

RATIFICATIONS,  
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 136 (2000)

**FOURTH  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2000**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 135 (2000), Cm 5028]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
April 2001*



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# FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2000

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 135 (2000) Cm 5028]

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 31 December 2000.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ANIMALS AND CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>European Convention</b> for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes. . . . .	Strasbourg 18 Mar., 1986	125/2000 Cm 4906
Signature— Czech Republic (with reservation*) . . . . .	9 Nov., 2000	
Ratification— Denmark (with reservation*) . . . . .	8 Sept., 2000	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
With regard to Article 15 of the Convention, the Czech Republic declares that the requirements for registration of breeding and supplying establishments being complied with, the specified person shall not bear responsibility for the care of the animals.		
<i>Reservation*</i>		
The convention shall not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland.		
<b>Convention</b> on Biological Diversity. . . . .	Rio de Janeiro 5 June, 1992 -14 June, 1992	051/1995 Cm 2915
Ratification— Liberia . . . . .	8 Nov., 2000	
<b>AVIATION</b>		
<b>Agreement</b> between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia concerning Air Services. . . . .	London 3 Feb., 1959	010/1960 Cmnd. 972
In the second Supplementary List of Ratifications etc. for 2000, the above Agreement was given the wrong signature date of 3 March 1960. The date stated herewith is correct.		
<b>COMPENSATION</b>		
<b>European Convention</b> on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes [ETS No. 116]. . . . .	Strasbourg 24 Nov., 1983	010/1991 Cm 1427
Ratification— Czech Republic (with declarations*) . . . . .	8 Sept., 2000	
<i>Declarations*</i>		
According to Article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Czech Republic declares that the central authority, designated under Article 12, may refuse a request for assistance made by another Contracting State, if such request is not made in the Czech language or in the English language or in the French language or if it is not accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.		
The Czech Republic informs that the central authority Article 12 of the Convention shall be the Ministry of Justice.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>Convention</b> for the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats [ETS No. 104]... ..	Berne 19 Sept., 1979	056/1982 Cmnd. 1284
Ratification— Andorra .. .. .	13 Oct., 2000	
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTY</b>		
<b>Convention</b> for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. . . . .	Paris 23 Nov., 1972	002/1985 Cmnd. 9424
Extension— Macao .. .. .	30 Apr., 1999	
<b>Convention</b> for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe [ETS No. 121]. . . . .	Granada 3 Oct., 1985	046/1988 Cm 439
Signature— Slovak Republic (with reservation*) .. .. .	10 Oct., 2000	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
The Slovak Republic, in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 1, of the Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe, declares that it reserves the right not to comply with the provisions of sub-paragraph 2.d of Article 4 of the Convention concerning the compulsory purchase of a protected property.		
<b>CUSTOMS</b>		
<b>International Convention</b> to facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material. . . . .	Geneva 7 Nov., 1952	081/1955 Cmnd. 9644
Accession— Mexico (with reservation*) .. .. .	7 Nov., 2000	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
In acceding to the International Convention to facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material and under Article XIV thereof, the Government of the United Mexican States hereby declares that it does not agree to the temporary importation of representative samples of vehicles and agricultural machinery or equipment referred to in Article III of the Convention.		
<b>Agreement</b> on the Temporary Importation, Free of Duty, of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for Use on Free Loan in Hospitals and other Medical Institutions for Purposes of Diagnosis and Treatment. . . . .	Strasbourg 28 Apr., 1960	052/1960 Cmnd. 1136
Signature— Slovak Republic .. .. .	13 Sept., 2000	
<b>International Convention</b> on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods... .. .	Geneva 1 Apr., 1983 -31 Mar., 1984	040/1988 Cm 403
Accession— Romania .. .. .	10 Nov., 2000	
<b>Convention</b> on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes [with Annexes]. . . . .	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	049/1954 Cmnd. 9233
Denunciation— Congo, Democratic Republic of .. .. .	5 July, 2000	
<b>Convention</b> establishing a Customs Co-operation Council. . . . .	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	050/1954 Cmnd. 9232
Accession— Oman .. .. . Seychelles .. .. .	11 Sept., 2000 25 July, 2000	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DISARMAMENT (continued)</b>		
<b>Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.</b> . . . . .	Paris 13 Jan., 1993	045/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification—		
Gabon .. . . .	8 Sept., 2000	
Jamaica .. . . .	8 Sept., 2000	
Yemen .. . . .	2 Oct., 2000	
Accession—		
Kiribati .. . . .	7 Sept., 2000	
<b>DISPUTES</b>		
<b>Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.</b> . . . . .	New York 10 June, 1958	020/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accession—		
Honduras .. . . .	3 Oct., 2000	
St Vincent and The Grenadines (with declaration*) .. . . .	12 Sept., 2000	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
“. . . In accordance with Article 1 of that Convention, the Government of Saint Vincent and The Grenadines declares that they will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State. They further declare that they will apply the Convention only to differences arising of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under laws of Saint Vincent and The Grenadines.”		
<b>DRUGS</b>		
<b>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.</b> . . . . .	New York 30 Mar., 1961	034/1965 Cmnd 2631
Accession—		
San Marino .. . . .	10 Oct., 2000	
<b>Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules.</b>	Vienna 21 Feb., 1971 -1 Jan., 1972	051/1993 Cm 2307
Accession—		
Kenya .. . . .	18 Oct., 2000	
San Marino .. . . .	10 Oct., 2000	
<b>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.</b> . . . . .	Adopted New York 8 Aug., 1975	023/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Participation—		
San Marino .. . . .	10 Oct., 2000	
<b>Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.</b> . . . . .	Vienna/New York 20 Dec., 1988 -20 Dec., 1989	026/1992 Cm 1927
Ratification—		
Kuwait (with reservation*) .. . . .	3 Nov., 2000	
Accession—		
San Marino (with declaration*) .. . . .	10 Oct., 2000	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DRUGS (continued)</b>		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<i>[Courtesy Translation] [Original: Italian]</i>		
[The Republic of San Marino declares] that any confiscation activity under Article 5 is subject to the fact that the crime is considered as such also by San Marino legal system.		
Moreover, it declares that the establishment of "joint teams" and "liaison officers", under Article 9, item 1, letters (c) and (d), as well as "controlled delivery" under Article 11 of the above mentioned Convention, are not provided for by San Marino legal system.		
<i>Reservation*</i>		
<i>[Courtesy Translation] [Original: Arabic]</i>		
With reservation as to paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Convention.		
<b>ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS</b>		
<b>Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters (Convention of LUGANO).</b>	Lugano 16 Sept., 1988	053/1992 Cm 2009
On 21 December 2000, the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, received from the <i>Kingdom of Spain</i> a declaration withdrawing its objection, made on 1 October 1998 (cf. notification LUG 3.98 dated 8 October 1998), against the declaration of extension deposited on 31 July 1998 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (cf. notification LUG 2.98 dated 26 August 1998).		
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>		
<b>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries experiencing serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa.</b> .. .. .	Paris 14 Oct., 1994 -13 Oct., 1995	021/1997 Cm 3584
<b>Ratification—</b>		
United States of America .. .. .	17 Nov., 2000	
<b>Accession—</b>		
Bahamas .. .. .	10 Nov., 2000	
New Zealand (with declaration*) .. .. .	7 Sept., 2000	
Papua New Guinea .. .. .	6 Dec., 2000	
<b>Acceptance—</b>		
Croatia .. .. .	6 Oct., 2000	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
". . . any additional regional implementation annex or any amendment to any regional implementation annex to the Convention shall enter into force for New Zealand only upon the Government of New Zealand's deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession <sup>1</sup> with respect thereto."		
<sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.931.2000.TREATIES.11 of 3 October 2000 (New Zealand: Territorial Application).		
On 7 November 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>New Zealand</i> the following communication*:		
". . . consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account its commitment to the development of self-government through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this ratification shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."		
<sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.8.930.2000.TREATIES-10 of 3 October 2000 (New Zealand: Accession).		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ENVIRONMENT (continued)</b></p> <p>On 17 November 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>United States of America</i> the following communication of Understandings:</p> <p>(1) Foreign Assistance: The United States understands that, as a “developed country”, pursuant to Article 6 of the Convention and its Annexes, it is not obliged to satisfy funding requirements or other specific requirements regarding the provision of any resource, including technology, to any “affected country”, as defined in Article 1 of the Convention. The United States understands that ratification of the Convention does not alter its domestic legal process to determine foreign assistance funding or programs.</p> <p>(2) Financial resources and mechanism: The United States understands that neither Article 20 nor Article 21 of the Convention impose obligations to provide specific levels of funding for the Global Environmental Facility, or the Global Mechanism, to carry out the objectives of the Convention, or for any other purpose.</p> <p>(3) United States land enlargement: the United States understands that it is a “developed country party” as defined in Article 1 of the Convention and that it is not required to prepare a national action program pursuant to Part III, Section I of the Convention. The United States also understands that no changes to its existing land management practices and programs will be required to meet its obligations under Articles 4 or 5 of the Convention.</p> <p>(4) Legal process for amending the Convention: In accordance with Article 34(4), any additional regional, implementation annex to the Convention or any regional implementation annex to the convention shall enter into force for the United States only upon the deposit of a corresponding instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.</p> <p>(5) Dispute settlement: The United States declines to accept as compulsory either of the dispute settlement means set out in Article 28(2), and understands that it will not be bound by the outcome, findings, conclusions or recommendations of a conciliation process initiated under Article 28(6). For any dispute arising from the Convention, the United States does not recognise or accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.</p>		
<p><b>EXTRADITION</b></p>		
<p><b>European Convention on Extradition</b></p>	Paris	097/1991
<p>[ETS No. 24]. . . . .</p>	13 Dec., 1957	Cm 1762
<p>Ratification—</p>		
<p>Andorra (with reservations* and declarations*) . . . .</p>	13 Oct., 2000	
<p><i>Reservations*</i></p>		
<p><u>Article 1</u></p>		
<p>The Constitution of the Principality of Andorra prohibits special courts in its Article 85, paragraph 2. Extradition shall therefore not be granted in cases if the person sought would be tried in the requesting State by a special court or if extradition is requested for the enforcement of a sentence or detention order imposed by such a court.</p>		
<p>In the same way, and pursuant to Article 14, paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Law “qualificada” of the Principality of Andorra [law which, to be passed, requires a higher majority than other laws], extradition shall not be granted:</p> <p>a. when the sentence is based on a manifest error;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>EXTRADITION</b> (continued)</p>		
<p>b. when extradition is likely to have consequences of an exceptional gravity for the person sought, particularly by reason of his or her age or state of health;</p>		
<p>c. when the person sought would be tried in the requesting State by a tribunal which does not assure the fundamental procedural guarantees and the protection of the rights of the defence or by a tribunal created for that person's particular case, as the only person concerned or not.</p>		
<p><u>Article 12</u></p>		
<p>The Principality of Andorra reserves itself the right to require the requesting Party to provide evidence establishing a sufficient presumption that the offence was committed by the person whose extradition is requested. Should such evidence be deemed insufficient, extradition may be refused.</p>		
<p><i>Declarations*</i></p>		
<p><u>Article 6, paragraph 1</u></p>		
<p>Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Law "qualificada" on extradition prohibits the extradition of persons having the Andorran nationality. For the purpose of this convention, the term "national" means any person having the Andorran nationality at the time of the commission of the facts in accordance with the provisions of the Law "qualificada" on Andorran nationality.</p>		
<p><u>Article 11</u></p>		
<p>Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Constitution of the Principality of Andorra prohibits the death penalty. When the offence for which the extradition is requested may be punishable by death under the law of the requesting Party, the principality of Andorra shall refuse extradition, unless the requesting Party gives such assurance as considered sufficient by the requested party that the death penalty will not be executed.</p>		
<p><u>Article 16, paragraph 2</u></p>		
<p>In the case of a request for provisional arrest, the Principality of Andorra shall require, as complementary information, a short statement of the facts alleged against the person sought.</p>		
<p><u>Article 21, paragraph 5</u></p>		
<p>The Principality of Andorra will only grant transit when all the conditions required for the granting of the extradition are fulfilled in accordance with this Convention.</p>		
<p><u>Article 23</u></p>		
<p>The Principality of Andorra will require the requesting Party to supply a translation of the request for extradition and all accompanying documents into Catalan, Spanish or French.</p>		
<p><b>Second Additional Protocol</b> to the European Convention on Extradition, signed at Paris on 13 December 1957 [ETS No. 98]. . . . .</p>	<p>Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978</p>	<p>049/1994 Cm 2668</p>
<p>Signature— Malta . . . . .</p>	<p>20 Nov., 2000</p>	
<p>Ratification— Malta (with reservation*) . . . . .</p>	<p>20 Nov., 2000</p>	
<p><i>Reservation*</i></p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 9 of the Protocol, Malta reserves the right not to apply Chapter I and Chapter III of the Protocol.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>FOOD</b>		
<b>International Coffee Agreement, 1994.</b> .. .. .	New York 18 Apr., 1994 -26 Sept., 1994	101/1995 Cm 3142
Acceptance—		
Belgium.. .. .	29 Sept., 2000	
Cuba .. .. .	29 Sept., 2000	
Germany .. .. .	28 Sept., 2000	
Luxembourg .. .. .	29 Sept., 2000	
<b>HAITI</b>		
<b>Exchange of Notes</b> between His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and the Haytian Government for the Establishment of a Commercial Modus Vivendi. .. .. .	Port-au-Prince 25 Feb., 1928	017/1928 Cmd. 3182
By a Note dated 30 June 1992, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement gave notice of termination of the Agreement, to take effect on the expiry of six months from that date. The Agreement therefore expired on 30 December 1992.		
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>		
<b>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.</b> .. .. .	Paris 9 Dec., 1948	058/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Accession—		
Guinea .. .. .	7 Sept., 2000	
Switzerland .. .. .	7 Sept., 2000	
<b>Convention on the Political Rights of Women.</b> .. .. .	New York 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
On 11 September 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> a communication <sup>1</sup> stating that Austria made a withdrawal of a reservation to Article III of the Convention.		
<sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.68.1969.TREATIES-3 of 2 May 1969 (Ratification by Austria).		
<b>Convention against Discrimination in Education</b> adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at its Eleventh Session.	Paris 14 Dec., 1960	044/1962 Cmnd. 1760
On 6 September 2000, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> the following communication:		
In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the question of Macao (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration) which was signed on 13 April 1987, the Government of the Republic of China will assume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao with effect from 20 December 1999. Macao will, with effect from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.		
It is provided for in both Section VIII of Elaboration by the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies regarding Macao, which is Annex I to the Joint Declaration, and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, which was adopted on 31 March 1993 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the		

**HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)**

People's Republic of China is not yet a party but which are implemented in Macao may continue to be implemented in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with the above provisions, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to inform Your Excellency of the following:

The Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted at Paris on 14 December 1960 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), which applies to Macao at present, will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Convention.

**International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.** . . . . .

New York  
7 Mar., 1966

077/1969  
Cmnd. 4108

Signature—

- Belize .. .. . 6 Sept., 2000
- Comoros .. .. . 22 Sept., 2000
- Guinea Bissau .. .. . 12 Sept., 2000
- Paraguay .. .. . 13 Sept., 2000
- Sao Tome and Principe .. .. . 6 Sept., 2000

On 10 October 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of *Belgium* the following declaration<sup>1</sup>.

*[Translation] [Original: French]*

With reference to Article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, opened for signature in New York on 7 March 1966, Belgium recognises the Committee of Elimination of Racial Discrimination, established by the aforementioned Convention, to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by Belgium of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

Pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Centre pour l'Egalite des Chances et la Lutte contre la Racisme (Centre for Equal Opportunity and the Struggle against Racism), established by the Act of 15 February 1993, has been designated as competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Belgium who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

Pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Human Rights Service of the General Directorate of Criminal Legislation and Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice has been designated to submit to the Committee written explanations of statements clarifying the problems concerned and any remedy that may have been taken.

<sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.213.1975.TREATIES-5 of 13 August 1975 (Ratification by Belgium).

On 11 October 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the *Czech Republic* the following declaration<sup>1</sup>.

*[Courtesy Translation] [Original: Czech]*

The Czech Republic declares that according to Article 14, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination it recognises the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
individuals and groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.		
<sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.83.1993.TREATIES-2 of 28 April 1993 (Succession by the Czech Republic).		
<b>International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</b> .. . . .	New York 19 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Signature—		
Belize .. . . .	6 Sept., 2000	
Ghana .. . . .	7 Sept., 2000	
Ratification—		
Ghana .. . . .	7 Sept., 2000	
<b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</b> .. . . .	New York 19 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Signature—		
Botswana .. . . .	8 Sept., 2000	
Ghana .. . . .	7 Sept., 2000	
Guinea Bissau .. . . .	12 Sept., 2000	
Ratification—		
Botswana (with reservation*) .. . . .	8 Sept., 2000	
Ghana (with declarations*) .. . . .	7 Sept., 2000	
Accession—		
Bangladesh (with reservation* and declarations*) .. . . .	6 Sept., 2000	
<b>Reservation*</b>		
The Government of the Republic of Botswana considers itself bound by:		
(a) Article 7 of the Covenant to the extent that “torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment” means torture, inhuman or degrading punishment or other treatment prohibited by Section 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Botswana;		
(b) Article 12, paragraph 3, of the Covenant to the extent that the provisions are compatible with Section 14 of the Constitution of Botswana relating to the imposition of restrictions reasonably required in certain exceptional instances.		
<b>Declarations*</b>		
It is hereby declared, in accordance with Article 41 of Part IV of the said Covenant, that the Government of Ghana recognises the competence of the Human Rights Committee to consider complaints by or against the Republic in respect of another State Party which has made a declaration recognising the competence of the Committee at least 12 months before Ghana officially registered as party to the Covenant.		
It is hereby further declared, that Ghana interprets Article 41 as giving the Human Rights Committee the competence to receive and consider complaints in respect of violations by the Republic of any rights set forth in the said Covenant which results from decisions, acts, commissions, development or events occurring after the date on which Ghana becomes officially regarded as party to the said Covenant and shall not apply to decisions, acts, omissions, developments or events occurring before that date.		
<b>Reservation*</b>		
The Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh reserves the right not to apply paragraph 3(d) of Article 14 in view of the fact, that, while the existing laws of Bangladesh provide that, in the ordinary course, a person shall be entitled to be tried in his presence. It also provided for a trial to be held in his		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>absence if he is a fugitive offender, who being required to appear before a court, fails to present himself or to explain the reason for non-appearance to the satisfaction of the Court.</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>So far as the first part of paragraph 3 of Article 10 relating to the reformation and social rehabilitation of prisoners is concerned, Bangladesh does not have any facility to this effect on account of financial constraints and for lack of proper logistics support. The last part of this paragraph relating to segregation of juvenile offenders from adults is a legal obligation under Bangladesh law and is followed accordingly.</p> <p>Article 11 providing that "no one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation", is generally in conformity with the Constitutional and legal provisions in Bangladesh, except in some very exceptional circumstances, where the law provides for civil imprisonment in case of wilful default in complying with a decree. The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will apply this Article in accordance with its existing municipal law.</p> <p>So far as the provisions of legal assistance in paragraph 3(d) of Article 14 is concerned, a person charged with criminal offences is statutorily entitled to legal assistance if he does not have the means to procure such assistance.</p> <p>The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, notwithstanding its acceptance of the principle of compensation for miscarriage of justice, as stipulated in Article 14, paragraph 6, is not in a position to guarantee a comprehensive implementation of this provision for the time being.</p> <p>However, the aggrieved has the right to realise compensation for miscarriage of justice by separate proceedings and in some cases, the court <i>suo moto</i> grants compensation to victims of miscarriage of justice. Bangladesh, however, intends to ensure full implementation of this provision in the near future.</p> <p>On 5 October 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Argentina</i> the following communication<sup>1</sup>:</p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>[The Argentine Republic] wishes to refer to the report submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Human Rights Committee concerning its overseas territories (CCPR/C/UKOT/99/5).</p> <p>In that connection, the Argentine Republic wishes to recall that by its note of 3 October 1983<sup>2</sup> it rejected the extension of the application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights to the Malvinas Islands, which was effected by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 20 May 1976.</p> <p>The Government of the Argentine rejects the designation of the Malvinas Islands as Overseas Dependent Territories of the United Kingdom or any other similar designation.</p> <p>Consequently, the Argentine Republic does not recognise the section concerning the Malvinas Islands contained in the report which the United Kingdom has submitted to the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/UKOT/99/5) or any other document or instrument having a similar tenor that may derive from this alleged territorial extension.</p> <p>The United Nations General Assembly has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which it recognises that a dispute exists concerning the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and urges the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to continue negotiations with a view to resolving the dispute peacefully and definitively as soon</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>as possible, assisted by the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who is to report to the General Assembly on the Progress made.</p>		
<p>The Argentine Republic reaffirms its rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime spaces, which are an integral part of its national territory.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.193.1976.TREATIES-6 of 29 June 1976 (Ratification by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).</p>		
<p><sup>2</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.340.1983.TREATIES-5/11 of 9 November 1983 (Objection by Argentina to the application of the Covenant to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and dependencies by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).</p>		
<p><b>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</b> . . . . .</p>	<p>New York (UN) 1 Mar., 1980</p>	<p>002/1989 Cm 643</p>
<p>Signature— Saudi Arabia . . . . .</p>	<p>7 Sept., 2000</p>	
<p>Ratification— Saudia Arabia (with reservations*).. . . .</p>	<p>7 Sept., 2000</p>	
<p><i>Reservations*</i></p>		
<p>1. In the case of contradiction between any term of the Convention and the norms of Islamic Law, the Kingdom is not under any obligation to observe the contradictory terms of the Convention.</p>		
<p>2. The Kingdom does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of Article 9 of the Convention and paragraph 1 of Article 29 of the Convention.</p>		
<p>On 2 November 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Denmark</i> the following objection<sup>1</sup>:</p>		
<p>The Government of Denmark has examined the reservations made by Niger upon [accession to] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in respect of Article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f), Article 5, paragraph (a), Article 15, paragraph (4), and Article 165, paragraph 1(c), (e) and (g).</p>		
<p>The Government of Denmark finds that the reservations made by the Government of Niger are not in conformity with the object and purpose of the Convention. The provisions in respect of which Niger has made reservations cover fundamental rights of women and establish key elements for the elimination of discrimination against women. For this reason, the Government of Denmark objects to the said reservations made by the Government of Niger.</p>		
<p>The Convention remains in force in its entirety between Niger and Denmark.</p>		
<p>It is the opinion of the Government of Denmark that no time limit applies to objections against reservations, which are inadmissible under international law.</p>		
<p>The Government of Denmark recommends the Government of Niger to reconsider its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.966.1999.TREATIES-9 of 2 November 1999 (Niger: Accession).</p>		
<p>On 24 October 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following objection<sup>1</sup>:</p>		
<p>The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservations to Articles 2, 5, 15 and 16 made by the Government of Niger to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p>		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>The Government of Finland notes that the reservations mentioned above are not in conformity with the object and purpose of the Convention. By acceding to the Convention, a State commits itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination against women, in all its forms and manifestations. This includes taking appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women.</p> <p>As it appears evident that the Government of Niger will not apply the Convention with a view to fulfilling its treaty obligations to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and submits reservations to some of the most essential provisions of the Convention, the above-mentioned reservations are in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Finland recalls Part IV, Article 28 of the Convention according to which reservations incompatible with 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 Niger to the Convention.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Niger and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without benefiting from the reservations.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.966.1999.TREATIES-9 of 2 November 1999 (Niger: Accession).</p> <p>On 14 November 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>France</i> the following objection<sup>1</sup>:</p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original: French]</i></p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has considered the reservations made by the Government of Niger to Articles 2, 5, 15 and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979. By indicating that it "expresses reservations" to Article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f), Article 5, paragraph (a) and Article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (e) and (g), the Government of the Republic of Niger is aiming to preclude the application of the provisions concerned. The reservation to Article 15, paragraph 4, which seeks to deprive married women of the right to choose their residence and domicile is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The general reservation relating to the provisions of Article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f), Article 5, paragraphs (a) and (b), Article 15, paragraph 4 and Article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (e) and (g), seeks to ensure that domestic law, and even domestic practice and the current values of society, prevail in general over the provisions of the Convention. The provisions in question concern not only family relations but also social relations as a whole; in particular, Article 2, paragraph (d), imposes an obligation on public authorities and institutions to comply with the ban on any act or practice of discrimination, and Article 2, paragraph (f) establishes the obligation to take the appropriate measures, notably legislative measures, to prevent discrimination against women, including in relations between individuals. Because it ignores these obligations, the reservation is manifestly contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic considers that the reservations to Articles 2, 5, 15 and 16 completely vitiate the undertaking of the Republic of Niger and are manifestly not authorised by the Convention; in consequence, it enters its objection to them.</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>[The Permanent Mission further adds] that the reservations of the Republic of Niger, made on 8 October 1999, were notified by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 2 November 1999 and received by the French Republic on 16 November 1999. In these circumstances, the French Republic is still able, at this date and until 15 November 2000, to lodge an objection and the Secretary-General of the United Nations cannot treat this act as a simple communication.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.966.1999.TREATIES-9 of 2 November 1999 (Niger: Accession).</p> <p>On 1 November 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Norway</i> the following objection<sup>1</sup>:</p> <p>The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservations made by the Government of Niger upon accession.</p> <p>The reservation contains fundamental provisions of the Convention. Article 2 is the core provision as it outlines the measures which the State Party is required to take in order to implement the Convention. The Convention can only be successfully implemented when all measures prescribed by Article 2 are taken. Most importantly, it is unclear how the Convention's substantive provisions will be implemented without adopting measures to modify or abolish existing discriminatory laws, regulations, customs and practices.</p> <p>The Government of Norway considers the other elements of the reservation, with exception of the reservation made to Article 29, as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The relevant provisions cover fundamental rights of women or they outline key elements in order to abolish discrimination against women. Women will not have the opportunity to live on equal footing with men if these provisions are not implemented.</p> <p>Further, it is the Norwegian Government's position that Article 5, paragraph (b) cover both public and private family education.</p> <p>The Government of Norway therefore objects to the reservations made by the Government of Niger to the following provisions:</p> <p>Article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f)  Article 5, paragraph (a)  Article 15, paragraph 4  Article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (e) and (g).</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and Niger. The Convention thus becomes operative between Norway and Niger without Niger benefiting from these reservation.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.966.1999.TREATIES-9 of 2 November 1999 (Niger: Accession).</p> <p>On 30 August 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Australia</i> the following Partial Withdrawal<sup>1</sup>:</p> <p>The Government of Australia having considered the reservations, hereby withdraws that part of the reservations which states:</p> <p>The Government of Australia advises that it does not accept the application of the Convention in so far as it would require alteration of Defence Force policy which excludes women from combat and combat-related duties. The Government of Australia is reviewing this policy so as to more closely define "combat" and "combat-related duties", and hereby deposits the following reservation:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<p>The Government of Australia advises that it does not accept the application of the Convention in so far as it would require alteration of Defence Force policy which excludes women from combat and combat related duties.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.246.1983.TREATIES-7 of 23 August 1983 (Ratification by Australia).</p> <p>On 11 September 2000, the secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Austria</i> the following Partial Withdrawal<sup>1</sup>:</p> <p>The reservation submitted by the Republic of Austria with regard to Article 7(b) on the occasion of the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is withdrawn.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.107.1982.TREATIES-5 of 11 May 1982 (Ratification by Austria).</p>		
<b>Convention</b> for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]. ..	Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1982	086/1990 Cm 1329
Signature—		
Czech Republic .. .. .	8 Sept., 2000	
Latvia .. .. .	31 Oct., 2000	
Ratification—		
Slovak Republic .. .. .	13 Sept., 2000	
<p>On 10 November 2000, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Slovak Republic</i> a communication designating the following Central Authority:</p> <p>The Government Commissioner for the Protection of Personal Data in Information Systems and Inspection Unit for the Protection of Personal Data.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Government Office of the Slovak Republic Namestie slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava 1 Slovak Republic</p>		
<b>Protocol No. 6</b> to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the Abolition of the Death Penalty [ETS No. 114]. .. .	Strasbourg 28 Apr., 1983	007/2000 Cm 4596
Ratification—		
Poland .. .. .	30 Oct., 2000	
<b>Convention</b> against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. .. .	New York 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
Signature—		
Botswana .. .. .	8 Sept., 2000	
Comoros .. .. .	22 Sept., 2000	
Ghana .. .. .	7 Sept., 2000	
Guinea Bissau .. .. .	12 Sept., 2000	
Sao Tome and Principe .. .. .	6 Sept., 2000	
Ratification—		
Botswana (with reservation*) .. .. .	8 Sept., 2000	
Gabon .. .. .	8 Sept., 2000	
Ghana (with declarations*) .. .. .	7 Sept., 2000	
Accession—		
Lebanon .. .. .	5 Oct., 2000	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
<p>The Government of the Republic of Botswana considers itself bound by Article 1 of the Convention to the extent that "torture" means the torture and inhuman or degrading punishment or other treatment prohibited by section 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Botswana.</p>		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>[The Argentine Republic] wishes to refer to the report submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which contains an addendum entitled "Overseas Dependent Territories and Crown Dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (CRC/C/41/Add.9).</p> <p>In that connection, the Argentine Republic wishes to recall that by its note of 3 October 1988<sup>2</sup> it rejected the extension of the application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands effected by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 7 September 1994.</p> <p>The Government of the Argentine rejects the designation of the Malvinas Islands as Overseas Dependant Territories of the United Kingdom or any other similar designation.</p> <p>Consequently, the Argentine Republic does not recognise the section concerning the Malvinas Islands contained in the report which the United Kingdom has submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/41/Add.9) or any other document or instrument having a similar tenor that may derive from this alleged territorial extension.</p> <p>The United Nations General Assembly has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/221, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which it recognises that a dispute exists concerning sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and urges the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to continue negotiations with a view to resolving the dispute peacefully and definitively as soon as possible, assisted by the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who is to report to the General Assembly on the progress made.</p> <p>The Argentine Republic reaffirms its rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime spaces, which are an integral part of its national territory.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.346.1994.TREATIES-7 of 17 January 1995 (Extension of the application by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.148.1995.TREATIES-4 of 16 June 1995 (Objection by Argentina to the application of the Convention by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).</p> <p>On 28 September 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of Azerbaijan the following modification of a reservation made upon accession<sup>1</sup>:</p> <p>It is provided for the application of the death penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction of a person for a most serious crime of military nature committed during wartime.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.96.1999.TREATIES-1 of 11 February 1999 (Azerbaijan: Accession).</p>		
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b></p> <p><b>Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT)</b> . . . . .</p> <p>On 1 November 2000, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, communicated the following Amended Schedule of Fees annexed to the regulations:</p>	<p>Washington 19 June, 1970 -31 Dec., 1970</p>	<p>078/1978 Cmnd. 7340</p>

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

**SCHEDULE OF FEES**  
(as in force from 1 January 2001)

Fees	Amounts
1. Basic Fee: (Rule 15.2(a))	
(a) if the international application contains not more than 30 sheets	650 Swiss francs
(b) if the international application contains more than 30 sheets	650 Swiss francs plus 15 Swiss francs for each sheet in excess of 30 sheets
2. Designation Fee: (Rule 15.2(a))	
(a) for designations made under Rule 4.9(a)	140 Swiss francs per designation, provided that any designation made under Rule 4.9(a) in excess of 6 shall not require the payment of a designation fee
(b) for designations made under Rule 4.9(b) and confirmed under Rule 4.9(c)	140 Swiss francs per designation
3. Handling Fee: Rule 57.2(a))	233 Swiss francs

**Reductions**

4. The total amount of the fees payable under items 1 and 2(a) is reduced by 200 Swiss francs if the international application is, in accordance with and to the extent provided for in the Administrative Instructions, filed on paper together with a copy thereof in electronic form.
5. All fees payable (where applicable, as reduced under item 4) are reduced by 75% for international applications filed by any applicant who is a natural person and who is a national of and resides in a State whose per capita national income is below US\$3,000 (according to the average per capita national income figures used by the United Nations for determining its scale of assessments for the contributions payable for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997); if there are several applicants, each must satisfy those criteria.

<b>Strasbourg Agreement</b> concerning the International Patent Classification. . . . .	Strasbourg 24 Mar., 1971 -30 Sept., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd. 6238
Accession— United Mexican States . . . . .	26 Oct., 2000	
<b>International convention</b> further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886. . . . .	Paris 24 July, 1971 -31 Jan., 1972	063/1990 Cm 1212
Accession— Sudan . . . . .	28 Sept., 2000	
<b>Convention on the Grant of European Patents (European Patent Convention)</b> with related documents... . . . .	Munich 5 Oct., 1973 -5 Apr., 1974	016/1982 Cmnd. 8510
Accession— Cyprus . . . . .	14 Jan., 1998	
Finland . . . . .	29 Dec., 1995	
Turkey . . . . .	16 Aug., 2000	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)		
<p><b>Budapest Treaty on the International recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations).</b> . . . . .</p>	<p>Budapest 28 Apr., 1977 –31 Dec., 1977</p>	<p>005/1981 Cmnd. 8136</p>
<p>On 17 November 2000, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Poland</i> the following communications:</p>		
<p><u>Text of the Communication by the Republic of Poland of the Appointment of the IAFB Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms as an International Depositary Authority</u></p>		
<p>The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland presents its compliments to the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation and has the honour to inform him, pursuant to Article 7(1)(a) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure of 28 April 1977, that the Government of the Republic of Poland declares the appointment of the IAFB Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms to perform the functions of an International Depositary Authority. The Government of the Republic of Poland assures that the Institution complies and will continue to comply with requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of International Depositary Authority as specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty. The relevant communication by the government of the Republic of Poland containing all the necessary information on this International Depositary Authority is enclosed herewith.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Declaration of Assurances</b></p>		
<p>1. Pursuant to Article 7(1)(a) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the purposes of Patent Procedure, the Government of the Republic of Poland declares the appointment of the IAFB Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms (Institute of Agricultural and Food Biotechnology, Warsaw) to perform the functions of an International Depositary Authority.</p>		
<p>2. The collection of micro-organisms complies and will continue to comply with the requirements specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty.</p>		
<p>3. Name and address of the Collection: Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms Institute of Agricultural and Food Biotechnology (IAFB) Ul.Rakowiecka 36 02-532 Warsaw Poland Tel: (004822) 606 3691/606 3600 Fax: (004822) 849 0428 E-mail: kolekcja@ibprs.pl or misiewicz@ibprs.pl</p>		
<p>4. Characteristics of the IAFB Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms according to Article 6(2) of the Treaty:</p>		
<p>—The Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms (IAFB 212) was created within the Department of Technical Microbiology, Central Institute of Agricultural and Food Industry in Cracow; it was transferred to the Institute of the Fermentation Industry in Warsaw in 1957. In the Department of Technical Microbiology and Biochemistry, Central Institute of Agricultural and Food Biotechnology, the micro-organisms in the Collection are cultured by a stationary method and preserved in freeze-dried and also deep-frozen form.</p>		
<p>—The method of storage, the parameters determining it and the protective agents are selected mainly with a view to preserving some definite biotechnological properties, at times at the price of somewhat reduced survival prospects.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</b></p>		
<p>—The IAFB Collection contains micro-organisms occurring in industry. It includes yeasts (wine, brewer's, distillery, baker's and feed yeasts), filamentous fungi (producing pectinolytic, cellulolytic and amylolytic enzymes as well as glucoamylase, protease, etc) and bacteria of lactic acid, acetic acid and propionic acid fermentation, producing, <i>inter alia</i>, dextran.</p>		
<p>—The IAFB Collection is a member of the World Federation for Culture Collections (WFCC, Member No. 212) and the European Culture Collection Organisation (ECCO).</p>		
<p>—The basic activities of the IAFB Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms include the deposit, storage and distribution of bacteria, yeasts and filamentous fungi, which are used mainly in research, industrial application and training.</p>		
<p>—In July 1993, an agreement between the Polish Patent Office and the Institute of Agricultural and Foods Biotechnology was signed under which the Collection was granted the status of Polish Depository Authority.</p>		
<p>—The Collection consists of some microbiological laboratories, a laboratory for freeze-drying cultures, a separate depository for cultures in the lyophilised state and a room for the deposit of micro-organisms.</p>		
<p>5. Micro-organisms accepted for deposit with the IAFB Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms:</p>		
<p>Bacteria, yeasts and filamentous fungi are accepted which are capable of long-term preservation without any substantial change in their initial properties.</p>		
<p>Note:</p>		
<p>(a) Dangerous pathogens and species that can be hazardous to man and animals will not be accepted;</p>		
<p>(b) Micro-organisms with special requirements for cultivation that the IAFB Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms is not capable of carrying out technically will not be accepted;</p>		
<p>Mixtures and cultures without scientific description and cultures that cannot be identified will not be accepted;</p>		
<p>(d) When strains containing a plasmid are deposited, the IAFB Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms will require information on the properties and classification of the plasmid and its host strain (ie, group P1, P2, P3 or P4). The Collection will accept only plasmids and host strains belonging to group P1.</p>		
<p>6. Fees (in PLN):</p>		
<p>—For storage of a micro-organism</p>	1,150.00	
<p>—For a viability statement</p>	80.00	
<p>—For the supply of samples of micro-organisms</p>	100.00	
<p>7. The official language of the IAFB Collection of Industrial Micro-organisms is Polish. Correspondence will also be accepted in English or Russian.</p>		
<p>8. Pursuant to Article 7(2)(b) of the Treaty, the Collection will have the status of International Depository Authority as from the date of publication of the communication by the International Bureau of WIPO.</p>		
<p><u>Text of the Communication from the Republic of Poland on the Appointment of the Polish Collection of Micro-organisms (PSM) as an International Depository Authority</u></p>		
<p>The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland presents its compliments to the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organisation and has the honour to convey, pursuant</p>		



**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)**

to Article 7(1)(a) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure of 28 April 1977, that the Government of the Republic of Poland declares the appointment of the Polish Collection of Micro-organisms (PCM) to perform the functions of an International Depositary Authority. The Government of the Republic of Poland assures that the said Institution complies and will continue to comply with requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of International Depositary Authority as specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty. The relevant communication by the Government of the Republic of Poland containing all the necessary information on the said International Depositary Authority is enclosed herewith.

**Declaration of Assurances**

1. Pursuant to Article 7(1)(a) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the Government of the Republic of Poland declare the appointment of the Polish Collection of Micro-organisms (PCM) (Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw) to perform the functions of an International Depositary Authority.

2. This collection of micro-organisms complies and will continue to comply with the requirements specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty.

3. Name and address of the Collection:

Polish Collection of Micro-organisms (PCM)  
Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy  
Polish Academy of Sciences  
Ul. Weigla 12  
53-114 Wroclaw  
Poland  
Tel: (004871) 337 34 91  
Fax: (004871) 373 25 87  
E-mail: secret@immuno.iitd.pan.wroc.pl

4. Characteristics of the PCM as required by Article 6(2) of the Treaty:

—The Polish Collection of Micro-organisms (PCM) was founded in 1967 as a laboratory of the Institute of Immunology and Experimental therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, with its own status. It is a permanent authority whose task is to contribute to the development of scientific knowledge and to provide the most advanced education in biological and medical sciences. The activities of the PCM cover the whole State. It co-operates with other Polish and foreign collections of micro-organisms. It is a member of the World Federation of Culture Collections (WFCC, Member No. 106), and of the European Culture Collection Organisation (ECCO).

—The basic activities of the PCM include the deposit, storage and distribution of bacteria and bacteriophages, which are used mainly in research, industrial application, training and therapy (bacteriophages). About 3,000 strains of bacteria and 300 bacteriophages are deposited at the PCM at present. Of the total staff of 11 persons, 10 are university graduates. The PCM occupies a total area of 250m<sup>2</sup> and consists of four microbiological laboratories, equipment for freeze-drying cultures and a depository for cultures in the lyophilised state and for the deposit of micro-organisms in the deep-frozen state. The instruments and equipment of all the laboratories allow the conduct of standard-level microbiological operations.

*Date**Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</b>		
5. Micro-organisms accepted for deposit with the PCM:		
Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and bacteriophages that are capable of long-term preservation without any substantial change in their initial properties are accepted.		
Note:		
(a) Dangerous pathogens and species that may be hazardous to man and animals will be conditionally accepted;		
(b) Micro-organisms with special requirements for cultivation that the PCM is not capable of carrying out technically will not be accepted;		
(c) Mixtures and cultures with no scientific description and cultures which cannot be identified will not be accepted;		
(d) When strains containing a plasmid are deposited, the PCM will require information on the properties and classification of the plasmid and its host strain (ie., group P1, P2 or P4). The PCM will accept only plasmids and host strains belonging to group P1		
6. Fees (in PLN):		
—For storage of a micro-organism—1,200.00		
—For a viability statement—40.00		
—For the supply of samples of a micro-organism—100.00		
7. The official language of the PCM is Polish. Correspondence may also be written in English.		
8. Pursuant to Article 7(2)(b) of the Treaty, the PCM will have the status of International Depository Authority as from the date of publication of the communication by the International Bureau of WIPO.		
<b>Nice Agreement</b> concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977. . . . .	Geneva 13 May, 1977	072/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Accession— Ukraine.. . . .	29 Sept., 2000	
<b>Protocol</b> relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 27 June 1989 and the Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol, adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from 1 April 1996. . . . .	Madrid 28 June, 1989 –31 Dec., 1989	003/1997 Cm.3505
Accession— Ukraine (with declaration*) . . . . .	29 Sept., 2000	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
“... in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), that, under Article 5(2)(b) of the said Protocol, the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 5(2)(a) thereof is replaced by 18 months and that, under Article 5(2)(c) of the said Protocol, where refusal of protection may result from an opposition to the granting of protection, such refusal may be notified after the expiry of the 18 month time limit.”		
<b>LAW</b>		
<b>Additional Protocol</b> to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. . . . .	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	024/1992 Cm. 1928
Signature— Malta . . . . .	20 Nov., 2000	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LAW OF THE SEA</b>		
<b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.</b> . . . . .	Montego Bay, Jamaica 10 Dec., 1982 –9 Dec., 1984	081/1999 Cm 4524
Ratification— Luxembourg . . . . .	5 Oct., 2000	
<p>On 18 September 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Australia</i> the following deposit of geographical co-ordinates of points pursuant to Article 12 (Roadsteads) of the Convention:</p> <p>List of geographical co-ordinates of points for drawing the extended outer limits of the territorial sea in the southern area of the Gulf of Carpentaria to include the part of the roadstead near the Port of Karumba in Queensland, and for drawing of the limits of that roadstead, as established by the Proclamation of 29 August 2000 under the Seas and Submerged Land Act 1973.</p> <p>The proclamation of 29 August 2000 will be reproduced in the Law of the Sea Bulletin together with an illustrative map. The map will also be reproduced in the next issue of the Law of the Sea Information Circular.</p> <p>The original list of geographical co-ordinates deposited by Australia may be consulted at the Secretariat (Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, DC2-0458, telephone: 963-3962 or fax: 963-5847).</p> <p>On 28 September 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of <i>Japan</i> the following nomination of Arbitrators under Article 2 of Annex VII of the Convention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ambassador Hisashi OWADA; President of the Japan Institute of International Affairs.</li> <li>2. Ambassador Chusei YAMADA; Professor, Waseda University, Japan.</li> <li>3. Dr. Soji YAMAMOTO; Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University, Japan.</li> <li>4. Dr. Nisuke ANDO; Professor, Doshisha University, Japan.</li> </ol>		
<b>Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, together with GA Resolution 48/263.</b> . . . .	New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm 4525
Ratification— Luxembourg . . . . .	5 Oct., 2000	
<b>LAW OF TREATIES</b>		
<b>Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</b> . . . . .	Vienna 23 May, 1969 –30 Nov., 1969	058/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Ratification— Peru (with reservation*) . . . . .	14 Sept., 2000	
<p><i>Reservation*</i></p> <p>For the Government of Peru, the application of Articles 11, 12 and 25 of the Convention must be understood in accordance with, and subject to, the process of treaty signature, approval, ratification, accession and entry into force stipulated by its constitutional provisions. . . . .</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:</p> <p>The provisions of paragraph 1 of the annex to the above Convention read as follows:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LAW OF TREATIES (continued)</b>		
<p>“1. A list of conciliators consisting of qualified jurists shall be drawn up and maintained by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. To this end, every State which is a member of the United Nations or is a party to the present Convention shall be invited to nominate two conciliators, and the names of the persons so nominated shall constitute the list.”</p> <p>Consequently, the Secretary-General invites the Permanent Missions to submit the names of those conciliators to be included in the list kept for the purpose of constituting the consultation commission referred to in paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned annex.</p>		
<b>MARITIME LAW</b>		
<b>International Conventions</b> for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Assistance and Salvage at Sea. . . . .	Brussels 23 Sept., 1910	004/1913 Cd. 6677
Denunciation— Iran . . . . .	11 July, 2000	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
<b>Agreement</b> on the Reconstitution of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux as C A B International with Agreed Minute. . . . .	London 8 July, 1986	059/1987 Cm 387
Accession— Oman . . . . .	2 Oct., 2000	
Switzerland . . . . .	25 Oct., 2000	
Withdrawal— Fiji . . . . .	31 Mar., 2000	
Philippines . . . . .	30 Mar., 2000	
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<b>Protocol</b> to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes.	Sofia/New York 31 Dec., 1988 –5 May, 1989	001/1992 Cm 1787
Ratification— Belgium.. . . .	8 Nov., 2000	
<b>Basel Convention</b> on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. . . . .	Berne/New York 23 Mar., 1989 –22 Mar., 1990	100/1995 Cm 3108
Accession— Kiribati.. . . .	7 Sept., 2000	
<b>Amendment</b> to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987. . . . .	Adopted London 29 June, 1990	004/1993 Cm 2132
Accession— Gabon . . . . .	4 Dec., 2000	
Acceptance— Tuvalu . . . . .	31 Aug., 2000	
<b>Protocol</b> to the 1979 convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes. . . . .	Adopted Geneva 18 Nov., 1991	077/1999 Cm 4517
<p>On 4 December 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Slovak Republic</i> the following declaration.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>“ . . . the Slovak Republic specifies the year 1990 as the base year for the purposes of the Protocol”.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.1193.1999.TREATIES-1 of 16 December 1999 (Slovakia: Accession).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)</b>		
<b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</b> ..	Rio de Janeiro 4 June, 1992 -14 June, 1992	028/1995 Cm 2833
Accession— Bosnia and Herzegovine .. .. .	7 Sep., 2000	
<b>Amendment To the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987, Adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.</b> .. .. .	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992 -25 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession— Gabon .. .. . Singapore .. .. .	4 Dec., 2000 22 Sept., 2000	
Acceptance— Bangladesh .. .. . Romania .. .. . Tuvalu .. .. .	27 Nov., 2000 28 Nov., 2000 31 Aug., 2000	
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>		
<b>European Convention on the Adoption of Children [ETS No. 58].</b>	Strasbourg 24 Apr., 1967	051/1968 Cmnd. 3673
Ratification— Czech Republic (with reservation* and declarations*) ..	8 Sept., 2000	
<i>Reservation*</i> In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Czech Republic reserves the right not to apply Article 7, paragraph 1.		
<i>Declaration*</i> In accordance with Article 2 of the European Convention on the Adoption of Children, the Czech Republic declares that it has given effect in its law to the provisions of Part III of the Convention. In accordance with Article 26, the Czech Republic declares that requests made pursuant to Article 14 of the Convention may be sent to the Office for International Legal Protection of Children in Brno, Benesova 22.		
<b>European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid [ETS No. 92].</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	039/1978 Cmnd. 7179
Ratification— Czech Republic (with declaration*) .. .. .	8 Sept., 2000	
<i>Declaration*</i> In accordance with Article 8 of the European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications of Legal Aid, the Czech Republic declares that the transmitting and central receiving authority under Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Agreement is the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic, Praha 2, Vysehradská 16. On 1 October 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of Sweden the following communication designating the following Central Authority:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Division of Criminal Cases and International Judicial Co-operation, Central Authority. S-103 33 Stockholm Sweden Tel no.: +46 8 405 45 00 (Secretariat) Telefax: +46 8 20 27 34 Person to contact: Ms Susanne DAHLBERG Desk Officer (Communication English, French) (tel: +46 8 405 50 64)</p> <p>On 18 October 2000, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the Government of Switzerland the following declaration:</p> <p>Switzerland ratified this Agreement on 1 January 1994 and the reservations and declarations made at that time contained a list of the central cantonal and federal Swiss authorities. Since information contained in this list, particularly addresses and telephone numbers, is no longer up to date, the list is amended as follows:</p> <p>1. Central cantonal authorities</p> <p>Canton: Aargau (AG) Official Language: German Address: Obergericht des Kantons Aargau, Obere Vorstadt 40, 5000 Aarau Telephone: + +4162 835 38 50 Fax: + +4162 835 39 49</p> <p>Canton: Appenzell Ausserrhoden (AR) Official Language: German Address: Kantonsgericht Appenzell A.Rh., 9043 Trogen Telephone: + +4171 343 63 99 Fax: + +4171 343 64 01</p> <p>Canton: Appenzell Innerrhoden (AI) Official Language: German Address: Kantonsgericht Appenzell I.Rh., 9050 Appenzell Telephone: + +4171 788 95 51 Fax: + +4171 788 95 54</p> <p>Canton: Basel-Landschaft (BL) Official Language: German Address: Obergericht des Kantons Basel-Landschaft, 4410 Liestal Telephone: + +4161 925 51 11 Fax: + +4161 925 69 64</p> <p>Canton: Basel-Stadt (BS) Official Language: German Address: Appellationsgericht Basel-Stadt, 4051 Basel Telephone: + +4161 267 81 81 Fax: + +4161 267 63 15</p> <p>Canton: Bern (BE) Official Languages: German/French Address: Justiz-, Gemeinde- und Kirchendirektion des Kantons Bern, Münsterstrasse 2, 3011 Bern Telephone: + +4131 633 76 76 Fax: + +4131 633 76 26</p>		

## PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>Canton: Fribourg (FR) Official Languages: French/German Address: Tribunal cantonal, 1700 Fribourg Telephone: + + 4126 305 39 10 Fax: + + 4126 305 39 19</p>		
<p>Canton: Genève (GE) Official Language: French Address: Parquet du Procureur général, 1211 Genève 3 Telephone: + + 4122 319 27 97 Fax: + + 4122 781 43 65</p>		
<p>Canton: Glarus (GL) Official Language: German Address: Obergericht des Kantons Glarus, 8750 Glarus Telephone: + + 4155 645 25 25 Fax: + + 4155 645 25 00</p>		
<p>Canton: Graubünden (GR) Official Language: German Address: Justiz-, Polizei- und Sanitätsdepartement Graubünden, 7001 Chur Telephone: + + 4181 257 21 21 Fax: + + 4181 257 21 66</p>		
<p>Canton: Jura (JU) Official Language: French Address: Département de la Justice, Service juridique, 2800 Delémont Telephone: + + 4132 421 51 11 Fax: + + 4132 421 55 55</p>		
<p>Canton: Luzern (LU) Official Language: German Address: Obergericht des Kantons Luzern, 6002 Luzern Telephone: + + 4141 228 62 62 Fax: + + 4141 228 62 64</p>		
<p>Canton: Neuchâtel (NE) Official Language: French Address: Département de la Justice, de la santé et de la sécurité, Service de la justice, Château, 2001 Neuchatel Telephone: + + 4132 889 41 10 Fax: + + 4132 889 60 64</p>		
<p>Canton: Nidwalden (NW) Official Language: German Address: Kantonsgericht Nidwalden, 6370 Stans Telephone: + + 4141 618 79 50 Fax: + + 4141 618 79 63</p>		
<p>Canton: Obwalden (OW) Official Language: German Address: Kantonsgericht Obwalden, Postfach 1260, 6061 Sarnen Telephone: + + 4141 666 62 22 Fax: + + 4141 660 82 86</p>		
<p>Canton: Schaffhausen (SH) Official Language: German Address: Obergericht des Kantons Schaffhausen, Postfach 568, 8201 Schaffhausen Telephone: + + 4152 632 74 22 Fax: + + 4152 636 78 36</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<p>Canton: Schwyz (SZ)  Official Language: German  Address: Kantonsgericht Schwyz, 6430 Schwyz  Telephone: + +4141 819 11 24  Fax: //</p>		
<p>Canton: Solothurn (SO)  Official Language: German  Address: Obergericht des Kantons Solothurn, 4500 Solothurn  Telephone: + +4132 627 73 11  Fax: + +4132 627 22 98</p>		
<p>Canton: St Gallen (SG)  Official Language: German  Address: Kantonsgericht St. Gallen, Klosterhof 1, 9001 St. Gallen  Telephone: + +4171 229 38 98  Fax: + +4171 229 37 87</p>		
<p>Canton: Thurgau (TG)  Official Language: German  Address: Obergericht des Kantons Thurgau, 8500 Frauenfeld  Telephone: + +4152 722 31 21  Fax: + +4152 722 31 25</p>		
<p>Canton: Ticino (TI)  official Language: Italian  Address: Tribunale di appello, 6901 Lugano  Telephone: + +4191 804 51 11  Fax: + +4191 804 54 78</p>		
<p>Canton: Uri (UR)  Official Language: German  Address: Gerichtskanzlei Uri, 6460 Altdorf  Telephone: + +4141 875 22 44  Fax: + +4141 875 22 77</p>		
<p>Canton: Valais (VS)  Official Languages: French/German  Address: Tribunal cantonal, 1950 Sion  Telephone: + +4127 322 93 93  Fax: + +4127 322 63 51</p>		
<p>Canton: Vaud (VD)  Official Language: French  Address: Tribunal cantonal, 1014 Lausanne  Telephone: + +4121 316 15 11  Fax: + +4121 316 13 28</p>		
<p>Canton: Zug (ZG)  Official Language: German  Address: Obergericht des Kantons Zug, Rechtshilfe, 6300 Zug  Telephone: + +4141 728 31 54  Fax: + +4141 728 31 44</p>		
<p>Canton: Zürich (ZH)  Official Language: German  Address: Obergericht des Kantons Zürich, Rechtshilfe, 8023 Zürich  Telephone: + +411 257 91 91  Fax: + + 411 261 12 92</p>		



PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>2. <u>Federal Authority</u>  Département fédéral de Justice et Police  Office fédéral de la Justice  3003 Berne  Tel: +4131 322 41 22  Fax: + +4131 322 78 64</p>		
<p><b>Convention on Insider Trading [ETS No. 130]</b> .. .. .</p>	<p>Strasbourg  20 Apr., 1989</p>	<p>007/1992  Cm 1803</p>
<p>Ratification—  Czech Republic (with declarations*) .. .. .</p>	<p>8 Sept., 2000</p>	
<p><i>Declarations*</i>  In accordance with Article 3 of the Convention on Insider Trading, the Czech Republic undertakes to provide other Parties, subject to reciprocity, with the greatest possible measure of mutual assistance in the exchange of information necessary for the surveillance of operations carried out in the organised stock markets which could adversely affect equal access to information for all users of the stock market or quality of the information supplied to investors in order to ensure honest trading.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 4 of the Convention on Insider Trading, the Czech Republic designates the following authorities as responsible for preparing requests: Czech Securities Commission (Washingtonova 7, PO Box 208, 111 Praha 1, tel no. 0044202/21 09 61 11 fax no. 004202/24 22 50 29, e-mail: Katerina Palkova@SEC.cz), Ministry of Finance (Letenska 15, 118 10 Praha 1, tel no. 004202/5704 1111, fax: 004202/53 32 00, e-mail Miroslava Kaislerova@mfc.cz), Prosecutor General's Office of the Czech Republic, (Jezuitska 4, 660, 55 Brno, tel no. 004025/4254 12 111, fax: 004205/422 19 621, e-mail: Benesova@NSZ.BRN Justice.cz) before the case is brought to the court and the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic (Vysehradskaa 16, 128 00 Praha 2, tel no. 004202/21 997 156, fax: 004202/249 11 356, e-mail: Zhavelkova@MSp.Justice.cz) after it has been brought before the court.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Czech Republic declares that under national law, public authorities have the duty to promptly report to the public prosecutor's offices or to the police authorities facts indicating that a criminal offence has been committed.</p>		
<p><b>Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141].</b> .. .. .</p>	<p>Strasbourg  8 Nov., 1990</p>	<p>059/1993  Cm 2337</p>
<p>Ratification—  Liechtenstein (with reservation* and declaration*) .. .. .  San Marino (with reservation+ and declaration+) .. .. .</p>	<p>9 Nov., 2000  12 Oct., 2000</p>	
<p><i>Reservation*</i>  In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that paragraph 1 of Article 6 shall apply only to predicate offences which are crimes under Liechtenstein law (Article 17b of the Liechtenstein Penal Code).</p> <p>In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that paragraph 2 of Article 143 shall apply only subject to the constitutional principals and the basic concepts of the legal system of the Principality of Liechtenstein.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that judicial documents addressed to persons in the Principality of Liechtenstein shall be transmitted to the competent Liechtenstein authority (Rechtsdienst der Regierung).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that whenever requests and supporting documents are not drawn up in German, they shall be accompanied by a translation into German or English.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 32, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that information or evidence provided by the Principality of Liechtenstein when applying this Convention may not, without the prior consent of the Liechtenstein authority (Rechtsdienst der Regierung) be used or transmitted by the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.</p> <p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the central authority of the Principality of Liechtenstein is the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Rechtsdienst der Regierung Regierungsgebäude FL-9490 Vaduz Liechtenstein</p> <p><i>Reservation +</i></p> <p>In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Republic of San Marino declares that paragraph 1 of Article 6 applies only to criminal predicate offences or categories of criminal predicate offences provided for in San Marino's national legislation concerning the laundering of money or proceeds of crime (Act No. 123 of 1998).</p> <p>In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of San Marino declares that paragraph 2 of Article 14 applies only subject to its constitutional principals and the basic concepts of its legal system.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of San Marino declares that service of judicial documents can be effected only through its central authority, without prejudice to what is provided for in bilateral treaties.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of San Marino declares that it reserves the right to require that requests made to it and documents supporting such requests be accompanied by a translation into Italian, the accuracy of which must be officially certified. It will be proposed the national Parliament (<i>Consiglio Grande e Generale</i>) to introduce the possibility that requests and supporting documents shall be accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 32, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of San Marino declares that information or evidence provided by it under Chapter III of the Convention may not, without the prior consent of San Marino's competent authority, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.</p> <p><i>Declaration +</i></p> <p>In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the central authority of the Republic of San Marino, without prejudice to the provisions of bilateral agreements authorising direct relations with San Marino's legal authority, is:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Segreteria di Stato per gli Affari Esteri Palazzo Begni Contrada Omerelli, 31 47890 San Marino Repubblica di San Marino</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</b>		
<b>Protocol</b> regarding the Immunities of the Bank of International Settlements. . . . .	Brussels 30 July, 1936	025/1937 Cmd. 5489
Ratification— Mexico . . . . .	10 Aug., 2000	
<b>Convention</b> on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 November 1947 [With Annexes]. . . . .	Adopted New York 21 Nov., 1947	069/1959 Cmnd. 855
Accession— France (with reservation* and declaration*) . . . . .	2 Aug., 2000	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
<i>[Translation] [Original: French]</i>		
<p>Only property, funds and assets belonging to agencies, administered by them and earmarked for the functions assigned to them under the Agreements by which they were established, and to which France has acceded, shall enjoy the privileges and immunities provided for in the Convention.</p> <p>When an official of the agencies who does not have the same status as a member of the diplomatic staff under the Convention commits a traffic violation or causes a road accident, the privileges and immunities shall not apply.</p> <p>The provisions of section 11 concerning facilities in respect of communications shall not apply to the specialised agencies.</p> <p>Officials employed abroad and resident in France shall be subject to the provisions of the law applicable in France with respect to entry and stay in the national territory.</p> <p>The privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to the executive head of each agency in reference to diplomatic envoys shall not be extended to any other official, except one acting on the former's behalf during his absence from duty.</p> <p>The privileges and immunities of experts sent on mission to the specialised agencies shall not exceed those accorded to officials of the specialised agencies.</p> <p>France shall not be bound by the provisions of section 32 concerning the International Court of Justice, except when a prior attempt to settle the difference amicably has failed.</p>		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<u>Interpretative Declaration</u>		
<i>[Translation] [Original: French]</i>		
<p>In the event of a conflict between the provisions of the Convention and the provisions of the individual Agreements concluded between the specialised agencies and France, the provisions of these Agreements shall have precedence.</p> <p>The Government of France, 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:</p> <p>International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (Second revised text of annex II); International Civil Aviation Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation; International Monetary Fund;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)</b>		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; World Health Organisation (Third revised text of annex VII); Universal Postal Union; International Telecommunication Union; International Maritime Organisation (revised text of annex XII); International Finance Corporation; International Development Organisation; World International Property Organisation; International Fund for Agricultural Development; United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.		
<b>Annex XV</b> 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 Organisation at its Eleventh Session. . . . .	Adopted Geneva 26 Sept., 1977 —4 Oct., 1977	039/1988 Cm 395
Acceptance— Norway . . . . .	22 Nov., 2000	
<b>REFUGEES</b>		
<b>Convention</b> relating to the Status of Refugees. . . . .	Geneva 28 July, 1951	039/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— Trinidad and Tobago (with declaration*) . . . . .	10 Nov., 2000	
<i>*Declaration</i> The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago considers itself bound by alternative (b) of Article 1 B (1) [of the Convention].		
<b>Protocol</b> relating to the Status of Refugees. . . . .	New York 31 Jan., 1967	015/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession— Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	10 Nov., 2000	
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>		
<b>Protocol</b> concerning the European Conference of Ministers of Transport. . . . .	Brussels 17 Oct. 1953	032/1954 Cmd. 9142
Accession— Georgia . . . . .	3 Aug., 2000	
<b>European Agreement</b> concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) with Protocol of Signature. . . . .	Geneva 30 Sept., 1957	083/1968 Cmnd. 3769
Accession— Azerbaijan . . . . .	28 Sept., 2000	
<b>Agreement</b> on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP). . . . .	Geneva 1 Sept., 1970	042/1981 Cmnd. 8272
The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, concerning the amendments proposed to Annex 1, Appendix 4 of the above agreement, communicates the following <sup>1</sup> : By 20 October 2000, that is to say on the expiry of a period of nine months following the expiry of the period of six months as indicated in depositary notification C.N.83.2000.TREATIES-3 of 16 February 2000, neither the Government of Germany nor the Government of the Netherlands have submitted an objection.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)</p>		
<p>Consequently, the amendments have been accepted. In accordance with Article 18 (6), it will enter into force six months after the date of acceptance, ie, on 27 April 2001.</p>		
<p><sup>1</sup> Refer to depositary notification C.N.919.1998.TREATIES-6 of 27 July 1999 (Proposal of amendments to Article 18 and to Annex 1, Appendix 4), C.N.1241.1999.TREATIES-5 of 7 February 2000, C.N.55.2000.TREATIES-1 of 7 February 2000 and C.N.83.2000.TREATIES-3 of 16 February 2000).</p>		
<p><b>Agreement</b> concerning the establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be Fitted and/or be Used on Wheeled Vehicles.</p>	<p>Adopted Geneva 25 June, 1998</p>	<p>127/2000 Cm 4925</p>
<p>Accession— Italy .. .. .</p>	<p>1 Dec., 2000</p>	
<p><b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b></p>		
<p><b>European Interim Agreement</b> on Social Security Schemes Relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors [ETS No. 12].</p>	<p>Paris 11 Dec., 1953</p>	<p>041/1955 Cmd. 9511</p>
<p>Ratification— Czech Republic (with declaration*) .. .. .</p>	<p>8 Sept., 2000</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p>		
<p>With reference to Article 1, paragraph 4 of the Interim Agreement the term “nationals” means citizens of the Czech Republic and the term “territory” means the territory of the Czech Republic.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Czech Republic notifies that this Agreement shall apply to the following social security schemes (in respect of its Annex I):</p>		
<p>Schemes regulated by the Social Insurance Act related to: (a) old age pensions (b) invalidity pensions (c) survival pensions (widow, widower and orphan pension) All the above are contributory schemes.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 8 of the Agreement, the Czech Republic notifies that this Agreement shall apply to bilateral and multilateral agreements (in respect of Annex II): General Convention on Social Security between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Republic of France signed on 12 October 1948 with Supplementary Agreement in revised version of 17 October 1967.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 1 of the Protocol, the Czech Republic notifies that the Czech Republic is a contracting Party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted on 28 July 1951 at Geneva and to the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees adopted on 31 January 1967 at New York; for the purpose of meeting obligations under the Protocols to the European Interim Agreements, the term “refugee” shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the declaration made by the Czech Republic at the time of ratification of the said Convention of 1951 and Protocol of 1967.</p>		
<p><b>European Interim Agreement</b> on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors [ETS No. 13].</p>	<p>Paris 11 Dec., 1953</p>	<p>041/1955 Cmd. 9511</p>
<p>Ratification— Czech Republic (with Declaration*) .. .. .</p>	<p>8 Sept., 2000</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p>		
<p>With reference to Article 1, paragraph 4 of the Interim Agreement the term “nationals” means citizens of the Czech Republic and the term “territory” mean the territory of the Czech Republic.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Czech Republic notifies that this Agreement shall apply to the following social security schemes (in respect of its Annex 1):</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)</b></p>		
<p>Schemes regulated by laws which relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) sickness insurance</li> <li>(b) health insurance</li> <li>(c) state child support (child allowance, parental allowance, death grant)</li> <li>(d) employment relationship, concerning employers' obligation to compensate for occupational injuries and disease</li> <li>(e) employment, concerning material security of employment seekers.</li> </ul>		
<p>Schemes under letters (a), (b) and (e) are contributory, those under letters (c) and (d) are non-contributory.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 8 of the Agreement, the Czech Republic notifies that this Agreement shall apply to bilateral and multilateral agreements (in respect of Annex II): General Convention on Social Security between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Republic of France signed on 12 October 1948 with Supplementary Agreement in revised version of 17 October 1967.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 1 of the Protocol, the Czech Republic notifies that the Czech Republic is a contracting Party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted on 28 July 1951 at Geneva and to the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees adopted on 31 January 1967 at New York; for the purpose of meeting obligations under the Protocols to the European Interim Agreements, the term "refugee" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the declaration made by the Czech Republic at the time of ratification of the said Convention of 1951 and Protocol of 1967.</p>		
<p><b>Protocol to the European Interim Agreement on Social Security Schemes Relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors [ETS No. 12A].</b> . . . . .</p> <p>Czech Republic (with declaration*) . . . . .</p>	<p>Paris 11 Dec., 1953  8 Sept., 2000</p>	<p>041/1955 Cmd. 9511</p>
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p>		
<p>With reference to Article 1, paragraph 4 of the Interim Agreement the term "nationals" means citizens of the Czech Republic and the term "territory" means the territory of the Czech Republic.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Czech Republic notifies that this Agreement shall apply to the following social security schemes (in respect of its Annex I):</p>		
<p>Schemes regulated by the Social Insurance Act related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) old age pensions</li> <li>(b) invalidity pensions</li> <li>(c) survival pensions (widow, widower and orphan pension)</li> </ul>		
<p>All the above are contributory schemes.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 8 of the Agreement, the Czech Republic notifies that this Agreement shall apply to bilateral and multilateral agreements (in respect of Annex II): General Convention on Social Security between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Republic of France signed on 12 October 1948 with Supplementary Agreement in revised version of 17 October 1967.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 1 of the Protocol, the Czech Republic notifies that the Czech Republic is a contracting Party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted on 28 July 1951 at Geneva and to the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees adopted on 31 January 1967 at New York; for the purpose of meeting obligations under the Protocols to the European Interim Agreements, the term "refugee" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the declaration made by the Czech Republic at the time of ratification of the said Convention of 1951 and Protocol of 1967.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)</b>		
<p><b>Protocol to the European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for old Age, Invalidity and Survivors [ETS No. 13A].</b> .. .. .</p> <p>    Czech Republic (with declaration*) .. .. .</p>	<p>Paris 11 Dec., 1953</p> <p>8 Sept., 2000</p>	<p>041/1955 Cmd. 9511</p>
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p>		
<p>With reference to Article 1, paragraph 4 of the Interim Agreement the term "nationals" means citizens of the Czech Republic and the term "territory" means the territory of the Czech Republic.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement, the Czech Republic notifies that this Agreement shall apply to the following social security schemes (in respect of its Annex 1):</p>		
<p>Schemes regulated by laws which relate to:</p> <p>(a) sickness insurance</p> <p>(b) health insurance</p> <p>(c) state child support (child allowance, parental allowance, death grant)</p> <p>(d) employment relationship, concerning employer's obligation to compensate for occupational injuries and disease</p> <p>(e) employment, concerning material security of employment seekers.</p>		
<p>Schemes under letters (a), (b) and (c) are contributory, those under letters (c) and (d) are non-contributory.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 8 of the Agreement, the Czech Republic notifies that this Agreement shall apply to bilateral and multilateral agreements (in respect of Annex II): General Convention on Social Security between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Republic of France signed on 12 October 1948 with Supplementary Agreement in revised version of 17 October 1967.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 1 of the Protocol, the Czech Republic notifies that the Czech Republic is a contracting Party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted on 28 July 1951 at Geneva and to the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees adopted on 31 January 1967 at New York; for the purpose of meeting obligations under the Protocols to the European Interim Agreements, the term "refugee" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the declaration made by the Czech Republic at the time of ratification of the said Convention of 1951 and Protocol of 1967.</p>		
<p><b>European Code of Social Security [ETS No. 48].</b> .. .. .</p>	<p>Strasbourg 16 Apr., 1964</p>	<p>010/1969 Cmnd. 3871</p>
<p>Ratification—</p> <p>    Czech Republic (with declaration*) .. .. .</p>	<p>8 Sept., 2000</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p>		
<p>The Czech Republic accepts the obligations of this Code as follows:</p>		
<p>1. among Parts II to X of the Code the obligations in respect of the following Parts:</p> <p>    Part II—Medical care</p> <p>    Part III—Sickness benefit</p> <p>    Part IV—Unemployment benefit</p> <p>    Part V—Old age benefit</p> <p>    Part VII—Family benefit</p> <p>    Part VIII—Maternity benefit</p> <p>    Part IX—Invalidity benefit</p> <p>    Part X—Survivors benefit</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SPACE</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space. . . . .	New York 14 Jan., 1975	070/1978 Cmnd. 7271
Accession— United Arab Emirates . . . . .	8 Nov., 2000	
<b>Convention</b> for the Establishment of a European Space Agency.	Paris 30 May, 1975	030/1981 Cmnd. 8200
Accession— Portugal . . . . .	14 Nov., 2000	
<b>TERRORISM</b>		
<b>European Convention</b> on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 90] . . . . .	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	093/1978 Cmnd. 7390
Ratification— Russia (with declaration*) . . . . .	4 Nov., 2000	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
The Russian Federation assumes that the provisions of Article 5 and Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall be applied in such a way that would ensure inevitable liability for the commitment of crimes falling within the Convention, without prejudice to effective international co-operation in extradition and legal assistance matters.		
<b>International Convention</b> Against the Taking of Hostages. . .	New York (UN) 18 Dec., 1979 –31 Dec., 1980	081/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Accession— Botswana . . . . .	8 Sep., 2000	
Libya . . . . .	25 Sept., 2000	
Pakistan . . . . .	8 Sept., 2000	
Sri Lanka . . . . .	8 Sept., 2000	
Acceptance— St Vincent and The Grenadines . . . . .	12 Sept., 2000	
<b>UNESCO</b>		
<b>Constitution</b> of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [as later amended]. . . . .	London 16 Nov., 1945	050/1946 Cmd. 6963
Acceptance— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of . . . . .	20 Dec., 2000	
<b>UNIDO</b>		
<b>Constitution</b> of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation. . . . .	Vienna 8 Apr., 1979 –7 Oct., 1979	067/1991 Cm 1666
Accession— South Africa . . . . .	24 Oct., 2000	
<b>UNITED NATIONS</b>		
<b>Charter of the United Nations</b> and Statute of the International Court of Justice. . . . .	San Francisco 26 June, 1945	067/1946 Cmd. 7015
Acceptance— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of (with declaration*) . . . . .	1 Nov., 2000	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In connection with the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in my capacity as the President of the Republic to solemnly declare		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>UNITED NATIONS (continued)</b>		
that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and undertakes to fulfil them.		
<b>Convention</b> on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel... ..	Adopted New York (UN) 9 Dec., 1994	092/2000 Cm 4803
<b>Ratification—</b>		
Australia .. .. .	4 Dec., 2000	
Belarus .. .. .	29 Nov., 2000	
Tunisia (with declaration*) .. .. .	12 Sept., 2000	
<b>Accession—</b>		
Costa Rica (with reservation*) .. .. .	17 Oct., 2000	
Guinea .. .. .	7 Sept., 2000	
Jamaica .. .. .	8 Sept., 2000	
Lesotho .. .. .	6 Sept., 2000	
Libya .. .. .	22 Sept., 2000	
Lithuania .. .. .	8 Sept., 2000	
Nepal (with reservation +) .. .. .	8 Sept., 2000	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<i>[Translation] [Original: French]</i>		
The Tunisian Republic, in agreeing to accede to the Convention of the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted in New York on 9 December 1994, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only with the prior consent of all the parties concerned.		
<i>Reservation*</i>		
<i>[Translation] [Original: Spanish]</i>		
The Government of the Republic enters a reservation to Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to the effect that limiting the scope of application of the Convention is contrary to the pacifist thinking of our country and, accordingly, that, in the event of conflicts with the application of the Convention, Costa Rica will, where necessary, give precedence to humanitarian law.		
<i>Reservation +</i>		
His Majesty's Government of Nepal avails itself of the provisions of Article 22, paragraph 2, and declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of the said Article under which any dispute between two or more State Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall be at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice, and states that in each individual case, prior consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.		
<b>WEU</b>		
<b>WEU Security Agreement.</b> .. .. .	Brussels 28 Mar., 1995	072/1999 Cm 4475
<b>Ratification—</b>		
Belgium.. .. .	7 Sept., 2000	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>YUGOSLAVIA, FR</b>  On 22 November 2000, the Director General of the International Labour Office (ILO), as depositary, received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia</i> a communication stating its formal acceptance of the International Labour Organisation in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 1 thereof. . . . .		

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