



RATIFICATIONS
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 20 (2006)

FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2006

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 43 (2005), Cm 6776]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
September 2006*



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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
VIATION (continued)		
Multilateral Agreement relating to Route Charges	Brussels 12 Feb., 1981	002/1987 Cm 48
Accession- Armenia	26 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force- Armenia	01 Mar., 2005	
COMPENSATION		
European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]	Strasbourg 24 Nov., 1983	010/1991 Cm 1427
Ratification- Estonia (<i>with declaration</i> *)	26 Jan., 2006	
Romania (<i>with declaration</i> ⁺)	15 Feb., 2006	
Entry into Force- Estonia	01 May, 2006	
Romania	01 June, 2006	
<i>Declaration</i> *		
Pursuant to Article 12 of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia designated the Social Insurance Board as the central authority.		
<i>Declaration</i> ⁺		
In accordance with Article 12 of the Convention, the Ministry of Justice has been designated as the central authority to receive, and to take action on, requests for such assistance.		
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY		
International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency	Geneva 20 Nov., 1929	005/1960 Cmnd 932
Note-		
On 09 February 2006 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of the Government of <i>United Kingdom</i> , a communication as follows;		
<i>[Original: English]</i>		
“The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a Member State of the European Union, has given the European Police Office (hereinafter referred to as Europol) a mandate to combat euro counterfeiting.		
In order for the Geneva Convention of 1929 to function more effectively, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall in future fulfil its obligations as follows:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)</p>		
<p>1. With regard to euro counterfeiting, Europol shall perform - in the framework of its objective according to the Council Act of 26 July 1995 on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention) [OJ C 316, 27.11.1995, p. 1] - the following central office functions within the meaning of Articles 12 to 15 of the Geneva Convention of 1929.</p>		
<p>2.1 Europol shall centralise and process, in accordance with the Europol Convention, all information of a nature to facilitate the investigation, prevention and combating of euro counterfeiting and shall forward this information without delay to the national central offices of the Member States.</p>		
<p>1.2 In accordance with the Europol Convention, in particular in accordance with Article 18 thereof and the Council Act of 12 March 1999 adopting the rules governing the transmission of personal data by Europol to third States and third bodies [OJ C 88, 30.3.1999 p. 1. Council Act as amended by Council Act of 28 February 2002 (OJ C 76, 27.3.2002, p. 1)], Europol shall correspond directly with the central offices of third countries to fulfil the tasks set down in points 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of this Declaration.</p>		
<p>1.3 Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, forward to the central offices of third countries a set of specimens of actual euro.</p>		
<p>1.4 Europol shall regularly notify the central offices of third countries, giving all necessary particulars, of new currency issued and the withdrawal of currency from circulation.</p>		
<p>1.5 Except in cases of purely local interest, Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, notify the central offices of third countries of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any discovery of counterfeit or falsified Euro currency. Notification of the counterfeit or falsification shall be accompanied by a technical description of the counterfeit, to be provided solely by the institution whose notes have been counterfeited. A photographic reproduction or, if possible, a specimen counterfeited note should be transmitted. In urgent cases, a notification and a brief description made by the police authorities may be discreetly communicated to the central offices interested, without prejudice to the notification and technical description mentioned above; - details of discoveries of counterfeiting, stating whether it has been possible to seize all the counterfeit currency put into circulation. 		
<p>1.6 As central office for the Member States, Europol shall participate in conferences dealing with euro counterfeiting within the meaning of Article 15 of the Geneva Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)		
1.7 Where Europol is unable to carry out the tasks specified in points 1.1. to 1.6. in accordance with the Europol Convention, the national central offices of the Member States shall retain competence.		
2. With regard to the counterfeiting of all other currencies and for central office functions not delegated to Europol in accordance with point 1, the existing competencies of the national central offices shall remain in effect" .		
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage [ETS No. 66]	London 06 May, 1969	026/1973 Cmnd 5224
Denunciation- Macedonian, FYR	06 Feb., 2006	
Entry into Force- Macedonian, FYR	07 Aug., 2006	
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) [ETS No. 143]	Valletta 16 Jan., 1992	029/2002 Cm 5555
Denunciation- Macedonian, FYR	06 Feb., 2006	
Entry into Force- Macedonian, FYR	07 Aug., 2006	
CUSTOMS		
Protocol 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	059/1949 Cm 8050
Denunciation- Democratic Republic of Korea	29 Nov., 2005	
Entry into Force of Denunciation- Democratic Republic of Korea	01 Apr., 2010	
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	050/1954 Cmd 9232
Accession- Honduras	08 Dec., 2005	
Entry into Force- Honduras	08 Dec., 2005	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
<p>Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)</p>	Geneva 14 Nov., 1975	056/1984 Cmd 9032
<p>Note- On 05 January, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary issued the following:</p>		
<p>Entry into Force of Amendments to Annexes 1 and 9 of the TIR Convention¹.</p>		
<p>By 31 December 2005, none of the Contracting Parties to the above-mentioned Convention had communicated an objection to the Secretary-General. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of article 60 (1) of the Convention, the amendments to Annexes 1 and 9 of the Convention will enter into force on 1 April 2006 for all Contracting Parties.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.367.2005. TREATIES-3 of 12 May 2005 (Proposal of amendments to Annexes 1 and 9 of the TIR Convention)</p>		
DEBT		
<p>(i) Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Zambia concerning Certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/Zambia Debt Agreement No. 4 (1990))</p>	Lusaka 05 Mar., 1991 -20 May, 1991	034/1992 Cm 1952
<p>(ii) Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Zambia concerning Certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/ Zambia Debt Agreement No. 6 (1996))</p>	Lusaka 30 May, 1997 - 05 June, 1997	056/1997 Cm3757
<p>(iii) Exchange of Notes between the Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Zambia concerning Certain Commercial Debts (United Kingdom/Zambia Debt Agreement No.7 (1999))</p>	Lusaka 05 Aug., 1999	095/2000 Cm 4811
<p>Note- In a diplomatic Note dated 04 November 2005, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> addressed the government of <i>Zambia</i> in the following terms;</p>		
<p>Note No: 314/2005</p> <p>The British High Commission presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia, and has the honour to refer to the Agreed Minute on the Reduction of the Debt of the Republic of Zambia which was signed in Paris on 11 May 2005, and to confirm that, in accordance with that Agreed Minute, the Government of the United Kingdom cancelled all sums due under the following bilateral debt agreements</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DEBT (continued)		
United Kingdom/Zambia Debt Agreement No. 4 (1990)		
United Kingdom/Zambia Debt Agreement No.6 (1996)		
United Kingdom/Zambia Debt Agreement No.7 (1999)		
<p>Please note that no further action is required on your side. As no obligations are deemed to remain outstanding under the United Kingdom/Zambia Debt Agreements listed above the Government of the United Kingdom considers these agreements terminated</p> <p>The British High Commission avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia the assurance of its highest consideration.</p>		
BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION		
LUSAKA		
04 November 2005		
DEFENCE		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction	Oslo 18 Sep., 1997	018/1999 Cm 4308
Ratification-		
Haiti	15 Feb., 2006	
Ukraine	27 Dec., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Haiti	17 Feb., 2006	
Ukraine	01 June, 2006	
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna 24 Apr., 1963	014/1973 Cmnd 5219
Accession-		
Cambodia	10 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Cambodia	09 Apr., 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Adopted Geneva 03 Sep., 1992	045/1997 Cmnd 3727
Ratification-		
Djibouti	25 Jan., 2006	
Haiti	22 Feb., 2006	
Liberia	23 Feb., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Djibouti	25 Jan., 2006	
Haiti	24 Mar., 2006	
Liberia	25 Mar., 2005	
Note-		
On 29 December 2005, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Spain</i> a declaration ¹ , as follows:		
<i>[Translation Courtesy: Original: Spanish]</i>		
<p>The Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction made in Geneva on 03 September 1992, and, with regard to the notification by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (dated 26 October 2005 and circulated on 01 November 2005 by the Secretariat under ref. C.N.1098.2005.TREATIES-9) of the extension of the territorial application of the said Convention to Gibraltar, has the honour to inform that the Kingdom of Spain considers that such an extension has been made exclusively <i>inasmuch</i> as Gibraltar is a territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible and, therefore, falls within the category of "<i>any place under [the] jurisdiction or control [of a State Party]</i>", according to the terminology used in the Convention.</p> <p>Therefore, the Kingdom of Spain considers that the circulation of the United Kingdom's notification in the above-mentioned terms does not prejudice in any way either the legal status of the territory nor the sovereignty claims that the Kingdom of Spain consistently maintains with regard to Gibraltar.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1098.2005. TREATIES-9 of 01 November 2005</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EDUCATION (continued)		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<p>With regard to the Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities, the Republic of Cyprus hereby declares that, pursuant to Article XI.4, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Recognition of the Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region, it intends to apply the Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admissions to Universities only in its relations with other States party thereto which are not a party to the Convention on the Recognition of the Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region (ETS No.165).</p>		
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	097/1991 Cm 1762
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 January, 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Latvia</i>, a declaration concerning Articles 28, paragraph 3 as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on Extradition, the Republic of Latvia declares that, since 30 June 2004, the Republic of Latvia does not apply the Convention and its Protocols in its relations with the Member States of the European Union, but applies the national legislation which implements Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002, on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (2002/584/JHA).</p>		
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed at Paris on 13 December 1957 [ETS No. 98]	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	049/1994 Cm 2668
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 February 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of The <i>Netherlands</i>, a declaration as follows;</p> <p>On 13 June 2002, the Council of the European Union adopted a framework decision (2002/584/JHA) on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States ("the framework decision"). Article 31, of the framework decision states that, from 01 January 2004, the provisions of the framework decision shall replace the corresponding provisions of the conventions pertaining to extradition that apply in relations between the Member States of the European Union.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>EXTRADITION (continued)</p> <p>By Note of 31 August 2005, the Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Secretary General of the Council of Europe that the European Convention on Extradition, done at Paris on 13 December 1957 ("the Convention"), would no longer be applied in relations between the part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands situated in Europe and the Member States of the European Union that are Parties to the Convention.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has the honour to confirm that, in view of the foregoing, the Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition ("the Second Additional Protocol") is likewise no longer applied in relations between the part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands situated in Europe and the Member States of the European Union that are Parties to the Second Additional Protocol.</p> <p>The Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands would emphasise that the above in no way alters the application of the Second Additional Protocol in relations between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba and the Parties to the Second Additional Protocol, or – the part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands situated in Europe and the Parties to the Second Additional Protocol that are not Member States of the European Union. 		
<p>FREEDOM OF INFORMATION</p>		
<p>Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981</p>	<p>086/1990 Cm 1329</p>
<p>Ratification-</p> <p>Georgia</p> <p>Macedonian, FYR (<i>with declaration</i>*)</p>	<p>14 Dec., 2005 24 Mar., 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force-</p> <p>Georgia</p> <p>Macedonian, FYR</p>	<p>01 Apr., 2006 01 July, 2006</p>	
<p><i>Declaration</i>*</p> <p>... the Government of the Republic of Macedonia agrees with the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (ETS No.108), opened for signature in Strasbourg, on 28 January 1981.</p>		
<p>It is considered that with this instrument the Republic of Macedonia becomes a signatory State to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (continued)		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 November 2006, the Secretary–General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Latvia</i>, a communication concerning the partial withdrawal of a declaration, as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2.a, of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that it will apply the Convention to those personal data files which are subject to the law "On Official Secrets" considering the exceptions listed in this law.</p> <p>This declaration replaces the previous declaration made by the Republic of Latvia at the time of ratification of the Convention, on 30 May 2001¹.</p> <p>¹ <i>Note by the Secretariat: The declaration now reads as follows: "In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, sub- paragraph a, of the Convention, the Republic of Latvia declares that it will not apply the above-said Convention to the following category of automated personal data files: which are processed by public institutions for the purposes of national security and criminal law."</i></p>		
Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	Adopted Aarhus -25 June, 1998	024/2005 CM 6586
Ratification-		
Greece	27 Jan., 2006	
Luxembourg	25 Oct., 2005	
Accession-		
Slovakia Republic	05 Dec., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Greece	27 Apr., 2006	
Luxembourg	23 Jan., 2006	
Slovakia Republic	05 Mar., 2002	
HEALTH		
Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	Geneva 21 May, 2003	013/2005 Cm 6514
Ratification-		
Belize	15 Dec., 2005	
Cameroon	03 Feb., 2006	
Chad	30 Jan., 2006	
Comoros	24 Jan., 2006	
Cyprus	26 Oct., 2005	
Georgia	14 Feb., 2006	
Greece	27 Jan., 2006	
Guatemala (with declaration*)	16 Nov., 2005	
Lebanon	07 Dec., 2005	
Romania	27 Jan., 2006	
Serbia and Montenegro	08 Feb., 2006	
Swaziland	13 Jan., 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HEALTH (continued)		
Entry into Force-		
Belize	15 Mar., 2006	
Cameroon	04 May, 2006	
Chad	30 Apr., 2006	
Comoros	24 Apr., 2006	
Cyprus	24 Jan., 2006	
Georgia	15 May, 2006	
Greece	27 Apr., 2006	
Guatemala	14 Feb., 2006	
Lebanon	07 Mar., 2006	
Romania	27 Apr., 2006	
Serbia and Montenegro	09 May, 2006	
Swaziland	13 Apr., 2006	
 <i>Declaration*</i>		
<p>The Republic of Guatemala declares that its interpretation, in the context of Article 21.1 (e) (4) of the Convention, is that the implementation of Article 13.4 (d) of the Convention, concerning disclosure to relevant governmental authorities of expenditures by the tobacco industry on advertising, promotion and sponsorship not yet prohibited, will be subject to national law regarding confidentiality and privacy.</p>		
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	New York 09 Dec., 1948	058/1970 Cmnd 4421
Accession-		
United Arab Emirates (<i>and reservation*</i>)	11 Nov., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
United Arab Emirates	09 Feb., 2006	
 Reservation*		
<p>The Government of the United Arab Emirates makes a reservation with respect to article IX, thereof concerning the submission of disputes arising between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of this Convention, to the International Court of Justice, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute.</p>		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005]	Rome 04 Nov., 1950	071/1953 Cmd 8969
Ratification-		
Monaco (<i>with declaration* and reservation+</i>)	30 Nov., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Monaco	30 Nov., 2005	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>The Principality of Monaco recognises the principle of hierarchy of norms, essential guarantee of the rule of law. In the Monegasque legal system, the Constitution, freely granted by the Sovereign Prince- who is its source - to His subjects, constitutes the supreme norm of which He is the guardian and the arbitrator, as well as the other norms of a constitutional value constituted by the special conventions with France, the general principles of international law regarding the sovereignty and independence of States, as well as the Statutes of the Sovereign Family. International treaties and agreements regularly signed and ratified by the Prince are superior in authority to laws. Therefore, the Convention for the protection of Human Rights has an infra-constitutional, yet supra-legislative value.</p> <p>The Principality of Monaco rules out any implication of its international responsibility with regard to Article 34 of the Convention, concerning any act or any decision, any fact or event prior to the entry into force of the Convention and its respect of the Principality .</p> <p><i>Reservation+</i></p> <p>1. The Principality of Monaco declares that the provisions of Articles 6, paragraph 1, and 13 of the Convention apply without prejudice to the provisions, on the one hand, of Article 3, sub-paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the Principality according to which the Prince may in no instance be subjected to legal proceedings, His person being sacred and, on the other hand, of Article 15 of the Constitution relating to the royal prerogatives of the Sovereign, concerning more precisely the right of naturalisation and of re- instatement of nationality.</p> <p>The provisions of Article 10 of the Convention apply without prejudice to the provisions, on the one hand of Article 22 of the Constitution establishing the principle of the right to respect for private and family life, especially concerning the person of the Prince whose inviolability is guaranteed in Article 3, sub-paragraph 2, of the Constitution and, on the other hand, of Articles 58 to 60 of the Criminal Code concerning the offence against the person of the Prince and His family.</p> <p>Commentary</p> <p>Article 3, sub-paragraph 2, of the Constitution establishes : “The person of the Prince is inviolable”. Article 15 of the Constitution establishes: “Following the consultation of the Crown Council, the Prince exercises the prerogative of mercy and of amnesty, as well as the prerogative of naturalisation and of re-instatement of nationality”.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 22 of the Constitution establishes: “Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life (...)”. Article 58, of the Criminal Code establishes: “The offence towards the person of the Prince, if committed in public, is sanctioned with imprisonment from six months to five years, and the fine provided for in numeral 4 of Article 26. In the opposite case, it is sanctioned with imprisonment from six months to three years and the fine provided for in numeral 3 of Article 26 ”. Article 59, of the Criminal Code establishes: The offence towards the Prince’s family members, if committed in public, is sanctioned with imprisonment from six months to three years, and the fine provided for in numeral 3 of Article 26. In the opposite case, it is sanctioned with imprisonment from three months to one year and the fine provided for in numeral 2 of Article 26. Article 60, of the Criminal Code establishes: “Any writing aiming to publicly undermine the Prince or his family, and done with the intention to harm, is sanctioned with the fine provided for in numeral 4 of Article 26”.</p> <p>2. The Principality -Of Monaco declares that the provisions of Articles 6, paragraph 1, 8 and 14 of the Convention apply without prejudice to the provisions, on the one hand of Article 25, sub-paragraph 2, of the Constitution on the priority of employment for Monegasques and, on the other hand, of Articles 5 to 8 of the Law No.1144 of 26 July 1991 and of Articles 1, 4 and 5 of the Law No. 629 of 17 July 1957, relating to the prerequisite authorisations for the exercise of a professional activity, as well as of Articles 6, sub- paragraph 1, and 7, sub-paragraph 2, of the same law concerning the order of dismissal and re- employment."</p> <p>Commentary</p> <p>Article 25, sub-paragraph 2, of the Constitution establishes: “Priority is secured to Monegasques for the accession to public and private employment, within the conditions provided for by the law or the international conventions”. The conditions which secure the priory of employment to Monegasques are specified in the statutes of the public office and in various texts instituting a preferential treatment within certain sectors of activity: Ord. of 01 April 1921 (doctors); Law No. 249 of 24 July 1938 (dental surgeons); Law No. 1047 of 08 July 1982 (lawyers); Law No. 1231 of 12 July 2000 (chartered accountants); Ord. Law No. 341 of 24 March 1942 (architects); Sovereign Ord. No. 15.953 of 16 September 2003 (shipping brokers); they may also follow from the power of nomination of the Prince: Ord. of 04 March 1886 (notaries).</p> <p>The conditions concerning the priority for employment which are intended to facilitate the exercise, by Monegasques, of a first independent activity are foreseen by Article 3, of the Ministerial Decree No. 2004-261 of 19 May 2003 (assistance and loan for professional settlement).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 5 of the law No. 1144 of 26 July 1991 concerning the exercise of certain economic and legal activities establishes: “The exercise of the activities foreseen in Article 1, [crafts, commercial, industrial and professional activities carried out on an independent basis] by individual foreign nationals is subordinated to the obtention of an administrative authorisation (sub-paragraph 1). The opening or the running of an agency, a branch or administrative or representative office, a firm or a company whose seat is located abroad is also subordinated to an administrative authorisation (sub-paragraph 2). The authorisation, given by decision from the State Minister, determines restrictively, for the duration it fixes, the activities which may be exercised, the premises where they will be deployed and indicates, where necessary, the conditions of their exercise (sub-paragraph 3). The authorisation is personal and non- transferable (sub-paragraph 4). Any modification of the activities carried out or any change of the owner of the former authorisation or of the premises requires the issuance of a new authorisation under the conditions provided for by the two preceding sub-paragraphs (sub-paragraph 5)”. [The refusal of authorisation shall not be motivated: Article 8, sub-paragraph 2, a contrario to the law No. 1144].</p> <p>Article 6 of the law No. 1144 establishes: “Any individual foreign national, who is the tenant manager of a business is submitted to the provisions of the previous article, in addition to those resulting from the law on tenancy. The effects of the declaration made by the Monegasque lessor or that of the authorisation held by the foreign national lessor, are suspended during the life of the lease.”</p> <p>Article 7 of the law No. 1144 establishes: “The partners referred to under numerals 1 and 2 of Article 4 [i. e. partners of a company established in the form of a public company whose purpose is the exercise of professional activities, as well as partners in a commercial partnership or in limited partnership whose purpose is the exercise of commercial, industrial or professional activities], when in possession of a foreign nationality, must obtain an administrative authorisation, issued following a decision from the State Minister.”</p> <p>Article 8 of the law No. 1144 establishes.. “The provisions of this section apply also to individuals in possession of the Monegasque nationality, who intend to provide, subject to payment and in whichever form, banking, credit, advice or assistance services in the legal, tax, financial and stock exchange fields, as well as brokerage, portfolio management or property management services with a power of disposal; they apply also to the same persons who are partners in one of the companies referred to in Article 4 and whose purpose is the exercise of these same activities (sub-paragraph 1). The administrative decision must be motivated with reference to the professional competencies and to the financial and moral guaranties presented (sub-paragraph 2).”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 1, of the law No. 629 of July 1957 aiming to settle the conditions of recruitment and dismissal in the Principality establishes: "No foreigner may hold a private job in Monaco without a work permit nor' may he or she hold a job in a profession other than that indicated on this permit".</p> <p>Article 4, of the law No. 629 establishes: "Any employer who intends to engage or re-engage a worker with nationality must obtain, prior to the later taking up his or her duty, a written authorisation from the directorate for labour and employment."</p> <p>Article 5, of the law No. 629 establishes: "For candidates having the necessary ability to work, and in the absence of workers of Monegasque nationality, the authorisation foreseen in the previous article is given according to the following order of priority: 1. foreigners married to a Monegasque having kept her nationality and not legally separated, and foreigners born directly from a Monegasque; 2. foreigners resident in Monaco and having already carried out a professional activity there; 3. foreigners resident in the adjacent communes where they have been authorised to work."</p> <p>Article 6, paragraph 1, of the law No. 629 establishes: "Dismissal for suppression of posts or reduction of staff may be carried out, for a given professional category, only in the following order: 1. foreigners resident outside Monaco and the adjacent communes; 2. foreigners resident in the adjacent communes; 3. foreigners resident in Monaco; 4. foreigners married to a Monegasque (..) and foreigners born directly from a Monegasque (...)."</p> <p>Article 7, sub-paragraph 2, of the law No. 629 establishes "Re-engagements are done in the reverse order than the one for dismissals (...)."</p> <p>3. The Principality of Monaco declares that the provisions of Article 10 of the Convention apply without prejudice to the provisions of Article 1 of the law No. 1122 of 22 December 1988 concerning the distribution of radio and television broadcasts and to Sovereign Order No. 13.996 of 18 May 1999 approving the concession of public telecommunication services which entails the establishment of a monopoly in the field of broadcasting. This monopoly does not concern programs but only the technical modalities of broadcasting.</p> <p>Commentary</p> <p>Article 1 of the law No. 1122 of 22 December 1988 establishes: "The distribution, in each building, of radio-electrical waves to users of acoustical or visual broadcasting devices is ensured, under the conditions provided for by this law, by way of a public service installation which substitutes itself to private external receiving aerials."</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Sovereign Order No. 13.996 of 18 May 1999 establishes: “The concession of public broadcasting services signed on 11 May 1999 by Our Domain Administrator and Mr Jean Pastorelli, Deputy President of “<i>Monaco télécom, SAM</i>”, a public limited company with a capital of 10.000.000 F, as well as the terms and conditions of the said concession and their appendices are hereby approved.”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a declaration from the government of the <i>Georgia</i>, as follows;</p> <p>In conformity with Article 15, of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, I have to inform you that the President of Georgia on 26 February 2006 has issued the Decree No. 173 on “State of Emergency in the Khelvachauri district” which has been approved by the Parliament of Georgia on 28 February 2006.</p> <p>The Decree is aimed at preventing further spread throughout Georgia of H5N1 virus (bird flu) that has been recently detected in the district in question.</p> <p>Due to the state of emergency, in accordance with Article 15 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Georgia avails itself of the right of derogation from Article 1 (Protection of Property) of Protocol to the Convention and Article 2 (Freedom of Movement) of Protocol No.4.</p> <p>The restrictions imposed upon by the Decree are fully in line with provisions of Article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3 (on the restrictions related to property rights) and Article 22, paragraph 3 (on the restrictions related to the freedom of movement) and Article 46 (on the restrictions related to constitutional rights and freedoms) of the Constitution of Georgia and respective provisions of the Law on the State of Emergency of Georgia.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 January 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a declaration from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, as follows;</p> <p>...under Article 56 (4) of the European Convention on Human Rights, in respect of the territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible, of the acceptance of the competence of the European Court of Human Rights to receive individual applications from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom hereby accepts, on a permanent basis, the above competence of the Court on a permanent basis for the following territories: Falklands Islands, Gibraltar, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of Bolivia recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination established under article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in compliance with article 14 of the Convention”.</p>		
<p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	<p>Adopted New York 16 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>006/1977 Cmnd 6702</p>
<p>Ratification- Kazakhstan</p>	<p>24 Jan., 2006</p>	
<p>Accession- Indonesia (<i>with declaration</i>*)</p>	<p>23 Feb., 2006</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Kazakhstan Indonesia</p>	<p>24 Apr., 2006 23 May, 2006</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>“With reference to Article 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Government of [the] Republic of Indonesia declares that, consistent with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, and the relevant paragraph of the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action of 1993, the words “the right of self-determination” appearing in this article do not apply to a section of people within a sovereign independent state and can not be construed as authorising or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent states”.</p>		
<p>Note- On 15 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Finland</i>, a objection to declaration made by Mauritania upon accession¹, as follows;</p>		
<p>“The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the declaration made by the Government of Mauritania on Article 18 and paragraph 4 of Article 23, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</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 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 receiving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Such reservations are, furthermore, subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.</p> <p>The Government of Finland notes that the reservations made by the Government of Mauritania, addressing some of the most essential provisions of the Covenant, and aiming to exclude the obligations under those provisions, are in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned declaration made by the Government of Mauritania to the Covenant. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Finland. The Covenant will thus become operative between the two states without the Islamic Republic of Mauritania benefiting from its declarations.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N. 789.2004.TREATIES- 8 of 23 November 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 October 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>The Netherlands</i>, a objection to declaration made by Pakistan upon signature¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 3 November 2004 upon signature of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, done at New York on 16 December 1966.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands would like to recall that the status of a statement is not determined by the designation assigned to it.</p> <p>The application of the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has been made subject to the provisions of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This makes it unclear to what extent the Islamic Republic of Pakistan considers itself bound by the obligations of the treaty. It is of the common interest of States that all parties respect, treaties to which they have chosen to become parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. A reservation as formulated by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is thus likely to contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in substance constitutes a reservation.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, without Pakistan benefiting from its declaration”.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1184.2004. TREATIES- 7 of 17 November 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, a objection to declaration made by Pakistan upon signature¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the Declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 03 November 2004 on signature of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, of 16 December 1966.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain points out that regardless of what it may be called, a unilateral declaration made by a State for the purpose of excluding or changing the legal effects of certain provisions of a treaty as it applies to that State constitutes a reservation.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that the Declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which seeks to subject the application of the provisions of the Covenant to the provisions of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a reservation which seeks to limit the legal effects of the Covenant as it applies to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. A reservation that includes a general reference to national law without specifying its contents does not make it possible to determine clearly the extent to which the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has accepted the obligations of the Covenant and, consequently, creates doubts as to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that the Declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the effect that it subjects its obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the provisions of its constitution is a reservation and that that reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Ecuador specified that this measure was taken in response to serious internal unrest, which has led to a crime wave and to widespread looting in the aforementioned canton. The declaration of emergency was made by means of Executive Decree No. 430, of 19 August 2005.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of Ecuador specified that during the state of emergency the rights established in article 23, paragraphs 9, 12, 13, 14 and 19, and article 23 of the Political Constitution of the Republic were suspended.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a objection from the government of <i>Finland</i>, to the declaration made by Mauritania upon accession,¹ as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the declaration made by the Government of Mauritania on Article 18 and paragraph 4 of Article 23, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</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 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 receiving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Such reservations are, furthermore, subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.</p> <p>The Government of Finland notes that the reservations made by the Government of Mauritania, addressing some of the most essential provisions of the Covenant, and aiming to exclude the obligations under those provisions, are in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned declaration made by the Government of Mauritania to the Covenant. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Finland. The Covenant will thus become operative between the two states without the Islamic Republic of Mauritania benefiting from its declarations.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N. 789.2004. TREATIES-8 of 23 November 2004</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a notification from the government of <i>France</i>, made under article 4 (3), of the above Covenant, declaring a state of emergency had been established pursuant to the decree dated 08 November 2005, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: French]</i></p> <p>New York, 15 November 2005</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>Article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights allows for the possibility of derogation's from certain provisions of the Covenant, particularly in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation.</p> <p>I have the honour to inform you that the French Government has decided, by a decree of 8 November 2005, to implement the Act of 03 April 1955 by declaring a state of emergency.</p> <p>This decision was taken in view of the urban violence directed against individuals and property which began on 27 October and which has spread to an alarming extent, resulting in serious attacks on public order.</p> <p>The decree of 8 November 2005 allows the administrative authorities to take the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throughout the metropolitan territory <p>The administrative authorities may restrict the movement of persons or vehicles in places and at hours established by their order, establish protection and security zones where the presence of individuals is regulated, and each department may prohibit the presence of any person attempting to impede the actions of public authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the communes or departments on a list established under an order issued on the same date: <p>The administrative authorities may keep under house arrest any person whose activities are considered dangerous to security and public order.</p> <p>It may order the temporary closure of theatres, drinking establishments and meeting places of any kind and prohibit meetings intended to provoke or maintain disorder.</p> <p>It may order weapons .of certain categories to be turned in</p> <p>It has the power to order searches of homes, whether day or night</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>These measures as a whole shall be subject to jurisdictional oversight</p> <p>The extension of the state of emergency beyond twelve days may be authorised solely by law.</p> <p>A bill to authorise such an extension for a period of three months has been sent to Parliament.</p> <p>Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Signed) Jean-Marc de La Sablière</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 January 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a further notification from the government of <i>France</i>, declaring the termination of the state of emergency established pursuant to the Decree dated 08 November 2005, with effect from 04 January 2006.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a objection from the government of <i>France</i>, to the reservations made by Mauritania upon accession,¹ as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Translation: Original : French]</i></p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has examined the declarations formulated by the Government of Mauritania upon acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted on 16 December 1966, in accordance with which the Government of Mauritania, on the one hand, “while accepting the provisions set out in article 18 concerning freedom of thought, conscience and religion, declares that their application shall be without prejudice to the Islamic Sharia” and, on the other, “interprets the provisions of article 23, paragraph 4, on the rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage as not affecting in any way the prescriptions of the Islamic Sharia.” By making the application of article 18, and the interpretation of article 23, paragraph 4, of the Covenant subject to the prescriptions of the Islamic sharia, the Government of Mauritania is, in reality, formulating reservations with a general, indeterminate scope, such that they make it impossible to identify the modifications to obligations under the Covenant, which they purport to introduce. The Government of the French Republic considers that the reservations thus formulated are likely to deprive the provisions of the Covenant of any effect and are contrary to the object and purpose thereof. It therefore enters an objection to these reservations. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between France and Mauritania.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.789.2004. Treaties- 8 of 23 November 2004</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 March 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of <i>Georgia</i>, made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, as follows;</p> <p>Excellency,</p> <p>In conformity with Article 4, of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 15, of the Law on the State of Emergency of Georgia, I have to inform you that the President of Georgia on February 26, 2006 has issued the decree No. 173 on “State of Emergency in the Khelvachauri district” which has been approved by the Parliament of Georgia on 28 February 2006.</p> <p>The Decree is aimed at preventing further spread throughout Georgia of the H5NI virus (bird flu) that has been recently detected in the district in question.</p> <p>The restrictions imposed upon by the Decree are fully in line with provisions of Article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3 (on the restrictions related to property rights) and Article 22, paragraph 3 (on the restrictions related to the freedom of movement) and Article 46 (on the restrictions related to constitutional rights and freedoms) of the Constitution of Georgia and respective provisions of the Law on the State of Emergency of Georgia.</p> <p>You will be informed in due course when the above Decree is abolished.</p> <p>Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration</p> <p>(Signed) Gela Bezhuashvili</p> <p>His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan Secretary General of the United Nations New York</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 October 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following objection from the government of <i>Greece</i>, to the reservations made by Mauritania upon accession,¹ as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Hellenic Republic have examined the reservations made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania upon accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New York, 16 December 1966) in respect of articles 18 and 23 paragraph 4 thereof.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Hellenic Republic consider that these declarations, seeking to limit the scope of the aforementioned provisions on a unilateral basis, amount in fact to reservations.</p> <p>The Government of the Hellenic Republic furthermore consider that, although these reservations refer to specific provisions of the Covenant, they are of a general character, as they do not clearly define the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations deriving from the Covenant.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of the Hellenic Republic object to the above mentioned reservations made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Greece and Mauritania.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.789.2004. Treaties- 8 of 23 November 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification of withdrawal reservation from the government of <i>Italy</i>, made under article 9 (5),12 (4) and 14 (5) of the Covenant, made upon ratification,¹ as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: French]</i></p> <p>Article 9, paragraph 5</p> <p>The Italian Republic, considering that the expression “unlawful arrest or detention” contained in article 9, paragraph 5, could give rise to differences of interpretation, declares that it interprets the aforementioned expression as referring exclusively to cases of arrest or detention contrary to the provisions of article 9, paragraph 1.</p> <p>Article 12, paragraph 4</p> <p>Article 12, paragraph 4, shall be without prejudice to the application of transitional provision XIII of the Italian Constitution, respecting prohibition of the entry into and sojourn in the national territory of certain members of the House of Savoy.</p> <p>Article 14, paragraph 5</p> <p>Article 14, paragraph 5, shall be without prejudice to the application of existing Italian provisions which, in accordance with die Constitution of the Italian Republic, govern the conduct, at one level only, of proceedings instituted before the Constitutional Court in respect of charges brought against the President of the Republic and its Ministers.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.231.1978.TREATIES-11 of 06 October 1978</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 November 2005 , the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following objection from the government of <i>Latvia</i> to the reservations made by Mauritania upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Latvia has carefully examined the declaration made by Mauritania to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights upon accession.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the declaration contains general reference to prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah, making the provisions of International Covenant subject to the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah.</p> <p>Thus, the Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that the declaration is in fact a unilateral act deemed to limit the scope of application of the International Covenant and therefore, it shall be regarded as a reservation.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia noted that the reservation does not make it clear to what extent Mauritania considers itself bound by the provisions of the International Covenant and with ether the way of implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant is in line with the object and purpose of the International Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia recalls that customary international law as codified by Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and in particular Article 19c), sets but that reservations that, are incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are not permissible.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by Mauritania to the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the International Covenant between the Republic of Latvia and Mauritania. Thus, the International Covenant will become operative without Mauritania benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N .789.2004. Treaties- 8 of 23 November 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 September 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following Notification from the government of <i>Peru</i>, made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 089-2005-PCM, issued on 18 November 2005 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for a period of sixty days starting from 16 November. A previous extension was communicated in our Note 7-1-SG/026 dated 15 September 2005.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to home inviolability, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>New York, 28 November 2005</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin for 60 days</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 089-2005-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 068-2005-PCM, dated 12 September 2005, the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, was extended for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>That although the aforementioned state of emergency is about to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces and districts still persist;</p> <p>That article 137(1), of the Political Constitution of Peru states that extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree; and</p> <p>With a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days from 16 November 2005 in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at the Government House, Lima, on 11 November 2005</p> <p>(Signed) ALEJANDRO TOLEDO Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>(Signed) PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI GODARD President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>(Signed) MARCIANO RENGIFO RUIZ Minister of Defence</p> <p>(Signed) ROMULO PIZARRO TOMASIO Minister of the Interior</p> <p>(Signed) ALEJANDRO TUDELA CHOPITEA Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following Notification from the government of <i>Peru</i>, made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>... Supreme Decree, No. 089-2005-PCM, published on 18 November 2005, which extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica; the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin; for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the Covenant shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 089-2005-PCM, issued on 18 November 2005 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica; the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin; has been extended for a period of sixty days starting from 16 November. A previous extension was communicated in our Note 7 -1-SG/026 dated 15 September 2005.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to home inviolability, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces and districts of the Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin for 60 days</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 089-2005-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 068-2005-PCM, dated 12 September 2005, the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica; the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin; was extended for a period of sixty (60) days;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That although the aforementioned state of emergency is about to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces and districts still persist;</p> <p>That article 137(1), of the Political Constitution of Peru states that extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree; and</p> <p>With a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of sixty (60) days from 16 November 2005, in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at the Government House, Lima, on 11 November 2005</p> <p>(Signed) ALEJANDRO TOLEDO Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>(Signed) PEDRO PABLO KUCZYNSKI GODARD President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>(Signed) MARCIANO RENGIFO RUIZ Minister of Defence</p> <p>(Signed) ROMULO PIZARRO TOMASIO Minister of the Interior</p> <p>(Signed) ALEJANDRO TUDELA CHOPITEA Minister of Justice</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further communication dated 23 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following Notification from the government of <i>Peru</i>, made under article 4 (3), of the Covenant, as follows;</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 098-2005- PCM, issued on 22 December 2005, which declared the state of emergency in the provinces Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huanualíes, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the right contained in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24) (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and, in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that, by Supreme Decree No. 098-2005-PCM, issued on 22 December 2005, a copy of which is attached herewith, a state of emergency was declared in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalties, department of Huánuco, the province of To cache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the right to inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of association and liberty and security of person, enshrined in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24) (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the United Nations Secretariat the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>New York, 23 December 2005</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Lima, Thursday, 22 December 2005</p> <p>PCM</p> <p>State of emergency declared in provinces of the departments of Huánuco, San Martín and Ucayali</p> <p>Supreme Decree</p> <p>No. 098-2005-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering,</p> <p>That, pursuant to article 44, of the Political Constitution of Peru, the essential duties of the State are to ensure full respect for human rights, protect the population from threats to its security and promote general well-being, which is rooted in justice and in the integral and balanced development of the Nation;</p> <p>That the Constitutional Government has an obligation to guarantee the right of citizens to order and public peace, the proper functioning of basic services and the regular supply of provisions and medicines;</p> <p>That article 137 (1), of the Constitution gives the President of the Republic the power to declare a state of emergency in the event of disturbance of the peace or domestic order or of a serious situation affecting the life of the Nation;</p> <p>That article 27 (1), of the American Convention on Human Rights provides that a State Party may suspend the exercise of certain human rights in times of public danger or any other emergency that threatens its security;</p> <p>That, since acts contrary to domestic order have occurred which are disrupting the normal activities of the population in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalíes, department of Huánuco, as well as in the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, the constitutional measures designed to re-establish domestic order and ensure the protection of citizen's human rights must be adopted;</p> <p>In accordance with article 118 (4) and (14) of the Political Constitution of Peru;</p> <p>With the approval by the Council of Ministers, and, for the information of the Congress of the Republic:</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 1: A state of emergency is hereby declared in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of To cache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, for a period of sixty (60) days.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain control of domestic order with the support of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Article 2: During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights relating to liberty and security of person, inviolability of the home and freedom of association and movement within the national territory set out in article 2 (9) (11) (12) and (24) (f) of the Political Constitution shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Diario Oficial.</p> <p>Article 4: The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for the Interior and the Minister for Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 21 December 2005</p> <p>Alejandro Toledo</p> <p>Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Pedro Pablo Kuczynski Godard President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Marciano Rengifo Ruíz Minister for Defence</p> <p>Romulo Pizarro Tomasio Minister for the Interior</p> <p>Alejandro Tudela Chopitea Minister for Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further communication dated 18 January 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of <i>Peru</i>, made under article 4, of the Covenant, as follows;</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 098-2005- PCM, issued on 22 December 2005, which declared the state of emergency in the provinces Marañón,, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of To cache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, for a period of 60 days.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the right contained in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24) (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that by Supreme Decree No. 001-2006-PCM, issued on 14 January 2006 (copy attached), the state of emergency in the Provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the Province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; the Province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the Province of Satipo, the Andamarca district of the Province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the Province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, has been extended for 60 days as from 15 January 2006. A previous extension was communicated by Note No. 7-l-SG/034 of 28 November 2005.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, liberty of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, which are recognized, respectively, in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretariat of the United Nations the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in various provinces and districts of the Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 001-2006-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic,</p> <p>Considering:</p> <p>That by Supreme Decree No. 089-2005-PCM of 11 November 2005, the state of emergency in the Provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the Province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; the Province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the Province of Satipo, the Andamarca district of the Province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the Province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, was extended for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>That although the aforementioned state of emergency is about to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces and districts still persist;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That article 137(1), of the Political Constitution of Peru provides that a state of emergency may be extended only through the issuance of a new decree; and</p> <p>With the endorsement of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency shall be extended for a period of sixty (60) days as from 15 January 2006, in the Provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the Province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; the Province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the Province of Satipo, the Andamarca district of the Province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the Province of Huancayo, Department of Junin.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24(f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 13 January 2006.</p> <p>(Signed) Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>(Signed) Pedro Pablo Kuczynski Godard President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>(Signed) Marciano Rengifo Ruiz Minister of Defence</p> <p>(Signed) Romulo Pizarro Tomasio Minister of the Interior</p> <p>(Signed) Alejandro Tudela Chopitea Minister of Justice</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 22 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following objection from the government of <i>Poland</i>, to a reservation made by Mauritania upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and Polish]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Poland has examined the Declaration made by Mauritania upon accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done in New York on 16 December 1966, hereinafter called the Covenant, in respect of Articles 18 and 23 (4).</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland considers that the Declaration made [by] Mauritania - which constitutes de facto a reservation - is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant, which guarantees every person equal enjoyment of the rights set forth in the Covenant. The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore considers that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, done at Vienna on 23 May 1969, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted (Article 19 c).</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Poland considers that the Declaration made by Mauritania is not precise enough to define for the other State Parties the extent to which Mauritania has accepted the obligation of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore objects to Declaration made by Mauritania.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Republic of Poland and Mauritania.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N. 789 .2004. TREATIES-8 of 23 November 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following objection from the government of <i>Portugal</i>, to a reservation made by Mauritania upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“Portugal considers that the declaration concerning both Article 18 and Article 23, paragraph 4 is a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Covenant on a unilateral basis and that is not authorised by the Covenant.</p> <p>This reservation creates doubts as to the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international law.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above reservation made by the Mauritanian Government to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Portugal and Mauritania.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N. 789 .2004. TREATIES-8 of 23 November 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 October 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following objection from the government of <i>Sweden</i>, to a reservation made by Mauritania upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>Portugal considers that the declaration concerning both Article 18 and Article 23, paragraph 4 is a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Covenant on a unilateral basis and that is not authorised by the Covenant.</p> <p>This reservation creates doubts as to the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international law.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above reservation made by the Mauritanian Government to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Portugal and Mauritania.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N. 789 .2004. TREATIES-8 of 23 November 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 31 May 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Netherlands</i>, an objection to the reservation made by Mauritania upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Sweden has examined the declarations made by the Government of Mauritania upon accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, regarding Article 18 and paragraph 4 of Article 23.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i> <i>[Translation: Original: Arabic]</i></p> <p>1. All provisions of the Convention not in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and legislation in force in the Sultanate of Oman;</p> <p>2. Article 9, paragraph 2, which provides that States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children;</p> <p>3. Article 15, paragraph 4, which provides that States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile;</p> <p>4. Article 16, regarding the equality of men and women, and in particular subparagraphs (a), (c), and (f) (regarding adoption).</p> <p>5. The Sultanate is not bound by article 29, paragraph 1, regarding arbitration and the referral to the International Court of Justice of any dispute between two or more States which is not settled by negotiation.</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for Oman on 9 March 2006 in accordance with its article 27 (2) .</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Denmark</i>, an Communication relating to the reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Denmark has examined the reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women regarding article 2 (f), 15 (2) and 16 pertaining to Shariah principles.</p> <p>The government of Denmark considers that the reservations made by the United Arab Emirates to article 2 (f), 15 (2) and 16 referring to the contents of the Shariah Law do not clearly specify the extent to which the United Arab Emirates feel committed to the object and purpose of the Convention; Consequently, the Government of Denmark considers the said reservations as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Consequently, the Government of Denmark considers the said reservations as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and accordingly inadmissible and without effect under international law.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Denmark wishes to 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 Denmark therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. This shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention in its entirety between the United Arab Emirates and Denmark.</p> <p>The Government of Denmark recommends the Government of the United Arab Emirates to reconsider its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All-Forms of Discrimination against Women.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1223.2004.TREATIES-11 of 01 December 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 07 September 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Finland</i>, an objection to reservation made by Mauritania upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the reservations made by the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia to paragraph (f) of Article 2, Article 5, paragraphs 1 (d) and 2 (b) of Article 11 and Article 16, of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</p> <p>The Government of Finland recalls that by acceding to the Convention, a State commit itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination, in all its forms and manifestations, against women.</p> <p>The Government of Finland notes that the reservations made by Micronesia, addressing some of the most essential provisions of the Convention, and aiming to exclude the obligations under those provisions, are in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Finland also recalls Part VI, Article 28 of the Convention according to which reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations made by the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia to the Convention. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Micronesia and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without Micronesia benefiting from its reservations”.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.904.2004.TREATIES-10 of 09 September 2004</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further Communication dated 15 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Finland</i>, an objection to reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates to paragraph (f) of Article 2, Article 9, paragraph (2) of Article 15 and Article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women,</p> <p>The Government of Finland recalls that by acceding to the Convention, a State commits itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination, in all its forms and manifestations, against women.</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 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 receiving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Such reservations are, furthermore, subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.</p> <p>The Government of Finland notes that the reservations made by the United Arab Emirates, addressing some of the most essential provisions of the Convention, and aiming to exclude the obligations under those provisions, are in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Finland also recalls Part VI, Article 28 of the Convention according to which reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention are not permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates to the Convention. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Arab Emirates and Finland.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1223.2004.TREATIES-11 of 01 December 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>France</i>, an objection to reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession¹, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: French]</i></p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservations formulated by the United Arab Emirates upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, of 18 December 1979, according to which the United Arab Emirates, on the one hand, does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 2 (f) and article 15, paragraph 2, because they are contrary to the Sharia and, on the other, states that it will abide by the provisions of article 16 insofar as they are not in conflict with the principles of the Sharia.</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic considers that, by precluding the application of these provisions, or by making it subject to the principles of the Sharia, the United Arab Emirates is formulating reservations with a general scope depriving the provisions of the Convention of any effect.</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic considers that these reservations are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention and enters an objection thereto.</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic also objects to the reservation formulated to article 9. These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between France and the United Arab Emirates.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1223.2004.TREATIES-11 of 01 December 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Kuwait</i>, a withdrawal of the reservation in respect of Article 7 (a), made upon accession¹ as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Arabic]</i></p> <p>The Government of Kuwait enters a reservation regarding article 7 (a), inasmuch as the provision contained in that paragraph conflicts with the Kuwaiti Electoral Act, under which the right to be eligible for election and to vote is restricted to males.</p> <p>The withdrawal took effect on 9 December 2005 in accordance with article 28 (3), of the Convention which reads as follows:</p> <p>“Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States thereof. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.345.1994.TREATIES -7 of 17 January 1995</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Norway</i>, an objection to reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of Norway has examined the reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates on 06 October 2004 on accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (New York, 18 December 1979) in respect of articles 2 (f); 9; 15 (c) and 16.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Norway is of the view that the reservation in respect of article 2 (f), which is a core provision of the above Convention, taken together with the reservations in respect of articles 9, 15 (c) and 16, raise doubts as to the full commitment of the United Arab Emirates to the object and purpose of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and would like to recall that, according to article 28 (2), of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Norway therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force, in its entirety, of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the United Arab Emirates, without the United Arab Emirates benefiting from these reservations.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1223.2004.TREATIES-11 of 01 December 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Poland</i>, an objection to reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and Polish]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Poland has examined the reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 18,1979, hereinafter called the Convention, regarding articles 2 (t), 9,15 (2) and 16.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland considers that the reservations made by the United Arab Emirates are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, which guarantees equal rights of women and men to exercise their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore considers that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (article 19 (c)), done at Vienna on 23 May 1969, as well as article 28 (2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1979, regarding articles 2 (f), 9, 15 (2) and 16.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Poland and the United Arab Emirates.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1223.2004.TREATIES-11 of 01 December 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Portugal</i>, an objection to reservations made by the Micronesia upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>The Government of Portugal has carefully examined the reservations made by the Federated States of Micronesia upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>The first and second reservations concern fundamental provisions of the Convention and are not in conformity with its object and purpose. Articles 2,5, 11 and 16 outline the measures which a State party is required to take in order to implement the Convention, cover the fundamental rights of women and deal with key elements for the elimination and discrimination against women.</p> <p>Portugal considers that such reservations may create doubts as to the commitment of the reserving State to the objection and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international law.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of all states that treaties to which 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>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above reservations made by the Federated States of Micronesia to CEDAW.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Micronesia.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.904.2000.TREATIES-10 of 09 September 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a Further Communication dated 28 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the Portugal, an objection to reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Portuguese Government has carefully examined the reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>Most of these reservations concern fundamental provisions of the Convention, such as articles 2 (f), 9, 15 (2) and 16, since they outline the measures which a State Party is required to take in order to implement the Convention, cover the fundamental rights of women and deal with the key elements for the elimination of discrimination against women.</p> <p>Portugal considers that such reservations, consisting of references to the precepts of the Shariah and to national legislation, create serious doubts as to the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and to the extent it has accepted the obligations imposed by it and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international law.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of all States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above reservations made by the United Arab Emirates to the CEDAW.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.245.1990.TREATIES-9 of 28 November 1990</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 October 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Spain</i>, an objection to reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession¹, as follows;</p>		

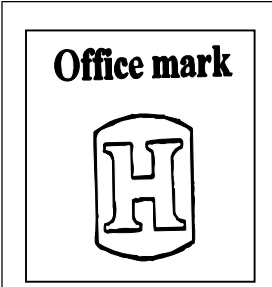
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Entry into Force- Turkey	02 June, 2006	
European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages [ETS No. 148]	Strasbourg 05 Nov., 1992	048/2001 Cm 5269
Ratification- Serbia and Montenegro (<i>with reservation* and declaration*</i>) .	15 Feb., 2006	
Entry into Force- Serbia and Montenegro	01 June, 2006	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
As to Article 1.b of the Charter, Serbia and Montenegro declares that the term "territory in which the regional or minority languages is used" will refer to areas in which regional and minority languages are in official use in line with the national legislation.		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Charter, Serbia and Montenegro has accepted that the following provisions be applied:		
In the Republic of Serbia, for the Albanian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romany, Romanian, Ruthenian, Slovakian, Ukrainian and Croatian languages:		
<p>Article 8, paragraph 1 a (iii), a (iv), b (iv), c (iv), d (iv), e (ii), f (iii), g; Article 9, paragraph 1 a (ii), a (iii), b (ii), c (ii), d, paragraph 2 a, b, c, paragraph 3; Article 10, paragraph 1 a (iv), a (v), c, paragraph 2 b, c, d, g, paragraph 3 c, paragraph 4 c, paragraph 5; Article 11, paragraph 1 a (iii), b (ii), c (ii), d, e (i), f (ii), paragraph 2, paragraph 3; Article 12, paragraph 1 a, b, c, f, paragraph 2; Article 13, paragraph 1 c; Article 14 a, b;</p>		
and in the Republic of Montenegro, for the Albanian and Romany languages:		
<p>Article 8, paragraph 1 a (iii), a (iv), b (ii), b (iv), c (iii), c (iv), d (iv), e (ii), f (iii), g, h; Article 9, paragraph 1 a (ii), a (iii), a (iv), b (ii), b (iii), c (ii), c (iii), d, paragraph 2 a, b, c, paragraph 3; Article 10, paragraph 1 a (iii), a (iv), a (v), c, paragraph 2 b, d, g, paragraph 3 a, paragraph 4 a, c, paragraph 5; Article 11, paragraph 1 a (iii), b (ii), c (ii), d, e (i), f (ii), paragraph 2, paragraph 3; Article 12, paragraph 1 a, b, c, f, paragraph 2; Article 13, paragraph 1 c.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Protocol No.11 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, restructuring the control machinery established thereby [ETS No. 155]	Strasbourg 11 May, 1994	033/1999 Cm 4353
Note- On 14 January 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> , a declaration as follows;		
UNITED KINGDOM PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE		
	14 January 2006	
Sir,		
I have the honour to refer to previous letters concerning the renewal, under Article 56 (4), of the European Convention on Human Rights, in respect of the territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible, of the acceptance of the competence of the European Court of Human Rights to receive individual applications from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals.		
On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. I have the honour to inform you that:		
The Government of the United Kingdom hereby accepts, on a permanent basis, the above competence of the Court on a permanent basis for the following territories: Falklands Islands, Gibraltar, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.		
The Government renews the period of acceptance of the above competence of the Court for the period of five years with effect from 14 January 2006, for the following territories: Anguilla, Bermuda, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, Montserrat, St Helena, St Helena Dependencies; and also accepts the above competence of the Court for the period of five years from 14 January 2006, for the Turks and Caicos Islands.		
The Government confirms, for the purposes of records, that the Convention applies to the following territories: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, Isle of Man, the Bailiwick of Jersey, Montserrat, St Helena, St Helena Dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in Cyprus, Turks and Caicos Islands.		
(signed) Stephen F. Howarth		
Mr Terry Davis Secretary General Council of Europe Strasbourg		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Admission to a military academy, to which citizens aged 17 years or over, including those who attain 17 years of age during the year in which they are admitted to such an academy, are entitled, in accordance with article 43, of the Act of the Republic of Belarus of 05 November 1992, on Military Obligations and Military Service, shall constitute an exception to the above. Such admission shall not be forced or coerced.</p> <p>The legislation of the Republic of Belarus guarantees that entry into military service as a cadet at a military academy:</p> <p>Shall be voluntary;</p> <p>Shall occur with the informed consent of the person's parents or legal guardians;</p> <p>Shall occur on condition that such persons are fully informed of the duties involved in military service;</p> <p>Shall be permitted on condition that such persons provide reliable proof of age prior to acceptance into military service.</p> <p><i>Declaration[†]</i></p> <p>The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way imply its recognition of Israel or entail its entry into any dealings with Israel under the provisions thereof.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 November 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Finland</i>, an objection to reservations made by the Oman upon accession¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Finland has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. The Government of Finland notes that the provisions of the Optional Protocol shall, according to the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, be subject to reservations concerning Islamic and domestic law.</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 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 receiving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Such reservations are, furthermore, subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Protocol. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Protocol between the Sultanate of Oman and Finland. The Protocol will thus become operative between the two states without the Sultanate of Oman benefiting from its reservations.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1233.2004. TREATIES-26 of 03 December 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Poland</i>, an objection to reservations made by the Oman upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and Polish]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Poland [has] examined the reservation made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman upon accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as regards the participation of children in armed conflicts, which conforms that the reservations made to the Convention are currently valid. The above mentioned reservations refer in general to all the provisions of the Convention which are not in accordance with Islamic Law of the legislation of the Sultanate of Oman and stipulate that the provisions of the Convention should be applied within the limits imposed by the materials resources available.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Poland considers that reservations do not specify the extent to which the Sultanate of Oman has accepted the obligations of the Convention are contrary to the object and purpose of the Protocol, i.e., to guarantee better protection of the rights of the child set forth in the Convention. The Government of the Republic of Poland would like to note that pursuant to article 19, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, any reservations contrary to the scope and purpose of the treaty are unacceptable.</p> <p>The Government of Poland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Optional Protocol.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1233.2004. TREATIES-26 of 03 December 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Norway</i>, an objection to reservations made by the Oman upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p>“Norway has examined the second and third reservations made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman on 17 September 2004 on accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (New York, 25 May 2000) which concern Islamic and domestic law and limits imposed by the material resources available.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Norway is of the view that these general reservations raise doubts as to the full commitment of the Sultanate of Oman to the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and would like to recall that according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Norway therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. This objection does not preclude the entry into force, in its entirety, of the Convention between Norway and the Sultanate of Oman, without the latter benefiting from these reservations.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1233.2004. TREATIES-26 of 03 December 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 02 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Spain</i>, an objection to reservations made by the Oman upon accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman on 17 September 2004 upon its accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict of 25 May 2004.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain notes that the Optional Protocol is subject to the reservations made by the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The reservations to the Convention include a general reservation to all those provisions of the Convention that do not accord with Islamic Law or the legislation in force in the Oman and a reservation to the effect that the provisions of the Convention should be applied within the limits imposed by the material resources available.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that the above mentioned reservations which subordinate all the provisions of the optional Protocol to Islamic Law or the legislation in force in Oman, to which a reference of general nature is made, without either specifying its content or the limits imposed by the material resources available, do not permit to clearly determine the extent to which Oman has accepted the obligations derived from the Optional Protocol, and thereby such reservations raise doubts as to the Sultanate of Oman's commitment to the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</p> <p>Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 January 2006, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, as depositary, received from the government of the Republic of <i>Hungary</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 5, of the Convention on Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden that the Hungarian Trade Republic of Hungary hereby wishes to notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden that the Hungarian Trade Licensing Office is the appointed Assay Office in Hungary.</p> <p>Within the frame of the Hungarian Trade Licensing Office (seat: 1024 Budapest, Margit krt. 85.) the Hungarian Assay Directorate (registered office, postal address: 1089 Budapest, Bláthy Ottó u. 3-5.) Performs the specified duties.</p> <p>There are no regional or subregional offices entrusted with these duties.</p> <p>The official assay office mark - which will be placed next to common control mark, is enclosed.</p> <p>Hallmarks of precious metal articles, subject to hallmarking in Hungary, applicable as of 01 January 2006</p> <div data-bbox="443 1256 715 1541" style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>The Embassy of the Republic of Hungary in Stockholm avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 9 February 2006, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Switzerland</i>, a notification, of the closure of the authorised Assay Office in Schaffhausen, Switzerland, as per 31 December 2005.</p>	<p>Vienna 15 Nov., 1972</p>	<p>053/1978 Cmnd 7219</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Accession- Swaziland	16 Dec., 2005	
Acceptance- Russian Federation	14 Dec., 2005	
Entry into Force - Dominica	05 June, 2006	
Greece	27 Apr., 2006	
Indonesia	26 Apr., 2006	
Russian Federation	14 Mar., 2006	
Swaziland	16 Mar., 2006	
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 11 December 1997	Kyoto 11 Dec., 1997	006/2005 Cm 6485
Ratification- Monaco	27 Feb., 2006	
Accession- Bahrain	31 Jan., 2006	
Cape Verde	10 Feb., 2006	
Syria (<i>with declaration</i> *)	27 Jan., 2006	
Swaziland	13 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force- Bahrain	01 May, 2006	
Cape Verde	11 May, 2006	
Monaco	28 May, 2006	
Syria	27 Apr., 2006	
Swaziland	13 Apr., 2006	
<i>Declaration*</i> The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Protocol shall in no way imply its recognition of Israel or entail its entry into any dealings with Israel in the matters governed, by the provisions thereof.		
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Rotterdam 10 Sep., 1998	046/2004 Cm 6390
Accession- Cape Verde	01 Mar., 2006	
Dominica	30 Dec., 2005	
Niger	16 Feb., 2006	
Seri Lanka	19 Jan., 2006	
Yemen	04 Feb., 2006	
Entry into Force- Cape Verde	30 May, 2006	
Dominica	30 Mar., 2006	
Niger	17 May, 2006	
Seri Lanka	13 Apr., 2006	
Yemen	05 May, 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Stockholm 22 May, 2001	022/2005 Cm 6581
Ratification-		
Bahrain (<i>with declaration*</i>)	31 Jan., 2006	
India	13 Jan., 2006	
Iran	06 Feb., 2006	
Sri Lanka	22 Dec., 2005	
Accession-		
Cape Verde	01 Mar., 2006	
Swaziland	13 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Bahrain	01 May, 2006	
Cape Verde	30 May, 2006	
India	13 Apr., 2006	
Iran	07 May, 2006	
Sri Lanka	22 Mar., 2006	
Swaziland	13 Apr., 2006	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Arabic]</i>		
<p>1. Arbitration according to the procedures adopted by the Conference of States Parties is the only binding procedure for the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain regarding resolving any dispute on the interpretation or implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>2. Any amendment to the Convention annexes A, B and C will not be binding to the Kingdom of Bahrain unless it is ratified according to the constitutional rules.</p>		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York 20 June, 1956 -31 Dec., 1956	085/1975 Cmnd 6084
Note-		
<p>On 19 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Denmark</i>, a notification, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the following Office has been designated to act as both Transmitting and Receiving Agency as follows;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Familiestyrelsen (Department of Family Affairs) Stormgade 2-6 DK - 1470 Kobenhavn K Denmark</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 26 January 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Sweden</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>“FÖRSÄKRINGSKASSAN (<i>Swedish Social Insurance Agency</i>), the Swedish transmitting and receiving agency according to the above mentioned convention, has a new address as from 1 January 2006.</p> <p>General questions and questions regarding policy decisions concerning the convention are to be sent to the Försäkringskassan's head office at the following address.</p> <p>Försäkringskassan SE-103 51 STOCKHOLM Sweden Tel: 46 8 786 90 00 (switchboard) Fax: 46 8 786 9160 Email: huvudkontoret@forsakringskassan.se</p> <p>All applications and requests for assistance in specific cases in accordance with the above mentioned convention are to e sent to the following address.</p> <p>Försäkringskassan Box 1164 SE-621 22 Visby Sweden Tel: 46 498 200 700 Fax: 46 498 200 411 Email: international.gotland@forsakringskassan.se”</p>		
<p>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</p>	<p>The Hague 05 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>032/1965 Cmnd 2617</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 16 January 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Namibia</i>, a notification , in pursuant to article 15, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AUTHORITY</u></p> <p>... the Ministry wishes to modify the notice given pursuant to article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention and to state that the Namibian authorities competent to issue the certificates referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention are, with effect from 15 January 2006:</p> <p>(a) The Registrar and the Assistant Registrar of the High Court; and</p> <p>(b) The Permanent Secretary and the Deputy Permanent Secretary: Ministry of Justice.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 16 January 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>St Kit and Nevis</i>, a notification , in pursuant to article 15, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AUTHORITY</u></p> <p>Competent authorities which may issue Apostille Certificates:</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Church Street, Basseterre, St. Kitts, Government Headquarters, West Indies; Telephone Number: 1-869-465-2521</p> <p>Miss Kaye Bass - ext. 1363 Miss Agatha Caines - ext. 1158 Miss Nicola St. Catherine - ext. 1160 Miss Nerys Chiverton - ext. 1231 Miss Thensia Grey - ext. 1157 Miss Ghislaine Williams - ext. 1046 Miss Verna Morris - ext. 1038 Ms. Omelda Dasent- Tross - ext. 1042 Ms. Theresa Nisbett - ext. 1069</p> <p>Facsimile: 1-869-465-5202 Email address: foreigna@caribsurf.com</p> <p>The other competent authorities are as follows:</p> <p>The Honourable Delano Bart, Attorney General, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Government Headquarters, Church Street, Basseterre, St. Kitts, West Indies; Telephone Number: 1-869-465-2521 ext. 1013; Facsimile: 1-869-465-5040; Email address: attnygenskn@caribsurf.com</p> <p>Theodore L. Hobson, Legal Advisor, Nevis Island Administration, Administration Building, Charlestown, Nevis, West Indies; Telephone Number: 1-869-469-0411; Facsimile: 1-869-469-1081; Email address: nialegal@caribsurf.com</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid [ETS No. 92]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	039/1978 Cmnd 7179
Ratification- Romania (<i>with reservation* and declaration*</i>)	15 Feb., 2006	
Entry into Force- Romania	16 Mar., 2006	
<i>Reservation*</i> In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, Romania declares that it excludes wholly the application of the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1.b.		
<i>Declaration*</i> In accordance with Article 2, of the Agreement, the Ministry of Justice is designated as the central transmitting authority as well as the central receiving authority.		
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children [ETS No. 105]	Luxembourg 20 May, 1980	035/1987 Cm 191
UK Extension- Bailiwick of Jersey	16 Dec., 2005	
Entry into Force- Bailiwick of Jersey	01 Apr., 2006	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm33
UK Extension- Bailiwick of Jersey	19 Dec., 2005	
Entry into Force- Bailiwick of Jersey	01 Apr., 2006	
Notification pursuant to Article 45 of the Convention		
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Brazil</i>		
Honduras	15 Mar., 2006	
Romania	02 Mar., 2006	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Honduras, Romania</i> and		
Brazil	01 June, 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 February 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, a notification pursuant to article 45, as follows;</p> <p><u>CENTRAL AUTHORITY (Modifications)</u> Dirección General de Cooperación Jurídica Internacional Ministerio de Justicia C/ San Bernardo 62 28015 Madrid Spain Telephone: 34 9(1)3902095 Telefax: 34 (91)3922383</p> <p>Persons to contact: Mrs. Carmen Garcia Revuelta Legal Adviser tel.: 349 (1)390 4437 Fax: 34 (91) 390 2383 E-mail: carmen.garcia-revuelta@mju.es</p> <p>Mrs. Ana Santos Carbayo Head of Service of Conventions tel.:34 9(1)390 2095 Fax: 34 (91)390 2383 E-mail: ana.santos@mjusticia.es</p> <p>Mrs. Elisa Gonzalez Sanchez Head of Section tel.:34 9(1) 390 4273 Fax: 34 (91) 390 2383 E-mail:e.gonzalez@sb.mju.es</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 February 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Uruguay</i>, a notification pursuant to article 45, as follows;</p> <p><u>CENTRAL AUTHORITY</u> Ministerio de Educación y Cultura Autoridad Central Cerrito 586 Planta A1ta 11000 Montevideo Uruguay Telephone: 005982-9166228 Telefax: 005982-9158836/9166228</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition	The Hague 01 July, 1985	014/1992 Cm 1823
Extension by Canada - Nova Scotia (<i>with declaration</i> *)	26 Feb., 2006	
Entry into Force- Nova Scotia	01 May, 2006	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 29, the Government of Canada declares that, in addition to the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the Convention shall extend to the Province of Nova Scotia.		
2. In accordance with the provisions of Article 20, the Government of Canada declares that, in addition to trusts declared by judicial decisions in the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the provisions of the Convention shall extend to trusts declared by judicial decisions in the Province of Nova Scotia.		
3. The Government of Canada further declares that it may at any time submit other declarations or reservations pursuant to Article 29, of the Convention with respect to other territorial units.		
Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption	The Hague 29 May, 1993	046/2003 Cm 6010
Accession- Belize (<i>with declaration</i> *)	20 Dec., 2005	
Entry into force- Belize	01 Apr., 2006	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
The Convention will in accordance with its Article 46, second paragraph, sub-paragraph a, enter into force for Belize on 01 April 2006.		
The Convention will, according to Article 44, third paragraph, have effect only as regards the relations between Belize and those Contracting States which will not have raised an objection to the accession in the six months after receipt of the present notification.		
For practical reasons this six months' period will in this case run from 01 February 2006 to 01 August 2006.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 January 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>China</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 6, modifying contact details for the Macau Special Administrative Region, as follows;</p> <p><u>AUTHORITIES</u> The Macau Special Administrative Region of PRC Instituto de Accao Social (Social Welfare Bureau) Telephone number: +853512512 E-mail address: srh@ias.gov.mo</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 January 2006, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Slovakia</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 6, as follows;</p> <p><u>AUTHORITIES</u> Centrum pre medzinarodno-pravnu ochranu deti a mladeze (Centre for International Legal Protection of Children and Youth) Spitalska 6 P.O. Box 57 814 99 BRATISLAVA</p> <p>E-mail address: cipc@employment.gov.sk Tel.: +421(2)59752315 Fax: +42(2)52962895</p> <p>Contact person: Mrs. Helena Chrzanova, manager (languages of communication: English, German) E-mail: chrzanova@employment.gov.sk</p>		
<p>Competent authorities in accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention: Numero de telephone: +421(2)59752315 E-mail: cipc@employrnt.gov.sk</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 December 2005, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Canada</i>, a notification as follows;</p> <p>The Government of Canada also declares, in accordance with Article 22.4, the adoptions of children habitually resident in Québec may only take place if the functions of the Central Authorities are performed by public authorities or by bodies accredited under Chapter III.</p> <p>The Government of Canada also declares, in accordance with Article 25, that adoptions made in accordance with an agreement concluded by application of Article 39, paragraph 2 will not be bound to be recognized in Quebec under the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 January 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>China</i>, a declaration as follows;</p> <p>The contact details of Central Authority designated under Article 6 of the Convention in the Macau Special Administrative Region of PRC are changed, as follows:</p> <p>Instituto de Accao Social (Social Welfare Bureau of the Department of Social Affairs and Culture) Estrada do Cemiterio, nr 6 MACAO People's Republic of China tel.: +853 512 512 fax: +853 559 529 E-mail: srh@ias.gov.mo</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 January 2006, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Slovak Republic</i>, a declaration in accordance with article 6 of the convention, as follows;</p> <p><u>CENTRAL AUTHORITY</u> Centrum pre medzinárodno-právnu ochranu detí a mládeže (Centre for International Legal Protection of Children and Youth) Spitalska 6 P .0. Box 57 81499 BRATISLAVA</p> <p>Tel.: +421(2)59752315 Fax: +42(2)52962895 E-mail address: cipc@employment.gov.sk</p> <p>Contact person: Mrs. Helena Chrzanová, manager (languages of communication: English, German) E-mail: chrzanova@employment.gov.sk</p> <p>Competent authorities in accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention: Numéro de téléphone: +421(2)59752315 E-mail: cipc@employment.gov.sk</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 September 2005, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Switzerland</i>, a declaration in accordance with article 6, of the convention, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Declaration pursuant to article 22 Switzerland declares that the adoption of children whose habitual place of residence is situated on Swiss territory may only take place if the functions of the Central Authority are exercised in accordance with the provisions of article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention.		
Declaration pursuant to article 25 Switzerland declares that it will not be bound under the Convention to recognise adoptions made in accordance with an agreement concluded by application of article 39, paragraph 2.		
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 21, 1947 [With Annexes]	New York 21 Nov., 1947	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Accession-		
Iceland (<i>with declaration</i> *)	17 Jan., 2006	
Latvia (<i>with declaration</i> ⁺)	19 Dec., 2005	
Paraguay	13 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Iceland	17 Jan., 2006	
Latvia	19 Dec., 2005	
Paraguay	13 Jan., 2006	
<i>Declaration*</i> The Government of Iceland, in accordance with article XI, section 43, of the Convention, has undertaken to apply the provisions of the said Convention to the following specialised agencies:		
International Labour Organisation		
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Second revised text of annex II)		
International Civil Aviation Organization		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		
International Monetary Fund		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development World Health Organization (Third revised text of annex VII)		
Universal Postal Union		
International Telecommunication Union World Meteorological Organization International Maritime Organization (Second revised text of annex XII)		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES (continued)		
International Finance Corporation		
International Development Association		
World Intellectual Property Organization		
International Fund for Agricultural Development		
The Convention entered into force for Iceland on 17 January 2006 in accordance with its article XI, section 41.		
<i>Declaration</i> ⁺		
The Government of Latvia, in accordance with article XI, section 43, of the Convention, has undertaken to apply the provisions of the said Convention to the following specialised agencies:		
International Labour Organisation		
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Second revised text of annex II)		
International Civil Aviation Organization		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		
International Monetary Fund		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development World Health Organization (Third revised text of annex VII)		
Universal Postal Union		
International Telecommunication Union World Meteorological Organization International Maritime Organization (Second revised text of annex XII)		
International Finance Corporation		
International Development Association		
World Intellectual Property Organization		
International Fund for Agricultural Development		
The Convention entered into force for Latvia on 19 December 2005 in accordance with its article XI, section 41.		

PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES (continued)	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Entry into Force- Iceland Latvia Paraguay	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	
Annex 6 [International Bank For Reconstruction & Development] To The Convention On The Privileges And Immunities Of The Specialised Agencies Of The United Nations Of 21 November 1947	Washington 19 Apr., 1949	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Application- Latvia	19 Dec., 2005	
Entry into Force- Latvia	19 Dec., 2005	
Third revised text of Annex 7 - World Health Organization [WHO] - to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the 3 Specialised Agencies Minneapolis, 17 July 1958	Minneapolis 17 July, 1958	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Application- Iceland Latvia Paraguay	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force- Iceland Latvia Paraguay	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	
Annex 8 [Universal Postal Union] To The Convention On The Privileges And Immunities Of The Specialised Agencies Of The United Nations Of The 21 November 1947.	Geneva 25 May, 1949	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Application- Iceland Latvia Paraguay	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force- Iceland Latvia Paraguay	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	
Annex 9 [International Telecommunication Union] To the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations of 21 November 1947	Geneva 06 Oct., 1950	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Application- Iceland Latvia Paraguay	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES (continued)		
Entry into Force- Iceland .. Latvia .. Paraguay .. .	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	
Annex 11 [World Meteorological Organization] To the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations of 21 November 1947.	Paris 17 Apr., 1951	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Application- Iceland .. Latvia .. Paraguay .. .	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force- Iceland .. Latvia .. Paraguay .. .	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	
Annex 13 [International Finance Corporation] To the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations of 21 November 1947	Washington 02 Apr., 1959	069/1959 Cmnd 855
Application- Iceland .. Latvia .. Paraguay .. .	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force- Iceland .. Latvia .. Paraguay .. .	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005 13 Jan., 2006	
Annex 15 to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations of 21 November 1947 adopted by the Co-ordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization at its Eleventh Session	Geneva 17 Apr., 1951	039/1988 Cm 395
Application- Iceland .. Latvia .. .	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005	
Entry into Force- Iceland .. Latvia .. .	17 Jan., 2006 19 Dec., 2005	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES (continued)		
Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)	Darmstadt 01 Dec., 1986 -01 June, 1987	022/1990 Cm 1036
Accession-		
Austria	24 Jan., 2006	
Slovak Republic	24 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Austria	23 Feb., 2006	
Slovak Republic	23 Feb., 2006	
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	New York 28 Sep., 1954	041/1960 Cmnd 1098
Accession-		
Romania	27 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Romania	27 Apr., 2006	
Reservation*		
“1. With reference to the application of Article 23, of the Convention, Romania reserves its right to accord public relief only to stateless persons which are also refugees, under the provisions of the Convention of 28 July 1951, relating to the Status of Refugees and of the Protocol of 31 January 1967, relating to the Status of Refugees or, as the case may be, subject to the provisions of the domestic law.		
2. With reference to the application of Article 27, of the Convention, Romania reserves its right to issue identity papers only to stateless persons to whom the competent authorities accorded the right to stay on the territory of Romania permanently or, as the case may be, for a determined period, subject to the provisions of the domestic law;		
3. With reference to the application of Article 31, of the Convention, Romania reserves its right to expel a stateless person staying lawfully on its territory whenever the stateless person committed an offence, subject to the provisions of the legislation in force.”		
The Convention will enter into force for Romania on 27 April 2006, in accordance with its article 39 (2).		
Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	New York 30 Aug., 1961 -31 May, 1962	158/1975 Cmnd 6364
Accession-		
Romania	27 Jan., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Romania	27 Apr., 2006	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd 2535
Accession-		
Malaysia (<i>with reservation</i> *)	03 Feb., 2006	
Thailand(<i>with declaration* and reservation</i> ⁺)	02 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
Malaysia	04 Apr., 2006	
Thailand	01 May, 2006	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
"Pursuant to Article 11, of the Agreement, the Government of Malaysia declares, that it does not consider itself bound by Article 10 of the Agreement; and		
The Government of Malaysia reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the arbitration procedure set forth in Article 10, of the Agreement or any other procedure for arbitration".		
The Agreement will enter into force for Malaysia on 04 April 2006 in accordance with its article 7 (3), which reads as follows:		
"For any new Contracting Party acceding to this amended Agreement, this amended Agreement shall enter into force on the sixtieth day after the deposit of the instrument of accession"		
Regulations Nos. 13-H and 100 to 122, will enter into force for Malaysia in accordance with article 1(4), of the Agreement.		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
"The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand shall not be bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement, as amended, until further notification is given".		
<i>Reservation</i> ⁺		
"In accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not consider itself bound by article 10, of the Agreement".		
Regulation No. 13 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking, 01 June 1970		
Note-		
In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments, which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 18 July 2005 ¹ , were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 13, with effect from 18 January 2006.		
¹ Ref to C.N.559.2005.TREATIES-3 of 18 July 2005		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 14 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages, 1 April 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 18 July 2005¹, were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 14, with effect from 18 January 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.560.2005.TREATIES-1 of 18 July 2005</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 16 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Safety-belts and restraint systems for occupants of power-driven vehicles II. Vehicles equipped with Safety-belts, 01 December 2004.</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 18 July 2005¹, were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 16, with effect from 18 January 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.561.2005.TREATIES-1 of 18 July 2005</p>		
<p>Regulation No 30 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 18 July 2005¹, were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 30, with effect from 18 January 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.562.2005.TREATIES-1 of 18 July 2005</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 48 Uniform provisions concerning approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices, 01 January 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 18 July 2005¹, were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 48, with effect from 18 January 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.563.2005.TREATIES-2 of 18 July 2005</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No. 60 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tale and indicators, 01 July 1984</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments that were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 18 July 2005¹.</p> <p>On 13 December 2005, two contracting parties to the above-mentioned agreement, the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan, notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation.</p> <p>Therefore, in accordance with article 1(4), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation will not enter into force on the date of its adoption for Australia or Japan.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.568.2005.TREATIES-1 of 18 July 2005</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 67 Uniform provisions concerning: I. approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system II, approval of a vehicle fitted with specific equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases in its propulsion system with regard to the installation of such equipment, 01 June 1987</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 18 July 2005¹, were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 67, with effect from 18 January 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.564.2005.TREATIES-1 of 18 July 2005</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 84 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption, 15 July 1990</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 February 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, issued the following:</p> <p>The cessation of application to Regulation No. 84 for Finland was effected on 01 February 2006¹.</p> <p>In accordance with article 1, paragraph 6 of the Agreement, the notification of cessation of application to Regulation No. 84 will take effect for Finland on 01 February 2007.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p>		
<p>Furthermore, the competent authorities designated by the Government of Finland for the purpose of Regulation No. 84 will no longer perform their related functions as of 01 February 2007.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.40.1991.TREATIES-4 of 15 April 1991</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 90 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies and drum-brake linings for power-driven vehicles and Their trailers, 01 November 1992</p>		
<p>Note- In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments, which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 18 July 2005¹, were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 90, with effect from 18 January 2006.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to C.N.565.2005.TREATIES-2 of 18 July 2005</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 92 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motor cycles, Mopeds and three-wheeled vehicles, 01 November 1993</p>		
<p>Note- On 01 February 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, issued the following:</p>		
<p>The cessation of application to Regulation No. 92 for Finland was effected on 01 February 2006¹.</p>		
<p>In accordance with article 1, paragraph 6 of the Agreement, the notification of cessation of application to Regulation No. 92 will take effect for Finland on 01 February 2007.</p>		
<p>Furthermore, the competent authorities designated by the Government of Finland for the purpose of Regulation No. 92 will no longer perform their related functions as of 01 February 2007.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.383.1995.TREATIES-75 of 30 November 1995</p>		
<p>Regulation No. 115 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of LPG in their propulsion systems; II. Specific CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of CNG in their propulsion systems, 30 October 2003</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</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 18 July 2005¹, were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 115, with effect from 18 January 2006.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.566.2005.TREATIES-2 of 18 July 2005</p> <p>Regulation No.121 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the location and identification of hand controls, tell-tales and indicators, Geneva, 18 January 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments that were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 18 July 2005¹.</p> <p>On 14 December 2005, two contracting parties to the above-mentioned agreement, the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan, notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation².</p> <p>Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No.121 annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all contracting parties, except Australia and Japan, is 18 January 2006, pursuant to article 1(4), of the Agreement.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.568.2005.TREATIES-1 of 18 July 2005</p> <p>² Refer to depositary notifications C.N.1253.2005.TREATIES-3 of 14 December 2005 (Australia: Notification of disagreement under article 1(2) of the Agreement) and C.N.254.2005.TREATY -4 of 14 December 2005 (Japan: Notification of disagreement under article 1 (2) of the Agreement).</p>		
<p>Regulation No.122 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of heating systems and vehicles with regard to its heating systems, Geneva, 18 January 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments that were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 18 July 2005¹.</p> <p>On 13 December 2005, two contracting parties to the above-mentioned agreement, the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan, notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation.</p> <p>Therefore, in accordance with article 1(4), of the Agreement, the draft Regulation will not enter into force on the date of its adoption for Australia or Japan.</p> <p>¹ Ref to C.N.569.2005.TREATIES-2 of 18 July 2005</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The following document's are available on the web site of the Transport Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) at the following address:</p> <p>http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp29ap_mar05.html</p> <p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.67</u></p> <p>Regulation No. 67 Uniform provisions concerning: I. approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system II, approval of a vehicle fitted with specific equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases in its propulsion system with regard to the installation of such equipment, 01 June 1987</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. TRANS/WP.29/2005/91) can be accessed on the web site.</p> <p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.87</u></p> <p>Regulation No. 87 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. TRANS/WP.29/2005/73) can be accessed on the web site.</p> <p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.92</u></p> <p>Regulation No. 92 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motor cycles, mopeds and three-wheeled vehicles, 01 November 1993</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc. TRANS/WP.29/2005/104) can be accessed on the web site.</p> <p><u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.95</u></p> <p>Regulation No. 95 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision, 06 July 1995</p> <p>The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/87) can be accessed on the web site.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.99</u>		
Regulation No. 99 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		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/76) can be accessed on the web site.		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.113</u>		
Regulation No. 113 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		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/79) can be accessed on the web site.		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.115</u>		
Regulation No. 115 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of LPG in their propulsion systems; II. Specific CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of CNG in their propulsion systems, 30 October 2003		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/90) can be accessed on the web site.		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No.116</u>		
Regulation No. 116 Uniform technical prescriptions concerning the protection of motor vehicles against unauthorised use , 06 April 2005		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/80) can be accessed on the web site.		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No. 121</u>		
Regulation No.121 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the location and identification of hand controls, tell-tales and indicators, Geneva, 18 January 2006		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2004/23) can be accessed on the web site.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<u>MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATION No. 122</u>		
Regulation No.122 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of heating systems and vehicles with regard to its heating systems, Geneva, 18 January 2006		
The text of the modifications concerned (doc.TRANS/WP.29/2005/81) can be accessed on the web site.		
European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)	Geneva 01 July, 1970 -31 Mar., 1971	103/1978 Cmnd 7401
Accession- Ukraine 	03 Feb., 2006	
Entry into Force- Ukraine 	02 Aug., 2006	
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 26 September 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Netherlands</i>, an communication, pursuant to article 21, (2), (b) of the Agreement, as follows;</p> <p>...that although the Netherlands, intends to accept the proposed amendments, transmitted on 24 June 2005¹, the conditions necessary for such acceptance were not yet fulfilled.</p> <p>Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 5 of article 21, of the Agreement, the proposed amendments to the Agreement and its Annex, 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 24 September 2006), the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has not notified an objection to the proposed amendments.</p> <p>However, if the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notifies the depositary of its acceptance before 24 September 2006, 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>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.475.2005.TREATIES-1 of 24 June 2005 (Proposed amendments communicated by the Government of France)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Agreement concerning the establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Par which can be Fitted and/or be Used on Wheeled Vehicles	Geneva 25 June, 1998	127/2000 Cm 4925
Accession-		
India	21 Feb., 2006	
Malaysia	03 Feb., 2006	
Entry into Force-		
India	22 Apr., 2006	
Malaysia	04 Apr., 2006	
SHIPPING		
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London 05 Apr., 1966 -04 July, 1966	058/1968 Cmnd 3708
Note-		
<p>In a communication dated 23 January 2006¹, issued by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, acting in his capacity as depositary, concerning an exemption granted to the government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, under article 6(2), of the above mentioned agreement.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to I:CIRC/LL\165.doc of 23 January 2006</p>		
2003 Amendment to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (MSC.143(77))	London 05 Apr., 1966 -04 July, 1966	004/2006 Cm 6756
Note-		
<p>In a communication dated 23 January 2006¹, issued by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, acting in his capacity as depositary, concerning an exemption granted to the government of <i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>, under article 6(2), of the above mentioned agreement.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to I:CIRC/LL\165.doc of 23 January 2006</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 02 June 2006, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary, sent the government United Kingdom of <i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>, the following;</p>		
<p>“The Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization presents his compliments to the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</p>		
<p>He has the honour to refer to the amendments to the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, which were adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-seventh session by resolution MSC.143 (77) of 5 June 2003.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SHIPPING (continued)		
<p>At the time it adopted the amendments, the Maritime Safety Committee determined, in accordance with paragraph 2 (f) (ii) (bb) of article VI of the 1988, Load Lines Protocol that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 01 July 2004, and shall enter into force on 01 January 2005, unless, prior to 01 July 2004, more than one-third of the Parties to the 1988, Load Lines Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of all the merchant fleets of all Parties, had notified their objections to the amendments.</p> <p>As at 01 July 2004, no such notification of objection had been communicated to the Secretary-General in respect of the amendments. In accordance with paragraph 2 (g) (ii) of article VI, of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, the amendments were therefore deemed to have been accepted on 01 July 2004 and will accordingly enter into force on 01 January 2005.”</p>		
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London 01 Nov., 1974 -01 July, 1975	046/1980 Cmnd 7874
<p>Note-</p> <p>In a communication dated 17 January 2006¹, issued by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, acting in his capacity as depositary, concerning equivalent arrangements accepted under regulation I/5, dealing with Life-saving Appliances by the government of <i>Estonia</i>, under article 6(2), of the above mentioned agreement.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to I:CIRC\SLS\14\251.doc of 17 January 2006</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In communication dated 17 January 2006¹, issued by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, acting in his capacity as depositary, concerning equivalent arrangements accepted under regulation I/5, dealing with Life-saving Appliances by the government of <i>Malta</i>, under article 6(2), of the above mentioned agreement.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to I:CIRC\SLS\14\252.doc of 17 January 2006</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In communication dated 21 February 2006¹, issued by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, acting in his capacity as depositary, concerning equivalent arrangements accepted under regulation I/5, dealing with Nautical Charts and Publicans, by the government of <i>Malta</i>, under article 6(2), of the above mentioned agreement.</p>		
<p>¹ Ref to I:CIRC\SLS\14\254.doc of 21 February 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 16 January 2006, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>, the following;</p> <p>Dear Sir</p> <p>Equivalent arrangement accepted under SOLAS regulation I/5 in respect of MF/HF direct- printing telegraphy equipment</p> <p>On behalf of the United Kingdom, please/find attached details of an equivalent arrangement in accordance with SOLAS regulation I/5 with respect to MF/HF direct printing telegraphy equipment.</p> <p>The Organisation is asked to circulate the particular of this equivalent arrangement to other Contracting Governments for the information of their of officers in accordance with regulation I/5(b).</p> <p>Yours faithfully.</p> <p>David Unsworth International Liaison Branch</p> <p>Statement by the Government of the United Kingdom</p> <p>1. Regulation IV/10 of the international Convention for the safety .of life at Sea. (SOLAS) requires primary long distance communication equipment in sea/area A3, either</p> <p>a) an Inmarsat Ship earth station (regulation IV/10.1.1), or</p> <p>b)an MF/HF radio installation using DSC, radiotelephony direct-printing telegraphy (regulation IV/10.2.1).</p> <p>In both solutions an Inmarsat ship earth station is accepted as duplication equipment in. accordance with regulation IV/15.7.</p> <p>2. MF/HF direct-printing telegraphy equipment is very rarely used for transmitting and receiving distress and safety radio communications. After a possible activation of the DSC distress alert on MFIHF the ship will most likely switch to radiotelephony for the performance of distress and safety radio communications.</p> <p>3. Neither is MF/HF direct-printing telegraphy used for general radio communication purposes; as most A3-ships are provided with an Inmarsat-C ship earth station, which is more familiar to the radio operator and easier to operate. Most coast stations have terminated their MF/HF direct-printing telegraphy service.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>4. The background for including MF/HF direct-printing telegraphy in the GMDSS was to avoid confusion of languages or radiotelephony by requiring the possibility of using written communications. The requirements for written communications can be fulfilled with e.g. an Inmarsat-C ship earth station.</p> <p>5. The seventy-fifth session of the IMO Maritime Safety Committee (MSC75/24. Para 11.13 to 11.14) approved anew ship earth station, called Inmarsat Fleet77 for use in the GMDSS.</p> <p>6. In view of the above, the United Kingdom gives notification of the following equivalent arrangements to regulation IV/10.2.1.3, under the provisions of regulation I/5 of the above Convention.</p> <p>“An Inmarsat Fleet 77 terminal can be accepted as equivalent to the direct-printing telegraphy part of an MF/HF radio installation in sea areas A1, A2 and A3. It is condition that the MF/HF radio installation using esc and radiotelephony is fully operational and that such ships are provided with an Inmarsat-C ship earth station.</p> <p>The Fleet 77 terminal shall be installed in accordance with the IMO guidelines on harmonisation of GMDSS requirements for radio installations on board SOLAS ships (COMSAR/Circ.32), in particular With respect other serve source of energy and antenna.”</p>		
<p>2003 Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended (MSC.142(77))</p>	<p>Adopted London 05 June, 2003</p>	<p>046/1980 Cmnd 7874</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 June 2006, the Secretary-General of the IMO, as depositary, issued a communication, in accordance with article VIII (b) (vi) (2) (bb), in which the above-mentioned agreement, shall be deemed to have been accepted on 01 January 2006, and shall enter into force under silent procedure on 01 July 2006, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit a copy of the resolution, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION MSC.142 (77) (adopted on 5 June 2003)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974, AS AMENDED</p> <p>THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,</p> <p>RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organisation concerning the functions of the Committee,</p> <p>RECALLING FURTHER article VIII (b) of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), concerning the amendment procedure applicable to the Annex to the Convention, other than to the provisions of chapter I thereof,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-seventh session, amendments to the Convention, proposed and circulated in accordance with article VIII(b)(i) thereof,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution; 2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article VIII(b) (vi) (2) (bb) of the Convention, that the said amendments shall be; deemed to have been accepted on 01 January 2006, unless, prior to that date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments; 3. INVITES SOLAS Contracting Governments to note that, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above; 4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article VIII(b)(v) of the Convention, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex to all Contracting Governments to the Convention; 5. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution and its Annex to Members of the Organization, which are not Contracting Governments to the Convention. <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974, AS AMENDED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER V SAFETY OF NAVIGATION</p> <p>Regulation 2 - Definitions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The following new paragraph 4 is added after existing paragraph 3: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">"4 <i>Length</i> of a ship means its length overall."</p> <p>Regulation 22 - Navigation bridge visibility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The existing text of introductory paragraph 1, is replaced by the following: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">"1 Ships of not less than 55 m in length, as defined in regulation 2.4, constructed on or after 1 July 1998, shall meet the following requirements:"</p> 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
Note-		
<p>In a further communication dated 08 February 2006, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Netherlands</i>, a communication containing a declaration¹, as follows:</p>		
<p>On 13 June 2002, the Council of the European Union adopted 'a framework decision (2002/584/JHA) on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States ("the framework decision"). Article 31 of the framework decision states that, from 01 January 2004, the provisions of the framework decision shall replace the corresponding provisions of the conventions pertaining to extradition that apply in relations between the Member States of the European Union.</p>		
<p>The Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore has the honour to confirm to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe that the provisions of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism ("the Convention") regarding extradition, in view of the above, are no longer applied in relations between the part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands situated in Europe and the Member States of the European Union that are Parties to the Convention.¹</p>		
<p>The Permanent Representation would emphasise that the above in no way alters the application of the Convention in relations between:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba and the Parties to the Convention, or - the part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands situated in Europe and the Parties to the Convention that are not Member States of the European Union. 		
<p>¹ Note by the Secretariat: By Note of 31 August 2005, the Permanent Representation of the Netherlands informed the Secretary General that the European Convention on Extradition, done at Paris on 13 December 1957 ("the Convention"), would no longer be applied in relations between the part of, the Kingdom of the Netherlands situated in Europe and the Member States of the European Union that are Parties to the Convention (see Notification JJ6132C Tr./024-93).</p>		
<p>International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</p>	New York 10 Jan., 2000 -31 Dec., 2001	028/2002 Cm 5550
Accession-		
<p>Cameroon</p>	06 Feb., 2006	
Ratification-		
<p>Cambodia</p>	12 Dec., 2005	
<p>Czech Republic (<i>with notification</i>*)</p>	27 Dec., 2005	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
Entry into -		
Cambodia 	11 Jan., 2006	
Cameroon 	08 Mar., 2006	
Czech Republic 	27 Dec., 2006	
<i>Notification*:-</i>		
<i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Czech]</i>		
<p>In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Czech Republic notifies that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in all cases referred to in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention.</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 12 September 2005, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Austria</i>, the following objection to a reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹, as follows:</p>		
<p>"The Government of Austria has carefully examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p>		
<p>The Government of Austria considers that this declaration is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.</p>		
<p>The Declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."</p>		
<p>The Government of Austria 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 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 and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p>		
<p>The Government of Austria therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Austria and the Syrian Arab Republic."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005.TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 January 2006, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i>, the following objection to a reservation made by the Syrian Arab republic upon accession,¹as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Italy has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, according to which the Syrian Arab Republic considers that acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.</p> <p>The object and purpose of the Convention is to suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention. Such acts can never be justified with reference to the exercise of people's right to self-determination.</p> <p>The Government of Italy further considers the reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6, of the Convention, according to which the States Parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of Italy wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Italy objects to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Italy. The Convention enters into force between the Syrian Arab Republic and Italy, without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.326.2005.TREATIES-6 of 04 May 2005 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further communication dated 12 January 2006, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Italy</i>, a communication containing an objection to a declaration made by Egypt upon ratification,¹ as follows;</p> <p>"The Government of Italy has examined the explanatory declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, according to which the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view of liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Italy recalls that the designation assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Italy considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in substance constitutes a reservation.</p> <p>The object and purpose of the Convention is to suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention. Such acts can never be justified with reference to the exercise of people's right to self-determination.</p> <p>The Government of Italy further considers the reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6, of the Convention, according to which the States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of Italy wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected as to their object and purpose, and that States, are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Italy therefore objects to the reservation made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Italy. The Convention enters into force between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Italy without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its reservation."</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.176.2005.TREATIES-3 of 5 August 2005 (Egypt: Ratification)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNITED NATIONS		
Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel	Adopted New York UN 09 Dec., 1994	092/2000 Cm 4803
Accession- Estonia (<i>with declaration*</i>)	08 Mar., 2006	
Entry into Force- Estonia	07 Apr., 2006	
<p><i>Declaration*-</i></p> <p>"In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Convention the Republic of Estonia establishes her jurisdiction over any such crime when it is committed with respect to a national of Estonia. "</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 15 December 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Portugal</i>, a communication, relating to the declarations and reservations made by turkey upon accession, as follows;</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the declarations and reservations made by the Republic of Turkey upon the ratification of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.</p> <p>The Government of Portugal considers that paragraph I, of the declarations amounts to a reservation which raises concerns as to the commitment of Turkey to implement core provisions of the Convention and in particular those concerning the prevention and suppression of crimes against United Nations and Associated personnel. This reservation may also lead to a discriminatory application of the Convention.</p> <p>Portugal considers that paragraph II of the declaration also amounts to a reservation which is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely to its Article 10 which requires that each State party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the crimes against Untied Nations and Associate personnel in the case of crimes committed in the territory of that State.</p> <p>With regard to the reservation made by Turkey in connection with article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Portugal considers that in so far as the instruments referred to in a reservation are reflective of customary international law , they are universally binding and cannot be exempted from by a reservation.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore objects to the above reservations made by the Republic of Turkey to the Convention on the Safety of Untied Nations and Associate Personnel.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Turkey.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.853.2004.TREATIES-5 of 17 August 2004</p>		

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