks payable to Process Forwarding International. Personal checks are not accepted. All service requests must comply with the payment schedule and method of payment described. All service requests unaccompanied by proper payment in the manner indicated will be returned without processing. The website for Process Forwarding International provides specific guidance on methods of payment. It will also be possible to check on the status of a service request on the website.		
The requests described above received by the United States after June 1, 2003, will be sent to Process Forwarding International, where they may be rejected for non-compliance with the new fee requirement.		
Countries not party to the Hague Service Convention or Inter-American Convention and Additional Protocol on service of documents may continue to send requests for service through the diplomatic channel, but they must be accompanied by the fee noted above. These requests will be sent to Process Forwarding International for further handling. It should be noted, however, that use of the diplomatic channel is not obligatory, and countries not party to these service Conventions may prefer to send their requests and receive their certificate of service directly from Process Forwarding International. The outsourcing of these activities formerly provided by the U.S. Department of Justice will increase efficiency. The Department of State therefore encourages all countries to avoid the use of the diplomatic channel for routine matters and take advantage directly of the new procedures.		
The United States notes that there is no requirement under U.S. federal law that requests for judicial assistance be referred to the Department of State or the Department of Justice's contractor for execution. The United States has no objection to the informal delivery of such documents by members of diplomatic or consular missions in the United States, through the mails or by private persons if that would be effective under applicable law, provided no compulsion is used"		
Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Applicable Law and Recognition of Decrees relating to Adoptions	The Hague 15 Nov., 1965	094/1978 Cmnd. 7342
Denunciation— Switzerland*	22 Apr., 2003 23 Apr., 2003	
*In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 5, the Convention ceased to have effect for Switzerland on 22 April 2003 and for the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> on 23 Apr., 2003.		
European Convention on the Adoption of Children	Strasbourg 24 Apr., 1967	051/1968 Cm 3673
Note—		
On 6 Aug 2003, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of <i>Latvia</i> , Under Article 26, the following office has been designated to act:		
Secretariat of Minister for Special Assignments for Children and Family Affairs Basteja Blvd. 14 Riga, LV-1050 Latvia		
Phone: 371.735.6497 Fax: +371.735.6464 E-mail: pasts@bm.gov.lv		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	020/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Note—		
Notification pursuant to Article 42 of the Convention		
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Belarus</i> has been accepted by: Denmark	11 Feb., 2003	
the Slovak Republic	19 May, 2003	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Kuwait</i> has been accepted by:		
Denmark the Slovak Republic	11 Feb., 2003 19 May, 2003	
the Slovak Republic	19 May, 2003 10 Jun., 2003	
Spain	10 Jun., 2003	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Poland</i> has been accepted by:		
France	4 Feb., 2003	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Mexico</i> has been accepted by:		
Luxembourg	1 May, 2003	
The accession the above mentioned Convention of <i>Monaco</i> has been accepted by:	1 Mars 2002	
Luxembourg	1 May, 2003	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of the <i>Russian Federation</i> has been accepted by: the Slovak Republic	19 May, 2003	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Ukraine</i>		
has been accepted by: the Slovak Republic	19 May, 2003 22 May, 2003	
	22 Way, 2003	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Australia</i> and Kuwait	9 Aug., 2003	
	7 Aug., 2003	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Denmark</i> and Belarus	12 Apr., 2003	
Kuwait	12 Apr., 2003	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into		
force between <i>France</i> and Poland	5 Apr., 2003	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into		
force between Luxembourg and Mexico	30 June, 2003	
Monaco	30 June, 2003	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Singapore</i> and		
Ukraine	21 July, 2003	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between the Slovak Republic and		
Belarus	18 July, 2003	
Kuwait	18 July, 2003 18 July, 2003	
Ukraine	18 July, 2003 18 July, 2003	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Spain</i> and		
Kuwait	8 Sep., 2003	I

RIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations	The Hague 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
Note— Notification pursuant to Article 31 of the Convention		
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Estonia</i> has		
been accepted by: Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba) Norway	10 May, 2003 5 June, 2003 19 May, 2003	
In accordance with Article 28(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Netherlands</i> (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba) and		
Estonia	9 July, 2003	
In accordance with Article 28(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Norway</i> and Estonia	4 Aug., 2003	
In accordance with Article 28(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>the Slovak Republic</i> and		
Estonia	18 July, 2003	
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations	The Hague 2 Oct., 1973	049/1980 Cmnd. 7939
Accession the Republic of Lithuania (with declaration*)		
*Declaration		
"1. the Repubic of Lithuania reserves the right not to recognize or enforce a decision or settlement insofar as it relates to a period of time after a maintenance creditor attains the age of twenty-one years or marries, except when the creditor is or was the spouse of the maintenance debtor (subparagraph 1 of Article 26 of the Convention);		
2. the Republic of Lithuania reserves the right not to recognize or enforce a decision or a settlement in respect of maintenance obligations between persons related collaterally (subparagraph 2(a) of Article 26 of the Convention);		
3. the Republic of Lithuania reserves the right not to recognize or enforce a decision or settlement in respect of maintenance obligations between persons related by affinity (subparagraph 2(b) of Article 26 of the Convention).".		
European Convention on the Legal Status of children born out of wedlock [ETS No.85]	Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1975	043/1981 Cm 8287
Ratification— Latvia	1 July, 2003	
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children [ETS No. 105]	Luxembourg 20 May, 1980	035/1987 Cm 191
Ratification— Bulgaria (with declarations*)	5 June, 2003	
*Declarations— In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Republic of Bulgaria declares that, in the cases covered by		

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Articles 8 and 9, recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to custody of children may be refused on such grounds provided under Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

In relation to Article 1. a of the Convention, the Republic of Bulgaria declares that habitual residence means the present address of the child, i.e. the address at which the person has resided in the last six months.

In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Bulgaria designates as a Central authority the Ministry of Justice with the following address: Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia 1040 No. 1, Slavianska str.

In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Repulic of Bulgaria declares that it will require translation in the Bulgarian language of any communication covered by Article 6 and of any document covered by Article 13, transmitted by States which use the reservation and have excluded the application of Article 6, paragraph 1. b, regarding the two official languages of the Council of Europe.

Note-

On 23 May 2003, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of *France* a Communication as, follows;

The Government of France declares that the central authority for the purposes of the Convention is:

Bureau de L'entraide civile et commerciale internationale Direction des Affaires civiles et du Sceau

Ministère de la Justice

13 Place Vendôme

75042 PARIS Cedex 01

France

Tél.: +33 (1) 4486.1450/Fax: +33 (1) 4486.1406

Persons to contact:

Mrs Béatrice BIONDI

Magistrat—Chef du bureau

(languages of communication: French, English)

Tel.: +33 (1) 4486.1401

Mrs Brigitte BOULOUIS

Magistrat

(languages of communication: French, English)

Tel.: +33 (1) 4486.1424

Mr François THOMAS

Magistrat

(languages of communication: French, English)

Tel.: +33 (1) 4486.1351

Mr Stéphane JAVET

Juriste

(languages of communication: French, English)

Tel.: +33 (1) 4486.1409

Mrs Julie LEMASSON

Travailleur social

(languages of communication: French, English)

Tel.: +33 (1) 4486.1456

RATIFICATIONS, ETC	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Ms Paule PERRIOLLAT Rédacteur (language of communication: French) Tel.: +33 (1) 4486.1465		
Mrs Arlette URIE Rédacteur (language of communication: French) Tel.: +33 (1) 4486.1478		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No. 97]	Strasbourg 15 Mar., 1978	088/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Signature— Serbia	23 June, 2003	
Ratification— Serbia	23 June, 2003	
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons [ETS No. 112]	Strasbourg 21 Mar., 1983	051/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Accession— Venezuela	11 June, 2003	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
Accession— Bulgaria (with reservation*)	20 May, 2003	
*Reservation In accordance with Article 42, Paragraph 1 of the Convention the Republic of Bulgaria declares it shall not be bound to assume any cost and expenses resulting from proceeding or, where applicable, those arising from the participation of legal counsel and those of returning the child.		
Notification Pursuant to Article 45 of the Convention The accession of the Convention of <i>Bahamas</i> has been accepted by Macao	26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Belarus</i> has been accepted by: Norway	18 Mar., 2002 1 Oct., 2002 26 June, 2003 3 July, 2003	
*Including the Territories of Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Isle of Man, and Montserrat.		
The accession of the Convention of <i>Brazil</i> has been accepted by: New Zealand	1 Oct., 2002 26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Chile</i> has been accepted by: Denmark	25 Mar., 2003 26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Colombia</i> has been accepted by: Macao	26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of Costa Rica has been accepted		
by: Norway	18 Mar., 2002 1 Oct., 2002	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Cyprus</i> has been accepted by: Macao	26 June, 2003	

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.		
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The accession of the Convention of <i>Ecuador</i> has been accepted by: Macao	26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>El Salvador</i> has been accepted by:	20 va ne, 2003	
New Zealand	1 Oct., 2002 23 Apr., 2003	
The accession of the Convention of Estonia has been accepted by: Denmark <td>25 Mar., 2003 26 June, 2003 3 July, 2003</td> <td></td>	25 Mar., 2003 26 June, 2003 3 July, 2003	
*Including the Territories of Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Isle of Man, and Montserrat.		
The accession of the Convention of Fiji has been accepted by: Moldova	23 Apr., 2003 26 June, 2003 3 July, 2003	
Islands, Isle of Man, and Montserrat. The accession of the Convention of <i>Georgia</i> has been accepted by:		
Norway	18 Mar., 2002 26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Guatemala</i> has been accepted by: Norway	19 July, 2002 23 Apr., 2003 19 May, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Hungary</i> has been accepted by: Macao	26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Iceland</i> has been accepted by: Macao	26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Latvia</i> has been accepted by: Macao United Kingdom* *including the Territories of Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Isle of Man, and Montserrat.	26 June, 2003 3 July, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Lithuania</i> has been accepted by: Moldova	23 Apr., 2003 19 May, 2003	
Macao	26 June, 2003	
New Zealand	1 Oct., 2002 26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Mauritius</i> has been accepted by: Macao	26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Mexico</i> has been accepted by:	26 I 2002	
Macao	26 June, 2003	
by: Norway	18 Mar., 2002 1 Oct., 2002 26 June, 2003	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
RIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The accession of the Convention of <i>Monaco</i> has been accepted		
by:	26 June 2002	
Macao	26 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of New Zealand has been		
accepted by: Macao	26 June, 2003	
Macao	20 June, 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Nicaragua</i> has been accepted		
by: New Zealand	1 Oct., 2002	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Panama</i> has been accepted by:		
Denmark	25 Mar., 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Paraguay</i> has been accepted by:		
Norway	18 Mar., 2002	
New Zealand	1 Oct., 2002 23 Apr., 2003	
141014074	23 Apr., 2003	
The accession of the Convention of <i>Peru</i> has been accepted by:	26 1 2002	
Macao	26 June, 2003 3 July, 2003	
*including the Territories of Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands,	,	
Isle of Man, and Montserrat.		
The accession of the Convention of <i>Poland</i> has been accepted by: Macao	26 June, 2003	
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Macao	26 June, 2003 25 May, 2003 26 June, 2003 23 Apr., 2003 26 June, 2003 27 Feb., 2003 23 Apr., 2003 23 Apr., 2003 19 May, 2003 10 July, 2003 1 Oct., 2002 23 Apr., 2003	

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											Date	Treaty Series and Command No.
PRIVATE INTE	RNATI	ONAL	LA'	W (c	ontii	nued)					
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New Zeala Macao United Kin *including the To Isle of Man, and Mo	 ngdom* erritories	of Berm		 he Ca	 iyman	 Islan	 ds, F	 alklan	 ıd Isla	 nds,	1 Oct., 2002 26 June, 2003 3 July, 2003	
The accession accepted by	y:	Con	venti	on (of U	<i>Jzbel</i>	kista	n ha	as b	een		
New Zeala Macao United Kir											1 Oct., 2002 26 June, 2003 3 July, 2003	
*Including the To			ıuda, t	he Ca	ıyman	Islan	ds, F	alklan	ıd Isla	nds,		
The accession o by:		onvent	ion o	f Zin	nbab	we h	as b	een a	ссер	ted		
Macao			••	••	••	••	••	••	••		26 June, 2003	
In accordance venter into for Thailand	force be		Cost	ta Ri	ca ai	nd	e Co	nve	ntion	of	1 July 2003	
				••				••			1 July, 2003	
In accordance venter into f			-	_	-			nve	ntion	of		
					•						1 May., 2003	
In accordance v	with Ar	ticle 3	8, pa	ragr	aph	5. th	e Co	nve	ntion	of		
enter into f	force be	tween										
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Chile Estonia			Deni 	mark 	and	l 					1 June, 2003	
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Chile Estonia Panama South Afri In accordance venter into fenter	ca ca Sorce be	ticle 3	Denn 8, pa Mac	mark ragraeao a	and aph nd	1	 e Co	 onver	 ntion	 of 	1 June, 2003 1 June, 2003 1 June, 2003 1 Sep., 2003 1 Sep., 2003 1 Sep., 2003 1 Sep., 2003	
Chile Estonia Panama South Afri In accordance venter into fenter	ca	ticle 3	Denn 8, pa	mark ragr. rago a	and	1	 ee Ccc	 onver	 ntion	of	1 June, 2003 1 June, 2003 1 June, 2003 1 Sep., 2003 1 Sep., 2003 1 Sep., 2003 1 Sep., 2003 1 Sep., 2003	
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KATHICATIONS, ETC	•	
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Latvia Peru Uruguay Uzbekistan *Including the Territories of Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Isle of Man, and Montserrat.	1 Oct., 2003 1 Oct., 2003 1 Oct., 2003 1 Oct., 2003	
Note—		
On 29 April 2003, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with Article 6, of the Convention a notification, as follows;		
"that the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina has taken over from the Ministry of Civil Affairs and Communications. Responsible persons in Ministry of Justice will be:		
 -Mr. Slobodan Kovac, Minister; -Mr. Nikola Grubesic, Deputy Minister; -Mr. Mijo Katana, Counsellor of Deputy Minister; Address The Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Trg BiH 1, telephone: +387 33 22 35 01 fax: +387 33 22 35 04 		
Note—		
On 20 May 2003, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary received from the Government of Bulgaria in accordance with Article 6, of the Convention a notification, as follows;		
"the Republic of Bulgaria has designated as Central Authority The Ministry of Justice; 1, Slavyanska Str., 1040 Sofia.		
Note—		
On 1 July 2003, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary received from the Government of Latvia in accordance with Article 6, of the Convention a notification as follows; "the Republic of Latvia declares that the Central Authority is: Secretariat of Minister for Special Assignments for Children and Family Affairs Basteja blvd.14, Riga, LV-1050, Lativa telephone: + 371 735 6497 fax: + 371 735 6464		
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]	Strasbourg 8 Nov., 1990	059/1993 Cm 2337
Ratification— Azerbaijan	4 July, 2003	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 99]	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	024/1992 Cm 1928
Accession— Serbia and Montenegro	23 Jun., 2003	
Ratification— Azerbaijan	4 July, 2003 22 May, 2003	
General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	London 13 Feb., 1946	010/1950 Cmd. 7891
Accession— Sri Lanka	19 June 2003	

KATHICATIONS, ETC	·•	
DEFLICEC	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
REFUGEES Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	New York 30 Aug., 1961 – 31 May, 1962	158/1975 Cmnd. 6364
Accession— Albania	9 July, 2003	
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	New York 28 Sept., 1954	041/1960 Cmnd. 1098
Accession— Albania	23 June, 2003	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road	Geneva 19 May, 1956	090/1967 Cmnd. 3455
Accession— Cyprus	2 July, 2003	
European Agreement Concerning the Work of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)	Geneva 1 July 1970	103/1978 Cmnd. 7401
Accession— Cyprus	5 Sep., 2003	
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
On 26 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Germany</i> a communication under article 18(2)(b) of the Agreement ¹ to the proposal of amendments to Annexes 1 and 3, informing that, "although it intended to accept the proposalthe conditions necessary for such acceptance were not yet fulfilled". Consequently, [the depositary has informed that] the proposed amendments to Annexes 1 and 3 will be deemed accepted only if, before the expiry of a period of nine months following the expiry of a period of six months as indicated in the said article (i.e., before 12 June 2004), the Government of Germany has not notified an Objection to the proposed amendments. However, if the government of Germany notifies the depositary of its acceptance before 12 June 2004, the amendments will be deemed accepted on the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification of acceptance. ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.228.2003. TREATIES-2 of 12 March 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Annexes 1 and 3 of the Agreement)		
Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)	Geneva 1 Sept., 1978 - 31 Aug., 1979	006/1981 Cmnd. 8138
Accession— Cyprus	2 July, 2003	
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or used on Wheeled Vehicles, etc.:	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	061/1968 Cmnd. 3751
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 lamps (H1, H2, H3, H4, H5 and/or lamps)		

Date **ROAD TRANSPORT** (continued) Application Belarus .. 3 July, 2003 Regulation No. 14 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages.. ... In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 16 January 2003¹ were cosidered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 14 with effect from 16 July 2003. Refer to depositary notification C.N.14. TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (proposal of amendments to Regulation No. 14) Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Safety-belts and restraint systems for occupants of power-driven vehicles II. Vehicles equipped with safety-belts Note-In accordance with article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 16 January 2003¹, were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 14 with effect from 16 July 2003. ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.15. TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003. (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No. 16) **Regulation No. 23** Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. Note-In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary on 16 January 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 23 with effect from 16 July 2003 ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.16.2003. TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No. 23) **Regulation No. 31** Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HSB Unit) motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both Application Turkey ... 14 July, 2003 Regulation No. 34 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the Prevention of fire risk Note-In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, 16 January 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 34 with effect from 16 July 2003. ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.17.2003. TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No. 34) Regulation No. 38 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. Note-In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement,

the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, Treaty Series and Command Nos.

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

16 January 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 38 with effect from 16 July 2003.

- Refer to depositary notification C.N.18.2003.TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No.38)
- **REGULATION No. 43** Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, 16 January 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 43 with effect from 16 July 2003.

- Refer to depositary notification C.N.19.2003.TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No.43)

Note—

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, 16 January 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 48 with effect from 16 July 2003.

- Refer to depositary notification C.N.20.2003.TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No.48)
- **REGULATION No. 49** Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Compression Ignition (C.I.) and Natural Gas (NG) engines as well as Positive Ignition (P.I.) engines fuelled with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and vehicles equipped with C.I. and NG engines and engines fuelled with LPG, with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine.....

Application

Turkey

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, 16 January 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 50 with effect from 16 July 2003.

- Refer to depositary notification C.N.21.2003.TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No.50)
- **REGULATION No. 67** Uniform provisions concerning the approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion systems

Note-

In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 16 January 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon

14 July, 2003

Date **ROAD TRANSPORT** (continued) all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 67 with effect from 16 July 2003. ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.22.2003.TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No.67) **REGULATION No. 68** Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles inclusing pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum Application Turkey .. 4 July, 2003 **REGULATION No. 75** Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, 16 January 20031 were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 75 with effect from 16 July 2003. ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.25.2003.TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No.75) REGULATION No. 77 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power driven vehicles In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 16 January 20031 were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 77 with effect from 16 July 2003. ¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.26.2003.TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No.77) REGULATION No. 83 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements Application 14 July, 2003 Turkey ... **REGULATION No. 87** Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles Note-In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 16 January 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 87 with effect from 16 July 2003. Refer to depositary notification C.N.27.2003.TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No.87) REGULATION No. 91 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers Note-In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the

Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

KATII ICATIONS, ETC	·•	
	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
16 January 2003 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 91 with effect from 16 July 2003.		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.28.2003.TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No.91)		
REGULATION No. 95 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision		
Note— In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 16 January 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 95 with effect from 16 July 2003. Refer to depositary notification C.N.29.2003.TREATIES-1 of 16 January 2003 (Proposal of amendments to Regulation No.95)		
SHIPPING		
International Convention for Safe Contains (CSC), 1972	Geneva 2 Dec., 1972 – 15 Jan., 1973	040/1979 Cm 7535
Accession— Cape Verde	4 Jul., 2003	
Amendments to the International Convention om Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR), 1979	London/IMO 1 Nov., 1979 - 31 Oct., 1980	059/1986 Cm 12
In a Notification dated 9 July 2003 the Secretary-General of IMO as depositary, in accordance with Article III(2)(a), proposed text amendments to the said Convention and associated draft MSC resolution, given in the Annex, for consideration with a view to adoption by the committee at its Seventy-Eighth session (12 to 21 May 2004) in accordance with Article III(2)(c) of the Convention		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	Rome/IMO HQ 10 Mar., 1988 – 9 Mar., 1989	064/1995 Cm 2947
Accession— Korea, Republic Of	14 May, 2003 17 Apr., 2003	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf	Rome/IMO HQ 10 Mar., 1988 – 9 Mar., 1989	064/1995 Cm 2947
Accession— Korea, Republic Of	10 June, 2003 28 Sep., 2003 16 Oct., 2003 17 Apr., 2003	
TERRORISM		
European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches [ETS No. 120]	Strasbourg 19 Aug., 1985	057/1985 Cmnd. 9649
Signature— Latvia	11 June, 2003	
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	New York 10 Jan., 2000 - 31 Dec., 2001	028/2002 Cm 5550

40 RATIFICATIONS, ETC	·•	
TERRORISM (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Ratification—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 June, 2003	
Guinea	14 Jul., 2003	
Jordan (with declaration)*	28 Aug., 2003	
Kenya	27 June, 2003	
Liechtenstein (with declaration+)	9 Jul., 2003	
Nigeria	16 June, 2003	
Tunisia (with reservation and declaration†)	10 June 2003	
Accession—	4535 0000	
El Salvador	15 May, 2003	
*Declaration		
[Original: Arabic and English]		

- (1) "The Government of the Hashemite of Jordan does not consider acts of National Armed Struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to Self-determination as Terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1(b) of Article 2 of the Convention.
 - (2) Jordan is not a party to the following Treaties:
 - a) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 3 March 1980.
 - b) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.
 - c) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.
 - d) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted in New York on 15 December 1997.

Accordingly Jordan is not bound to include, in the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the offences within the scope and as defined in such Treaties."

"(3) Jordan decides to establish its jurisdiction over all offences described in paragraph 2 of the Article 7 of the Convention."

†Declaration

On 9 July 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Liechtenstein* in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that it has established its Jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

†Declaration

On 10 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of the Republic of Tunisia the following.

[Translation Original: Arabic]

In ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted on 9 December 1999 by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and signed by the Republic of Tunisia on 2 November 2001, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention and affirms that, in the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or implementation of the Convention, there shall be no recourse to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice without its prior consent.

Date	Treaty Series and
	Command Nos.
New York 17 Dec., 1979	081/1983 Cm 9100
31 July, 2003 16 Apr., 2003	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TERRORISM (continued)		
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	New York 15 Dec., 1997	057/2001 Cm 5347
Accession—		
Benin	31 July, 2003	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 Aug., 2003	
El Salvador	15 May., 2003	
Ethiopia (with reservation*)	16 Apr., 2003	
Malawi	11 Aug., 2003	
Serbia and Montenegro	31 July, 2003	
Seychelles	22 Aug., 2003	

The government of the *Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia*, does not consider itself bound by Article 20 (2) of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention would be submitted to arbitration or the Court only with the Prior consent of all the parties concerned.

Objection

Note-

On 25 July 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Australia* an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession¹, as follows:

"The Government of Australia has examined the Declaration made by the Government of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997. The Government of Australia considers the declaration made by Pakistan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the Suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them

The Government of Australia further considers the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention... are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of Australia recalls that, according to Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Australia objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Australia and Pakistan."

Note-

On 25 July 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Canada* an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession¹, as follows:

Refer to depositary notification C.N.955.2002. TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan: Accession)

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

"The Government of Canada has examined the Declaration made by Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention and considers that the Declaration is, in fact, a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention which is the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

The Government of Canada considers the Declaration to be, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of Canada considers that the above Declaration constitutes a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

The Government of Canada recalls that, according to Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party 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.

The Government of Canada therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

Refer to depositary notification C.N. 955.2002. TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan: Accession)

Note-

On 23 April 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Germany* an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession¹, as follows;

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the "declaration" to the International Convention of the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers that the declaration made by Pakistan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its objective and purpose, which is the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention, in particular where they are intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of political,

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TERRORISM (continued)

philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature."

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.955,2002. TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan: Accession)

Note-

On 17 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Finland* an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession¹, as follows:

"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the interpretative declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

The Government of Finland is of the view that the declaration amounts to a reservation as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of Finland further considers the declaration to be in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of terrorist bombings wherever and by whomever carried out.

The declaration is, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

The Government of Finland wishes to recall that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose and that states are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the abovementioned interpretative declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.955.2002. TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan: Accession)

Note-

On 28 May 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Israel* an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession¹, as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the State of Israel to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the declaration of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1977.

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TERRORISM (continued)

The Government of the State of Israel considers that declaration to be, in fact, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as expressed in Article 5 thereof.

The Government of the State of Israel recalls that, according to Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of the State of Israel therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.955.2002. TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan:Accession)

Note-

On 4 July 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Japan* an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession¹, as follows:

"[The Permanent Mission of Japan] has the honour to make the following declaration on behalf of the Government of Japan.

When depositing its Instrument of Accession, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan made a declaration which reads as follows:

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that nothing in this Convention shall be applicable to struggles, including armed struggle, for the realization of right of self-determination launched against any alien or foreign occupation or domination, in accordance with the rules of international law. This interpretation is consistent with Article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 which provides that an agreement or treaty concluded in conflict with an existing jus cogen or preemptory norm of international law is void and, the right of self-determination is universally recognised as a jus cogen."

In this connection, the Government of Japan draws attention to the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention, in particular where they are intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

The Government of Japan considers that the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan seeks to exclude struggles, including armed struggle, for the realization of right of self-determination launched against any alien or foreign occupation or domination from the application of the Convention and that such declaration constitutes a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Japan therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.955.2002. TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan: Accession)

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TERRORISM (continued)

Note-

On 12 August 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *New Zealand* an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession¹, as follows:

"The Government of New Zealand has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997.

The Government of New Zealand considers the declaration made by Pakistan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose; namely the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

The Government of New Zealand further considers the declaration to be contrary to the terms of article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention. . .are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of New Zealand recalls that, according to article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of New Zealand therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between New Zealand and Pakistan."

Note-

On 3 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Sweden* an objection to the declaration made by Turkey upon ratification¹, as follows:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by Turkey to article 19 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, whereby Turkey intends to exclude the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions from the term international humanitarian law. It is the view of the Government of Sweden that the majority of the provisions of those Additional Protocols constitute customary international law, by which Turkey is bound.

In the absence of further clarification, Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation by Turkey to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Turkey and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Turkey benefiting from its reservation."

Refer to depositary notification C.N.955,2002. TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan: Accession)

Refer to depositary notification C.N.597.2002. TREATIES-22 of 4 June 2002 (Turkey: Ratification)

Treaty Series and Command Nos.

TERRORISM (continued)

Note-

On 4 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *Sweden* an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession¹, as follows:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon acceding to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (the Convention).

The Government of Sweden recalls that the name assigned to a statement, whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified, does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Sweden considers that the declaration made by Pakistan to the Convention in substance constitutes a reservation.

The Government of Sweden notes that the Convention is being made subject to a general reservation. This reservation does not clearly specify the extent of the derogation from the Convention and it raises serious doubts as to the commitment of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention.

Th declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention (...) are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of Sweden would like to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

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.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Pakistan and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Pakistan benefiting from its reservation".

Note-

On 5 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of the *United States* of *America* an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession¹, as follows:

"The Government of the United States of America, after careful review, considers the declaration made by Pakistan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis. The declaration is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely, the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

Refer to depositary notification C.N.955.2002. TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan: Accession)

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TERRORISM (continued)		
The Government of the United States also considers the declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, which provides: "Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature." The Government of the United States notes that, under established principles of international treaty law, as reflected in Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted. The Government of the United States therefore objects to		
the declaration made by the Government of Pakistan upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United States and Pakistan."		
Refer to depositary notification C.N.955.2002. TREATIES–26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan: Accession)		
UNITED NATIONS		
Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel	Adopted New York (UN) 9 Dec., 1994	092/2000 Cm 4803
Accession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 Aug., 2003 1 July, 2003 31 July, 2003	
Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development	Vienna 8 Apr., 1979	067/1991 Cm 1666
Accession— Timor-Leste	31 July, 2003	Ciii 1000





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