



RATIFICATIONS  
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 20 (2010)

# The Supplementary List

Treaty Ratifications, Accessions,  
Withdrawals, Etc.

No 1 of 2010

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 19 (2009), Cm 7870]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
October 2010*

© Crown copyright 2010

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/> or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or e-mail: [psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk).

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at [FCO Treaty Section London SW1A 2AH].

This publication is available for download at [www.official-documents.gov.uk](http://www.official-documents.gov.uk). or This document is also available from our website at [<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-us/publications-and-documents/treaty-command-papers-ems/>].  
\*

ISBN: 9780101795227

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

ID: 2395117 10/10 19585 5694

Printed on paper containing 75% recycled fibre content minimum.

# CONTENTS

## SUBJECT

Animals & Conservation 1-5	WEU 122-124
Antarctica 6	Whaling 124
Compensation 6-7	
Cultural Property 7-9	
Customs 9-10	
Defence 10	
Disarmament 10-22	
Drugs 22-28	
European Communities 28	
European Union 28-29	
Extradition 29-30	
Films 30-31	
Fisheries 31	
Freedom of Information 31-33	
Food 31	
Health 34-35	
Human Rights 35-56	
International Courts of Justice 56-57	
Intellectual Property 58-65	
Jurisdiction 65-66	
Law of the Sea 66-67	
Legal Proceedings 67	
Loans, Credits & Grants 67	
Meteorology 68	
Peace 68	
Pollution 68-73	
Private International Law 73-103	
Privileges & Immunities 103-104	
Refugees 104	
Road Transport 104-116	
Science & Technology 116-117	
Social Security 117	
Space 117	
Terrorism 117-121	
UNESCO 122	
United Nations 122	

## COUNTRY

Afghanistan 122	European Union 1, 3, 5, 28, 34, 67, 116	Moldova 33, 91, 92,	Tunisia 35
Albania 90, 91, 92, 93, 94	Fiji 88, 91, 92, 93	Monaco 83	Turkmenistan 91, 92
Algeria 53	Finland 39, 83, 85, 92	Montenegro 6, 7, 33, 53, 55, 65	Ukraine 5, 91, 92, 93, 102
Argentina 80, 81, 103	France 6, 12, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85	Monaco 85, 93, 95, 99, 104	United Kingdom 21, 31, 56, 66, 68, 80, 89, 90, 120, 122
Antigua & Barbuda 51	Georgia 2, 58, 91, 92	Morocco 89, 91, 92, 93	Uruguay 91, 92, 93, 94
Armenia 57, 90, 91, 92, 94	Germany, Federal Republic of 13, 55, 56, 74, 81, 83, 85, 87	Mozambique 73	Uzbekistan 91, 92
Australia 10, 58, 76, 80, 81, 82, 87, 90, 99, 107	Greece 14, 74, 98, 108	Myanmar 66	Zimbabwe 91, 93, 94
Austria 49	Guatemala 36, 73, 91, 93	Namibia	
Azerbaijan 8, 32, 96,	Guinea Bissau 5, 32, 68, 69, 72	Netherlands, the 8, 29, 44, 73, 83, 84, 86, 92, 115, 118	
Bahamas 90, 91, 93	Haiti 8	New Zealand 92, 93	
Bangladesh 58	Honduras 91, 93	Nicaragua 91, 92, 93	
Barbados 80	Hungary 40, 49, 84	Norway 15, 45	
Belarus 91	Iceland 50, 82, 83, 87, 117, 121	Paraguay 36, 93	
Belgium 11, 29, 38, 97, 98	India 83	Peru 74, 75, 91, 92, 93	
Belize 77, 93	Iran 10	Poland 8, 16, 45, 83, 84	
Bosnia and Herzegovina 30, 73, 81, 85,	Iraq 51, 121, 122	Portugal 6, 16, 47, 68	
Bolivia 36	Ireland 14, 40, 50, 51, 93	Romania 31, 67	
Brazil 91, 92, 93	Israel 92	Russian Federation 52, 75	
Bulgaria 80, 84, 91, 92	Italy 41	Saint Kitts and Nevis 91, 93	
Burkina Faso 9, 93	Jamaica 36	San Marino 72, 78, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94	<i>*Anguilla 57</i>
Canada 53, 91	Japan 63, 118	Senegal 9	<i>*Bermuda 57</i>
Cape Verde 74, 94	Jordan 5	Serbia 65	<i>*British Virgin Islands 57</i>
Chile 36, 93, 124	Kazakhstan 52	Seychelles 84, 91, 92, 93, 94	<i>*Cayman Islands 57</i>
China, PR 51, 62, 69, 70, 71, 72 <i>See Also Hong Kong / Macao</i>	Kenya 96	Slovak Republic 5, 117	<i>*Ducie and Oeno Islands 57</i>
Congo, Republic of 100	Korea, Peoples Democratic Republic of 31	Sri Lanka 93, 94	<i>*Falkland Islands 57</i>
Costa Rica 3, 84, 91, 92, 93	Korea, Republic of 79, 85	Spain 17	<i>*Faroe Islands 72</i>
Croatia 83, 84	Latvia 4, 42, 53, 65, 83, 84, 91, 92, 93, 118, 122	Sri Lanka 37, 91, 92	<i>*Greenland 94</i>
Cyprus 1, 11	Lesotho 70, 71	South Africa 91, 92, 93, 94	<i>*Henderson, 57</i>
Czech Republic 37, 54, 73, 84, 85, 86, 92	Libya 117	Spain 82, 83, 95, 96	<i>*Hong Kong S.A.R. 50, 83, 85, 94</i>
Denmark 12, 94	Liechtenstein 82, 95	Sudan 20	<i>*Isle of Man 65, 77</i>
Dominica 99	Lithuania 91	Sweden 19, 48	<i>*Macao S.A.R. 83, 85,</i>
Dominican Republic 20, 21, 90, 91, 92, 93	Luxembourg 6, 32, 52, 86	Switzerland 17, 37	<i>*Montserrat 57</i>
Ecuador 93	Macedonia 65, 69, 84	Thailand 37, 91, 92, 93, 94	<i>*Pitcairn 57</i>
El Salvador 91, 92, 93, 100	Malta 28	Trinidad and Tobago 91, 92, 93, 94	<i>*St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha 57</i>
Estonia 38, 74, 91, 92, 93, 99	Mauritius 93	Turkey 80, 81, 93	<i>*Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia 57</i>
Ethiopia 4, 70, 71,	Mexico 43, 101		<i>*Turks and Caicos Islands 57</i>

### *\*Crown Dependencies & Overseas Territories*

# THE SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. No. 1 FOR 2010

*[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 19 (2009), Cm 7870]*

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 30 June 2010

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos</i>
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>European</b> Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport [ETS No.65]	Paris 13 Dec., 1968	031/1974 Cmnd 5613
Denunciation- Cyprus	10 May, 2010	
Effective date of Denunciation- Cyprus	11 Nov., 2010	
<b>European</b> Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes [ETS No. 87]	Strasbourg 10 Mar., 1976	070/1979 Cmnd 7684
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 November 2009, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>European Union</i>, a notification relating to competent central authorities, as follows:</p> <p>... as from 01 December 2009, the European Union has replaced and succeeded the European Community (Article 1, third paragraph, of the Treaty on European Union as it results from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon) and has exercised all rights and assumed all obligations of the European Community whilst continuing to exercise existing rights and assume obligations of the European Union.</p> <p>The General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, therefore has the honour to notify the Permanent Representation of the Netherlands to the European Union that, as from 1 December 2009, the European Community has been replaced and succeeded by the European Union in respect of all Conventions/Agreements for which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is the depositary and to which the European Community, replaced from 01 December 2009 by the European Union, is a contracting party.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>			
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION</b> (continued)					
<b>Convention</b> on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats [Council of Europe No.104]	Berne 19 Sep., 1979	056/1982 Cmnd 8738			
Ratification- Georgia ( <i>with reservation*</i> ) . . . . .	19 Nov., 2009				
Entry into Force- Georgia . . . . .	01 Mar., 2010				
<i>Reservation*</i> ... contained in the instrument of ratification deposited on 19 November 2009.					
Pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention, Georgia reserves the right not to apply provisions of Article 5 of the Convention in respect to the following species contained in Appendix I to the Convention occurring on the territory of Georgia:					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Marsilea quadrifolia L; Salvinia natans L. All; Vaccinium arctostaphylos L; Dracocephalum ruyschiana L; Cyclamen coum Mill;</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;">                     Typha minima Funk; Zostera marina L. (Med.); Kosteletzkya pentacarpos (L.) edeb; Paeonia tenuifolia L;</td> </tr> </table>	Marsilea quadrifolia L; Salvinia natans L. All; Vaccinium arctostaphylos L; Dracocephalum ruyschiana L; Cyclamen coum Mill;	Typha minima Funk; Zostera marina L. (Med.); Kosteletzkya pentacarpos (L.) edeb; Paeonia tenuifolia L;			
Marsilea quadrifolia L; Salvinia natans L. All; Vaccinium arctostaphylos L; Dracocephalum ruyschiana L; Cyclamen coum Mill;	Typha minima Funk; Zostera marina L. (Med.); Kosteletzkya pentacarpos (L.) edeb; Paeonia tenuifolia L;				
Pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention, Georgia reserves the right not to apply provisions of Article 6 of the Convention in respect to the following species contained in Appendix II to the Convention occurring on the territory of Georgia:					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Birds:</b> Merops apiaster Melanocorypha calandra Motacilla alba Emberiza cia Sturnus roseus</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"><b>Reptiles:</b> Natrix tessellata</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"><b>Amphibians:</b> Bufo viridis</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Birds:</b> Merops apiaster Melanocorypha calandra Motacilla alba Emberiza cia Sturnus roseus	<b>Reptiles:</b> Natrix tessellata	<b>Amphibians:</b> Bufo viridis		
<b>Birds:</b> Merops apiaster Melanocorypha calandra Motacilla alba Emberiza cia Sturnus roseus	<b>Reptiles:</b> Natrix tessellata	<b>Amphibians:</b> Bufo viridis			
Pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention, Georgia reserves the right not to apply provisions of Article 6 of the Convention in respect to the species contained in Appendix III to the Convention occurring on the territory of Georgia, and shall provide their protection pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention, i.e. shall treat them as having being included in Appendix III to the Convention. These species are:					

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.			
<p><b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION</b> (continued)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Mammals:</b> Canis Lupus Ursus arctos Felis silvestris</p> <p><b>Birds:</b> Ixobrychus minutus Accipiter nisus Accipiter gentilis Buteo buteo Sterna albifrons Sterna hirundo Otus scops Upupa epops Coracias garrulus Dendrocopos major</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Hirundo rustica Delichon urbica Eremophila alpestris Motacilla flava Lanius collurio Prunella modularis Prunella collaris Oenanthe Oenanthe Oenanthe finischii Oenanthe isabellina Phoenicurus ochruros Phoenicurus                   phoenicurus Erithacus rubecula Parus major Parus caeruleus Sitta europaea</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Troglodytes troglodytes Emberiza           melanocephala Carduelis cannabina Carduelis carduelis Carduelis spinus Carduelis chloris</p> <p><b>Reptiles:</b> Vipera lebetina Ophysaurus           apodus Coluber najadum Coronella austriaca</p> <p><b>Amphibians:</b> Hyla arborea</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Mammals:</b> Canis Lupus Ursus arctos Felis silvestris</p> <p><b>Birds:</b> Ixobrychus minutus Accipiter nisus Accipiter gentilis Buteo buteo Sterna albifrons Sterna hirundo Otus scops Upupa epops Coracias garrulus Dendrocopos major</p>	<p>Hirundo rustica Delichon urbica Eremophila alpestris Motacilla flava Lanius collurio Prunella modularis Prunella collaris Oenanthe Oenanthe Oenanthe finischii Oenanthe isabellina Phoenicurus ochruros Phoenicurus                   phoenicurus Erithacus rubecula Parus major Parus caeruleus Sitta europaea</p>	<p>Troglodytes troglodytes Emberiza           melanocephala Carduelis cannabina Carduelis carduelis Carduelis spinus Carduelis chloris</p> <p><b>Reptiles:</b> Vipera lebetina Ophysaurus           apodus Coluber najadum Coronella austriaca</p> <p><b>Amphibians:</b> Hyla arborea</p>		
<p><b>Mammals:</b> Canis Lupus Ursus arctos Felis silvestris</p> <p><b>Birds:</b> Ixobrychus minutus Accipiter nisus Accipiter gentilis Buteo buteo Sterna albifrons Sterna hirundo Otus scops Upupa epops Coracias garrulus Dendrocopos major</p>	<p>Hirundo rustica Delichon urbica Eremophila alpestris Motacilla flava Lanius collurio Prunella modularis Prunella collaris Oenanthe Oenanthe Oenanthe finischii Oenanthe isabellina Phoenicurus ochruros Phoenicurus                   phoenicurus Erithacus rubecula Parus major Parus caeruleus Sitta europaea</p>	<p>Troglodytes troglodytes Emberiza           melanocephala Carduelis cannabina Carduelis carduelis Carduelis spinus Carduelis chloris</p> <p><b>Reptiles:</b> Vipera lebetina Ophysaurus           apodus Coluber najadum Coronella austriaca</p> <p><b>Amphibians:</b> Hyla arborea</p>			
<p>Pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention, Georgia reserves the right not to apply provisions of Article 7 of the Convention in respect to the following species contained in Appendix III to the Convention occurring on the territory of Georgia:</p>					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Mammals:</b> Sciurus vulgaris</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Fish:</b> Coregonus</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Mammals:</b> Sciurus vulgaris</p>	<p><b>Fish:</b> Coregonus</p>			
<p><b>Mammals:</b> Sciurus vulgaris</p>	<p><b>Fish:</b> Coregonus</p>				
<p>Pursuant to Article 22 of the Convention, Georgia reserves the right to implement provisions of Appendix IV concerning prohibited means and methods of killing, capture and other forms of exploitation, under the following conditions: “Georgia agrees with prohibition of snares and traps, but allows purposeful and specific use for mammals capture only for scientific purposes, or in cases, where this is related to removal of particular problematic species from the nature”.</p>					
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 November 2009, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>European Union</i>, a notification relating to competent central authorities, as follows:</p> <p>... as from 01 December 2009, the European Union has replaced and succeeded the European Community (Article 1, third paragraph, of the Treaty on European Union as it results from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon) and has exercised all rights and assumed all obligations of the European Community whilst continuing to exercise existing rights and assume obligations of the European Union.</p>					

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION</b> (continued)		
<p>The General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, therefore has the honour to notify the Permanent Representation of the Netherlands to the European Union that, as from 1 December 2009, the European Community has been replaced and succeeded by the European Union in respect of all Conventions/Agreements for which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is the depositary and to which the European Community, replaced from 01 December 2009 by the European Union, is a contracting party.</p>		
<p><b>European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes [ETS No. 123]</b></p> <p>Signature- Latvia .....</p>	<p>Strasbourg 18 Mar., 1986</p> <p>17 Nov., 2009</p>	<p>125/2000 Cm 4906</p>
<p><b>Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and other Scientific Purposes [ETS No. 170]</b></p> <p>Note- On 27 November 2009, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the European Union, a notification relating to competent central authorities, as follows:</p> <p>... as from 01 December 2009, the European Union has replaced and succeeded the European Community (Article 1, third paragraph, of the Treaty on European Union as it results from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon) and has exercised all rights and assumed all obligations of the European Community whilst continuing to exercise existing rights and assume obligations of the European Union.</p> <p>The General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, therefore has the honour to notify the Permanent Representation of the Netherlands to the European Union that, as from 1 December 2009, the European Community has been replaced and succeeded by the European Union in respect of all Conventions/Agreements for which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is the depositary and to which the European Community, replaced from 01 December 2009 by the European Union, is a contracting party.</p>	<p>Strasbourg 22 June, 1998</p>	<p>024/2006 Cm 6938</p>
<p><b>Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds</b></p> <p>Accession- Ethiopia .....</p> <p>Entry into Force- Ethiopia .....</p>	<p>The Hague 15 Aug, 1996</p> <p>03 Nov., 2009</p> <p>01 Feb., 2010</p>	<p>013/2003 Cm 5784</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION (continued)</b>		
Note-		
On 29 January 2010 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>European Union</i> , a notification relating to competent central authorities, as follows:		
... as from 01 December 2009, the European Union has replaced and succeeded the European Community (Article 1, third paragraph, of the Treaty on European Union as it results from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon) and has exercised all rights and assumed all obligations of the European Community whilst continuing to exercise existing rights and assume obligations of the European Union.		
The General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, therefore has the honour to notify the Permanent Representation of the Netherlands to the European Union that, as from 1 December 2009, the European Community has been replaced and succeeded by the European Union in respect of all Conventions/Agreements for which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is the depositary and to which the European Community, replaced from 01 December 2009 by the European Union, is a contracting party.		
<b>Cartagena</b> Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Nairobi 15 May, 2000 -26 May, 2000	017/2004 Cm 6170
Accessions- Guinea Bissau .....	19 May, 2010	
Entry into Force- Guinea Bissau .....	17 Aug., 2010	
<b>Amendment</b> to the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats	Bristol 24 July, 2000 -26 July, 2000	049/2003 Cm 6069
Acceptance- Slovak Republic .....	26 Feb., 2010	
Ukraine .....	09 June, 2010	
Entry into Force- Slovak Republic .....	28 Mar., 2010	
Ukraine .....	09 July, 2010	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ANTARCTICA</b>		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington 01 Dec., 1959	097/1961 Cmnd 1535
Approval- Portugal	29 Jan., 2010	
Entry into Force- Portugal	29 Oct., 2010	
<b>COMPENSATION</b>		
<b>European</b> Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]	Strasbourg 24 Nov., 1983	010/1991 Cm 1427
Ratification Montenegro ( <i>with declaration*</i> )	19 Mar., 2010	
Ratification Montenegro	01 July., 2010	
<i>Declaration*</i> In accordance with Article 12 of the Convention, Montenegro declares that the central authority for receiving requests for mutual assistance, within the scope of this Convention, is the Ministry of Justice of Montenegro.		
Note- On 20 April 2010, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Luxembourg</i> , a notification relating to updating of contact information for the competent central authorities, as follows:  Central authority :: (Article 12) Ministry of Justice 13 Rue Erasme Centre Administratif Pierre Werner L – 1468 Luxembourg		
<b>Protocol</b> 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
Note- On 11 May 2010, the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary, circulated the following;  The attention of the Secretary-General has been drawn to an error in the French text of the Protocol which requires to be rectified as proposed in the attachment to this Note Verbale.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>COMPENSATION</b> (continued)		
<p>If no objection to the proposed correction is notified to the Secretary-General before 10 August 2010, the correction will be effected and the Governments concerned will be informed of the modification of the text by means of a procès-verbal of rectification issued by the Secretary-General.</p>		
<p><b>PROTOCOL OF 1992 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1971,</b></p> <p><b>French authentic text Proposed rectification</b></p>		
Page 5, paragraph 4, Article 6		
The paragraph is reproduced in its entirety. The text which it is proposed to delete has been struck through and the text which it is proposed to add appears in bold type.		
“4. Le paragraphe 5 est remplacé par le texte ci-après:		
<p>5. Si le montant des demandes établies contre le Fonds excède le montant total des indemnités que le Fonds doit verser en vertu du paragraphe 4, le montant disponible <del>au titre de la présente Convention est réparti au marc le franc entre les demandeurs sur la base des demandes établies</del> <b>est réparti de telle manière que la proportion entre une demande établie et le montant des indemnités effectivement perçues par le demandeur au titre de la présente Convention soit la même pour tous les demandeurs.”</b></p>		
<b>European</b> Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]	Strasbourg 05 Mar., 2008	010/1991 Cm 1427
Signature- Montenegro .....	08 Mar., 2010	
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTY</b>		
<b>European</b> Cultural Convention	Paris 19 Dec., 1954	049/1955 Cm 9545
Accession- Kazakhstan .....	05 Mar., 2010	
Entry into Force- Kazakhstan .....	05 Mar., 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)		
<b>Convention</b> on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	Signed 14 Nov., 1970	010/2003 Cm 5764
Ratification- Haiti .....	08 Feb., 2010	
Acceptance- The Netherlands .....	17 July, 2009	
Entry into Force- Haiti .....	08 May., 2010	
The Netherlands .....	17 Oct., 2009	
<b>Convention</b> for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe [ETS No. 121]	Granada 03 Oct., 1985	046/1988 Cm 439
Ratification- Azerbaijan ( <i>with declaration*</i> ) .....	15 Feb., 2010	
Entry into Force- Azerbaijan .....	01 July, 2010	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it is unable to guarantee implementation of the provisions of the Convention in its territories occupied by the Republic of Armenia (the Nagorno Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its seven districts surrounding that region), until the liberation of these territories from the occupation and complete elimination of the consequences of that occupation (<i>the schematic map of the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan is enclosed</i>).</p> <p>The occupying power – the Republic of Armenia shall bear all responsibility for destroying architectural heritage in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan as from the date of the occupation until the liberation of those territories from the occupation and complete elimination of the consequences of that occupation.</p>		
<b>Convention</b> for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe [ETS No. 121]	Granada 03 Oct., 1985	046/1988 Cm 439
Signature- Poland .....	18 Mar., 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTY (continued)</b>		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<p>The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it is unable to guarantee implementation of the provisions of the Convention in its territories occupied by the Republic of Armenia (the Nagorno Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its seven districts surrounding that region), until the liberation of these territories from the occupation and complete elimination of the consequences of that occupation (the schematic map of the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan is enclosed).</p> <p>The occupying power — the Republic of Armenia shall bear all responsibility for destroying architectural heritage in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan as from the date of the occupation until the liberation of those territories from the occupation and complete elimination of the consequences of that occupation.</p>		
<b>CUSTOMS</b>		
(i) <b>Convention</b> concerning the Creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, Regulations for the Execution and Protocol of Signature, signed at Brussels on 5 July 1890	Brussels 05 July, 1890	British State Paper 82/340
(ii) <b>Protocol</b> modifying the Convention of 5th July, 1890 concerning the creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention instituting an International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs and Memorandum of Signature	Brussels 16 Dec., 1949	059/1950 Cmd 8050
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 April 2010, Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Co-operation of Belgium, as depositary, received notification of denunciation of the Republic of Senegal, as follows:</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention of 1890, the denunciation shall take effect in respect of the Republic of Senegal on the 1st day of April 2017.</p>		
<b>Protocol</b> to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials	New York UN 01 Mar., 1977	033/1984 Cmnd 9217
Accession-		
Burkina Faso .....	03 Dec., 2009	
Entry into Force-		
Burkina Faso .....	03 June, 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CUSTOMS (continued)</b>		
<b>International</b> Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods	Geneva 01 Apr., 1983 -31 Mar., 1984	040/1988 Cm 403
Accession- Iran ( <i>with reservation</i> *) . . . . .	18 May, 2010	
Entry into Force- Iran . . . . .	18 Aug., 2010	
<i>Reservation*</i> “... pursuant to Article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Islamic Republic of Iran does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 20, paragraphs 2 to 7, concerning the settlement of disputes.”		
<b>DEFENCE</b>		
<b>Status</b> of Members of Armed Forces of Brussels Treaty Powers  <u>SEE ALSO:</u> WEU (Page 124)	London 28 June, 1950	Misc Ser 013/1950 Cmd 8055
<b>DISARMAMENT</b>		
(i) <b>Convention</b> on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects	New York 10 Apr., 1981 10 Apr., 1982	105/1996 Cm 3497
(ii) <b>Protocol III</b> to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Use of certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effect (Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions of the Use of Incendiary Weapons)	New York 10 Apr., 1981 10 Apr., 1982	105/1996 Cm 3497
Note-		
On 03 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Austria</i> , an objection, as follows;		
“The Government of Austria has examined the reservations made by the United States of America upon consent to be bound by 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 III).		
The Government of Austria finds that the reservation to Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3 affects essential obligations arising from the Convention and their observance is necessary in order to achieve the purpose of the Convention. The Government of Austria would like to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (article 19 sub-paragraph c), a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DISARMAMENT</b>(continued)</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Austria objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the United States of America 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 III).</p> <p>This position however does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the United States of America and Austria.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: French]</i></p> <p>Belgium has examined the reservation made by the United States of America to the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). Belgium considers that the interpretation of article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, of Protocol III derived from the wording of the reservation made by the United States could negate the specific object and scope of those provisions, thus leaving the Protocol devoid of any useful effect.</p> <p>For this reason, Belgium wishes to register an objection to this reservation, which it considers to be incompatible with the object and purpose of Protocol III. This objection does not constitute an obstacle to Protocol III remaining in force between Belgium and the United States of America.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>the Republic of Cyprus</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Cyprus considers that the reservation made by the United States of America with regard to Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said Protocol, is incompatible with its object and purpose.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DISARMAMENT</b>(continued)</p> <p>For that reason, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus objects to the aforementioned reservation by the United States of America to Protocol III of the CCW. This position does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Cyprus in its entirety.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Denmark</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>“With regard to the reservation made by the United States of America concerning Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Protocol on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of incendiary weapons (Protocol III) the Kingdom of Denmark declares the following:</p> <p>The Kingdom of Denmark notes the reservation made by the United States of America upon its consent to be bound by Protocol III. The reservation appears – with its broad and general formulation to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Protocol. On this basis, the Kingdom of Denmark objects to the reservation.</p> <p>The United States has represented that the reservation is intended to only address the highly specific circumstances such as where the use of incendiary weapons is a necessary and proportionate means of destroying counter-proliferation targets, such as biological weapon facilities requiring high heat to eliminate biotoxins, and where the use of incendiary weapons would provide greater protection for the civilian population than the use of other types of weapons.</p> <p>The Kingdom of Denmark welcomes this narrowing of the scope of the reservation and the humanitarian considerations underlying the reservation of the United States of America. The Kingdom of Denmark further expresses its willingness to engage in any further dialogue, which may serve to settle differences in interpretation.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original French]</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>DISARMAMENT (continued)</b></p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservation made by the United States of America upon acceding to the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) 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.</p> <p>By this reservation, the United States of America reserves the right to use incendiary weapons against military objectives located in concentrations of civilians where it is judged that such use would cause fewer casualties and/or less collateral damage than alternative weapons. In so doing, the reservation both excludes the prohibition set out in article 2, paragraph 2, and alters the derogation regime set out in article 2, paragraph 3.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government of the French Republic considers this reservation to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Protocol since, despite the assurances given by the United States of America, it cannot guarantee the protection of civilians, which is the <i>raison d'être</i> of the Protocol. The Government of the French Republic therefore wishes to register an objection to this reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Protocol between France and the United States of America.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>“The Federal Republic of Germany has examined the reservation submitted by the United States of America on 21 January 2009 concerning Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons of 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 (CCW) and raises an objection to it.</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany understands that the intention of the reservation submitted by the United States of America is to cause fewer casualties and/or less collateral damage.</p> <p>However, the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the CCW and Protocol III and that it would leave the decision of whether or not the respective norms of the Protocol should be applied to the discretion of a military commander.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DISARMAMENT (continued)</b></p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of Protocol III between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Greece</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the Hellenic Republic has examined the reservation formulated by the United States of America when notifying its consent to be bound by Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons 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.</p> <p>The Government of the Hellenic Republic considers that the reservation submitted by the United States of America with regard to Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, which constitute core provisions of the aforementioned Protocol, is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Protocol</p> <p>The Government of the Hellenic Republic therefore objects to the abovementioned reservation submitted by the United States of America to Protocol III. This does not preclude the entry into force of the Protocol between the United States of America and Greece.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Ireland has examined the reservation made on 21 January 2009 by the United States of America to Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Protocol III 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 upon notification of its consent to be bound thereby.</p> <p>The provisions to which the aforesaid reservation refers prohibit, with one exception, the use of incendiary weapons against military objectives located within concentrations of civilians. The Government of Ireland regards the reservation made by the United States of America as invalid, inasmuch as it is incompatible with the object and purpose of Protocol III.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the United States of America.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DISARMAMENT (continued)</b></p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of Protocol III between Ireland and the United States of America.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Norway</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>“... The Government of the Kingdom of Norway has examined the Declaration made by the Government of the United States of America at the time of its consent to be bound by the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) to the 1980 UN 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.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Norway considers the declaration made by the, Government of the United States of America to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Protocol on a unilateral basis in a way that is contrary to its object and purpose, namely by limiting the application of the prohibition on the use of incendiary weapons in those situations governed by paragraphs 2 and 3 of its Article 2, to which the declaration refers.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Norway recalls that, according to customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Protocol shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Norway objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the United States of America to the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) to the United Nations 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. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Protocol in its entirety between the two States, without the United States of America benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Poland</i>, an objection, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DISARMAMENT (continued)</b></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Poland has examined the reservation made by the United States of America upon the ratification of the Protocol on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of incendiary weapons (Protocol III) 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, done at Geneva, 10 October 1980.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland considers the above-mentioned reservation as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore objects to it.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Poland and the United States of America.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Portugal</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>“The Portuguese Republic has examined the reservation made by the Government of the United States of America on 21 January 2009 upon its consent to be bound by Protocol III of 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.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic considers that, in respect of paragraph 2 of article 2, being one of the core provisions of the Protocol, the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Protocol. Moreover, it follows from the provision itself that no exception whatsoever is allowed.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic furthermore considers that, in respect of paragraph 3 of article 2, the reservation must also be deemed to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Protocol, since it widens the scope of the exception provided for under this paragraph. In addition, it should be underlined that also this paragraph is a core provision of the Protocol.</p> <p>According to international law, a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the United States of America on 21 January 2009 upon its consent to be bound by Protocol III of 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.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DISARMAMENT (continued)</b></p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Protocol III between the Portuguese Republic and the United States of America.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation to article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons, presented by the United States of America at the time of its ratification of the Protocol.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that the said reservation, in the terms in which it was formulated, runs counter to the prohibitions contained in article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, and is therefore incompatible with the object and purpose of Protocol III.</p> <p>Consequently, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain objects to the reservation presented by the United States of America to article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons.</p> <p>Attention: Treaty Services of Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of international organizations concerned.</p> <p>Depositary notifications will be issued in electronic format only as from 1 April 2010. Depositary notifications are made available to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations in the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet at <a href="http://treaties.un.org">http://treaties.un.org</a>, under “Depositary Notifications (CNs)”. In addition, the Permanent Missions, as well as other interested individuals, can subscribe to receive depositary notifications by e-mail through the Treaty Section's “Automated CN Subscription Service”, which is also available at <a href="http://treaties.un.org">http://treaties.un.org</a>.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the United States of America.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Switzerland</i>, an objection, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DISARMAMENT</b> (continued)</p> <p><i>[Translation :Original French]</i></p> <p>Upon depositing the instrument of ratification of Protocol III to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons on 21 January 2009, the United States of America made a reservation with reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 2 of the said Protocol.</p> <p>According to the reservation, the United States “reserve the right to use incendiary weapons against military objectives located in concentrations of civilians where it is judged that such use would cause fewer casualties and/or less collateral damage than alternative weapons, but in so doing will take all feasible precautions with a view to limiting the incendiary effects to the military objective and to avoiding, and in any event to minimizing, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects”.</p> <p>Switzerland appreciates the willingness expressed by the United States to take all feasible precautions to protect the civilian population and individual civilians not directly participating in hostilities. Switzerland considers that these measures are in keeping with the fundamental principle of distinction under international humanitarian law, a principle that is enshrined, in particular, in articles 57 (2) (ii) and 57 (4) of the first 1977 Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949.</p> <p>These provisions require each party to a conflict to “take all reasonable precautions to avoid losses of civilian lives and damage to civilian objects”.</p> <p>Nonetheless, Switzerland considers that the reservation made by the United States is incompatible with the object and purpose of Protocol III, and therefore it objects to the reservation for the following reasons: in Switzerland’s view, paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 2 are core provisions that set out an absolute prohibition of the use of air-delivered incendiary weapons against military objectives located within concentrations of civilians (paragraph 2) and of attacks by means of incendiary weapons other than air-delivered incendiary weapons, except when such military objective is clearly separated from the concentration of civilians (paragraph 3).</p> <p>These provisions were designed as specific rules that replace and strengthen the general customary and treaty obligations arising from international humanitarian law for the purpose of guaranteeing the full protection of civilians from incendiary weapons. The reservation made by the United States does not take into consideration the specific nature of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 2. Switzerland considers that this objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of Protocol III as between Switzerland and the United States of America.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DISARMAMENT</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 February 2010, the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sweden</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p>“... the Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by the Government of the United States of America concerning the latter’s consent, on 21 January 2009, to be bound by Protocol III 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.</p> <p>According to customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty 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 fulfil their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes that the United States of America has made a reservation to the core provisions of Protocol III.</p> <p>The Protocol provides (Article 2.2) that it is prohibited in all circumstances to make any military objective located within a concentration of civilians the object of attack by air-delivered incendiary weapons. This is a clear-cut ban on the use of air-delivered incendiary weapons. The provision does not allow for any exceptions.</p> <p>The formulation of the United States of America that it ‘reserves the right to use incendiary weapons against military objectives located in concentrations of civilians where it is judged that such use would cause fewer casualties and/or less collateral damage than alternative weapons, but in so doing will take all feasible precautions with a view to limiting the incendiary effects to the military objective and to avoiding, and in any event to minimizing, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects’ seems to open for an interpretation that air-delivered incendiary weapons could be used under certain conditions also when military objectives are located within concentrations of civilians. Such an interpretation is neither consistent with the wording of the treaty, nor with the object and purpose of the treaty.</p> <p>Article 2.3 of the Protocol prohibits the use of attacks by means of incendiary weapons other than air-delivered weapons located within a concentration of civilians. This is the main rule. There is an exception to this main rule and the parameters of the exception are clearly set out in the Article. An attack against a military objective that is clearly separated from the concentration of civilians’ and where ‘all feasible precautions are taken with a view to limiting the incendiary effects to the military objective and to avoiding, and in any event to minimizing, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects’ is not prohibited under the Protocol.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DISARMAMENT</b> (continued)</p> <p>The reservation of the United States appears to disregard the fact that incendiary weapons may only be used under these circumstances. It is, for example, not possible to neglect the requirement that the military objective must be clearly separated from the concentration of civilians.</p> <p>Hence, this reservation is contrary to the obligation contained in Article 2.3 and inconsistent with the object and purpose of the treaty.</p> <p>It should be underlined that all States are under an obligation to take feasible precautions before an attack. This follows from customary law and from treaty provisions, including Article 2.3 of the Protocol on incendiary weapons. The duty to take feasible precautions does not remove the obligation to ensure that specific treaty obligations are fulfilled, such as the obligation to ensure that the military objective is clearly separated which goes to the heart of the object and purpose of the treaty.</p> <p>The reservation of the United States of America concern the core provisions of the Protocol and must therefore also be regarded as incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the United States of America to Protocol III 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 and considers the reservation without legal effect. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United States of America and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the United States of America and Sweden, without the United States of America benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.75.2009.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 2009 (Consent to be bound by Protocol III: United States of America).</p>		
<p><b>Convention</b> on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects</p>	<p>New York 10 Apr., 1981 -10 Apr., 1982</p>	<p>105/1996 Cm 3497</p>
<p>Accession- Dominican Republic .. .. .</p>	<p>21 June, 2010</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Dominican Republic .. .. .</p>	<p>21 Dec., 2010</p>	





	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DISARMAMENT (continued)</b>		
Entry into Force- United Kingdom . . . . .	01 Nov., 2010	
<b>DRUGS</b>		
<b>Anti-Doping</b> Convention [ETS No. 135]	Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989	085/1990 Cm 1330
Note- On 05 February 2009, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, issued the following:		
<b>ANTI-DOPING CONVENTION (ETS No. 135)</b>		
AMENDMENT TO THE APPENDIX <sup>1</sup> approved by the Monitoring Group under Article 11.1.b of the Convention at its 30th meeting (Strasbourg, 18-19 November 2009)		
<sup>1</sup> Previously amended on 01 September 1990, on 24 January 1992, on 01 August 1993, on 01 July 1996, on 01 July 1997, on 15 March 1998, on 15 March 1999, on 31 March 2000, 01 September 2001, on 01 January 2003, 01 January 2004, 01 January 2005, on 01 January 2006, 01 January 2007, 01 January 2008 and on 01 January 2009.		

### THE 2010 PROHIBITED LIST

### WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

**Valid 01 January 2010**

All *Prohibited Substances* shall be considered as “Specified Substances” except Substances in classes S1, S2.1 to S2.5, S.4.4 and S6.a, and *Prohibited Methods* M1, M2 and M3.

#### SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

#### PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

##### S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

##### **1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)**

a. Exogenous\* AAS, including:

**1-androstendiol** (5 $\alpha$ -androst-1-ene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol); **1-androstendione** (5 $\alpha$ - androst-1-ene-3,17-dione); **bolandiol** (19-norandrostenediol); **bolasterone**; **boldenone**; **boldione** (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione); **calusterone**; **clostebol**; **danazol** (17 $\alpha$ -ethynyl-17 $\beta$ -hydroxyandrost-4-eno[2,3-d]isoxazole); **dehydrochlormethyltestosterone** (4-chloro-17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methylandrosta- 1,4-dien-3-one);

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
--	-------------	---

**DRUGS** (continued)

**desoxymethyltestosterone** (17 $\alpha$ -methyl-5 $\alpha$ -androst-2-en-17 $\beta$ -ol); **drostanolone**; **ethylestrenol** (19-nor-17 $\alpha$ -pregn-4-en-17-ol); **fluoxymesterone**; **formebolone**; **furazabol** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methyl-5 $\alpha$ -androstano[2,3-c]-furazan); **gestrinone**; **4-**

**hydroxytestosterone** (4,17 $\beta$ -dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one); **mestanolone**; **mesterolone**; **metenolone**; **methandienone** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one); **methandriol**; **methasterone** (2 $\alpha$ ,17 $\alpha$ -dimethyl-5 $\alpha$ -androstane-3-one-17 $\beta$ -ol); **methyldienolone** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one); **methyl-1-testosterone** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methyl-5 $\alpha$ -androst-1-en-3-one); **methylnor testosterone** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methyl-4-en-3-one); **methyltestosterone**; **metribolone** (methyltrienolone, 17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methyl-4,9,11-trien-3-one); **mibolerone**; **nandrolone**; **19-norandrostenedione** (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione); **norboletone**; **norclostebol**; **norethandrolone**; **oxabolone**; **oxandrolone**; **oxymesterone**; **oxymetholone**; **prostanazol** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-5 $\alpha$ -androstano[3,2-c]pyrazole); **quinbolone**; **stanazolol**; **stenbolone**; **1-testosterone** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-5 $\alpha$ -androst-1-en-3-one); **tetrahydrogestrinone** (18 $\alpha$ -homo-pregna-4,9,11-trien-17 $\beta$ -ol-3-one); **trenbolone** and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

b. Endogenous\*\* AAS when administered exogenously:

**androstenediol** (androst-5-ene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol); **androstenedione** (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); **dihydrotestosterone** (17 $\beta$ -hydroxy-5 $\alpha$ -androst-3-one); **prasterone** (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA); **testosterone**

and the following metabolites and isomers:

**5 $\alpha$ -androstane-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **5 $\alpha$ -androstane-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol**; **5 $\alpha$ -androstane-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **5 $\alpha$ -androstane-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol**; **androst-4-ene-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **androst-4-ene-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol**; **androst-4-ene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **androst-5-ene-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **androst-5-ene-3 $\alpha$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol**; **androst-5-ene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -diol**; **4-androstenediol** (androst-4-ene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol); **5-androstenedione** (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione); **epi-dihydrotestosterone**; **epitestosterone**; **3 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5 $\alpha$ -androst-17-one**; **3 $\beta$ -hydroxy-5 $\alpha$ -androst-17-one**; **19-norandrostosterone**; **19-noretiocholanolone**.

## **2. Other Anabolic Agents, including but not limited to:**

**Clenbuterol**, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs), **tibolone**, **zeranol**, **zilpaterol**.

*For purposes of this section:*

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

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

## **S2. PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES**

The following substances and their releasing factors are prohibited:

**1. Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents** [e.g. erythropoietin (EPO), darbepoetin (dEPO), methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA), hematide];

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
--	-------------	---

**DRUGS** (continued)

**2. Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH)** in males;

**3. Insulins;**

**4. Corticotrophins;**

**5. Growth Hormone (GH), Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1), Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs), Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF), Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs), Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) and Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF)** as well as any other growth factor affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/degradation, vascularisation, energy utilization, regenerative capacity or fibre type switching;

**6. Platelet-derived preparations (e.g. Platelet Rich Plasma, “blood spinning”)** administered by intramuscular route. Other routes of administration require a declaration of *Use* in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

**S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS**

All beta-2 agonists (including both optical isomers where relevant) are prohibited except salbutamol (maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours) and salmeterol by inhalation which require a declaration of *Use* in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions

The presence of salbutamol in urine in excess of 1000 ng/mL is presumed not to be an intended therapeutic use of the substance and will be considered as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless the *Athlete* proves, through a controlled pharmacokinetic study, that the abnormal result was the consequence of the use of a therapeutic dose (maximum 1600 micrograms over 24 hours) of inhaled salbutamol.

**S4. HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND MODULATORS**

The following classes are prohibited:

**1. Aromatase inhibitors** including, but not limited to: **aminoglutethimide, anastrozole, androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione), 4-androstene-3,6,17 trione (6-oxo), exemestane, formestane, letrozole, testolactone.**

**2. Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs)** including, but not limited to: **raloxifene, tamoxifen, toremifene.**

**3. Other anti-estrogenic substances** including, but not limited to: **clomiphene, cyclofenil, fulvestrant.**

**4. Agents modifying myostatin function(s)** including but not limited to: **myostatin inhibitors.**

**S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS**

Masking agents are prohibited. They include:

**Diuretics, probenecid, plasma expanders (e.g. glycerol; intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol)** and other substances with similar biological effect(s).

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
--	-------------	---

**DRUGS (continued)**

Diuretics include:

**Acetazolamide, amiloride, bumetanide, canrenone, chlorthalidone, etacrynic acid, furosemide, indapamide, metolazone, spironolactone, thiazides (e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide), triamterene,** and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s) (except drosperinone, pamabrom and topical dorzolamide and brinzolamide, which are not prohibited).

A Therapeutic Use Exemption for diuretics and masking agents is not valid if an *Athlete's* urine contains such substance(s) in association with threshold or subthreshold levels of an exogenous *Prohibited Substance(s)*.

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

The following are prohibited:

1. Blood doping, including the use of autologous, homologous or heterologous blood or red blood cell products of any origin.
2. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products (e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes, microencapsulated haemoglobin products), excluding supplemental oxygen.

**M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION**

1. *Tampering*, or attempting to tamper, in order to alter the integrity and validity of *Samples* collected during *Doping Controls* is prohibited. These include but are not limited to catheterisation, urine substitution and/or adulteration (e.g. proteases).
2. Intravenous infusions are prohibited except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital admissions or clinical investigations.

**M3. GENE DOPING**

The following, with the potential to enhance athletic performance, are prohibited:

- 1- The transfer of cells or genetic elements (e.g. DNA, RNA);
- 2- The use of pharmacological or biological agents that alter gene expression.

Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor  $\delta$  (PPAR $\delta$ ) agonists (e.g. GW 1516) and PPAR $\delta$ -AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) axis agonists (e.g. AICAR) are prohibited.

**SUBSTANCES AND METHODS  
PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION**

**In addition to the categories S1 to S5 and M1 to M3 defined above, the following categories are prohibited in competition:**

**PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES****S6. STIMULANTS**

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
--	-------------	---

**DRUGS** (continued)

All stimulants (including both optical isomers where relevant) are prohibited, except imidazole derivatives for topical use and those stimulants included in the 2010 Monitoring Program\*.

Stimulants include:

a: Non-Specified Stimulants:

**Adrafinil; amfepramone; amiphenazole; amphetamine; amphetaminil; benfluorex; benzphetamine; benzyloxyamphetamine; bromantan; clobenzorex; cocaine; cropropamide; crotetamide; dimethylamphetamine; etilamphetamine; famprofazone; fencamine; fenetylline; fenfluramine; fenproporex; furfenorex; mefenorex; mephentermine; mesocarb; methamphetamine(*d*-); *p*-methylamphetamine; methylenedioxyamphetamine; methylenedioxymethamphetamine; methylhexanamine (dimethylpentylamine); modafinil; norfenfluramine; phendimetrazine; phenmetrazine; phentermine; 4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon); prenylamine; prolintane.**

A stimulant not expressly listed in this section is a Specified Substance.

b: Specified Stimulants (examples):

**Adrenaline\*\*; cathine\*\*\*; ephedrine\*\*\*\*; etamivan; etilefrine; fenbutrazate; fencamfamin; heptaminol; isometheptene; levmetamphetamine; meclofenoxate; methylephedrine\*\*\*\*; methylphenidate; nikethamide; norfenefrine; octopamine; oxilofrine; parahydroxyamphetamine; pemoline; pentetrazol; phenpromethamine; propylhexedrine; pseudoephedrine\*\*\*\*\*; selegiline; sibutramine; strychnine; tuaminoheptane** and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

\* The following substances included in the 2010 Monitoring Program (bupropion, caffeine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradol, synephrine) are not considered as *Prohibited Substances*.

\*\* **Adrenaline** associated with local anaesthetic agents or by local administration (e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic) is not prohibited.

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

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

\*\*\*\*\* **Pseudoephedrine** is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 150 micrograms per milliliter.

**S7. NARCOTICS**

The following narcotics are prohibited:

**Buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), fentanyl and its derivatives, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, pethidine.**

**S8. CANNABINOIDS**

Natural or synthetic  $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and THC-like cannabinoids (e.g. hashish, marijuana, HU-210) are prohibited.

**S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS**

All glucocorticosteroids are prohibited when administered by oral, intravenous, intramuscular or rectal routes.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
--	-------------	---

**DRUGS (continued)**

In accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, a declaration of *Use* must be completed by the *Athlete* for glucocorticosteroids administered by intraarticular, periarticular, peritendinous, epidural, intradermal and inhalation routes, except as noted below.

Topical preparations when used for auricular, buccal, dermatological (including iontophoresis/phonophoresis), gingival, nasal, ophthalmic and perianal disorders are not prohibited and require neither a Therapeutic Use Exemption nor a declaration of *Use*.

**SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS****P1. ALCOHOL**

Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited *In-Competition* only, in the following sports. Detection will be conducted by analysis of breath and/or blood. The doping violation threshold (haematological values) is 0.10 g/L.

- Aeronautic (FAI)
- Archery (FITA)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Karate (WKF)
- Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) for disciplines involving shooting
- Motorcycling (FIM)
- Ninepin and Tenpin Bowling (FIQ)
- Powerboating (UIM)

**P2. BETA-BLOCKERS**

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

- Aeronautic (FAI)
- Archery (FITA) (also prohibited *Out-of-Competition*)
- Automobile (FIA)
- Billiards and Snooker (WCBS)
- Bobsleigh (FIBT)
- Boules (CMSB)
- Bridge (FMB)
- Curling (WCF)
- Golf (IGF)
- Gymnastics (FIG)
- Motorcycling (FIM)
- Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) for disciplines involving shooting
- Ninepin and Tenpin Bowling (FIQ)
- Powerboating (UIM)
- Sailing (ISAF) for match race helms only
- Shooting (ISSF, IPC) (also prohibited *Out-of-Competition*)
- Skiing/Snowboarding (FIS) in ski jumping, freestyle aerials/halfpipe and snowboard halfpipe/big air
- Wrestling (FILA)

Beta-blockers include, but are not limited to, the following:

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DRUGS (continued)</b>		
<b>Acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.</b>		
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES</b>		
<b>Agreement</b> on the Status of Western European Union, National Representatives and International Staff  <u>SEE ALSO:</u> WEU (Page 124)	Paris 11 May, 1955	042/1957 Cmnd 173
<b>Protocol</b> drawn up on the basis of Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the Scope of the laundering of proceeds in the Convention on the use of information technology for customs purposes and the inclusion of the registration number of the means of transport in the Convention	Brussels 12 Mar., 1999	007/2009 Cm 7609
Accession- Malta . . . . .	17 Mar., 2010	
Entry into Force- Malta . . . . .	15 June, 2010	
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>		
<b>The Treaty</b> of Lisbon amending the Treaty Establishing the European Union and the Treaty Establishing the European Community, including the Protocols and Annexes, and Final Act with Declarations	Lisbon 13 Dec., 2007	EC Series 013/2007 Cm 7294
Note- On 08 March 2010, the Council of the European Union notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon as following:  <i>[Translation: Original English]</i>  “... The European Union [...] has the honour to refer to the entry into force, on 1 December 2009, of the Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community.  As a consequence, with effect from 01 December 2009, the European Union has replaced the European Community (Article 1, third paragraph, of the Treaty on European Union as it results from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon) and has taken over all rights and obligations of the European Community.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>EUROPEAN UNION</b> (continued)</p> <p>The European Union therefore has the honour to notify the Secretariat of the United Nations that, as from 1 December 2009, the former European Community has been replaced by the European Union in respect of all Conventions/Agreements for which the Secretary-General of the United Nations is the depositary and to which the European Community is a signatory or a contracting party.</p> <p>The European Union also confirms the understanding stated in the letter from the Secretary General of the United Nations of 30 December 2009 that the European Union will enjoy all the rights and maintain full responsibility for all obligations with respect to all agreements concluded and all commitments made by the European Community with the United Nations and with respect to treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, including all declarations and notifications made in respect thereof.</p> <p>The European Union requests that the depositary notifies the other parties/signatories to the aforementioned Conventions / Agreements that with effect from 01 December 2009, the European Union has replaced the European Community and that it has taken over all the rights and obligations of the European Community with respect to the said Conventions/Agreements.”</p>		
<p><b>EXTRADITION</b></p> <p><b>European</b> Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 241]</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 February 2010, the Council of the European Union received a joint communication from the Ministers of Justice of Belgium and of the Netherlands as following:</p> <p>... a Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium came into effect on 01 February 2010, under which the Netherlands made available to Belgium a prison located on Dutch territory (Tilburg) for the execution of criminal sentences imposed in Belgium under Belgian law(*).</p> <p>The Convention applies in principle until 31 December 2012, but the validity period may be reduced to 31 December 2011, or extended until 31 December 2013.</p> <p>The Convention contains a specific provision for criminal co-operation with third States. Article 18 of the Convention deals with criminal action at the request of third States concerning Belgian prisoners detained in the prison located on Dutch territory. According to the first paragraph of this provision, the Netherlands will not examine requests for extradition and/or mutual assistance from third States, but they will transmit them to Belgium.</p>	<p>Paris 13 Dec., 1957</p>	<p>097/1991 Cm 1762</p>



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>EXTRADITION</b> (continued)</p> <p>This agreement logically follows on from other provisions of the Convention, according to which the judicial and other authorities of the Netherlands do not normally deal with prisoners of the prison of Tilburg.</p> <p>In this context, Belgium and the Netherlands communicate the following:</p> <p><i>Requests for extradition and provisional arrest</i></p> <p>We recommend that States Parties to the European Convention on Extradition send exclusively to the Belgian authorities requests for extradition and provisional arrest of persons detained in the prison of Tilburg under the Convention concluded on 31 October 2009 in Tilburg between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium, on the provision of a prison in the Netherlands for the enforcement of prison sentences imposed under Belgian law. If the Dutch authorities still receive requests for extradition or for provisional arrest of these persons, they will not deal with them but will transmit them to the Belgian authorities for further action.</p> <p>Alerts via Interpol for the surrender and the requests for provisional arrest of persons who are in the prison in Tilburg will not be carried out in the Netherlands.</p> <p><i>Requests for mutual assistance</i></p> <p>We recommend that central and judicial authorities of the States Parties to the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters send exclusively to the competent Belgian authorities requests for mutual assistance concerning persons detained in the prison of Tilburg under the Convention concluded on 31 October 2009 in Tilburg between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium, on the provision of a prison in the Netherlands for the enforcement of prison sentences imposed under Belgian law.</p> <p>If, nevertheless, requests for mutual assistance concerning these persons are sent to the Netherlands, they will be forwarded to the competent authorities of the Kingdom of Belgium.</p> <p>(*) Note by the Secretariat: The text of this Convention is available upon request to the Treaty Office (French and Dutch only).</p>		
<p><b>FILMS</b></p> <p><b>European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production</b> [ETS No. 147]</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 June, 2010, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>, a communication, relating competent authorities as follows;</p>	<p>Strasbourg 02 Oct., 1992</p>	<p>014/1994 Cm 2495</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>FILMS (continued)</b>		
Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports Obala Maka Dizdara br. 2 71000 Sarajevo Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republika Srpska ul. Kralja Petra I Karadjordjevica bb 78000 Banka Luka		
<b>FISHERIES</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on Future Multilateral Co-operation in North-East Atlantic Fisheries (NEAFC)	London 18 Nov., 1980 28 Feb., 1981	Misc Series 002/1982 Cmnd 8474
Note-		
In a Note Verbale the government of the United Kingdom as depositary received a communication on 03 February 2010 from Council of the European Union relating to the above mentioned NEAFC Treaty as follows;		
As a consequence, as from 01 December 2009, the European Union has replaced and succeeded the European Community (Article 1, third paragraph, of the Treaty on European Union as it results from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon) and has exercised all rights and assumed all obligations of the European Community whilst continuing to exercise existing rights and assume obligations of the European Union.		
<b>FOOD</b>		
<b>Agreement</b> on the Reconstitution of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux as CAB International	London 08 July, 1986	059/1987 Cm 387
Accession-		
Korea, People's Democratic Republic of . . . . .	13 May, 2010	
Entry into Force-		
Korea, People's Democratic Republic of . . . . .	13 May, 2010	
<b>FREEDOM OF INFORMATION</b>		
<b>European</b> Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No. 62]	London 07 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd 4229
Signature		
Romania . . . . .	21 May, 2010	
(i) <b>European</b> Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No. 62]	London 07 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd 4229
(ii) <b>Convention</b> for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]	Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981	086/1990 Cm 1329



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (continued)</b>		
<p>Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan 1, Inshaatchilar Avenue, Baky city, AZ 1073 Republic of Azerbaijan. Email : contact@justice.gov.az.</p> <p>The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it is unable to guarantee the implementation of the provisions of the Convention in its territories occupied by the Republic of Armenia until the liberation of those territories from the occupation and complete elimination of the consequences of that occupation.</p> <p>The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that the rights and obligations set out in the provisions of the Convention shall not be applied by the Republic of Azerbaijan in respect of the Republic of Armenia.</p> <p>Note- On 26 March 2010, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the Republic of <i>Moldova</i>, a declaration, designation of competence authority as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Updated contact information:</u></b></p> <p>National Centre for Personal Data Protection Str. Serghei Lazo nr. 48 MD-2004 CHISINAU Republic of Moldova</p> <p>Tel.: +373 22 820801 Fax: +373 22 820807 Email: centru@datepersonale.md</p> <p>Director of the Centre: Vitalie PANIS Deputy Director of the Centre: Vasile FOLTEA</p>		
<b>Convention</b> on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	Aarhus 25 June, 1998	024/2005 Cm 6586
Accession- Montenegro .....	02 Nov., 2009	
Entry into Force- Montenegro .....	31 Jan., 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HEALTH</b>		
<u>SEE ALSO:</u> SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (Page 118)		
(i) <b>European</b> Agreement on the Exchange of Tissue-Typing Reagents	Strasbourg 17 Sep., 1974	051/1979 Cmnd 7558
(ii) <b>Additional</b> Protocol to the Agreement on the Temporary Importation, Free of Duty, of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for the use on Free Loan in Hospitals and other Medical Institutions for Purposes of Diagnosis or Treatment [ETS No. 110]	Adopted Strasbourg 29 Sep., 1982	010/1986 Cmnd 9726
(iii) <b>Additional</b> Protocol to the European Agreement on the Exchanges of Blood Grouping Reagents [Council of Europe No. 111]	Adopted Strasbourg 29 Sep., 1982	012/1986 Cmnd 9725
(iv) <b>Protocol</b> to the Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia [ETS No. 134]	Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989	008/1993 Cm 2140
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 November 2009, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>European Union</i><sup>1</sup>, a communication, as follows:</p> <p>The Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community will enter into force on 01 December 2009.</p> <p>As a consequence, as from that date, the European Union will replace and succeed the European Community [Article 1, third paragraph, of the Treaty on European Union as it results from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon].</p> <p>Therefore, as from that date, the European Union will exercise all rights and assume all obligations of the European Community, including its status in the Organisation, whilst continuing to exercise existing rights and assume obligations of the European Union.</p> <p>In particular, as from that date, the European Union will succeed to all agreements concluded and all commitments made by the European Community with your Organisation and to all agreements or commitments adopted within your Organisation and binding on the European Community.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to Note by the Secretariat : As from 01 December 2009, any reference to “the European Economic Community”, “the European Community” or “the European Communities” contained in the text of the treaties and agreements concluded within the Council of Europe shall be read as “the European Union”. The website of the Treaty Office has been modified accordingly, and a Note by the Secretariat will be added to the texts of the treaties concerned.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HEALTH (continued)</b>		
<b>Framework</b> Convention on Tobacco Control	Geneva 21 May, 2003	013/2005 Cm 6514
Ratification- Tunisia .....	07 June, 2010	
Entry into Force- Tunisia .....	05 Sep., 2010	
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>		
<b>International</b> Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Adopted New York 16 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd 6702
Ratification- Pakistan ( <i>with reservation*</i> ) .....	23 June, 2010	
Entry into Force- Pakistan .....	23 Sep., 2010	
<i>Reservations*</i>		
<p>‘[The] Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that the provisions of <b>Articles 3, 6, 7, 18 and 19</b> shall be so applied to the extent that they are not repugnant to the Provisions of the Constitution of Pakistan and the Sharia laws’.</p>		
<p><b>Article 12</b> ‘The Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that the provisions of Articles 12 shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the Provisions of the Constitution of Pakistan’.</p>		
<p><b>Article 13</b> ‘With respect to Article 13, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan reserves its right to apply its law relating to foreigners’.</p>		
<p><b>Article 25</b> ‘[The] Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that the provisions of Articles 25 shall be so applied to the extent that they are not repugnant to the Provisions of the Constitution of Pakistan’.</p>		
<p><b>Article 40</b> ‘The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan hereby declares that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in Article 40 of the Covenant’.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Bolivia</i>, a notification, relating to article 4, of the above mentioned convention, the text which can be viewed at the UN website, <a href="http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx">http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx</a> was circulated to member states under the following notification number; Reference: C.N.211.2010.TREATIES-6 of 12 January 2010</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Chile</i>, a notification, relating to article 4, of the above mentioned convention, the text which can be viewed at the UN website, <a href="http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx">http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx</a> was circulated to member states under the following notification number; Reference: C.N.201.2010.TREATIES-5 of 23 March 2010</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Guatemala</i>, Three notification, relating to article 4, of the above mentioned convention, these texts which can be viewed at the UN website, <a href="http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx">http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx</a> were circulated to member states under the following notifications numbers; Reference: C.N.145.2010.TREATIES-2 of 08 February 2010 Reference: C.N.146.2010.TREATIES-3 of 08 February 2010 Reference: C.N.212.2010.TREATIES-3 of 30 March 2010</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Jamaica</i>, a notification, relating to article 4, of the above mentioned convention, the text which can be viewed at the UN website, <a href="http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx">http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx</a> was circulated to member states under the following notification number; Reference: C.N.369.2010.TREATIES-10 of 01 June 2010</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Paraguay</i>, a notification, relating to article 4, of the above mentioned convention, the text which can be viewed at the UN website, <a href="http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx">http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx</a> was circulated to member states under the following notification number; Reference: C.N.258.2010.TREATIES-9 of 27 April 2010</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Guatemala</i>, four notifications, relating to article 4, of the above mentioned convention, these texts which can be viewed at the UN website, <a href="http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx">http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx</a> were circulated to member states under the following notifications numbers;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Reference: C.N.235.2010.TREATIES-8 of 08 April 2010  Reference: C.N.374.2010.TREATIES-12 of 06 May 2010  Reference: C.N.378.2010.TREATIES-14 of 06 May 2010  Reference: C.N.372.2010.TREATIES-11 of 21 May 2010</p> <p>Note-  The Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sri Lanka</i>, a notification, relating to article 4, of the above mentioned convention, the text which can be viewed at the UN website, <a href="http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx">http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx</a> was circulated to member states under the following notification number;  Reference: C.N.400.2010.TREATIES-16-09 June, 2010</p> <p>Note-  On 11 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Switzerland</i>, a declaration, as following:  <i>[Translation : Original French]</i></p> <p>... the Swiss Federal Council declares, pursuant to article 41 (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966, that it recognizes for a further period of five years, beginning on 16 April 2010, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from States parties concerning non-compliance by other States parties with the obligations arising under the Covenant.</p> <p>The above declaration replaces the one transmitted to the Secretary-General on 24 June 2005 which was in effect for five years from 15 June 2005.</p> <p>Note-  The Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Thailand</i>, a notification, relating to article 4, of the above mentioned convention, the text which can be viewed at the UN website, <a href="http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx">http://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx</a> was circulated to member states under the following notification number;  Reference: C.N.375.2010.TREATIES-13 of 14 April 2010</p>		
<p><b>European</b> Convention on the Adoption of Children [ETS No.58]</p> <p>Note-  On 11 December 2009, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe as depositary, received from the Government of the Czech Republic communication, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the new contact of the Office designated to act as the Transmitting as well as the Receiving Agency is;</p>	<p>Strasbourg  24 Apr., 1967</p>	<p>051/1968  Cmnd 3673</p>



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Office for International Legal Protection of Children Šilingrovo náměstí 3/4, 602 00 BRNO Czech Republic email: podatelna@umpod.cz</p> <p>Telephone: +420 542 215 522, +420 542 215 443 Fax: +420 542 212 836, +420 542 217 900 Email: podatelna@umpod.cz</p> <p><b>Convention</b> on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 April 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original French]</i></p> <p>Belgium has carefully examined the reservation formulated by Qatar when it acceded, on 29 April 2009, to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The reservations make the implementation of the Convention's provisions contingent upon their compatibility with the Islamic Sharia and legislation in force in Qatar. This creates uncertainty as to which of its obligations under the Convention Qatar intends to observe and raises doubts as to Qatar's respect for the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>It is in the common interest for all parties to respect the treaties to which they have acceded and for States to be willing to enact such legislative amendments as may be necessary in order to fulfill their treaty obligations.</p> <p>Belgium notes, moreover, that the reservations formulated with respect to article 9, paragraph 2; article 15, paragraphs 1 and 4; and article 16, paragraphs 1 (a), 1 (c) and 1 (f) concern fundamental provisions of the Convention and are therefore incompatible with the object and purpose of that instrument.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 8 May 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 April 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Estonia</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p>	<p>New York UN 01 Mar., 1980</p>	<p>002/1989 Cm 643</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of Estonia has carefully examined the reservations made on 29 April 2009 by the Government of the State of Qatar to Articles 2 (a), 9 (2), 15 (1), 15 (4), 16 (1) (a), 16 (1) (c) and 16 (1) (f) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Estonia wishes to recall that by acceding to the Convention, a State commits itself to eliminate discrimination against women in all its forms and manifestations thereby taking all appropriate measures to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations and practices which constitute such discrimination.</p> <p>A reservation which consists of a general reference to national law without specifying its content does not clearly indicate to what extent the State of Qatar commits itself when acceding to the Government and thus is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>According to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention as well as to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 April 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Finland</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>The Government of Finland recalls that by acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, a State commits itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination against women, in all its forms and manifestations. This includes taking appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish i.e. customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women.</p> <p>The Government of Finland further recalls that under Article 28 of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted, which is a general principle of treaty law codified in Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p> <p>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 to other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Convention and creates serious doubts as to the commitment of the reserving State to fulfill its obligations under the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Such reservations are, furthermore, subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.</p> <p>The Government of Finland finds that the reservations made by Qatar to Articles 9 (2), 15 (1), 15 (4), 16 (1) (a) and (c) as well as Article 16 (1) (f) of the Convention address some of the most essential provisions and aim at excluding the obligations to eliminate discrimination against women under those provisions. The Government considers that these reservations in practice lead to discrimination against women and finds them manifestly incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the said reservations made by Qatar. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Qatar and Finland.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 April 2010, the Secretary–General of the United Nations , as depositary, received from the government of <i>Hungary</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Hungary has examined the reservations made by the State of Qatar on 29 April 2009 upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979. The reservations state that the State of Qatar does not consider itself bound by Article 2 (a), Article 9 (2), Article 15 (1), Article 15 (4) and Article 16, subparagraphs (a), (c) and (f) of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary is of the opinion that the reservations to Article 2 (a), Article 9 (2), Article 15 (1), Article 15 (4) and Article 16, subparagraphs (a), (c) and (f) will unavoidably result in a legal situation that discriminates against women, which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 April 2010, the Secretary–General of the United Nations , as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of Ireland has examined the reservations made by the State of Qatar upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland believes that the reservations to article 2 (a), article 9 paragraph 2, article 15 paragraph 1, article 15 paragraph 4, article 16 paragraph 1 (a) and (c), article 16 paragraph 1 (f) and declarations to article 1 and 5 (a), if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex. Such reservations seek to exclude the State of Qatar from implementing key provisions of the Convention in their jurisdiction which are necessary to achieve its object and purpose.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland recalls that according to article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland is further of the view that a reservation which consists of a general reference to religious law without specifying the content thereof or the extent to which it requires the State to derogate from the cited provisions of the Convention, may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to fulfill its obligations under the Convention. The Government of Ireland is furthermore of the view that such a general reservation may undermine the basis of international treaty law.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the State of Qatar to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and the State of Qatar.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 April 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Italy has carefully examined the reservations made by the State of Qatar upon accession to the above Convention.</p> <p>The reservations state that Qatar does not consider itself bound by Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 15 paragraph 14 and Article 16. The Government of Italy finds that the aforementioned reservations would unavoidably result in a legal situation that discriminates against women, which would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Italy would like to recall that according to Article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention as well as customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose shall not be permitted.</p> <p>Moreover, Articles 2 and 16 are considered to be core provisions of the Convention, and their observance is necessary in order to achieve its purpose. Neither traditional, religious or cultural practice nor incompatible domestic laws and policies can justify violations of the Convention.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Italy objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the State of Qatar to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This position however does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the State of Qatar and Italy.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 January 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Latvia</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Latvia has carefully examined the reservations made by the State of Qatar to the Convention on the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter –the Convention) upon accession to the Convention regarding Article 2 paragraph (a), Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 15 paragraph 1 and 4, Article 16 paragraph 1 (a), 1 (c) and 1 (f).</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that Article 2 of the Convention sets out the object and purpose of the Convention – to grant the equality between men and women. Therefore, no reservations should be allowed to the said Article. Moreover, the reservation submitted by the State of Qatar is drafted in a very unclear manner. It does not make clear whether the State of Qatar has deemed not to grant the equality between genders only regarding the inheritance of the Rule of State as it is prescribed by Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Qatar or Qatar has deemed not to grant the equality between genders in all laws of the State and other articles of the Constitution.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia is willing to stress that the object of the said Convention is to grant the equality between men and women and therefore the distinction between genders regarding the rights to determine the nationality of children is not in line with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>The reservation submitted by the State of Qatar regarding the provisions of the Convention granting the equality before the law due to the reasons mentioned above could not be considered in line with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia is emphasizing that the rights to determine human's own domicile is a part of the free movement of person and therefore is very important part of human rights and, thus no limitations may be permitted to the said right.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia believes that any person is entitled to fully enjoy the human rights and the marriage cannot restrict the human rights which the person is entitled to have.</p> <p>Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Latvia has the opinion that the reservations made by the State of Qatar contradict to the object and purpose of the Convention and in particular to the obligations of all States Parties to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating the discrimination against women.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia recalls Part VI, Article 28 of the Convention setting out that the reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.</p> <p>Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Latvia objects to all reservations made by the State of Qatar to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Latvia and the State of Qatar. Thus, the Convention will become operative without the State of Qatar benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Mexico</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p> <p>The United Mexican States has examined the reservations made by Qatar to articles 2, 9, 15 and 16, and has concluded that they should be considered invalid in the light of article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention because they are incompatible with its object and purpose. The said reservations, if implemented, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to all the articles of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>The objection of the Government of the United Mexican States to the reservations in question shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Mexican States and Qatar.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>The Netherlands</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“It is the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that the declarations of the State of Qatar concerning articles 1 and 5 (a) of the Convention do not exclude or modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to the State of Qatar and that these declarations do not affect the principle of equality of men and women which is fundamental to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that with its reservations to articles 9 (2), 15 (1), 15 (4), 16 (1) (a) and (c) and 16 (1) (f) the State of Qatar has made the application of essential obligations under the Convention concerning central themes such as nationality, equality with men before the law, free movement and residence and marriage and family life subject to Islamic law and/or domestic law or practice in force in the State of Qatar. This makes it unclear to what extent the State of Qatar considers itself bound by the obligations of the treaty and raises concerns as to the commitment of the State of Qatar to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that reservations of this kind must be regarded as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to article 28 (2) of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the State of Qatar to the Convention.</p> <p>This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the State of Qatar.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Norway</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Norway finds that the reservations to article 2 (a), article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraphs 1 and 4 and article 16, paragraph 1 (a), (c) and (f) affect essential obligations arising from the Convention, obligations whose observance is necessary in order to achieve the purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Norway recalls that, according to article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, as well as customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties article 19, paragraph (c), a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Norway considers that the reservations made by the State of Qatar are so extensive as to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to reservations Nos. 1-6 made by the State of Qatar.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the State of Qatar. The Convention thus becomes operative between the Kingdom of Norway and the State of Qatar without the State of Qatar benefiting from the aforesaid reservations.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Poland</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Poland has examined the reservations made by the State of Qatar upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by General Assembly of the United Nations on December 18, 1979, with regard to Articles 2(a), 9(2), 15(1), 15(4), 16(1)(a) and (c) and 16 (1)(f) and 29 (2) and the declarations made by this State with respect to Articles 1 and 5(a) of the Convention.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland is of the view that, if put into practice, the reservations and declarations made by the State of Qatar, especially when taking into account the vast area of life which they affect, will considerably limit the ability of women to benefit from the rights guaranteed to them by the Convention which are related to essential sphere of life, e.g. equality of men and women before the law, nationality of children, family relations and freedom to choose their residence and domicile.</p> <p>Thus, the Government of the Republic of Poland considers the reservations and declarations made by the State of Qatar (except for the reservations regarding Article 2(a) and Article 29(2) of the Convention) as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention which is the elimination of the discrimination against women in all spheres. Therefore, according to Article 28(2) of the Convention and Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the reservations and declarations shall not be permitted.</p> <p>In order to justify its will to exclude the legal consequences of certain provisions of the Convention, the State of Qatar raised in its reservations the inconsistency of these provisions with its domestic legislation.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland recalls that, according to Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the State Party to an international agreement may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. On the contrary, it should be deemed a rule that a State Party adjusts its internal law to the treaty which it decides to be bound by.</p> <p>Furthermore, the State of Qatar refers in its reservations to the Islamic law and ‘established practice’ which may be applied in course of the implementation of the Convention. However, it does not specify their exact content. As a consequence these reservations do 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.</p> <p>Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Poland objects to the reservations made by the State of Qatar upon accession to the Convention on the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1979, with regard to Articles 9(2), 15(1), 15(4), 16(1)(a) and (c) and 16(1)(f) of the Convention.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Poland and the State of Qatar.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Portugal</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Portuguese Republic considers that the reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, insofar as they disregard fundamental principles that shape the core of the Convention.</p> <p>According to international law, a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the State of Qatar on 29 April 2009 upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women between the Portuguese Republic and the State of Qatar.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 April 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Romania has carefully considered the reservations made by Qatar upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (New York, 18 December 1979) and regards the reservations made to Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 15 paragraph 1 and paragraph 4 and Article 16, [ paragraph 1 ] (a), (c) and (f) as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, since they maintain a certain form of discrimination against women and, implicitly, perpetuate the inequality of rights between men and women.</p> <p>These reservations are contrary to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, which prohibits reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Consequently, the Government of Romania objects to the aforementioned reservations made by Qatar 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, in its entirety, between Romania and Qatar.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sweden</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Sweden considers that the reservations made with respect to articles 9 (2), 15 (1), 15 (4) and 16 (1 a, c, f) would, if put into practice, 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 women and men and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of the purposes of the organization, and are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden notes that the reservations made by the State of Qatar would give precedence to the provisions of the national Constitution and legislation as well as to the provisions of Islamic law and established practice. The Government of Sweden is of the belief that these reservations, which do not clearly specify the extent of the derogation by the State of Qatar from the provisions in question, raises serious doubt as to the commitment of the State of Qatar to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>According to Article 28 (2) of the Convention and to international customary law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of a 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 by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligation under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the State of Qatar to the Convention of Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and considers them null and void.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the State of Qatar and Sweden. The Convention shall enter into force in its entirety between the two States without Qatar benefiting from its reservations.</p> <p>It is the understanding of the Government of Sweden that the declarations of the State of Qatar concerning articles 1 and 5 (a) of the Convention do not exclude or modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to Qatar and that these declarations do not affect the principle of equality of men and women which is fundamental to the Convention.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 February 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Austria</i>, a declaration<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Austria has examined the reservations made by the State of Qatar upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Austria finds that the reservations to article 9 paragraph 2, article 15 paragraphs 2 and 4, article 16 paragraphs 1 a, 1 c and 1 f would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex. These reservations affect essential obligations arising from the Convention and their observance is necessary in order to achieve the purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria would like to recall that, according to article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention as well as customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (article 19 sub-paragraph c), a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Austria objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the State of Qatar to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. This position however does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the State of Qatar and Austria.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.298.2009.TREATIES-1 of 08 May 2009.</p>		
<p><b>Optional</b> Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict</p>	<p>New York 25 May, 2000</p>	<p>048/2003 Cm 6065</p>
<p>Ratification- Hungary (<i>with declaration</i>*)</p>	<p>24 Feb., 2010</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Hungary</p>	<p>24 Mar., 2010</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>												
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i> “The Government of the Republic of Hungary has examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman on 17 September 2004 to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The Government of the Republic of Hungary notes that the Sultanate of Oman does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the Optional Protocol that do not accord with the Islamic law or the legislation in force in the Sultanate, and also notes that the Sultanate of Oman intends to apply the Optional Protocol within the limits imposed by the material resources available.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary is of the view that the Sultanate of Oman has made reservations of a general nature which do not define clearly to what extent it considers itself bound by the provisions of the Optional Protocol. The Government of the Republic of Hungary notes that according to Article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>Note- On 24 February 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Hungary</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Oman upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations. The objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Optional Protocol between the Republic of Hungary and the Sultanate of Oman. The Optional Protocol enters into force in its entirety between the Republic of Hungary and the Sultanate of Oman, without the Sultanate of Oman benefiting from its reservations.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notifications C.N.1233.2004.TREATIES-26 of 03 December 2004 and C.N.441.1996.TREATIES-10 of 10 February 1997</p>														
<p><b>Protocol</b> to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime</p> <p>Ratification</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="215 1624 922 1691"> <tr> <td>Iceland</td> <td>.. . . . .</td> <td>22 June, 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ireland</td> <td>.. . . . .</td> <td>17 June, 2010</td> </tr> </table> <p>Entry into Force-</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="215 1747 922 1814"> <tr> <td>Iceland</td> <td>.. . . . .</td> <td>22 July 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ireland</td> <td>.. . . . .</td> <td>17 July 2010</td> </tr> </table>	Iceland	.. . . . .	22 June, 2010	Ireland	.. . . . .	17 June, 2010	Iceland	.. . . . .	22 July 2010	Ireland	.. . . . .	17 July 2010	<p>New York 15 Nov., 2000</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>017/2006 Cm 6881</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>
Iceland	.. . . . .	22 June, 2010												
Ireland	.. . . . .	17 June, 2010												
Iceland	.. . . . .	22 July 2010												
Ireland	.. . . . .	17 July 2010												
<p><b>Protocol</b> to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime</p>	<p>New York 15 Nov., 2000</p>	<p>017/2006 Cm 6881</p>												

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
Ratification-		
Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	17 Feb., 2010	
People's Republic of China <i>(with reservation* and declaration*)</i> .. .. .	08 Feb., 2010	
Macao Special Administrative Region .. .. .	08 Feb., 2010	
Ireland .. .. .	17 June, 2010	
Entry into Force-		
Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	19 Mar., 2010	
People's Republic of China .. .. .	10 Mar., 2010	
Macao Special Administrative Region .. .. .	10 Mar., 2010	
Ireland .. .. .	17 July, 2010	
<i>Reservation*</i> <i>[Translation: Original Chinese]</i>		
The People's Republic of China shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of Article 15 of the Protocol.		
Unless otherwise notified by the Government, the Protocol shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.		
<i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Translation: Original Chinese]</i>		
The above action was effected on 8 February 2010. In accordance with the provisions of Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the Protocol shall apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, and unless otherwise notified by the Government, shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China		
<b>Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime</b>	New York 15 Nov., 2000	016/2006 Cm 6880
Accession-		
Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	17 Feb., 2010	
Entry into Force-		
Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	19 Mar., 2010	
Note-		
On 24 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Iraq, a notification relating to the designated central authority, as follows;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Arabic]</i>		
<p>... in order to carry out [the commitments of the] Republic of Iraq under the Convention, the relevant Iraqi authorities have designated the Ministry of the Interior of Iraq as the central authority with responsibility and power to receive requests for mutual legal assistance and to take action in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of the Convention and Article 8 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.99.2009.TREATIES-1 of 17 February 2009</p>		
<p><b>Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</b></p>	<p>New York 18 Dec., 2002</p>	<p>021/2006 Cm 6913</p>
<p>Ratification- Luxembourg .....</p>	<p>19 May, 2010</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Luxembourg .....</p>	<p>18 May, 2010</p>	
<p>Note- On 22 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, circulated a communication relating to the acceptance of a declaration by the government of Kazakhstan<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>Within a period of three months from the date of the depositary notification transmitting the declaration (C.N.57.2010.TREATIES-2 of 22 February 2010), none of the Contracting Parties to the said Protocol had notified the Secretary-General of an objection either to the deposit itself or to the procedure envisaged. Consequently, the declaration in question was accepted for deposit upon the above-stipulated three month period, that is on 22 May 2010.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.57.2010.TREATIES-2 of 22 February 2010</p>		
<p><b>Protocol No.14 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, amending the control system of the Convention [ETS No. 194]</b></p>	<p>Strasbourg 13 May, 2004</p>	<p>Misc Series 014/2004 Cm 6370</p>
<p>Ratification- Russian Federation (<i>with declaration</i>*) .....</p>	<p>18 Feb., 2010</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Russian Federation .....</p>	<p>01 June, 2010</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)		
<p><i>Declaration</i> *</p> <p>The Protocol will be applied in accordance with the understanding contained in the Declaration on “Ensuring the effectiveness of the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights at national and European levels” adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe at its 114<sup>th</sup> session on 12 May 2004;</p> <p>The provisions of the Protocol and their application will be without prejudice to further steps aimed at reaching a full consensus between Member States of the Council of Europe on issues of strengthening the control mechanism of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and of the European Court of Human Rights, including elaboration of a new additional protocol to the Convention based on the proposals of the "Group of Wise Persons" established to consider the issue of the long-term effectiveness of the Convention control mechanism;</p> <p>The application of the Protocol will be without prejudice to the process of improving the modalities of functioning of the European Court of Human Rights, first of all to strengthening the stability of its Rules, not excluding supplementary measures to be adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe aimed at reinforcing the control over the use of financial means allocated to the European Court of Human Rights and at ensuring the quality of staff of its Registry, with the understanding that procedural rules relating to examination of applications by the European Court of Human Rights must be adopted in the form of an international treaty subject to ratification or to another form of expression by a State of its consent to be bound by its provisions;</p> <p>a High Contracting Party concerned, if the judge elected in its The application of Article 28, paragraph 3 of the Convention as amended by Article 8 of the Protocol does not exclude the right of respect is not a member of the committee, to request that he or she be given the possibility to take the place of one of the members of the committee;</p> <p>No provision of the Protocol will be applied prior to its entry into force in accordance with Article 19.</p>		
<b>Convention</b> on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	New York 30 Mar., 2007	010/2010 Cm 7905
Ratification-		
Algeria .. .. .	04 Dec., 2009	
Canada ( <i>with reservation* and declaration*</i> ) .. .. .	11 Mar., 2010	
Latvia .. .. .	01 Mar., 2010	
Montenegro .. .. .	02 Nov., 2009	
Entry into Force-		
Algeria .. .. .	03 Jan., 2010	
Canada .. .. .	10 Apr., 2009	
Latvia .. .. .	31 Mar., 2010	
Montenegro .. .. .	02 Dec., 2009	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p><i>Reservations*</i> [Original: English and French]</p> <p>... Canada interprets Article 33 (2) as accommodating the situation of federal states where the implementation of the Convention will occur at more than one level of government and through a variety of mechanisms, including existing ones.</p> <p><i>Declarations*</i> [Original: English and French]</p> <p>... Canada recognises that persons with disabilities are presumed to have legal capacity on an equal basis with others in all aspects of their lives. Canada declares its understanding that Article 12 permits supported and substitute decision-making arrangements in appropriate circumstances and in accordance with the law.</p> <p>To the extent Article 12 may be interpreted as requiring the elimination of all substitute decision-making arrangements, Canada reserves the right to continue their use in appropriate circumstances and subject to appropriate and effective safeguards. With respect to Article 12 (4), Canada reserves the right not to subject all such measures to regular review by an independent authority, where such measures are already subject to review or appeal.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 November 2009, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Czech Republic</i>, an objection, to the interpretative declaration made by Thailand upon ratification<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>[Original: English]</p> <p>“The Czech Republic has examined the interpretative declaration made by the Kingdom of Thailand upon its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 29 July 2008.</p> <p>The Czech Republic believes that the interpretative declaration made by the Kingdom of Thailand constitutes in fact a reservation to the Article 18 of the Convention.</p> <p>The Czech Republic notes that the reservation left open to what extent the Kingdom of Thailand commits itself to the Article 18 of the Convention and this calls into question the Kingdom of Thailand’s commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention as regards the rights associated with liberty of movement and nationality. It is in the common interest of States that treaties, to which they have chosen to become a 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 these treaties.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>According to Article 46 paragraph 1 of the Convention and according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.537.2008.TREATIES-29 of 29 July 2008</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 January 2009, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany Federal Republic</i>, a communication, relating to the declaration made by the Republic of El Salvador upon signature and confirmed upon ratification<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“The Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the aforementioned reservation.</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that reservations which consist in a general reference to a system of norms (like the constitution or the legal order of the reserving State) without specifying the contents thereof leave it uncertain to which extent that State accepts to be bound by the obligations under the treaty. Moreover, those norms may be subject to changes.</p> <p>The reservation made by the Republic of El Salvador is therefore not sufficiently precise to make it possible to determine the restrictions that are introduced into the agreement.</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany is therefore of the opinion that the reservation is incompatible with object and purpose of the Convention and the Protocol and would like to recall that, according to Article 46, paragraph 1 of the Convention, and Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Protocol, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention and the Protocol between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of El Salvador.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.1250.2007.TREATIES-137 of 24 January 2008 (Ratification: El Salvador).</p>		
<p><b>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</b></p> <p>Ratification-</p> <p>Montenegro .....</p> <p>Entry into Force-</p> <p>Montenegro .....</p>	<p>New York 13 Dec., 2006</p> <p>02 Nov., 2009</p> <p>02 Dec., 2009</p>	<p>Misc Series 006/2009 Cm 7644</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 January 2009, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany Federal Republic</i>, a communication, relating to the declaration made by the Republic of El Salvador upon signature and confirmed upon ratification<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“The Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the aforementioned reservation.</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that reservations which consist in a general reference to a system of norms (like the constitution Or the legal order of the reserving State) without specifying the contents thereof leave it uncertain to which extent that State accepts to be bound by the obligations under the treaty. Moreover, those norms may be subject to changes.</p> <p>The reservation made by the Republic of El Salvador is therefore not sufficiently precise to make it possible to determine the restrictions that are introduced into the agreement.</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany is therefore of the opinion that the reservation is incompatible with object and purpose of the Convention and the Protocol and would like to recall that, according to Article 46, paragraph 1 of the Convention, and Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Protocol, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.1251.2007.TREATIES-76 of 24 January 2008 (Ratification: El Salvador).</p>		
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL COURTS OF JUSTICE</b></p>		
<p>(i) <b>Rome</b> Statute of the International Criminal Court</p>	<p>Rome 17 July, 1998</p>	<p>035/2002 Cm 5590</p>
<p>(ii) <b>Agreement</b> on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court</p>	<p>New York 09 Sep., 2002</p>	<p>009/2009 Cm 5590</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 March 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> a territorial application<sup>1</sup> relating to the two above mentioned Agreements, as follows;</p> <p>... The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wishes the United Kingdom’s ratification of the aforesaid Statute and Agreement to be extended to the following territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>		
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL COURTS OF JUSTICE</b> (continued)</p>				
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Anguilla Bermuda British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Falkland Islands Montserrat</p> </td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; vertical-align: top;"> <p>St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia Turks and Caicos Islands</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Anguilla Bermuda British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Falkland Islands Montserrat</p>	<p>St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia Turks and Caicos Islands</p>		
<p>Anguilla Bermuda British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Falkland Islands Montserrat</p>	<p>St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia Turks and Caicos Islands</p>			
<p>The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considers the extension of the aforesaid Statute and Agreement to take effect from the date of deposit of this notification, ... ”</p>				
<p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.67.2008.TREATIES-1 of 1 February 2008 (Ratification: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).</p>				
<p>Note-</p>				
<p>On 19 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Argentina an objection to a territorial application<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p>				
<p><i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p>				
<p>[The Argentine Government refers] to the attempt to extend the application of the Rome Statute to the Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur on the part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated 11 March 2010.</p>				
<p>The Argentine Government recalls that the Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur and the surrounding maritime areas are an integral part of the Argentine national territory and are illegally occupied by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, being the subject of a sovereignty dispute between both countries which is recognized by several international organizations.</p>				
<p>The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 316[0] (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which the sovereignty dispute referred to as the “Question of the Malvinas Islands” is recognized and the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are urged to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute. Concurrently, the Special Committee on Decolonization of the United Nations has repeatedly affirmed this view. Also, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted, on 4 June 2009, a new pronouncement, in similar terms, on the question.</p>				
<p>Therefore, the Argentine Government objects and rejects the British attempt to extend the application of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court to the Islas Malvinas.</p>				

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (continued)</b>		
<p>The Argentine Government reaffirms its legitimate sovereign rights over the Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur and the surrounding maritime areas.</p> <p>The Argentine Government requests the Secretary-General that this note and its English text be notified to the States Parties and Contracting States to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.161.2010.TREATIES-1 of 26 March 2010 (Territorial Application: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).</p>		
<b>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</b>	Rome 17 July, 1998	035/2002 Cm 5590
Ratification- Bangladesh .....	23 Mar., 2010.	
Entry into Force- Bangladesh .....	01 June, 2010	
Note- On 24 November 2009, the Secretary-General received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations communicating to him the decision of the Government of Namibia to co-sponsor the proposed amendment to article 16 of the Rome Statute, which was submitted to the Secretary-General by South Africa as agreed upon by African States Parties to the Rome Statute during their meeting held from 3-6 November 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.		
<b>Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court</b>	New York 09 Sep., 2002	009/2009 Cm 5590
Accession- Georgia .....	10 Mar., 2010	
Entry into Force- Georgia .....	09 Apr., 2010	
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>		
<b>Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure</b>	Budapest 28 Apr., 1977 -31 Dec., 1977	005/1981 Cmnd 8136
Note- On 16 December, 2009, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received a communication from the government of Australia, relating to the Acquisition of the Status of International Depositary Authority by the Lady Mary Fairfax CellBank Australia (CBA), which states that this Depositary Institution is located on the territory of Australia and includes a declaration of Assurances to the effect that the Institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the specified		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>(continued)</p> <p>in Article 6 (2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on 28 April 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980.as follows;</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 7(2)(b), the Lady Mary Fairfax CellBank Australia (CBA) shall acquire the status of International Depositary Authority under the Budapest Treaty on 22 February 2010, that is, on the day of publication of this notification.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMMUNICATION</p> <p>The Australian Permanent Mission presents its compliments to the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization and has the honour to refer to the process laid out for the acquisition of International Depositary Authority Status under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (Budapest Treaty).</p> <p>The Australian Permanent Mission forwards for your consideration the enclosed nomination by Australia of Lady Mary Fairfax CellBank Australia as an International Depositary Authority and accompanying information in accordance with Article 7 of the Budapest Treaty. We would be grateful for your consideration of this matter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX</p> <p>I have the honour to refer to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure done at Budapest on 28 April 1977 ("the Treaty") and nominations for the status of International Depositary Authority (IDA). I have the further honour to advise of Australia's nomination of Lady Mary Fairfax CellBank Australia (CBA) as Australia's second International Depositary Authority (IDA), in addition to Australia's currently recognised IDA, the National Measurement Institute (NMI). There will be no overlap in the type or class of microorganisms deposited by NMI and CBA.</p> <p>CBA's function as an IDA in accordance with Article 7 of the Treaty is set out below. The Government of Australia furnishes its assurances that CBA complies with the requirements specified in Article 6(2) of the Treaty.</p> <p>CBA was established in 2007 by a joint venture of the Children's Medical Research Institute (CMRI), Cure Cancer Australia Foundation and National Breast Cancer Foundation and by an Enabling Grant of the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia. It is located at 214 Hawkesbury Rd, Westmead, NSW, 2145, Australia.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>(continued)</p> <p>The facility provides cell lines to the research community, both within Australia and overseas. CBA is designed to act as a secure repository for cell lines. The facility enables scientists to access quality-controlled cell lines for experimental work and promotes good cell practice in research.</p> <p>It is a not-for-profit cell culture facility, purpose built with clean room grade laboratories, quality control testing, sample base logging and secure cryostorage. The facility is primarily a repository for both novel and long-established cell lines, staffed by four full-time, fully qualified and highly experienced personnel.</p> <p>CBA is equipped with the necessary facilities to perform the scientific and administrative tasks required of an IDA under this treaty. It offers identification testing of human cell lines using accepted gold standard, short tandem repeat (STR) profiling. The liquid nitrogen storage systems are connected to a building-wide alarm system, with continuous monitoring of storage temperature and remote alarms.</p> <p>As a scientific institution CBA necessarily performs, and will continue to perform its function in an impartial and objective manner.</p> <p>CBA has an agreement with the UK based Health Protection Agency, to store approximately 700 of its European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC) cell lines in liquid nitrogen for distribution as requested throughout Australia and New Zealand.</p> <p>CBA will accept for deposit, human and animal cell lines and hybridomas that can be preserved in liquid nitrogen vapour without significant damage to or loss of their properties or viability.</p> <p>Microorganisms accepted for deposit by CBA will be examined for viability and stored as prescribed in the Regulations under the Treaty. CBA will not at this time accept for deposit, genetically modified organisms requiring physical containment level 3 or 4 (PC3 or PC4). Deposits should be accompanied by a favourable Biohazard Risk Assessment statement.</p> <p>CBA will, in accordance with the Regulations, issue to the depositor a receipt and any required viability statement.</p> <p>Patent cultures will be bar-coded, and stored in three vapour-phase liquid nitrogen storage systems, with custom designed database to track inventory of the cryopreserved vials, and depositor details. Only authorised CBA and CMRI's IT staff will have access to the database. CBA will comply with confidentiality requirements prescribed in the Regulations.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>														
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>(continued)</p> <p>CBA will also furnish samples of deposited microorganisms under the conditions and in conformity with the procedures prescribed in the Regulations.</p> <p>In accordance with Rule 6.3(a) of the Regulations, CBA requires before it will accept microorganisms for deposit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) that a deposit of a microorganism should be in adequate form and adequate quantity to enable CBA to carry out properly its duties under the Regulations;</li> <li>(ii) that the written statement referred to in Rule 6.1(a) or 6.2(a) be drafted in English;</li> <li>(iii) that the fee for storage referred to in Rule 12.1(a)(i) be paid; and</li> <li>(iv) that the depositor complete an Application Form for the purposes of the administrative procedures of CBA.</li> </ul> <p>The official language of CBA is English.</p> <p>The fees, in Australian dollars, that CBA will charge for storage, viability statements and furnishings of samples of microorganisms are set out below:</p> <p><u>Prices</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. <u>Cell lines</u></td> <td>Australian dollars</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For the storage of the microorganism in accordance with the Treaty, including certification and viability statement</td> <td>2,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issuance of a new or updated viability statement</td> <td>170</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. <u>General</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furnishing of a sample (excluding shipping costs)</td> <td>210</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issuance of (new or amended) certification</td> <td>110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration fee for amendments</td> <td>110</td> </tr> </table> <p>Fees plus GST, where applicable, are payable to CellBank Australia.</p>	1. <u>Cell lines</u>	Australian dollars	For the storage of the microorganism in accordance with the Treaty, including certification and viability statement	2,600	Issuance of a new or updated viability statement	170	2. <u>General</u>		Furnishing of a sample (excluding shipping costs)	210	Issuance of (new or amended) certification	110	Administration fee for amendments	110		
1. <u>Cell lines</u>	Australian dollars															
For the storage of the microorganism in accordance with the Treaty, including certification and viability statement	2,600															
Issuance of a new or updated viability statement	170															
2. <u>General</u>																
Furnishing of a sample (excluding shipping costs)	210															
Issuance of (new or amended) certification	110															
Administration fee for amendments	110															



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 January, 2010 the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received a communication from the government of the People's Republic of China Relating to Changes in the Address, in the Text concerning the kinds of Microorganisms Accepted for Deposit and in the Schedule of Fees Charged by the People's Republic of China General Microbiological Culture Collection Centre (CGMCC) , as follows;</p> <p>The new address, the new text concerning the kinds of microorganisms accepted for deposit and the new schedule of fees are as follows;</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY</p> <p>People's Republic of China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center (CGMCC) Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences No. 1 West Beichen Road Chaoyang District Beijing 100 101 People's Republic of China</p> <p>Telephone: (86-10) 6480 7355 Facsimile: (86-10) 6480 7288</p> <p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:cgmcc@im.ac.cn">cgmcc@im.ac.cn</a> Internet: <a href="http://www.cgmcc.net">http://www.cgmcc.net</a></p> <p>KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED</p> <p>With the exception of pathogenic microorganisms of Risk Group 1 (Chinese classification): bacteria (including actinomycetes), yeasts, filamentous fungi, anaerobic microorganisms, single cell algae, animal cell lines, plant cell lines, mycoplasma, viruses, bacteriophages, plasmids, plant seeds.</p> <p>At present, the CGMCC does not accept temporarily the following biological material for deposit: protozoa.</p> <p>As a general rule, the CGMCC will accept only strains that can be placed in a culture under conditions technically feasible for the collection concerned and conserved, other than in continuous vegetative activity, without inducing significant changes in the characteristics.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>										
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>(continued)</p> <p>Exceptionally, the CGMCC may accept deposits that cannot be conserved other than by active culture, but acceptance of such a deposit will have to be decided, and the relevant fee determined, on a case-by-case basis, after prior negotiation with the potential depositor.</p> <p>The CGMCC reserves the right to refuse a deposit of biological material under Article 5 of the Budapest Treaty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• which is restricted from import according to Chinese law;</li> <li>• whose conservation involves hazards deemed to be excessive.</li> </ul> <p>The CGMCC also reserves the right to refuse an application which asks the CGMCC to supply biological material that is restricted from export according to Chinese law.</p> <p><b>SCHEDULE OF FEES</b></p> <table data-bbox="271 873 877 1052"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><u>USD</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Storage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Issuance of a viability statement</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Furnishing of a sample</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Communication of information</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Other currencies will be converted into US dollars according to the exchange rate of the Bank of People's Republic of China.</p> <p>According to Rule 12.2(c) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, the fees set forth in the said communication shall take effect on February 27, 2010, that is, on the thirtieth day following the publication of the changes by the International Bureau.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 March, 2010, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Japan</i>, relating to a modification to the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted for deposit by the International Patent Organism Depository (IPOD), National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on 28 April, 1977, as amended on 26 September 1980 (see BUDAPEST Notification No. 15, of 31 March 1981), as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>BUDAPEST Notification No. 268</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Communication by the Government of Japan Regarding a Modification to the List of Kinds of Microorganisms Accepted for Deposit by the International Patent Organism Depository (IPOD), National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)</u></p>		<u>USD</u>	(a) Storage	800	(b) Issuance of a viability statement	100	(c) Furnishing of a sample	100	(d) Communication of information	50		
	<u>USD</u>											
(a) Storage	800											
(b) Issuance of a viability statement	100											
(c) Furnishing of a sample	100											
(d) Communication of information	50											

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>(continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Communication</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and has the honour to transmit herewith, in relation to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, a communication from its home Government regarding a modification to the list of kind of microorganisms accepted for deposit by the International Patent Organism Depository (IPOD), National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST).</p> <p>The intention of this modification is neither an extension nor a limitation, but a clarification of the current list of kinds of microorganisms accepted for deposit by the said Depository. This modification will be effective on 01 April 2010.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANNEX</b></p> <p><b>KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED</b></p> <p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes), archaea, fungi, yeasts, plasmids (in host/not in host), animal cell cultures (including human cell cultures and hybridomas), embryos, protozoa, plant cell cultures, seeds and algae, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- microorganisms classified as biological safety level (BSL) 3 or 4 according to the Guidelines for the Handling of the Experiment of Microorganisms in AIST;</li> <li>- microorganisms that belong to Category No. 1, 2 and 3 pathogens stipulated in the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and the Medical Care of Infectious Patients (1998);</li> <li>- microorganisms that require the containment measure levels P3, P3A or P3P for experiments, as described in the Ministerial Ordinance stipulating Containment Measures to be Taken in Type 2 Use of Living Modified Organisms for Research and Development (2004), which is based on the Law concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms (2003); and</li> <li>- mixtures of undefined and/or unidentifiable microorganisms.</li> </ul> <p>IPOD reserves the right to refuse to accept deposit that is technically or legally too difficult to manage.</p> <p>Effective date of the modification 01 April 2010.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)		
<b>Protocol</b> 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 01 April 1996	Madrid 28 June, 1989 -31 Dec., 1989	003/1997 Cm 3505
Note-		
On 21 December 2009 the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as depositary, received a declaration from the government of the Syrian Arab Republic as follows;		
... that in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of the Madrid Protocol (1989) and pursuant to Article 5(2)(b), the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 5(2)(a) thereof is replaced by 18 months and that, under Article 5(2)(c) of the said Protocol, where refusal of protection may result from an opposition to the granting of protection, such refusal may be notified after the expiry of the 18-month time limit.		
<b>Patent Law Treaty</b>	Adopted Geneva 01 June, 2000	006/2006 Cm 6779
Accession-		
Macedonia, FYR	22 Jan., 2010	
Serbia	20 May, 2010	
Ratification-		
Latvia	12 Mar., 2010	
Entry into Force-		
Latvia	12 June, 2010	
Macedonia, FYR	22 Apr., 2010	
Serbia	20 Aug., 2010	
<b>JURISDICTION</b>		
<b>European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters</b> [ETS No. 30]	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	024/1992 Cm 1928
Extension-(United Kingdom)		
Isle of Man	07 Jan., 2010	
Entry into Force-		
Isle of Man	06 Apr., 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>JURISDICTION</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 April 2010, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe as depositary, circulated a notification from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i>, a relating to territorial extension, as follows;</p> <p>... notified at the request of the United Kingdom to the States which became Parties to the Convention since the previous consultation (see Notification JJ5503C Tr./30-78 of 10 July 2003), together with a letter from the Secretariat dated 07 January 2010 fixing a period of 90 days for the formulation of objections (see Notification JJ6981C Tr./030-104).</p> <p>Date of entry into force of the arrangement on territorial extension between the United Kingdom and Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Monaco and San Marino in respect of the Isle of Man is 06 April 2010.</p> <p>Note -</p> <p>On 11 February 2010, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i>, a withdrawal of an objection, as follows;</p> <p>The Government of Ireland agrees to the extension of the United Kingdom's ratification of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters to the Bailiwick of Guernsey and to the Isle of Man.</p> <p>The objections raised by the letters from the Permanent Representative of Ireland dated 16 January 2003 and 16 September 2003 are hereby withdrawn.</p>		
<p><b>LAW OF THE SEA</b></p> <p><b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 January 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the Union of Myanmar, a withdrawal of a declaration, as follows;</p> <p>“In accordance with Article 287, paragraph 1 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Government of the Union of Myanmar hereby declares that it accepts the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for the settlement of dispute between the Union of Myanmar and the People's Republic of Bangladesh relating to the delimitation of maritime boundary between the two countries in the Bay of Bengal.</p>	<p>Montego Bay, 10 Dec., 1982 -09 Dec., 1984</p>	<p>081/1999 Cm 4524</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>LAW OF THE SEA (continued)</b></p> <p>The Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of all States to article 287 (6) and (7) of the Convention, which read as follows:</p> <p>"6. A declaration made under paragraph I shall remain in force until three months after notice of revocation has been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>"7. A new declaration, a notice of revocation or the expiry of a declaration does not in any way affect proceedings pending before a court or tribunal having jurisdiction under this article, unless the parties otherwise agree."</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.839.2009.T ATIES-13 of 23 November 2009 (Declaration under article 287: Myanmar).</p>		
<p><b>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</b></p> <p><b>European Convention on the Abolition of Legalisation of Documents executed by Diplomatic Agents or Consular Officers</b></p> <p>Signature- Romania .....</p>	<p>London 07 June, 1968</p> <p>21 May, 2010</p>	<p>096/1970 Cmnd 4503</p>
<p><b>LOANS, CREDITS &amp; GRANTS</b></p> <p><b>Additional Protocol to the Agreement on the Temporary Importation, Free of Duty, of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for the use on Free Loan in Hospitals and other Medical Institutions for Purposes of Diagnosis or Treatment [ETS No. 110]</b></p> <p>Note- On 27 November 2009, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe as depositary, circulated a communication from the Council of the European Union, as follows;</p> <p>As a consequence, as from that date, the European Union will replace and succeed the European Community (Article 1, third paragraph, of the Treaty on European Union as it results from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon).</p> <p>Therefore, as from that date, the European Union will exercise all rights and assume all obligations of the European Community, including its status in the Organisation, whilst continuing to exercise existing rights and assume obligations of the European Union.</p> <p>In particular, as from that date, the European Union will succeed to all agreements concluded and all commitments made by the European Community with your Organisation and to all agreements or commitments adopted within your Organisation and binding on the European Community.</p>	<p>Strasbourg 07 June, 1968 -29 Sep., 1982</p>	<p>010/1986 Cmnd 9726</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>METEOROLOGY</b>		
<p><b>Convention</b> establishing the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts with Protocol on Privileges and Immunities of the Centre and Final Act ["COST" Agreement] Project No. 70</p> <p>Note- In a notification dated 15 December 2009, under reference SGS9/14802, the Council of the European Union, as depositary, Circulated a copy of the Portuguese translations of the Convention establishing the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, signed at Brussels on 11 October 1973, as well as the Amendments to the above Convention and Protocol.</p>	<p>Brussels 11 Oct., 1973 -11 Apr., 1974</p>	<p>002 /1976 Cmnd 6366</p>
<b>PEACE</b>		
<p><b>Treaty</b> of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence between His Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Belgium, the President of the French Republic, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, and Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands</p> <p><u>SEE ALSO:</u> WEU PAGE 123)</p> <p>Note- The date of deposit of HM The Queens Instrument of Withdrawal was 07 May 2010. The intended effective date of the UK's notice to withdraw was 01 June 2010. The effective date of UK withdrawal from the treaty is intended to be 01 June 2011</p>	<p>Brussels 17 Mar., 1948</p>	<p>001/1949 Cmd. 7599</p>
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<p>(i) <b>Convention</b> on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution</p>	<p>Geneva 13 Nov., 1979 -16 Nov., 1979</p>	<p>057/1983 Cmnd 9034</p>
<p>(ii) <b>Protocol</b> to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-Term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)</p>	<p>Geneva 13 Nov., 1979 -16 Nov., 1979 28 Sep., 1984</p>	<p>075/1988 Cm 521</p>
<p>Accession- Guinea Bissau .....</p>	<p>19 May, 2010</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Guinea Bissau .....</p>	<p>17 Aug, 2010</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)		
<b>Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</b>	Montreal 16 Sep., 1987	019/ 1990 Cm 977
Note- On 10 December 2009 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, circulated <sup>1</sup> the following:  ... by 02 December 2009, the date on which the period specified for the notification of objection to the proposed corrections expired, no objection had been notified to the Secretary-General.  Consequently, the Secretary-General has effected the required corrections to the Adjustments of the above Protocol [ <i>Chinese text only</i> ] as contained in depositary notification C.N.535.2009. TREATIES-3 of 02 September 2009.  <sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.535.2009.TREATIES-3 of 02 September 2009 (Proposal of corrections to the Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol).		
(i) <b>Protocol</b> to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes.	Sofia/New York 31 Oct., 1988 -05 May, 1989	001/1992 Cm 1787
(ii) <b>Protocol</b> to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-Term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)	Geneva 28 Sep., 1984	075/1988 Cm 521
(iii) <b>Protocol</b> to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes	Geneva 18 Nov., 1991	077/1999 Cm 4517
Accession- Macedonia, FYR . . . . .	10 Mar., 2010	
Entry into Force- Macedonia, FYR . . . . .	10 Mar., 2010	
<b>Convention</b> on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context	Espoo/New York 25 Feb., 1991 -02 Sep., 1991	012/1998 Cm 3879
Accession- Guinea Bissau . . . . .	19 May, 2010	
Entry into Force- Guinea Bissau . . . . .	17 Aug, 2010	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)</b>		
<b>Amendment</b> to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987	London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Accession- Lesotho .....	15 Apr., 2010	
Entry into Force- Lesotho .....	14 July, 2010	
<b>1997 Amendment</b> to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties	Adopted Montreal 17 Sep., 1997	036/2002 Cm 5593 <i>Also See</i> 055/2002 Cm 5725
Acceptance- People's Republic of China ( <i>with declaration*</i> ) .....	19 May, 2010	
Accession Lesotho .....	15 Apr., 2010	
Ratification- Ethiopia .....	25 Nov., 2009	
Entry into Force- Ethiopia .....	23 Feb., 2010	
People's Republic of China .....	17 Aug., 2010	
<i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Chinese]</i>		
<p>In accordance with the provisions of Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the [ ... above-mentioned Amendment] shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>The Government of the People's Republic of China would also like to reiterate that Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)</b>		
Note-		
On 03 December 2009, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Kingdom of Denmark</i> , a withdrawal of a declaration <sup>1</sup> , relating to the territorial exclusion in respect of the Faroe Islands.		
<sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.1101.2003.TREATIES-9 of 29 September 2003 (Territorial exclusion: Denmark).		
<b>1990</b> Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987	London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Ratification - Ethiopia .....	25 Nov., 2009	
Entry into Force- Ethiopia .....	23 Feb., 2010	
<b>1992</b> Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992 -25 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession- Lesotho .....	15 Apr., 2010	
Ratification- Ethiopia .....	25 Nov., 2009	
Entry into Force- Ethiopia .....	23 Feb., 2010	
Lesotho .....	14 July, 2010	
<b>1997</b> Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Beijing 11 Dec., 1997 -03 Dec., 1999	055/2002 Cm 5725
Accession- Lesotho .....	15 Apr., 2010	
Acceptance- People's Republic of China ( <i>with declaration*</i> ) .....	19 May, 2010	
Ratification- Ethiopia .....	25 Nov., 2009	
Entry into Force- People's Republic of China .....	17 Aug., 2010	
Ethiopia .....	23 Feb., 2010	
Lesotho .....	14 July., 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i> [<i>Courtesy Translation: Original Chinese</i>]</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the [ ... <i>above-mentioned Amendment</i>] shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>The Government of the People's Republic of China would also like to reiterate that Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 December 2009, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Kingdom of the Denmark</i>, a withdrawal of a declaration<sup>1</sup>, relating to the territorial exclusion in respect of the Faroe Islands.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.1101.2003.TREATIES-9 of 29 September 2003 (Territorial exclusion: Denmark).</p>		
<p><b>Convention</b> on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents</p> <p>Accession- Guinea Bissau .....</p> <p>Entry into Force- Guinea Bissau .....</p>	<p>Helsinki 17 Mar., 1992 -18 Sep., 1992</p> <p>19 May, 2010</p> <p>17 Aug., 2010</p>	<p>005/2003 Cm 5741</p>
<p><b>Kyoto Protocol</b> to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 11 December 1997</p> <p>Accession- San Marino .....</p> <p>Entry into Force- San Marino .....</p>	<p>Kyoto 11 Dec., 1997</p> <p>28 Apr., 2010</p> <p>27 July, 2010</p>	<p>006/2005 Cm 6485</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)</b>		
<b>Rotterdam</b> Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Rotterdam 11 Dec., 1997 -10 Sep., 1998	046/2004 Cm 6390
Accession -		
Guatemala .....	19 Apr., 2010	
Mozambique .....	14 Apr., 2010	
Entry into Force-		
Guatemala .....	18 July, 2010	
Mozambique .....	14 July, 2010	
Note-		
On 17 February 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>The Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> , a declaration, as follows:		
“The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, that it accepts both means of dispute settlement referred to in that paragraph as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting one or both means of dispute settlement.”		
<sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.242.2000.TREATIES-2 of 20 April 2000		
<b>Stockholm</b> Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Stockholm 22 May, 2001	022/2005 Cm 6581
Ratification-		
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	30 Mar., 2010	
Entry into Force-		
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	28 June, 2008	
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York 20 June, 1956 -31 Dec., 1956	085/1975 Cmnd 6084
Note-		
On 07 December 2009, the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary, received from the Government of the Czech Republic communication <sup>1</sup> , in accordance with article 2, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the new contact of the Office designated to act as the Transmitting as well as the Receiving Agency is:		
Office for International Legal Protection of Children Šilingrovo náměstí 3/4, 602 00 BRNO Czech Republic email: <a href="mailto:podatelna@umpod.cz">podatelna@umpod.cz</a>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<b>Convention</b> abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague 05 Oct., 1961	032/1965 Cmnd 2617
Accession-		
Cape Verde	07 May, 2010	
Peru	13 Jan., 2010	
Entry into Force-		
Cape Verde	13 Feb., 2010	
Peru	01 Aug., 2010	
Note-		
<p>On 30 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Estonia</i>, a notification, designated Competent Authorities as follows;</p> <p>“Since 1st of January 2010 Notaries, under the supervision of Ministry of Justice will be the designated competent authority described in the Article 6 of the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents. Contact details of all 100 Notaries will be forwarded by the Ministry of Justice. Although the Ministry of Justice shall exercise supervision over the Notaries, the Ministry itself nor any other Ministry shall no longer issue apostilles. The register described in the Article 7 of the Convention shall be kept by the Chamber of Notaries in accordance with the decree provided by the Minister of Justice.”</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 06 January 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Greece</i>, a notification, modifying contact details for designated Competent Authorities as follows;</p>		
<b><u>AUTHORITIES</u></b>		
<p>A list of the Greek Authorities including their address and phone/fax numbers can be consulted online at the following address: <a href="http://www.minbuza.nl/Apostille">http://www.minbuza.nl/Apostille</a>.</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 03 February 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>, a notification, withdrawal of objection as follows;</p>		
<p>The Federal Republic of Germany withdraws the objection to the accession of Georgia to the Hague Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents of 05 October 1961.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>Therefore, the Convention has entered into force between Germany and Georgia on 03 February 2010.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 13 January 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Peru</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>According to Article 12, second paragraph, the accession will have effect only as regards the relations between Peru and those Contracting States which will not have raised an objection to its accession in the six months after receipt of the present notification. For practical reasons this six month's period will in this case run from 01 February 2010 to 01 August 2010.</p> <p>...according to article 6 of the "Convention abolishing the requirement of legalization for foreign public documents", the designated competent authority in Peru is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs -General Direction of Consular Policy-.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 December 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Russian Federation</i>, a notification, relating to authorities as follows;</p> <p>Contact details:</p> <p>Address: The Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation Zhitnaya, 14 MOSCOW Telephone: +7 499 156 7529 Contact person: Victor Karpov (language of communication: Russian) E-mail: - General website: <a href="http://www.minjust.ru">http://www.minjust.ru</a></p> <p>Address: The General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation 125993 MOSCOW, GSP-3 B. Dmitrovka ul., 15a Telephone: +7 (495) 692 2682 Fax: +7 (495) 692 9600 E-mail: - General website: <a href="http://genproc.gov.ru/">http://genproc.gov.ru/</a></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>Address: The Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation 117049 MOSCOW Zhitnaya, 16 Telephone: +7 (495) 667 2221 Fax: - E-mail: - General website: <a href="http://eng.mvdrf.ru/">http://eng.mvdrf.ru/</a></p> <p>Address: The Federal Archives Agency 103132 MOSCOW Ilyinka ul., 12 Telephone: +7 (495) 206 3531 Fax: +7 (495) 206 5587 E-mail: - General website: <a href="http://www.rusarchives.ru/">http://www.rusarchives.ru/</a></p> <p>Address: The Federal Supervision Service for Education and Science 127994 MOSCOW, GSP-4 Sadovaya-Sukharevskaya ul., 16, K-51 Telephone: +7 (495) 208 6158 Fax: +7 (495) 208 6158 E-mail: - General website: <a href="http://obrnadzor.gov.ru">http://obrnadzor.gov.ru</a></p> <p>Address: Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation Znamenka, 19 MOSCOW Telephone: +7 (495) 696 8436 Fax: +7 (495) 696 0281 E-mail: - General website: <a href="http://www.mil.ru/">http://www.mil.ru/</a></p>		
<p>Practical Information:</p> <p>Price: According to sub-paragraph 41 of paragraph 1 of article 333.33 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, the price for the issuance of an Apostille is 300 rubles per document. Useful Links: <a href="http://www.ed.gov.ru/int-coop/tema/adapt/374/">http://www.ed.gov.ru/int-coop/tema/adapt/374/</a> (diplomas and other education documents)</p>		
<p><b>Convention</b> on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters</p>	<p>The Hague 15 Nov., 1965</p>	<p>050/1969 Cmnd 3986</p>
<p>Accession- Australia .....</p>	<p>15 Mar., 2010</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Australia .....</p>	<p>01 Nov., 2010</p>	
<p>Note- On 26 March 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of United Kingdom, a notification relating to a modification of competent authorities, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (LAW)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>AUTHORITY</u></b></p> <p>Competent authority for the Isle of Man (modification) The Chief Registrar should be substituted for the First Deemster as the competent authority for the Isle of Man. The contact details of the Chief Registrar are as follows: The Chief Registrar Isle of Man Courts of Justice Deemsters Walk Douglas ISLE OF MAN IM1 3AR</p> <p>(a) In accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 18 of the Convention, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is designated as the Central Authority; and the Senior Master of the Supreme Court (...), the Scottish Executive Justice Department (...) and the Registrar of the Supreme Court* (...) are designated as additional authorities for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 22 April 2010 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of United Kingdom, a notification relating to a modification of competent authorities, on behalf of Scottish Government, as follows;</p> <p>MULTILATURAL TREATIES Continued; Authority for Scotland: Scottish Government EU &amp; International Law Branch 2W St. Andrew's House EDINBURGH EH1 3DG Scotland, UK E-mail: Alan.Finlayson@scotland.gsi.gov.uk Tel.: +44 (131) 244 2417 Fax: +44 (131) 244 4848</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 April 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, circulated a notification relating to government of <i>Belize</i>, as follows;</p> <p>Belize deposited, in accordance with Article 28, first paragraph, of the above-mentioned Convention, its instrument of accession to the Convention with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 8 September 2009.</p> <p>The Contracting States were informed of the accession by depositary notification No. 6/2009 of 18 September 2009. None of these States raised an objection to the accession within the period of six months specified in Article 28, second paragraph, which period expired on 01 April 2010.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Convention will, in accordance with its Article 28, third paragraph, enter into force between Belize and the Contracting States on 01 May 2010.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 February 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>San Marino</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p>Methods of service (Article 5(1)(2)): Formal Service (Article 5(1)(a)) Formal service under Article 5(1) of the Convention, on the other hand, is the only permissible. The original document must to be served and any attachments thereto have been prepared in Italian or have otherwise been translated into Italian. Translation requirements (Article 5(3)):</p> <p>Service requested within the meaning of Article 5(1) of the Convention requires that all documents to be served must be prepared in Italian or that a legalized and sworn translation in Italian be attached thereto.</p> <p>Article 8(2): <i>Opposition</i> Article 10(a): <i>Opposition</i> Article 10(b): <i>Opposition</i> Article 10(c): <i>Opposition</i> Article 15(2): <i>Declaration of applicability.</i> Article 16(3): <i>No declaration of applicability.</i></p> <p><b><u>AUTHORITY</u></b></p> <p>Central Authority (Articles 2 and 18): Address: Tribunale Unico of the Republic of San Marino Via 28 Luglio n. 194 47893 Borgo Maggiore Republic of San Marino</p> <p>Telephone: +378 0549885435 Fax: +378 0549882598 E-mail: aia.tribunale@pa.sm Contact person:</p> <p>Avv. Davide Gasperoni Avv. Silvia Ricci Languages: Italian, English and French</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<b>Convention</b> on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	020/1977 Cmnd 6727
Accession- Republic of Korea ( <i>with notification* and reservation*</i> ) . . . . .	14 Dec., 2009	
Entry into Force- Republic of Korea . . . . .	12 Feb., 2010	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
1. In accordance with Article 8, the Government of the Republic of Korea declares that members of the judicial personnel of the requesting authority of another Contracting State may be present at the execution of a Letter of Request with prior authorization by the competent authority of the Republic of Korea.		
2. In accordance with Article 23, the Government of the Republic of Korea declares that it will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents. The Government of the Republic of Korea further declares that it understands "Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents" for the purposes of the foregoing Declaration as including any Letter of Request which requires a person:		
a. to state what documents relevant to the proceedings to which the Letter of Request relates are, or have been, in his or her possession, custody or power; or		
b. to produce any documents other than particular documents specified in the Letter of Request as being documents appearing to the requested court to be, or to be likely to be, in his or her possession, custody or power. For the purpose of Article 8, the competent authority shall be the National Court Administration.		
<b><u>AUTHORITY</u></b>		
Central Authority in accordance with Article 2: National Court Administration Attn: Director of International Affairs Address: 219, Seocho-dong, Seocho-gu SEOUL 137-750 Republic of Korea		
Telephone: +82 (2) 3480 1734 Fax: + 82 (2) 533 2824		
E-mail: international@scourt.go.kr		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>General website:  <a href="http://www.scourt.go.kr/scourt_en/index.html">http://www.scourt.go.kr/scourt_en/index.html</a>            Languages spoken by staff: Korean (by phone) /            English (by fax)</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i></p> <p>1. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 4 and Article 33, the Republic of Korea will accept only Letters of Request in Korean or English.</p> <p>2. The Government of the Republic of Korea wishes to point out that the execution of Letters of Request which are not accompanied by a translation into Korean will take longer than that of Letters of Request with a Korean translation. The Republic of Korea will accept only Letters of Request in Korean from Contracting States which do not accept Letters of Request in either language referred to in the previous paragraph.</p> <p>3. In accordance with Article 33, the Republic of Korea excludes the application within its territory of the provisions of Articles 16 and 17 of Chapter II of the Convention.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 22 April 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, a declaration relating to central authority for Scotland, as follows;</p> <p>For Scotland:            Scottish Government            EU &amp; International Law Branch            2W St. Andrew's House            EDINBURGH EH1 3DG            Scotland, UK            E-mail: Alan.Finlayson@scotland.gsi.gov.uk            tel.: +44 (131) 244 2417            fax: +44 (131) 244 4848</p> <p><u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u></p> <p>The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belarus, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, India, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Venezuela</i>            Turkey . . . . .</p>	<p>05 Jan., 2010</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Turkey</i> and		
Argentina	16 Mar., 2010	
Australia	16 Mar., 2010	
Barbados	16 Mar., 2010	
Belarus	16 Mar., 2010	
Bulgaria	16 Mar., 2010	
People's Republic of China	16 Mar., 2010	
India	16 Mar., 2010	
Kuwait	16 Mar., 2010	
Latvia	16 Mar., 2010	
Lithuania	16 Mar., 2010	
Mexico	16 Mar., 2010	
Monaco	16 Mar., 2010	
Poland	16 Mar., 2010	
Romania	16 Mar., 2010	
Russian Federation	16 Mar., 2010	
Seychelles	16 Mar., 2010	
Singapore	16 Mar., 2010	
Slovenia	16 Mar., 2010	
South Africa	16 Mar., 2010	
Sri Lanka	16 Mar., 2010	
Ukraine	16 Mar., 2010	
Venezuela	16 Mar., 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>		
Argentina	05 Jan., 2010	
Australia	13 Jan., 2010	
France	01 Apr., 2010	
Germany Federal Republic	20 Nov., 2009	
Turkey	15 Jan., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Argentina</i> and		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06 Mar., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Australia</i> and		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14 Mar., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>France</i> and		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31 May, 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> and		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19 Jan., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Turkey</i> and		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 Mar., 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Liechtenstein</i>		
France .....	01 Apr., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>France</i> and <i>Liechtenstein</i> .....		
	31 May, 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Iceland, Liechtenstein</i>		
Argentina .....	05 Jan., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Argentina</i> and <i>Iceland</i> .....		
	06 Mar., 2010	
	06 Mar., 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Liechtenstein</i>		
Germany Federal Republic .....	20 Nov., 2009	
Spain .....	01 Mar., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> and <i>Liechtenstein</i> .....		
	19 Jan., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Spain</i> and <i>Liechtenstein</i> .....		
	30 Apr., 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Iceland</i>		
Australia .....	13 Jan., 2010	
France .....	01 Apr., 2010	
Germany Federal Republic .....	20 Nov., 2009	
Spain .....	07 Jan., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Australia</i> and <i>Iceland</i> .....		
	14 Mar., 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>France</i> and Iceland .. .	31 May, 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> and Iceland .. .	19 Jan., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Spain</i> and Iceland .. .	08 Mar., 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>India</i> France .. .	01 Apr., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>France</i> and India .. .	31 May, 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Croatia</i> Bulgaria .. .	20 Jan., 2010	
People's Republic of China .. .	26 Jan., 2010	
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [ <i>People's Republic of China</i> ] .. .	26 Jan., 2010	
Macau Special Administrative Region [ <i>People's Republic of China</i> ] .. .	26 Jan., 2010	
Finland .. .	16 Mar., 2010	
France .. .	01 Apr., 2010	
Latvia .. .	08 Apr., 2010	
Monaco .. .	23 Nov., 2009	
The Netherlands .. .	19 Apr., 2010	
Poland .. .	21 Dec., 2009	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Bulgaria</i> and Croatia .. .	21 Mar., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>People's Republic of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [People's Republic of China], Macau Special Administrative Region [People's Republic of China]</i> and Croatia .. .	27 Mar., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Finland</i> and Croatia .. .	15 May, 2010	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Republic of Korea</i>		
Czech Republic	26 Mar., 2010	
Finland	15 May, 2010	
France	01 Apr., 2010	
Germany Federal Republic	19 Feb., 2010	
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [ <i>People's Republic of China</i> ]	17 May, 2010	
Macau Special Administrative Region [ <i>People's Republic of China</i> ]	17 May, 2010	
Latvia	08 Apr., 2010	
United States of America	08 Jan., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Finland</i> and		
Czech Republic	25 May, 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Finland</i> and		
Republic of Korea	15 June, 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>France</i> and		
Republic of Korea	31 May, 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> and		
Republic of Korea	20 Apr., 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [ <i>People's Republic of China</i> ], Macau Special Administrative Region [ <i>People's Republic of China</i> ] and		
Republic of Korea	16 July, 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Latvia</i> and		
Republic of Korea	07 June, 2010	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>United States of America</i> and		
Republic of Korea	09 Mar., 2010	
Note-		
On 29 April 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary received from the government of Republic of <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> , a notification, of additional information relating to Competent Authorities as follows;		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Central Authority:</u></b></p> <p>Address: the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Square of Bosnia and Herzegovina No 1 71000 SARAJEVO Bosnia and Herzegovina phone: 00387 /33/ 223-501/ 00387 /33/ 281-506 Fax: 00387 /33/ 223-504 website: www.mpr.gov.ba</p> <p>Note- On 16 February 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, issued in accordance with Article 2, on behalf of the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a notification, of additional information relating to Competent Authorities as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>AUTHORITY</u></b></p> <p>Central Authority in accordance with Article 2:</p> <p><b><u>Contact person:</u></b></p> <p>Mrs J.M. Schluter-Harteveld Languages of communication: Dutch, English.</p>		
<p><b>European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid</b> [ETS No. 92]</p> <p>Note- On the 20 April 2010, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Luxembourg</i>, a communication of designated authorities, as follows;</p> <p>Updating of contact information: Ministry of Justice 13 Rue Erasme Centre Administratif Pierre Werner L – 1468 Luxembourg</p>	<p>Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977</p>	<p>039/1978 Cmnd 7179</p>
<p><b>European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children</b> [ETS No. 105]</p> <p>Note- On the 11 December 2009, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Czech Republic</i>, a communication updating information relating to the designated authorities, as follows;</p>	<p>Luxembourg 20 May, 1980</p>	<p>035/1987 Cm 191</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p><b><u>Updating of information:</u></b></p> <p>Office for International Legal Protection of Children (<i>Úřad pro mezinárodněprávní ochranu dětí</i>) Šilingrovo náměstí 3/4 602 00 Brno Czech Republic</p> <p>Telephone: +420 542 215 522, +420 542 215 443 Fax: +420 542 212 836, +420 542 217 900 Email: podatelna@umpod.cz</p> <p>Note- On the 22 February 20109, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>, a communication updating information relating to the designated authorities, as follows;</p> <p><b><u>Updating of information:</u></b></p> <p><i>Bundesamt für Justiz</i> (Federal Office for Justice) Zentrale Behörde D-53094 BONN Germany</p> <p><b>Telephone:</b> +49(228) 99 410 5212 <b>Fax:</b> +49(228) 99 410 5401 <b>Email:</b> int.sorgerecht@bfj.bund.de <b>Internet :</b> www.bundesjustizamt.de/sorgerecht www.bundesjustizamt.de/custody-conflicts</p> <p>Note- On the 08 December 2009, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Iceland</i>, a communication updating information relating to the designated authorities, as follows;</p> <p><b><u>Updating of information:</u></b></p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Human Rights Skuggasund 150 Reykjavik                      Tel.:+354.545.9000 Email: postur@dmr.stjr.is              Fax: +354.552.7340</p>		
<p><b>Convention</b> on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction</p> <p>Note- On 23 April 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Australia</i>, a declaration relating to a modification of competent authorities, as follows;</p>	<p>The Hague 25 Oct., 1980</p>	<p>066/1986 Cm 33</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>Central Authority (<b>modification</b>) For the State of New South Wales: Department of Community Services Legal Branch Locked Bag 4028 ASHFIELD NSW 2131 Attention: Ms Jeevani Korathota</p> <p>Telephone number: +61 (2) 9716 2307 Telefax number: +61 (2) 9798 5486 E-mail address: <a href="mailto:faci.internet@acs.gov.au">faci.internet@acs.gov.au</a></p> <p>Note- On 05 March 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Czech Republic</i>, a declaration relating to a modification of competent authorities, as follows;</p> <p>The designated Czech Central Authority (Office for International Legal Protection of Children) has a new email address: <a href="mailto:podatelna@umpod.cz">podatelna@umpod.cz</a>.</p> <p>Note- On 17 March 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Fiji</i>, a declaration relating to a modification of competent authorities, as follows;</p> <p>The Permanent Secretary for Justice P.O. Box 11869 Suva Phone number +679 3308 600</p> <p>The language for communications for the contact persons is English and the persons are:</p> <p>Mr. Christopher Thomas Pryde Permanent Secretary for Justice Mr. Jeremaia Namuaira Acting Deputy Permanent Secretary for Justice</p> <p>Note- On 31 May 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Israel</i>, a declaration relating to a modification of competent authorities, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>Ministry of Justice Office of the State Attorney Department of International Affairs 7 Mahal Street, Ma'alot Dafna PO Box 94123 Jerusalem 97765 Israel</p> <p>telephone number: +972-2-541-9614/9613 telex number: +972-2-541-9644/9645 after-hours emergency number: +972-506-216-419</p> <p>e-mail address: lesliek@justice.gov.il Internet: www.justice.gov.il (child abduction page, in Hebrew)</p> <p><b><u>Persons to contact:</u></b></p> <p>Ms Leslie KAUFMAN languages of communication: Hebrew, English tel.: +972-2-541-9615 e-mail: lesliek@justice.gov.il</p> <p>Ms Regina TAPOOHI languages of communication: Hebrew, English tel.: +972-2-541-9601 e-mail: reginat@justice.gov.il</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 March 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of Morocco, a notification relating to competent authorities, as follows;</p> <p>... the Ministry of Justice of Morocco will assume the function of the Central National Authority under Article 6 of convention.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 April 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of United Kingdom, a notification relating to a modification of competent authorities, on behalf of Northern Irish Government, as follows;</p> <p><b><u>Central Authority (modification)</u></b></p> <p>(ii) for Northern Ireland, Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunal Service, Civil and Family Branch, 3rd Floor Laganside House, 23 - 27 Oxford Street, Belfast BT1 3LA.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>Telephone +44 (28) 9032 8594 Fax +44 (28) 9072 8944</p> <p><b><u>Person to contact:</u></b></p> <p>Ms Jo Wilson Telephone +44 (28) 9032 8594 ext. 8954 email: jowilson@courtsni.gov.uk</p> <p>Note- On 22 April 2010 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of United Kingdom, a notification relating to a modification of competent authorities, on behalf of Scottish Government, as follows;</p> <p><b><u>Central Authority (modification)</u></b></p> <p>(iii) for Scotland: Scottish Government EU &amp; International Law Branch 2W St. Andrew's House EDINBURGH EH1 3DG Scotland, UK</p> <p>Telephone number: +44 (131) 244 4827 Telefax number +44 (131) 244 4848</p> <p><b><u>Person to contact</u></b></p> <p>Martin McPheely Tel .: +44 (131) 244 4827 E-mail: martin.mcpheely@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</p>		
<p><u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u></p> <p>The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Armenia, Dominican Republic, San Marino</i></p> <p>Australia . . . . .</p>	<p>13 Jan., 2010</p>	
<p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Australia</i> and</p> <p>Armenia . . . . . Dominican Republic . . . . . San Marino . . . . .</p>	<p>01 Apr., 2010 01 Apr., 2010 01 Apr., 2010</p>	
<p><u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u></p> <p>The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Albania, Armenia,</i> Bahamas . . . . .</p>	<p>07 July, 2009</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Bahamas</i> and		
Albania .....	01 Oct 2009	
Armenia .....	01 Oct 2009	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following States have declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania</i>		
Canada .....	06 Nov., 2009	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Canada</i> and		
Bulgaria .....	01 Feb., 2010	
Latvia .....	01 Feb., 2010	
Lithuania .....	01 Feb., 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Albania, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Morocco, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Seychelles, Trinidad &amp; Tobago Zimbabwe</i>		
France .....	01 Apr., 2010	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>France</i> and		
Albania .....	01 July, 2010	
Dominican Republic .....	01 July, 2010	
El Salvador .....	01 July, 2010	
Guatemala .....	01 July, 2010	
Honduras .....	01 July, 2010	
Morocco .....	01 July, 2010	
Nicaragua .....	01 July, 2010	
Saint Kitts and Nevis .....	01 July, 2010	
San Marino .....	01 July, 2010	
Seychelles .....	01 July, 2010	
Trinidad & Tobago .....	01 July, 2010	
Zimbabwe .....	01 July, 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldavia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, San Marino, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad &amp; Tobago, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan</i>		
Iceland .....	22 Jan., 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Iceland</i>		
Albania	01 Apr., 2010	
Armenia	01 Apr., 2010	
Belarus	01 Apr., 2010	
Brazil	01 Apr., 2010	
Bulgaria	01 Apr., 2010	
Costa Rica	01 Apr., 2010	
Dominican Republic	01 Apr., 2010	
El Salvador	01 Apr., 2010	
Estonia	01 Apr., 2010	
Fiji	01 Apr., 2010	
Georgia	01 Apr., 2010	
Guatemala	01 Apr., 2010	
Latvia	01 Apr., 2010	
Lithuania	01 Apr., 2010	
Malta	01 Apr., 2010	
Moldavia	01 Apr., 2010	
Nicaragua	01 Apr., 2010	
Paraguay	01 Apr., 2010	
Peru	01 Apr., 2010	
San Marino	01 Apr., 2010	
Seychelles	01 Apr., 2010	
South Africa	01 Apr., 2010	
Sri Lanka	01 Apr., 2010	
Thailand	01 Apr., 2010	
Trinidad & Tobago	01 Apr., 2010	
Turkmenistan	01 Apr., 2010	
Ukraine	01 Apr., 2010	
Uruguay	01 Apr., 2010	
Uzbekistan	01 Apr., 2010	
 <u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Morocco</i>		
Czech Republic	04 May, 2010	
Finland	20 May, 2010	
Israel	17 Mar., 2010	
Latvia	19 May, 2010	
Netherlands	24 Mar., 2010	
New Zealand	01 June, 2010	
Ukraine	21 Apr., 2010	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Czech Republic, Finland, Latvia</i> and Morocco		
	01 Aug., 2010	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Israel, Netherlands</i> and Morocco		
	01 June, 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>New Zealand</i> and Morocco .. . . .	01 Sep., 2010	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Ukraine</i> and Morocco .. . . .	01 July, 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Seychelles</i> Ireland .. . . .	07 Jan., 2010	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Ireland</i> and Seychelles .. . . .	01 Apr., 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Albania, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Latvia, Mauritius, Monaco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis, San Marino, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad &amp; Tobago, Uruguay, Zimbabwe</i> Turkey .. . . .	07 Dec.,2009	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Turkey</i> and		
Albania .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Bahamas .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Belize .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Brazil .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Burkina Faso .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Chile .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Costa Rica .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Dominican Republic .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Ecuador .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
El Salvador .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Estonia .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Fiji .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Guatemala .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Honduras .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Latvia .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Mauritius .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Monaco .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Nicaragua .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Panama .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Paraguay .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Peru .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	
Saint Kitts & Nevis .. . . .	01 Oct., 2010	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
San Marino .. Seychelles .. South Africa .. Sri Lanka .. Thailand .. Trinidad & Tobago .. Uruguay .. Zimbabwe .. .	01 Oct., 2010 01 Oct., 2010 01 Oct., 2010 01 Oct., 2010 01 Oct., 2010 01 Oct., 2010 01 Oct., 2010 01 Oct., 2010	
<u>Notification pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention</u>		
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of Albania, Armenia, San Marino and Seychelles		
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [People's Republic of China] .. .	07 Jan., 2010	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between the <i>Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [People's Republic of China]</i> and		
Albania .. Armenia .. San Marino .. Seychelles .. .	01 Apr., 2010 01 Apr., 2010 01 Apr., 2010 01 Apr., 2010	
<b>Convention</b> on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption	The Hague 29 May, 1993	046/2003 Cm 6010
Accession-		
Cape Verde .. .	01 Sep., 2009	
Extension-(Denmark)		
Greenland .. .	28 Jan., 2010	
Entry into Force-		
Cape Verde .. .	01 Jan., 2010	
Greenland .. .	01 May, 2010	
Note-		
On 28 January 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Denmark</i> , a withdrawal of a declaration, as follows;		
Denmark extended the Convention to Greenland on 28 January 2010. The Convention will, in accordance with Article 45, first paragraph, and Article 46, second paragraph, sub-paragraph b, enter into force for Greenland on 01 May 2010.		
Denmark therefore withdraws its declaration made upon ratification of the Convention to the effect that the Convention did not apply to Greenland.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<p>Note- On 02 March 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Monaco</i>, a notification, relating to competent authority as follows;</p>		
<b><u>AUTHORITY</u></b>		
<p>Authority competent to make the certification of conformity under Article 23 (2):            Direction des Services Judiciaires            Palais de Justice            5, rue Colonel Bellando de Castro            98000 Monaco            Principality of Monaco</p> <p>Telephone: 00 377 98 98 81 65</p>		
<p>Note- In a Further note dated 28 January 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Monaco</i>, a modification, relating to competent authority as follows;</p>		
<p>Telephone number: +377 9898 8163            Telefax number: +377 9898 8589            e-mail: bnard@justice.mc            contact persons:</p> <p>M. Bruno Nardi            Assistant judiciaire            Direction des services judiciaires            tel.: +377 9898 8811</p> <p>Mme Antonella Sampo            Administrateur à la Direction</p>		
(i) <b>Criminal</b> Law Convention on Corruption [ETS No. 173]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1999	027/2006 Cm 6958
(ii) <b>Additional</b> Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS No. 191)	Strasbourg 15 May, 2003	027/2006 Cm 6958
Signature- Liechtenstein .....	17 Nov., 2009	
<b>Criminal</b> Law Convention on Corruption [ETS No. 173]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1999	027/2006 Cm 6958
Ratification- Spain ( <i>with reservation* and declaration*</i> ) .....	28 Apr., 2010	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
Entry into Force- Spain .....	01 Aug., 2010	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
<p>In accordance with Articles 17, paragraph 2, and 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Kingdom of Spain reserves itself the right not to apply Article 17, paragraph 1.b, and to request therefore the requirement of dual punishability for the prosecution of offences committed abroad by its nationals.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 29 of the Convention, the Government of Spain designates as the central authority for the purposes of this Convention :</p>		
<p>Subdirección General para Asuntos de Justicia en la Unión Europea y OO.II. (Sub-Directorate General of Legal Affairs of the European Union and Organisation International Directorate General for International Legal Cooperation of the Ministry of Justice) Calle San Bernardo, 62 C.P. 28071 Madrid Phone: +34 91 390 44 72/44 10</p>		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<p>If this Convention were to be extended by the United Kingdom to Gibraltar, Spain would like to make the following declaration:</p>		
<p>1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory whose international relations come under the responsibility of the United Kingdom and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.</p>		
<p>2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in a distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends.</p>		
<p>3. As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Convention will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar and cannot be considered to modify in any way what was established in the two previous paragraphs.</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 01 June 2010, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Azerbaijan</i><sup>1</sup>, a notification, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b></p> <p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it upholds wholly its reservations regarding Articles 5, 6, 10, 12 and 26 of the Convention, for the period of three years set out in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref <u>Note by the Secretariat</u> : The reservations reads as follows : “In accordance with Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan reserves the right not to establish as criminal offence the conduct referred to in Articles 6, 10, 12 and the passive bribery offences under Article 5. In accordance with Article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it may refuse mutual legal assistance under Article 26, paragraph 1, if the request concerns an offence which the Republic of Azerbaijan considers as political offence.”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 March 2010, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i><sup>1</sup>, a withdrawal of a reservation to Article 17 of the Convention deposited with the instrument of ratification, as follows;</p> <p>“According to Article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Belgium reserves the right to apply Article 17, paragraphs 1 b and c, only if the offence also constitutes an offence under the legislation of the State Party in which it has been committed, unless the offence concerns a person holding a public function in a State member of the European Union.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref.<u>Note by the Secretariat</u> : The reservations read as follows : “According to Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Belgium reserves the right to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law the conduct referred to in Articles 7 and 8 of the Convention only if such conduct was committed in view of the accomplishment or the omission of an act, without the knowledge and without authorisation, as the case may be, of the board of directors or of the general meeting, of the principal or of the employer.</p> <p>According to Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Belgium reserves the right not to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law the conduct referred to in Article 12 of the Convention which does not concern the use by a person holding a public function of the influence – be it real influence or supposed influence – that he or she disposes of owing to his or her function.”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 17 March 2010, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i>, a renewal of reservations, as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Government of Belgium declares that it upholds wholly its reservations regarding Articles 7, 8 and 12 of the Convention, for the period of three years set out in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 March 2010, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i>, a withdrawal of a reservation to Article 17 of the Convention deposited with the instrument of ratification, as follows;</p> <p>“According to Article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Belgium reserves the right to apply Article 17, paragraphs 1 b and c, only if the offence also constitutes an offence under the legislation of the State Party in which it has been committed, unless the offence concerns a person holding a public function in a State member of the European Union.”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further notification dated 18 March 2010, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i><sup>1</sup>, a renewal of reservations, as follows;</p> <p>Renewal of reservations contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of Belgium, dated 17 March 2010, registered at the Secretariat General on 18 March 2010.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Government of Belgium declares that it upholds wholly its reservations regarding Articles 7, 8 and 12 of the Convention, for the period of three years set out in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref. Note by the Secretariat: The reservations read as follows : “According to Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Belgium reserves the right to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law the conduct referred to in Articles 7 and 8 of the Convention only if such conduct was committed in view of the accomplishment or the omission of an act, without the knowledge and without authorisation, as the case may be, of the board of directors or of the general meeting, of the principal or of the employer.</p> <p>According to Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Belgium reserves the right not to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law the conduct referred to in Article 12 of the Convention which does not concern the use by a person holding a public function”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 November 2010, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Greece</i><sup>1</sup>, a renewal of a reservation of the Convention deposited with the instrument of ratification, as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Hellenic Government (Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights) declares that it upholds wholly its reservation regarding Article 26 of the Convention, for the period of three years set out in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>The political and legislative coherence and consistency at a national level call for a greater protection of those accused of political offences, according to the internationally approved concept of this term. Maintaining the reservation contained in Article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention is therefore considered desirable.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref. <u>Note by the Secretariat</u> : The reservation reads as follows : “Pursuant to Article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Hellenic Republic is not bound by Article 26, paragraph 1, of the Convention and may refuse judicial assistance if the request of the contracting State concerns an offence, which is considered as a political one. The Hellenic authorities consider that the two sentences which form the reservation of Greece to the Convention can only be read jointly in order to avoid any doubt with regard to the fact that the only case where the Hellenic Republic may refuse judicial assistance within Article 26, paragraph 1, of the said Convention, is when the offence concerned is qualified as a political offence”.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 March 2010, the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Monaco</i><sup>1</sup>, a renewal of a reservation, as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco declares that it upholds wholly its reservations regarding Articles 5, 6 and 12 of the Convention, for the period of three years set out in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref. <u>Note by the Secretariat</u> : The reservations read as follows: “In accordance with the provisions of Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco reserves its right not to establish as a criminal offence the passive bribery of foreign public officials and of members of foreign public assemblies referred to in Articles 5 and 6 of the Convention. In accordance with the provisions of Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco reserves its right not to establish as a criminal offence, in whole or in part, the conduct of trading in influence referred to in Article 12 of the Convention.”</p>		
<p><b>United Nations Convention against Corruption</b></p>	<p>Adopted New York 31 Oct., 2003</p>	<p>014/2006 Cm 6854</p>
<p>Accession-</p> <p>Estonia .. .. .</p> <p>Dominica .. .. .</p>	<p>12 Apr., 2010</p> <p>28 May, 2010</p>	
<p>Entry into Force-</p> <p>Estonia .. .. .</p> <p>Dominica .. .. .</p>	<p>12 May, 2010</p> <p>27 June, 2010</p>	
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 December 2009, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Austria</i><sup>1</sup>, a notification, relating to competent authority as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>“... Austria’s respective central authority: <i>Büro für Interne Angelegenheiten (BIA)</i> Herrengasse 7, Postfach 100 1014 Wien Tel: +43-1 53126-5708      Fax: +43-1 53126-5790 BMI-IV-6-BIA@bmi.gv.at      www.bia-bmi.at</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.12.2006.TREATIES-2 of 12 January 2006</p> <p>Note- On 18 December 2009, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the Republic of <i>Congo</i>, a notification, relating to competent authority as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: French]</i></p> <p>... the Congolese Government hereby submits the names and contact information of the authorities responsible for receiving requests for mutual legal assistance in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, article 46, paragraph 13. They are as follows:</p> <p><i>Monsieur M'VIBOUDOULOU Simon William</i> <i>Directeur des Affaires Juridiques Internationales au Ministère de la Justice et des Droits Humains</i></p> <p>Tel.: 011 (242) 672-71-10/529-77-02 E-mail: <a href="mailto:lesimonassociates@gmail.com">lesimonassociates@gmail.com</a></p> <p><i>Monsieur LOUYA Cyrille</i> <i>Directeur de la Coopération au Ministère de la Justice et des Droits Humains</i> Tel.: 011 (242) 521-57-86</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.549.2006.TREATIES-22 of 14 July 2006</p>		
<p>Note- On 02 December 2009, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>El Salvador</i><sup>1</sup>, a notification, relating to competent authority as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p><u>Authority:</u></p> <p>Dirección General de Asuntos Jurídicos Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p><u>Address:</u></p> <p>Calle El Pedregal, Boulevard Cancilleria, 500 metros al poniente del Campus II de la Universidad Dr. José Matias Delgado, Antiguo Cuscatlán, Ciudad Merliot, El Salvador, Central America</p> <p><u>E-mail address:</u></p> <p>avillalta@rree.gob.sv</p> <p><u>Telephone and fax:</u></p> <p>Tel.: (503) 2231-1037 Fax: (503) 2231-1285</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.752.2004.TREATIES-15 of 14 July 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 January 2009, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Hellenic Republic</i><sup>1</sup>, a notification, relating to competent authority as follows;</p> <p>“... the central authority designated by the Greek Government to receive requests for mutual legal assistance is the following:</p> <p><i>Department for Special Penal Affairs and International Judicial Cooperation on Penal Affairs, Director Ms. Eleftheriadou</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Justice, Transparency &amp; Human Rights Mesogeion 96, 11527, Athens, Greece Tel: +30 210 77 67 056 Fax: +30 210 77 67 497 Email: minjustice.penalaffairs@justice.gov.gr</i>”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.762.2008.TREATIES-31 of 15 October 2008</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 March 2010, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Republic of Mexico</i><sup>1</sup>, a notification, relating to competent authority as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i></p> <p>... the contact details of the Central Authority are as follow:</p> <p>Authority: Procuraduria General de la Republica Dirección General de Extradiciones y Asistencia Juridica Head of Office: Lic. Leopoldo Velarde Ortiz</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>Address: Av. Paseo de la Reforma No. 211-213, 2° piso, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, Delegación Cuauhtémoc, C.P. 06500, Mexico, D.F.</p> <p>Telephones: (52-55) 53 46 01 13 (52-55) 53 46 01 25 (52-55) 53 46 09 02 (52-55) 53 46 09 03</p> <p>E-mail address: Ivelarde@pgr.gob.mx dgeaj@pgr.gob.mx</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.767.2004.TREATIES-16 of 20 July 2004</p> <p>Note- On 02 December 2009, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, a notification, received from the government of <i>Ukraine</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“(1) To paragraph 6 (a) of Article 44:</p> <p>Ukraine declares that it will consider this Convention to be the legal basis for co-operation on extradition in relations with the States Parties to this Convention in the absence of a treaty on extradition between them;</p> <p>To paragraph 13 of Article 46:</p> <p>The Central Authorities, which are authorized pursuant to paragraph 13 of Article 46 of the Convention, shall be the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (concerning requests of courts) and the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (concerning requests of pre-trial investigation authorities);</p> <p>(2)To paragraph 14 of Article 46:</p> <p>Requests for legal aid and documents, attached thereto, shall be sent to Ukraine together with a certified translation into Ukrainian, Russian, English or French unless they are drawn up in one of these languages.”</p> <p>Note- On 01 December 2009, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, a notification, received from the government of <i>Vietnam</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“1. The Government Inspectorate of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the national authority of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which may assist other States Parties in providing information for the prevention of and combating against corruption;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>2. The Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Security and the Supreme People's Procuracy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are national authorities, which may receive requests for mutual legal assistance in accordance with the Vietnamese law;</p> <p>3. English is the acceptable language for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam with respect to requests for mutual legal assistance.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.523.2009.TREATIES-17 of 25 August 2009</p>		
<p><b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</b></p>		
<p><b>Agreement</b> on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 May 2010, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Argentina</i>, a communication<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>... [The Argentine Government refers] to the attempt to extend the application of the Agreement to the Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur on the part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated 11 March 2010.</p> <p>The Argentine Government recalls that the Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur and the surrounding maritime areas are an integral part of the Argentine national territory and are illegally occupied by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, being the subject of a sovereignty dispute between both countries which is recognized by several international organizations.</p> <p>The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 316[0] (XXVIII), 31/49,37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21,41/40,42/19 and 43/25, in which the sovereignty dispute referred to as the “Question of the Malvinas Islands” is recognized and the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are urged to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute.</p> <p>Concurrently, the Special Committee on Decolonization of the United Nations has repeatedly affirmed this view. Also, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted, on 4 June 2009, a new pronouncement, in similar terms, on the question.</p> <p>Therefore, the Argentine Government objects and rejects the British attempt to extend the application of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court to the Islas Malvinas.</p>	<p>New York 09 Sep., 2002 -30 June, 2004</p>	<p>009/2009 Cm 7637</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)</b>		
<p>The Argentine Government reaffirms its legitimate sovereign rights over the Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur and the surrounding maritime areas.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.162.20 10.TREATIES-2 of 26 March 2010 (Territorial Application: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).</p>		
<b>REFUGEES</b>		
<b>Protocol</b> relating to the Status of Refugees	New York 31 Jan., 1967	015/1969 Cmnd 3906
Accession- Monaco	16 June, 2010	
Entry into Force- Monaco	16 June, 2010	
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>		
<b>Agreement</b> concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd 2535
(i) <b>Regulation No. 3</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers, 01 November 1963		
(ii) <b>Regulation No 4</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers, 15 April 1964		
(iii) <b>Regulation No. 5</b> Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both, 30 September 1967		
(iv) <b>Regulation No. 6</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers, 15 October 1967		
(v) <b>Regulation No 7</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers, 15 October 1967		
(vi) <b>Regulation No. 12</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in event of impact, 01 July 1969		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
(vii) <b>Regulation No. 13</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking,	01 June 1970	
(viii) <b>Regulation No. 21</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings,	01 December 1971	
(ix) <b>Regulation No 23</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers,	01 December 1971	
(x) <b>Regulation No. 24</b> Uniform provisions concerning I. The approval of compression with regard to the emission of visible pollutants II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engine,	15 September 1972	
(xi) <b>Regulation No 30</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers,	01 April 1975	
(xii) <b>Regulation No. 31</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HBS unit) motor vehicle head lamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both,	01 May 1975	
(xiii) <b>Regulation No. 37</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers,	01 February 1978	
(xiv) <b>Regulation No 38</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers,	01 August 1978	
(xv) <b>Regulation No. 39</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation,	20 November 1978	
(xvi) <b>Regulation No. 41</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise,	01 June 1980	
(xvii) <b>Regulation No. 45</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners, and of power-driven vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners,	01 July 1981	
(xviii) <b>Regulation No. 50</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such,	01 June 1982	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
(xix) <b>Regulation No. 53</b> uniform provisions concerning the approval of L3 category vehicles (motor cycles) with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 February 1983		
(xx) <b>Regulation No. 66</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure, 01 December 1986		
(xxi) <b>Regulation No. 74</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 15 June 1988		
(xxii) <b>Regulation No. 78</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking, 15 October 1988		
(xxiii) <b>Regulation No. 81</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car, with regard to the mounting of rear-view mirrors on handlebars, 01 March 1989		
(xxiv) <b>Regulation No. 91</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers, 15 October 1993		
(xxv) <b>Regulation No. 94</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision, 01 October 1995		
(xxvi) <b>Regulation No. 95</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision, 06 July 1995		
(xxvii) <b>Regulation No. 98</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources, 15 April 1996		
(xxviii) <b>Regulation No. 99</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge lights sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles, 15 April 1996		
(xxix) <b>Regulation No. 112</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 21 September 2001		
(xxx) <b>Regulation No. 113</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 21 September 2001		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
Application of Regulation- Australia <sup>1</sup> .....	01 June, 2010	
Entry into Force- Australia .....	31 July, 2010	
<sup>1</sup> Ref The Regulation will enter into force for Australia on in accordance with article 1 (7) of the Agreement.		
<p><b>Regulation No. 11</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components, 01 June 1969</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 11 with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.546.2007.TREATIES-3 of 17 September 2009</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 13</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 1970</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13 with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.548.2007.TREATIES-4 of 17 September 2009</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No.13-H.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking, 01 May 1998</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13-H with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.549.2007.TREATIES-4 of 17 September 2009</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
<p><b>Regulation No 30</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers, 01 April 1975</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 30 with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.550.2009.TREATIES-1 of 17 September 2009</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 49</b> 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 P.I. engines fuelled with LPG, with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine, 15 April 1982</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 49 with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.551.2009.TREATIES-1 of 17 September 2009</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 54</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers, 01 March 1983</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 54 with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.552.2009.TREATIES-1 of 17 September 2009</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)</p> <p><b>Regulation No. 83</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements, 05 November 1989</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 83 with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.553.2009.TREATIES-4 of 17 September 2009</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 85</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to measurement of net power, 15 September 1990</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 85 with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.555.2009.TREATIES-1 of 17 September 2009</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 106</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers 07 May 1998</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 106 with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.557.2009.TREATIES-3 of 17 September 2009</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 108</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers, Geneva, 23 June 1998</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 108 with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.558.2009.TREATIES-1 of 17 September 2009</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)</p> <p><b>Regulation No. 109</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers, 23 June 1998</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 17 September 2009<sup>1</sup> were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 109 with effect from 17 March 2010.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to C.N.560.2009.TREATIES-2 of 17 September 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 17 June 2010, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, communicated, certain modifications, to the above mentioned agreement as following;</p> <p>At its forty-third session, the Administrative Committee of the above Agreement adopted by vote certain drafting modifications to the authentic English and French texts of Regulations No. 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 16, 19, 27, 48.</p> <p>The text of the modifications can be accessed on the website of the Transport Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) at the following address:</p> <p><b><u><a href="http://www.unece.org/trans/welcome.html">http://www.unece.org/trans/welcome.html</a></u></b></p> <p><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No. 6</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 6</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers, 15 October 1967</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/136), (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/6), (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1083, paragraph 83, as corrected by doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29.1083/Corr.1) &amp; (Document: ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/6 + amendment referred to in paragraph 49 of the report of the session) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.7</u></b></p>		
<p><b>Regulation No 7</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers, 15 October 1967</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/136) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p>Further text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/8) can be accessed on the UNECE website</p> <p>The amendment referred to in paragraph 50 of the report of the session (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1083, paragraph 83, as corrected by ECE/TRANS/WP.29.1083/Corr.1) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.10</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 10</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression, 01 April 1969</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/10 and 2010/57) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.12</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 12</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in event of impact, 01 July 1969</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (Document: ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/108 + amendment referred to in paragraph 51 of the report of the session) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p>Further amendment referred to in paragraph 51 of the report of the session (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1079, paragraph 89) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.16</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 13</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 1970</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/2) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.19</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 19</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps, 01 March 1971</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/84) &amp; (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/2) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.27</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 27</b> Uniform provisions for the approval of advance-warning triangles, 15 September 1972</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/15) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.37</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 37</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers, 01 February 1978</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/86) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p>Further amendment of the report of the session (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/16) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p><b>Regulation No. 44</b> Uniform provisions concerning approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system"), 01 February 1981</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/111) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p><b>Regulation No. 45</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners, and of power-driven vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners, 01 July 1981</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/88) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p><b>Regulation No. 46</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors, 01 September 1981</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/99) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.48</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 48</b> Uniform provisions concerning approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 January 1982</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/90 and Add.1) , (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/111), (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/19), (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/20), (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/21) &amp; (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/89) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.49</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 49</b> 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 P.I. engines fuelled with LPG, with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine, 15 April 1982</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/137) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.53</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 53</b> uniform provisions concerning the approval of L3 category vehicles (motor cycles) with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 February 1983</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/137) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.87</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 87</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-drive vehicles, 01 November 1990</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/92) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)</p> <p><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.98</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 98</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources, 15 April 1996</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/93) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.104</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 104</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers, 15 January 1998</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/31) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.107</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 107</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-decker large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction, 18 June 1998</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/102) &amp; (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/39) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.112</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No. 112</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps, 21 September 2001</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2010/32) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p><b><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.122</u></b></p> <p><b>Regulation No.122</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of heating systems and vehicles with regard to its heating systems, Geneva, 18 January 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc.ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/106) &amp; (doc.ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/128) can be accessed on the UNECE website.</p> <p><b>European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)</b></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 Dec., 2009, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, a communication, received from the government of <i>The Netherlands</i><sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>On 14 December 2009, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with article 21 (5) (b) of the Agreement, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, for the Kingdom in Europe, has met the necessary constitutional requirements for acceptance of the proposed amendments transmitted by C.N.170.2009.TREATIES-1 of 20 March 2009.</p> <p>In this regard, the Secretary-General would like to also refer to depositary notification C.N.690.2009.TREATIES-3 of 6 October 2009 concerning the communication of Finland pursuant to article 21(2) (b) of the Agreement.</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 5 of article 21 of the Agreement, the proposed amendments 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 20 June 2010), the Government of Finland has not notified an objection to the proposed amendments.</p> <p>However, if the Government of Finland notifies the depositary of its acceptance before 20 June 2010, the amendments will be deemed accepted as from the date as calculated according to the provisions of article 21 (5) (b) of the Agreement.</p>	<p>Geneva 01 July, 1970 -31 Mar., 1971</p>	<p>103/1978 Cmnd 7401</p>
<p><b>Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)</b></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 December 2009, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, circulated corrections proposed to the English text of document ECE/TRANS/WP.11/218/Add.1 concerning a proposal of Amendments to Annex 1 of the ATP<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>... by 24 November 2009, the date on which the period specified for the notification of objections to the proposed corrections expired, no objection had been notified to the Secretary-General.</p>	<p>Geneva 01 Sep., 1970 -31 May, 1971</p>	<p>042/1981 Cmnd 8272</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)</p> <p>Consequently, the Secretary-General has effected the required corrections to the English text of document ECE/TRANS/WP.11/218/Add.1 concerning a proposal of Amendments to Annex 1 of the ATP. 01 December 2009</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.522.2009.TREATIES-3 of 24 August 2009 (Proposal of corrections to the proposed Amendments to Annex 1 of the ATP) and depositary notification C.N.191.2009.TREATIES-1 of 2 April 2009 (Proposal of Amendments to Annex 1 of the ATP).</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 23 June 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, and with reference to depositary notification C.N.181.2010.TREATIES-1 of 22 March 2010 by which a correction was proposed to the French text of Annex 1, Appendix 2 of ATP<sup>1</sup> (ECE/TRANS/WP.11/220, paragraph 35), communicates the following::</p> <p>By 20 June 2010, the date on which the period specified for the notification of objections to the proposed correction expired, no objection had been notified to the Secretary-General.</p> <p>Consequently, the Secretary-General has effected the required correction to the French text of the said document ECE/TRANS/WP.11/220, paragraph 35.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.181.2010.TREATIES-1 of 22 March 2010 (Proposal of correction to Annex 1, Appendix 2 of the Agreement).</p>		
<p><b>SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY</b></p> <p>ALSO SEE : HEALTH (Page 34)</p> <p><b>European</b> Convention on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin [ETS No. 26]</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 November 2009, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>European Union</i><sup>1</sup>, a communication, as follows:</p> <p>The Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community will enter into force on 01 December 2009.</p> <p>As a consequence, as from that date, the European Union will replace and succeed the European Community (Article 1, third paragraph, of the Treaty on European Union as it results from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon).</p> <p>Therefore, as from that date, the European Union will exercise all rights and assume all obligations of the European Community, including its status in the Organisation, whilst continuing to exercise existing rights and assume obligations of the European Union.</p>	<p>Paris 15 Dec., 1958</p>	<p>027/1965 Cmnd 2591</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY (continued)</b>		
<p>In particular, as from that date, the European Union will succeed to all agreements concluded and all commitments made by the European Community with your Organisation and to all agreements or commitments adopted within your Organisation and binding on the European Community.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Ref to Note by the Secretariat : As from 01 December 2009, any reference to “the European Economic Community”, “the European Community” or “the European Communities” contained in the text of the treaties and agreements concluded within the Council of Europe shall be read as “the European Union”. The website of the Treaty Office has been modified accordingly, and a Note by the Secretariat will be added to the texts of the treaties concerned.</p>		
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b>		
<b>European Code of Social Security [ETS No. 48]</b>	Strasbourg 16 Apr., 1964	010/1969 Cmnd 3871
Signature- Slovak Republic .....	24 Feb., 2010	
<b>SPACE</b>		
(i) <b>Agreement</b> on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space [London Version]	London 22 Apr., 1968	056/1969 Cmnd 3997
(ii) <b>Convention</b> on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects [London Version]	London 29 Mar., 1972	016/1974 Cmnd 5551
Accession- Libya .....	20 Apr., 2010	
Entry Into Force- Libya .....	20 Apr., 2010	
<b>TERRORISM</b>		
<b>European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 90]</b>	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	093/1978 Cmnd 7390
<p>Note- On 08 December 2009, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a declaration, from the government of <i>Iceland</i>, as follows;</p>		
<p>Ministry of Justice and Human Rights Skuggasund 150 Reykjavik</p>		
<p>Email: postur@dmr.stjr.is Tel.: +354.545.9000 Fax: +354.552.7340</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p><b>International</b> Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</p> <p>Note- On 18 June 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Japan</i>, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Japan has carefully examined the declaration described as a reservation, relating to Article 14 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, opened for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 10 January 2000 (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”), made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan when acceding to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Japan considers that, if the Islamic Republic of Pakistan purported to exclude or to limit the legal effect of the provision of the said Article in its application to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and thereby not to implement the obligation of the country under the said Article, the aforesaid declaration would amount to a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Japan recalls that such reservation shall not be permitted under established rules of international law.</p> <p>The Government of Japan thus considers the aforesaid declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to have no effect on the application of the Convention, including Article 14, between the two countries.”</p> <p>Note- On 10 June 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Latvia</i>, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Latvia has carefully examined the reservation made by the Republic of Yemen to the International Convention upon accession regarding Article 2, paragraph 1(b).</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia believes that the main aim of the International Convention is to prevent the commission of the terrorist attacks around the world. Taking into due account that the terrorist attack cannot be performed without sufficient funding, the International Community has elaborated this International Convention.</p>	<p>New York 10 Jan., 2000 -31 Dec., 2001</p>	<p>028/2002 Cm 5550</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p>However, the International Community could not agree on one comprehensive definition of terrorism. Therefore, the approach defining the acts of terrorism in a manner set forth by Article 2, paragraph 1 has been applied.</p> <p>The so called 13 Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions cover only the main offences for financing of which the penalty should be established under Article 4 of the International Convention. Also being aware, that the acts of terrorism may occur in different manners and forms of manifestation, the definition of terrorism given by this International Convention has been supplemented with paragraph (b), putting stress on the intention of the offender.</p> <p>Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the reservation to Article 2, paragraph 1(b) of the International Convention could not be considered to be in line with the aim and purpose of the International Convention.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia recalls that the customary international law as codified by the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and in particular Article 19 (c), set out that the reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty is not permitted.</p> <p>Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Latvia objects to the reservation made by the Republic of Yemen to the Article 2, paragraph 1 (b) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the International Convention between the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Yemen. Thus, the International Convention will become operative without the Republic of Yemen benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.152.2010.TREATIES-3 of 10 March 2010</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 16 June 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the Netherlands, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservations of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notes that the reservation with respect to Article 14 of the Convention would give precedence to domestic law in force in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that a reservation which consists of a general reference to national law, without specifying its contents, does not clearly define to other States Parties to the Convention to what extent the Islamic Republic of Pakistan considers itself bound by the obligations of the Convention and raises concerns as to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that reservations of this kind must be regarded as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to customary international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention.</p> <p>This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.371.2009.TREATIES-1 of 19 June 2009</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 June 2010, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, an objection<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has examined the said reservation. The reservation provides that, “Extradition to other countries shall be subject to the domestic laws of Pakistan”. Reservations that leave it uncertain to what extent a State consents to be bound by its obligations are in the opinion of the Government of the United Kingdom to be treated as general reservations, which are not compatible with the object and purpose of a Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considers that the above reservation is of that character and therefore objects to it. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the United Kingdom and Pakistan.”</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.371.2009.TREATIES-1 of 19 June 2009</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)		
<b>International</b> Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	New York 10 Jan., 2000 -31 Dec., 2001	028/2002 Cm 5550
Accession- Yemen( <i>with reservation</i> *) .....	03 Mar., 2010	
Entry into Force- Yemen .....	02 Apr., 2010	
<p><i>Reservation *</i>  <i>[Translation: Original Arabic]</i></p> <p><i>[The Government of the Republic of Yemen has ratified the Convention] ... subject to reservations to the following articles:</i></p> <p>(a) Article 2, paragraph 1(b);</p> <p>(b) Article 24, paragraph 1.</p> <p>The accession of the Republic of Yemen to this Convention shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relations with it.</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for Yemen on 2 April 2010 in accordance with its article 26 (2).</p>		
<b>United</b> Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	New York 15 Nov., 2000	012/2006 Cm 6852
Ratification- Iceland .....	13 May, 2010	
Entry into Force- Iceland .....	12 June, 2010	
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 May 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Iraq</i>, a notification<sup>1</sup>, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Arabic]</i></p> <p>... in order to carry out <i>[the commitments of the]</i> Republic of Iraq under the Convention, the relevant Iraqi authorities have designated the Ministry of the Interior of Iraq as the central authority with responsibility and power to receive requests for mutual legal assistance and to take action in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of the Convention and Article 8 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.219.2008.TREATIES-6 of 31 March 2008</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>UNESCO</b>		
<b>Convention</b> against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at its 2009 Eleventh Session	Paris 14 Dec., 1960	044/1962 Cmdnd 1760
Acceptance-		
Afghanistan .. . . .	25 Jan., 2010	
Latvia .. . . .	16 June, 2009	
Application-		
Afghanistan .. . . .	25 Apr., 2010	
Latvia .. . . .	16 Sep., 2009	
<b>UNITED NATIONS</b>		
<b>United</b> Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa	Paris 14 Oct., 1994 -13 Oct., 1995	021/1997 Cm 3584
Accession-		
Iraq .. . . .	28 May, 2010	
Entry into Force-		
Iraq .. . . .	26 Aug., 2010	
<b>WEU</b>		
<b><u>UK DENUNCIATION OF THE WEU TREATIES</u></b>		
<b>Treaty</b> of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective self-defence between his majesty in respect of the united Kingdom of great Treaty Britain and northern Ireland, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Belgium, the president of the French republic, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, and Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands <i>AKA</i> - <b>the Brussels treaty</b>	Brussels 17 Mar., 1948	001/1949 Cmd 7599
(i) <b>Protocols</b> to the Treaty Signed at Brussels on March 17, 1948 between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands modifying and Extending that Treaty to include the Federal republic of Germany and Italy. <i>AKA</i> - <b>Protocol Modifying and Completing the Brussels Treaty / The Paris Protocol</b>	Paris 23 Oct., 1954	039/1955 Cmdnd 9498
(ii) <b>WEU SECURITY AGREEMENT</b>	Brussels 28 Mar 1995	072/1999 Cm 4475
UK Instrument of denunciation deposited with the government of the Kingdom of Belgium, with notice of withdrawal from 01 June 2010. The effective date of the UK's withdrawal shall be 01 June 2011		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>WEU (continued)</b></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 May 2010, the Government of the United Kingdom deposited with the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium an instrument signed by HM The Queen giving notice of Denunciation of the Treaty of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence (signed at Brussels on 17 March 1948 and known as “The Brussels Treaty”*), from 30 June 2010 with effect on 30 June 2011 in accordance with its Article XII.</p> <p>The instrument also referred to the Protocol Modifying and Completing the Brussels Treaty (signed at Paris on the 23 October 1954, and known as the Paris Protocol), and gave notice of denunciation, in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Article 56, of the Paris Protocol and all other instruments related to the Brussels Treaty without denunciation or withdrawal provisions from 30 June 2010, with effect from 30 June, 2011.</p> <p>The instrument further referred to the WEU Security Agreement signed at Brussels on the 28 March 1995 and gave of Denunciation of this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of its Article 10 from 30 June 2010, with intention to withdraw from this Agreement and all related instruments on 30 June, 2011.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* Originally published as Treaty Series No. 001(1949): Cmd.7599</p>		
<p>(i) <b>Agreement</b> on the Status of Members of the Armed Forces of the Brussels Treaty Powers</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>See Also Protocol of 28 June 1950</i></p>	<p>London 21 Dec., 1949</p>	<p>Misc 001/1950 Cmd 7868</p>
<p>(ii) <b>Status</b> of Members of Armed Forces of Brussels Treaty Powers</p> <p>Notice of denunciation sent to the Secretary-General of the WEU in accordance with Art.56 (b) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969, of this, and of all instruments related to the Brussels Treaty</p>	<p>London 28 June, 1950</p>	<p>Misc 013/1950 Cmd 8055</p>
<p>Note</p> <p>On 07 May, 2010, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> deposited with the Secretary-General of the Western European Union an instrument giving notice of denunciation of the Agreement on the Status of Members of the Armed Forces of the Brussels Treaty Powers (signed at London on 21 December, 1949 and known as the Agreement on the Status of Members of the Armed Forces 1949) in accordance with the provisions of its Article 21 with effect from 30 June 2010. The United Kingdom further gave notice of denunciation, in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969, Article 56(b), of all instruments related to this Agreement without denunciation or withdrawal provisions with effect from the same date.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>WEU (continued)</b></p> <p>(i) <b>Agreement</b> on the status of Western European Union, National Representatives and International Staff</p> <p>Notice of denunciation in accordance with Art.29, to be effective from 30 June 2010 and entering into force on 30 June 2011.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In an instrument deposited with the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> gave notice of its denunciation of the Agreement on the Status of Western European Union, National Representatives and International Staff (signed at Paris on 11 May 1955) in accordance with the provisions of Article 29 of this Agreement, from 30 June 2010 and with effect from 30 June, 2011.</p>	<p>Paris 11 May, 1955</p>	<p>042/1957 Cmnd 173</p>
<p><b>WHALING</b></p> <p><b>International</b> Convention for the Regulation of Whaling</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 May 2003 the U.S. Department of State, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Chile</i>, a objection relating to a reservation made by <i>Iceland</i>, as follows:</p> <p>The Government of Chile would like to express its objection with respect to the abovementioned reservation, declaring that it constitutes an untimely presentation of an amendment to the Schedule or Annex of the Convention approved by the International Whaling Commission in 1986, which is inadmissible.</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile –Environment Division- avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the U.S. Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 May 2003 the U.S. Department of State, as depositary, received from the government of the United States of America, an objection relating to a reservation made by <i>Iceland</i>, as follows;</p> <p>The Secretary of State wishes to inform the Chiefs of Mission that the United States of America, in its capacity as a party to the Convention, objects to the reservation contained in the instrument of adherence by Iceland. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the United States of America and Iceland.</p> <p>The Secretary of State would be grateful if the Chiefs of Mission would forward this information to their respective governments.</p>	<p>Washington 02 Dec., 1946</p>	<p>005/1949 Cmd 7604</p>



information & publishing solutions

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

**Online**

[www.tsoshop.co.uk](http://www.tsoshop.co.uk)

**Mail, Telephone, Fax & E-mail**

TSO

PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN

Telephone orders/General enquiries: 0870 600 5522

Order through the Parliamentary Hotline Lo-Call 0845 7 023474

Fax orders: 0870 600 5533

E-mail: [customer.services@tso.co.uk](mailto:customer.services@tso.co.uk)

Textphone: 0870 240 3701

**The Parliamentary Bookshop**

12 Bridge Street, Parliament Square

London SW1A 2JX

Telephone orders/General enquiries: 020 7219 3890

Fax orders: 020 7219 3866

Email: [bookshop@parliament.uk](mailto:bookshop@parliament.uk)

Internet: <http://www.bookshop.parliament.uk>

**TSO@Blackwell and other Accredited Agents**

**Customers can also order publications from:**

TSO Ireland

16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD

Tel 028 9023 8451 Fax 028 9023 5401

ISBN 978-0-10-179522-7



9 780101 795227