



RATIFICATIONS  
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 32 (2005)

FIRST  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2005

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 51 (2004), Cm 6564]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
September 2005*





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# FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2005

*[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 51(2004) Cm 6564]*

*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 March 2005

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ANIMALS &amp; CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Bonn 23 June, 1979 -22 June, 1980	087/1990 Cm 1332
Accession- Eritrea . . . . .	24 Nov., 2004	
<b>ANTARCTICA</b>		
(i) <b>The Antarctic Treaty</b>	Washington 01 Dec., 1959	097/1961 Cmnd 1535
(ii) <b>Protocol</b> on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty - with Final Act of the Eleventh Antarctic Treaty Special Consultative Meeting	Madrid 04 Oct., 1999	006/1999 Cm4256
<p>Note-</p> <p>On the 22 December 2004, the Australian High Commission in London sent a diplomatic note to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as follows;</p> <p>The Australian High Commission presents its compliments to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in accordance with Article VII (1) of that Antarctic Treaty and Article 14 (1) of the protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (Madrid Protocol), Australia has the honour to notify the United Kingdom, as a contracting party to the Antarctic Treaty, that the following observers have been designated to carry out inspection of Antarctic stations under Article VII (2), (3) and (4) of the Antarctic Treaty and Article 14 (2) and (3) of the Environment Protocol, with immediate effect:</p> <p>Mr Chris Moraitis, Senior Legal Adviser, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade</p> <p>Dr Conall O'Connell, Deputy Secretary, Department of Environment and Heritage</p> <p>Mr Andrew Jackson, Acting General Manager, Policy Coordination, Australian Antarctic Division</p>		





	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DISPUTES</b>		
<b>Convention</b> for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes	The Hague 18 Oct., 1907	006/1971 Cmnd 4575
Accession-		
Lithuania ( <i>with declaration*</i> ) .. .. .	11 Nov., 2004	
Togo .. .. .	18 Oct., 2004	
Entry into Force-		
Lithuania .. .. .	09 Jan., 2004	
Togo .. .. .	17 Dec., 2004	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
... the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that law, according to which States settle disputes between each other under the procedure laid down in Article 37(1) of the Convention, shall be understood as law respecting principles of protection of universally recognized human rights.		
<b>DRUGS</b>		
(i) <b>Protocol</b> amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.	Geneva 25 Mar., 1972	Misc. Series 019/1976 Cmnd 6487
(ii) <b>Single</b> Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	Adopted New York 08 Aug., 1975	023/1979 Cmnd 7466
Ratification-		
Nicaragua <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	15 Feb., 2005	
Entry into Force-		
Nicaragua . .. .. .	16 Mar., 2005	
<sup>1</sup> Participation in the convention by virtue of ratification to the protocol of 25 march 1972		
<b>Convention</b> against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Vienna/New York 20 Dec., 1988	026/1992 Cm 1927
Accession-		
Cook Islands .. .. .	22 Feb., 2004	
Entry into Force-		
Cook Islands .. .. .	22 Feb., 2004	
<b>Anti-Doping</b> Convention [ETS No. 135]	Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989	085/1990 Cm1330
Ratification-		
Albania .. .. .	15 Nov., 2004	
Entry into Force-		
Albania .. .. .	01 Jan., 2004	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DRUGS (continued)</b></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On the 03 December 2004, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, issued the following:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>NOTIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO APPENDIX</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Appendix to letter JJ5909C of 03 December 2004</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANTI-DOPING CONVENTION(EST No135)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">AMENDMENT TO THE APPENDIX <sup>1</sup> approved by the Monitoring Group Under Article 11.1.b of the Convention At its 20 meeting (strasbourg,10 November 2004)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THE PROHIBITED LIST 2005</b></p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><b>DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 JANUARY 2005</b></div> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"><b>SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-AND OUT COMPETITION</b></div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES</b></p> <p><b>S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS</b></p> <p>Anabolic agents are prohibited</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)</b></p> <p>a. Exogenous' AAS including:</p> <p><b>18 <math>\alpha</math> -homo-17 <math>\beta</math> -hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one; bolasterone; boldenone; boldione; calusterone; clostebol; danazol; dehydrochloromethyl-testosterone; delta 1-androstene-3, 17-dione; delta1- androstenediol; delta1-dihydro-testosterone; drostanolone; ethylestrenol; fluoxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol; gestrinone; 4-hydroxytestosterone; 4-hydroxy-19-nortestosterone; mestanolone; mesterolone; metenolone; methandienone; methandriol; methyldienolone; methyltrienolone; methyltestosterone; mibolerone; nandrolone; 19-norandrostenediol; 19-norandrostenedione; norbolethone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; quinbolone; stanozolol; stenbolone; tetrahydrogestrinone; trenbolone and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).</b></p> <p>b. Endogenous" AAS</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Previously amended on 1 September 1990. on 24 January 1992, on 1 August 1993, on 1 July 1996, on 1 July 1997, on 15 March 1998, on 15 March 1999. on 31 March 2000, 1 September 2001 and on 1 January 2003 and on 1 January 2004.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>DRUGS (continued)</b></p> <p><b>androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3<math>\beta</math>,17 <math>\beta</math> -diol); androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA); dihydrotestosterone; testosterone and the following metabolites and isomers:</b></p> <p><b>5<math>\alpha</math> -androstane-3<math>\alpha</math>,17<math>\alpha</math> -diol; 5<math>\alpha</math> -androstane-3<math>\alpha</math>,17 <math>\beta</math> -diol; 5<math>\alpha</math> -androstane-3<math>\beta</math>,17<math>\alpha</math> -diol; 5<math>\alpha</math> - androstane-3 <math>\beta</math>,17 <math>\beta</math> -diol; androst-4-ene-3<math>\alpha</math>,17<math>\alpha</math> -diol; androst-4-ene-3<math>\alpha</math>,17 <math>\beta</math> -diol; androst-4- ene-3<math>\beta</math>,17<math>\alpha</math> <math>\alpha</math> -diol; androst-5-ene-3<math>\alpha</math>,17<math>\alpha</math> -diol; androst-5-ene-3<math>\alpha</math>,17 <math>\beta</math> - diol; androst-5-ene- 3<math>\beta</math>,17<math>\alpha</math> -diol; 4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3<math>\beta</math>,17<math>\beta</math> -diol); 5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3, 17- dione); epi-dihydrotestosterone; 3<math>\alpha</math> -hydroxy-5<math>\alpha</math> - androstan-17 -one; 3<math>\beta</math> -hydroxy-5<math>\alpha</math> - androstan-17 -one; 19-norandrosterone; 19-notetiocholanolone.</b></p> <p>Where a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> (as listed above) is capable of being produced by the body naturally, a <i>Sample</i> will be deemed to contain such <i>Prohibited Substance</i> where the concentration of the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or its metabolites or markers and/or any other relevant ratio(s) in the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> so deviates from the range of values normally found in humans that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production.</p> <p>A <i>Sample</i> shall not be deemed to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> in any such case where the <i>Athlete</i> proves by evidence that the concentration of the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or its metabolites or markers and/or the relevant ratio(s) in the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> is attributable to a physiological or pathological condition. In all cases, and at any concentration, the laboratory will report an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> if, based on any reliable analytical method, it can show that the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> is of exogenous origin.</p> <p>If the laboratory result is not conclusive and no concentration as referred to in the above paragraph is found, the relevant <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> shall conduct a further investigation if there are serious indications, such as a comparison to reference steroid profiles, for a possible <i>Use of a Prohibited Substance</i>.</p> <p>If the laboratory has reported the presence of a <i>TIE</i> ratio greater than four (4) to one (1) in the urine, further investigation is obligatory in order to determine whether the ratio is due to a physiological or pathological condition, except if the laboratory reports an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> based on any reliable analytical method, showing that the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> is of exogenous origin.</p> <p>In case of an investigation, it will include a review of any previous and/or subsequent tests. If previous tests are not available, the <i>Athlete</i> shall be tested unannounced at least three times within a three-month period.</p> <p>Should an <i>Athlete</i> fail to cooperate in the investigations, the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> shall be deemed to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i>.</p> <p><b>2. Other Anabolic Agents, including but not limited to:</b></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>DRUGS (continued)</b></p> <p><b>Clenbuterol, zeranol, zilpaterol,</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><i>For purposes of this section:</i>  * "exogenous" refers to a substance, which is not capable of being produced by the body naturally.  **"endogenous" refers to a substance which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.</p> </div> <p><b>S2. HORMONES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES</b></p> <p>The following substances, including other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s) , and their releasing factors, are prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Erythropoietin (EPO);</b></li> <li><b>2. Growth Hormone (hGH), Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF-1), Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs);</b></li> <li><b>3. Gonadotrophins (LH, hCG);</b></li> <li><b>4. Insulin;</b></li> <li><b>5. Corticotrophins.</b></li> </ol> <p>Unless the <i>Athlete</i> can demonstrate that the concentration was due to a physiological or pathological condition, a <i>Sample</i> will be deemed to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> (as listed above) where the concentration of the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or its metabolites and/or relevant ratios or markers in the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> so exceeds the range of values normally found in humans so that it is unlikely to be consistent with normal endogenous production.</p> <p>The presence of other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s) , diagnostic marker(s) or releasing factors of a hormone listed above or of any other finding which indicate(s) that the substance detected is of exogenous origin. will be reported as an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i>.</p> <p><b>S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS</b></p> <p>All beta-2 agonists including their 0- and L-isomers are prohibited. Their use requires a Therapeutic Use Exemption.</p> <p>As an exception, formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline, when administered by inhalation to prevent and/or treat asthma and exercise-induced asthma/broncho-constriction require an abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption.</p> <p>Despite the granting of a Therapeutic Use Exemption, when the Laboratory has reported a concentration of salbutamol (free plus glucuronide) greater than 1000 ng/ML, this will be considered as an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> unless the athlete proves that the abnormal result was the consequence of the therapeutic use of inhaled salbutamol.</p> <p><b>S4. AGENTS WITH ANTI-ESTROGENIC ACTIVITY</b></p> <p>The following classes of anti-estrogenic substances are prohibited</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DRUGS (continued)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Aromatase inhibitors including, but not limited to, anastrozole, letrozole, aminogluthetimide, exemestane, formestane, testolactone.</b></li> <li>2. <b>Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators (SERMs) including, but not limited to, raloxifene, tamoxifen, toremifene.</b></li> <li>3. <b>Other anti-estrogenic substances including, but not limited to, clomiphene, cyclofenil, fulvestrant.</b></li> </ol> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION</b></p> </div> <p>In addition to the categories S1 to S5 and M1 to M3 defined above the following categories are prohibited in competition:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES</b></p> <p><b>S6. STIMULANTS</b></p> <p>The following stimulants are prohibited, including both their optical (0- and L-) isomers where relevant:</p> <p><b>Adrafinil, amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, amphetaminil, benzphetamine, bromantan, carphedon, cathine*, clobenzorex, cocaine, dimethylamphetamine, ephedrine**, etilamphetamine, etilefrine, famprofazone, fencamfamin, fencamine, fenetylline, fenfluramine, fenproporex, furfenorex, mefenorex, mephentermine, mesocarb, methamphetamine, methylamphetamine, methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylephedrine**, methylphenidate, modafinil, nikethamide, norfenfluramine, parahydroxyamphetamine, pemoline, phendimetrazine, phenmetrazine, phentermine, prolintane, selegiline, strychnine,</b> and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s)***.</p> <p>* <b>Cathine</b> is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per milliliter.  ** Each of <b>ephedrine</b> and <b>methylephedrine</b> is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per milliliter.  *** The substances included in the 2005 Monitoring Program (bupropion, caffeine, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, pipradrol, pseudoephedrine, synephrine) are not considered as Prohibited Substances.</p> <p>NOTE: Adrenaline associated with local anaesthetic agents or by local administration (e.g. nasal, ophthalmologic) is not prohibited.</p> <p><b>S7. NARCOTICS</b></p> <p>The following narcotics are prohibited</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DRUGS (continued)</b></p> <p><b>buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), fentanyl and its derivatives, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, pethidine.</b></p> <p><b>S8. CANNABINOIDS</b></p> <p>Cannabinoids (e.g. hashish, marijuana) are prohibited</p> <p><b>S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS</b></p> <p>All glucocorticosteroids are prohibited when administered orally, rectally, intravenously or intramuscularly. Their use requires a Therapeutic Use Exemption approval.</p> <p>All other routes of administration require an abbreviated Therapeutic Use Exemption.</p> <p>Dermatological preparations are not prohibited orally</p>		

<b>SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS</b>
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**P1. ALCOHOL**

Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited *in-Competition* only, in the following sports. Detection will be conducted by analysis of breath and/or blood. The doping violation threshold for each Federation is reported in parenthesis.

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| • Aeronautic (FAI) (0.20 g/L) | • Karate (WKF) (0.10 g/L)                 |
| • Archery (FITA) (0.10 g/L)   | • Modern Pentathlon (UIPM) for (0.10 g/L) |
| • Automobile (FIA) (0.10 g/L) | disciplines involving shooting            |
| • Billiards (WCBS) (0.20 g/L) | • Motorcycling (FIM) (0.00 g/L)           |
| • Boules (CMSB) (0.10 g/L)    | • Skiing (FIS) (0.10 g/L)                 |

**P2. BETA-BLOCKERS**

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • Aeronautic (FAI)   | • Modern Pentathlon (UIPM)                                     |
| • Archery(also prohibited <i>out-of-competition</i> ) (FITA) | for disciplines involving shooting                             |
| • Automobile (FIA)   | • Nine-pin bowling (FIQ)                                       |
| • Billiards (WCBS)   | • Sailing for match race helms (ISAF)                          |
| • Bobsleigh (FIBT)   | only   |
| • Boules (CMSB)  | • Shooting (also prohibited <i>out-or-competition</i> ) (ISSF) |
| • Bridge (FMB)   | • Skiing in ski jumping & free (FIS)                           |
| • Chess (FIDE)   | style snow board   |
| • Curling (WCF)  | • Swimming in diving & (FINA)                                  |
| • Gymnastics (FIG)   | synchronised swimming  |
| • Motorcycling (FIM)   | • Wrestling (FILA)   |

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DRUGS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Beta-blockers include, but are not limited to, the following</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">+ SPECIFIED SUBSTANCES*</div> <p>"Specified Substances"* are listed below:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Ephedrine, L-methylamphetamine, methylephedrine; Cannabinoids; All inhaled Beta-2 Agonists. except clenbuterol; Probenecid; All Glucocorticosteroids; All Beta-Blockers; Alcohol.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">* <i>"The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations because of their general availability in medicinal Products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents."</i> A doping violation involving such substances ~ result in a reduced sanction provided that the "<i>.. Athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport Performance . . .</i>"</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">+ Note: the section on "Specified Substances", with or without its footnote (*), may or may not be included in national regulatory texts implementing the 2005 Prohibited List.</p> <p><u>NOTE:</u> The Prohibited List identifies some-substances or their metabolites (cannabinoids, cathine, ephedrine, methylephedrine, epitestosterone, 19-norandrosterone, morphine, salbutamol, testosterone/epitestosterone ratio) are subject to laboratories establishing that a certain threshold has been reached before an adverse analytical finding is reported.</p>		
<p><b>ECONOMIC</b></p> <p><b>Agreement</b> establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development.</p>	<p>Rome 13 June, 1976</p>	<p>041/1978 Cm 7195</p>
<p>Accession- Kiribati</p>	<p>23 Feb., 2004</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Kiribati</p>	<p>23 Feb., 2004</p>	







	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
(i) <b>Protocol</b> Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12/08/1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)	Geneva 08 June, 1977	029/1999 Cm 4338
(ii) <b>Protocol</b> Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12/08/1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II)	Geneva 08 June, 1977	030/1999 Cm 4339
Accession - Japan ( <i>with declaration*</i> ) .. .. .	31 Aug., 2004	
Entry into Force - Japan .. .. .	28 Feb., 2005	
<i>Declaration*</i> [ Translation: Original: Japanese]		
". .. the Government of Japan recognizes ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission to enquire into allegations by such other Parly, as authorised by Article 90 of the said Additional Protocol I ."		
"The Government of Japan declares that it is its understanding that the situation described in the second sentence of paragraph 3 of Article 44 can exist only in occupied territory or in armed conflicts covered by paragraph 4 of Article 1. The Government of Japan also declares that the term "deployment" in paragraph 3 (b) of Article 44 is interpreted as meaning any movement towards a place from which an attack is to be launched.		
The Government of Japan understands that the competence of the International Fact- Finding Commission which it recognizes ipso facto and without special agreement by the attached declaration is effective only with regard to facts subsequent to the date of the said declaration. "		
<b>International</b> Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York 16 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd 6702
Note- On 23 November 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification from the government of <i>Peru</i> , made under article 4 (3) of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 081-2004-PCM of 20 November 2004, which declared a state of emergency has been ended in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>At the same time, the state of emergency has been extended for 60 days in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho; in the province of Tayacaja, department of Hauncavelica; in the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; and in the province of Satipo, the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Hauncayo, in the department of Junín.</p> <p>The government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (1), of the Political Constitution of Peru are being suspended.</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and has the honour to refer to the Mission's note 7 -1-SG/005 dated 30 March 2004 in which it informed it about the extension of the state of emergency in several provinces and districts in the departments of Apurímac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junín.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru wishes to inform it specifically that by virtue of Supreme Decree No. 081-2004-PCM of 20 November 2004, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, the state of emergency has been declared ended in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurímac. At the same time, the state of emergency has been extended for 60 days in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho; in the province of Tayacaja, department of Hauncavelica; in the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; and in the province of Satipo, the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Hauncayo, in the department of Junín.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru are being suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the United Nations Secretariat the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">New York, 22 November 2004</p> <p>Lima. Saturday. 20 November 2004 Legal Norms EI Peruano Executive Branch Office of the President of the Council of Ministers (PCM)</p> <p>State of emergency declared ended in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurímac, and state of emergency extended in provinces and districts in the departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junín</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 081-2004-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic, Considering:</p> <p>That, by Supreme Decree No. 067-2004-PCM dated 16 September 2004, the state of emergency was extended for 60 days in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurímac; in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho; in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica; in the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; and in the province of Satipo, the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción and the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, in the department of Junín;</p> <p>That, the period of the aforementioned state of emergency being about to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of the state of emergency in the aforementioned provinces and districts still persist, except in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurímac;</p> <p>That article 137, paragraph 1, of the Political Constitution of Peru provides that any extension of a state of emergency requires a new decree;</p> <p>Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1. Lifting of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency, extended by Supreme Decree No. 067-2004-PCM, is hereby declared ended in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurímac.</p> <p>Article 2. Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of 60 days, as from 21 November 2004, in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho; in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica; in the province of La Convención, department of Cusco; and in the province of Satipo, the district of Andamarca, province of Concepción, and the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, in the department of Junín.</p> <p>Article 3. Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the extension of the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Article 4. Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice, done at Government House, Lima on 18 November 2004.</p> <p>ALEJANDRO TOLEDO Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>CARLOS FERRERO President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>ALFONSO VELÁSQUEZ TUEST A Minister of Production Entrusted with the Defence Portfolio</p> <p>JAVIER REÁ TEGUI ROSSELLÓ Minister of the Interior</p> <p>CARLOS GAMARRA UGAZ Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 2 December 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received a further notification from the government of <i>Peru</i>, made under article 4 (3) of the Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 082-2004-PCM of 23 November 2004, which declared that the state of emergency in the districts of San Gában, Ollachea and Ayapara, province of Carabaya, and the district of Antauta, province of Melgar, department of Puno, has been extended until 31 December 2004.</p> <p>The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the rights contained in articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant shall remain suspended.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 082-2004-PCM, issued 23 November 2004, a copy of which is attached, the state of emergency in the districts of San Gabán, Ollachea and Ayapara, province of Carabaya, and the district of Antauta, province of Melgar, department of Puno, has been extended until 31 December 2004. The declaration of the state of emergency was transmitted by Note 7-1-SG/023 of 23 October 2004.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights of inviolability of the home, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, contained in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12, 21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights shall remain suspended.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">New York, 1 December 2004</p> <p><b>State of Emergency declared in the districts of San Gabán, Ollachea and Ayapara, province of Carabaya, and the district of Antauta, province of Melgar, department of Puno</b></p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 082-2004-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic Whereas,</p> <p>In Supreme Decree No. 071-2004-PCM of 19 October 2004 a state of emergency was declared in the district of San Gabán, province of Carabaya and the district of Antauta, province of Melgar, department of Puno, for a period of thirty (30) days, in order to allow the Ministry of Interior to maintain control of public order;</p> <p>By Supreme Decree No. 072-2004-PCM, issued 20 October 2004, the scope of Supreme Decree No. 071-2003-PCM was extended to the districts of Ollachea and Ayapara, province of Carabaya, department of Puno;</p> <p>Notwithstanding, the disturbance of public order and instigation of violence have continued in the districts of San Gabán, Ollachea and Ayapara, province of Carabaya, and in the district of Antauta, province of Melgar, department of Puno, a situation which is affecting basic services and generally preventing citizens from carrying out their normal activities, in particular productive and educational activities and employment, within the aforementioned districts;</p> <p>In accordance with article 44 of the Constitution, the primary duties of the State are to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights, protect the people from threats to their security and promote the general welfare, which is based on justice and the full and equitable development of the Nation;</p> <p>It is the duty of the President of the Republic to observe and ensure the observance of the Constitution, as well as to preserve the domestic order of the Republic in accordance with the provisions of article 118, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Constitution;</p> <p>Article 137, paragraph 1, of the Constitution gives the President of the Republic the power to declare a state of emergency in the event of disturbance of the peace or domestic order or of a serious situation affecting the life of the Nation;</p> <p>Article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights allows a State Party to suspend the exercise of certain human rights when a public danger or other emergency threatening its security exists;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)</p> <p>In accordance with article 118, paragraphs 4 and 14 of the Political Constitution of Peru;</p> <p>Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Declaration of a state of emergency</p> <p>A state of emergency is hereby declared until 31 December 2004 in the districts of San Gabán, Ollachea and Ayapara, province of Carabaya, and the district of Antauta, province of Melgar, department of Puno.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior by means of the National Police of Peru shall maintain domestic order.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in the previous article, the constitutional rights recognized in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Entry into force</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the date of its issuance.</p> <p>Article 4: Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 22 November 2004.</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Roberto Enrique Chiabra Leon Minister of Defence</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Javier Reátegui Rosselló Minister of the Interior</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Gamarra Ugaz Minister of Justice</p>		









	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AMENDMENTS<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 3</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Request (Form)</b></p> <p>3.1 and 3.2 [No change]</p> <p>3.3 <i>Check List</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) The request shall contain a list indicating</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(i) [No change]</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(ii) where applicable, that the international application as filed is accompanied by a power of attorney (i.e., a document appointing an agent or a common representative), a copy of a general power of attorney, a priority document, a sequence listing in electronic form, a document relating to the payment of fees, or any other document (to be specified in the check list);</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(iii) [No change]</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) [No change]</p> <p>3.4 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 4</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Request (Contents)</b></p> <p>4.1 to 4.5 [No change]</p> <p>4.6 <i>The Inventor</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) Where Rule 4.1 (a)(iv) or (c) (i) applies, the request shall indicate the name and address of the inventor or, if there are several inventors, of each of them.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) and (c) [No change]</p> <p>4.7 to 4.18 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 13ter</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Listings</b></p> <p>13ter.1 <i>Procedure Before the International Searching Authority</i></p> <p><sup>2</sup> The following reproduces the text, as amended, of each Rule that was amended. Where a paragraph or item of any such Rule has not been amended, the indication "[No change]" or "[Remains deleted]" appears.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p>(a) Where the international application contains disclosure of one or more nucleotide and/or amino acid sequences, the International Searching Authority may invite the applicant to furnish to it, for the purposes of the international search, a sequence listing in electronic form complying with the standard provided for in the Administrative Instructions, unless such listing in electronic form is already available to it in a form and manner acceptable to it, and to pay to it, where applicable, the late furnishing fee referred to in paragraph (c), within a time limit fixed in the invitation.</p> <p>(b) Where at least part of the international application is filed on paper and the International Searching Authority finds that the description does not comply with Rule 5.2(a), it may invite the applicant to furnish, for the purposes of the international search, a sequence listing in paper form complying with the standard provided for in the Administrative Instructions, unless such listing in paper form is already available to it in a form and manner acceptable to it, whether or not the furnishing of a sequence listing in electronic form is invited under paragraph (a), and to pay, where applicable, the late furnishing fee referred to in paragraph (c), within a time limit fixed in the invitation.</p> <p>(c) The furnishing of a sequence listing in response to an invitation under paragraph (a) or (b) may be subjected by the International Searching Authority to the payment to it, for its own benefit, of a late furnishing fee whose amount shall be determined by the International Searching Authority but shall not exceed 25% of the international filing fee referred to in item 1 of the Schedule of Fees, not taking into account any fee for each sheet of the international application in excess of 30 sheets, provided that a late furnishing fee may be required under either paragraph (a) or (b) but not both.</p> <p>(d) If the applicant does not, within the time limit fixed in the invitation under paragraph (a) or (b), furnish the required sequence listing and pay any required late furnishing fee, the International Searching Authority shall only be required to search the international application to the extent that a meaningful search can be carried out without the sequence listing.</p> <p>(e) Any sequence listing not contained in the international application as filed, whether furnished in response to an invitation under paragraph (a) or (b) or otherwise, shall not form part of the international application, but this paragraph shall not prevent the applicant from amending the description in relation to a sequence listing pursuant to Article 34(2)(b).</p> <p>(f) Where the International Searching Authority finds that the description does not comply with Rule 5.2(b), it shall invite the applicant to submit the required correction. Rule 26.4 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to any correction offered by the applicant. The International Searching Authority shall transmit the correction to the receiving Office and to the International Bureau.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p><i>13ter.2 Procedure Before the International Preliminary Examining Authority</i></p> <p>Rule 13ter.1 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the procedure before the International Preliminary Examining Authority.</p> <p><i>13ter.3 Sequence Listing for Designated Office</i></p> <p>No designated Office shall require the applicant to furnish to it a sequence listing other than a sequence listing complying with the standard provided for in the Administrative Instructions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 16bis</b> <b><i>Extension of Time Limits for Payment of Fees</i></b></p> <p><i>16bis.1 Invitation by the Receiving Office</i></p> <p>(a) Where, by the time they are due under Rules 14.1(c), 15.4 and 16.1(f), the receiving Office finds that no fees were paid to it, or that the amount paid to it is insufficient to cover the transmittal fee, the international filing fee and the search fee, the receiving Office shall, subject to paragraph (d), invite the applicant to pay to it the amount required to cover those fees, together with, where applicable, the late payment fee under Rule 16bis.2, within a time limit of one month from the date of the invitation.</p> <p>(b) [<i>Remains deleted</i>]</p> <p>(c) Where the receiving Office has sent to the applicant an invitation under paragraph (a) and the applicant has not, within the time limit referred to in that paragraph, paid in full the amount due, including, where applicable, the late payment fee under Rule 16bis.2, the receiving Office shall, subject to paragraph (e):</p> <p>(i) and (ii) [No change]</p> <p>(d) and (e) [No change]</p> <p>16bis.2 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 23</b> <b>Transmittal of the Search Copy, Translation and Sequence Listing</b></p> <p><i>23.1 Procedure</i></p> <p>(a) and (b) [No change]</p> <p>(c) Any sequence listing in electronic form which is furnished for the purposes of Rule 13ter but submitted to the receiving Office instead of the International Searching Authority shall be promptly transmitted by that Office to that Authority.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 40</b> <b>Lack of Unity of Invention</b> <b>(International Search)</b></p> <p><i>40.1 Invitation to Pay Additional Fees; Time Limit</i></p> <p>The invitation to pay additional fees provided for in Article 17(3)(a) shall:</p> <p>(i) specify the reasons for which the international application is not considered as complying with the requirement of unity of invention;</p> <p>(ii) invite the applicant to pay the additional fees within one month from the date of the invitation, and indicate the amount of those fees to be paid; and</p> <p>(iii) invite the applicant to pay, where applicable, the protest fee referred to in Rule 40.2(e) within one month from the date of the invitation, and indicate the amount to be paid.</p> <p><i>40.2 Additional Fees</i></p> <p>(a) The amount of the additional fees due for searching under Article 17(3)(a) shall be determined by the competent International Searching Authority.</p> <p>(b) The additional fees due for searching under Article 17(3)(a) shall be payable direct to the International Searching Authority.</p> <p>(c) Any applicant may pay the additional fees under protest, that is, accompanied by a reasoned statement to the effect that the international application complies with the requirement of unity of invention or that the amount of the required additional fees is excessive. Such protest shall be examined by a review body constituted in the framework of the International Searching Authority, which, to the extent that it finds the protest justified, shall order the total or partial reimbursement to the applicant of the additional fees. On the request of the applicant, the text of both the protest and the decision thereon shall be notified to the designated Offices together with the international search report. The applicant shall submit any translation thereof with the furnishing of the translation of the international application required under Article 22.</p> <p>(d) The membership of the review body referred to in paragraph (c) may include, but shall not be limited to, the person who made the decision which is the subject of the protest.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p>(e) The examination of a protest referred to in paragraph (c) may be subjected by the International Searching Authority to the payment to it, for its own benefit, of a protest fee. Where the applicant has not, within the time limit under Rule 40.1 (iii), paid any required protest fee, the protest shall be considered not to have been made and the International Searching Authority shall so declare. The protest fee shall be refunded to the applicant where the review body referred to in paragraph (c) finds that the protest was entirely justified.</p> <p>40.3 [Deleted]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 43bis</b> <i>Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority</i></p> <p><i>43bis .1 Written Opinion</i></p> <p>(a) Subject to Rule 69. 1 (b-bis), the International Searching Authority shall, at the same time as it establishes the international search report or the declaration referred to in Article 17(2)(a), establish a written opinion as to:</p> <p>(i) and (ii) [No change]</p> <p>The written opinion shall also be accompanied by such other observations as these Regulations provide for.</p> <p>(b) and (c) [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 44</b> <b>Transmittal of the International Search Report, Written Opinion, Etc.</b></p> <p><i>44.1 Copies of Report or Declaration and Written Opinion</i></p> <p>The International Searching Authority shall, on the same day, transmit one copy of the international search report or of the declaration referred to in Article 17(2)(a), and one copy of the written opinion established under Rule 43bis.1 to the International Bureau and one copy to the applicant.</p> <p>44.2 and 44.3 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 53</b> <b>The Demand</b></p> <p>53.1 to 53.8 [No change]</p> <p><i>53.9 Statement Concerning Amendments</i></p> <p>(a) [No change]</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p>(b) If no amendments under Article 19 have been made and the time limit for filing such amendments has not expired, the statement may indicate that, should the International Preliminary Examining Authority wish to start the international preliminary examination at the same time as the international search in accordance with Rule 69.1(b), the applicant wishes the start of the international preliminary examination to be postponed in accordance with Rule 69.1(d).</p> <p>(c) [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 68</b> <b>Lack of Unity of Invention</b> <b>(International Preliminary Examination)</b></p> <p>68.1 [No change]</p> <p>68.2 <i>Invitation to Restrict or Pay</i></p> <p>Where the International Preliminary Examining Authority finds that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied with and chooses to invite the applicant, at his option, to restrict the claims or to pay additional fees, the invitation shall:</p> <p>(i) specify at least one possibility of restriction which, in the opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority, would be in compliance with the applicable requirement;</p> <p>(ii) specify the reasons for which the international application is not considered as complying with the requirement of unity of invention;</p> <p>(iii) invite the applicant to comply with the invitation within one month from the date of the invitation;</p> <p>(iv) indicate the amount of the required additional fees to be paid in case the applicant so chooses; and</p> <p>(v) invite the applicant to pay, where applicable, the protest fee referred to in Rule 68.3(e) within one month from the date of the invitation, and indicate the amount to be paid.</p> <p>68.3 <i>Additional Fees</i></p> <p>(a) The amount of the additional fees due for international preliminary examination under Article 34(3)(a) shall be determined by the competent International Preliminary Examining Authority.</p> <p>(b) The additional fees due for international preliminary examination under Article 34(3)(a) shall be payable direct to the International Preliminary Examining Authority.</p> <p>(c) Any applicant may pay the additional fees under protest, that is, accompanied by a reasoned statement to the effect that the international application complies with the requirement of unity of invention or that the amount of the required additional fees is excessive.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p>Such protest shall be examined by a review body constituted in the framework of the International Preliminary Examining Authority, which, to the extent that it finds the protest justified, shall order the total or partial reimbursement to the applicant of the additional fees.</p> <p>On the request of the applicant, the text of both the protest and the decision thereon shall be notified to the elected Offices as an annex to the international preliminary examination report.</p> <p>(d) The membership of the review body referred to in paragraph (c) may include, but shall not be limited to, the person who made the decision which is the subject of the protest.</p> <p>(e) The examination of a protest referred to in paragraph (c) may be subjected by the International Preliminary Examining Authority to the payment to it, for its own benefit, of a protest fee. Where the applicant has not, within the time limit under Rule 68.2(v), paid any required protest fee, the protest shall be considered not to have been made and the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall so declare. The protest fee shall be refunded to the applicant where the review body referred to in paragraph (c) finds that the protest was entirely justified.</p> <p>68.4 and 68.5 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rule 69</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Start of and Time Limit for International Preliminary Examination</b></p> <p><i>69.1 Start of International Preliminary Examination</i></p> <p>(a) Subject to paragraphs (b) to (e), the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall start the international preliminary examination when it is in possession of all of the following:</p> <p>(i) and (ii) [No change]</p> <p>(iii) either the international search report or the declaration by the International Searching Authority under Article 17(2)(a) that no international search report will be established, and the written opinion established under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1;</p> <p>provided that the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall not start the international preliminary examination before the expiration of the applicable time limit under Rule 54<i>bis</i>.1(a) unless the applicant expressly requests an earlier start.</p> <p>(b) and (c) [No change]</p> <p>(d) Where the statement concerning amendments contains an indication that the start of the international preliminary examination is to be postponed (Rule 53.9(b)), the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall not start the international preliminary examination before whichever of the following occurs first:</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)		
(i) and (ii) [No change]		
(iii) the expiration of the applicable time limit under Rule 46.1.		
(e) [No change]		
69.2 [No change]		
<b>Rule 76</b>		
<b>Translation of Priority Document; Application of Certain Rules to Procedures Before Elected Offices</b>		
76.1, 76.2 and 76.3 [Remain deleted]		
76.4 [No change]		
76.5 <i>Application of Certain Rules to Procedures Before Elected Offices</i>		
Rules 13ter.3, 22.1(g), 47.1, 49, 49bis and 51bis shall apply, provided that:		
(i) to (v) [No change]		
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original text in English of the amendments of the Regulations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), adopted by the Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union) at its thirty-third (19th extraordinary) session on October 5, 2004, with effect from April 1, 2005.		
Kamil Idris Director General World Intellectual Property Organisation January 14, 2005		
<b>Agreement</b> concerning the International Patent Classification	Strasbourg 19 Mar., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd 6238
Accession- Armenia .. .. .	06 Dec., 2004	
Entry into Force- Armenia .. .. .	06 Dec., 2005	
<b>International</b> Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886	Paris 24 July, 1971	063/1990 Cm 1212
Accession- Union of the Comoros .. .. .	17 Jan., 2005	
Entry into Force- Union of the Comoros .. .. .	17 Apr., 2005	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>																											
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</b>																													
<p>The MTCC reserves the right to refuse to accept a deposit if, in its view, the deposit may be an unacceptable hazard or the MTCC may not be in a position to process it. Deposit of bacteria and fungi from other countries pathogenic to plants and animals, which can be processed in the 81 or 82 facility, will be accepted only if cleared by the appropriate authority in India.</p>																													
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;">SCHEDULE OF FEES</th> <th style="text-align: right; width: 10%;"><b><u>INR</u></b></th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Storage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Conversion of a deposit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Extension of duration storage (per year)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Issuance of a viability statement on the basis of test</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(e) Issuance of a viability statement on the basis of last viability test</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(f) Furnishing of a sample</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(g) Communication of information</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(h) Issuance of an attestation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			SCHEDULE OF FEES	<b><u>INR</u></b>		(a) Storage	15,000		(b) Conversion of a deposit	15,000		(c) Extension of duration storage (per year)	2,000		(d) Issuance of a viability statement on the basis of test	3,000		(e) Issuance of a viability statement on the basis of last viability test	1,000		(f) Furnishing of a sample	3,000		(g) Communication of information	1,000		(h) Issuance of an attestation	1,000	
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<p>Note-  On 29 November 2004, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depositary, received the following communication from the government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>, regarding a change of contact details for the Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa (CCAP) as follows;</p> <p>Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa (CCAP)  Scottish Association for Marine Science  Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory  Oban, Argyll PA37 1QA  Scotland</p> <p>Telephone: (+44 (0)) 1631 559000 or 1631 559268 (direct line)  Facsimile: (+44 (0)) 1631 559001  E-mail: ccap@sams.ac.uk  Internet: www.ccap.ac.uk</p>																													
<p><b>Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977</b></p>	<p>Geneva  13 May, 1977</p>	<p>072/1979  Cmnd 7671</p>																											
<p>Accession-  Armenia</p>	<p>06 Dec., 2004</p>																												
<p>Entry into Force-  Armenia</p>	<p>06 Mar., 2004</p>																												

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT</b>		
<b>Rome</b> Statute of the International Criminal Court	Adopted Rome 17 July, 1982	035/1998 Cm 4524
Note-		
On 17 December 2004, Secretary-General of United Nations, as depositary, received the following notification under article 87 (2) from the government of <i>East Timor</i> , as follows;		
"... that the official language of communication between the Court and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste shall be English."		
<b>LAW OF THE SEA</b>		
<b>United Nations</b> Convention on the Law of the Sea	Montego 10 Dec., 1982	081/1999 Cm 4524
Ratification- Burkina Faso	.. .. . 25 Jan., 2005	
Accession- Latvia	.. .. . 23 Dec., 2004	
Entry into Force- Burkina Faso Latvia	.. .. . 24 Feb., 2005 .. .. . 22 Jan., 2005	
<b>Agreement</b> relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982	New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm 4525
Accession- Botswana Latvia	.. .. . 31 Jan., 2005 .. .. . 23 Dec., 2004	
Entry into Force- Botswana Latvia	.. .. . 02 Mar., 2005 .. .. . 22 Jan., 2005	
<b>Protocol</b> on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority	Kingston 27 Mar., 1998	025/2004 Cm 6260
Ratification- Chile ( <i>with declaration</i> *)	.. .. . 08 Feb., 2005	
Accession- Mauritius	.. .. . 22 Dec., 2004	
Entry into Force- Chile Mauritius	.. .. . 10 Mar., 2005 .. .. . 21 Jan., 2005	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LAW OF THE SEA (continued)</b>		
<i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Translation: Original: Spanish]</i>		
The Government of Chile expresses a reservation with respect to article 8, paragraph 2 (d) of the Protocol, as that provision will not exempt its nationals from national service obligations.		
<b>MARITIME LAW</b>		
(a) <b>International</b> Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships	Brussels 10 Oct., 1957	052/1968 Cmnd 3678
(b) <b>Protocol</b> amending the International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships dated 10 October 1957	Brussels 21 Dec., 1979	078/1984 Cmnd 9388
Note-		
On 04 January 2005 the Secretary-General of the Government of Belgium, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i> , a denunciation to the above mentioned treaties, and issued the following:		
On 4 January 2005 the notice of denunciation of the Kingdom of Spain relating to the above-mentioned international Acts was deposited at the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Co-operation of Belgium.		
In accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of the Convention and the provisions of Article VII of the Protocol, the denunciation shall take effect for both in respect of the Kingdom of Spain on 4 January 2006.		
<b>International</b> Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979.	IMO London 01 Nov., 1979 -31 Oct., 1980	059/1986 Cm 12
Accession - Saint Kitts and Nevis .. .. .	07 Oct., 2004	
Entry into Force - Saint Kitts and Nevis .. .. .	06 Nov., 2004	
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<b>Basel</b> Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Basel 22 Mar., 1989	100/1995 Cm 3108
Note-		
On the 23 February 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, issued following:		
The attention of the Secretary-General has been drawn to apparent errors in the original of the Convention (authentic Spanish text) and in the certified true copies circulated by depositary notification C.N.156.1989.Treaties-2 of 24 July 1989.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Annex to this notification contains the proposed corrections to the authentic Spanish text</p> <p>In accordance with the established depositary practice, and unless there is an objection to effecting a particular correction from a signatory State or a Contracting State, the Secretary-General proposes to effect in the authentic Spanish text of the original of the Convention, the proposed corrections, which would also apply to the certified true copies.</p> <p>Any objection should be communicated to the Secretary-General within 90 days from the date of this notification, i.e., no later than Tuesday, 24 May 2005.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C.N.119.2005.TREATIES-2 (Annex/Annexe)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preamble, paragraph 3, last sentence: The following sentence: <i>...desde el punto de vista de la cantidad y los peligros potenciales</i>, should read as follows: <i>...desde el punto de vista de la cantidad y/o de los peligros potenciales</i>.</li> <li>• Article 4, paragraph 2, subparagraph (e), fifth line: The following sentence: <i>...o si tienen razones para creer...</i>, should read as follows: <i>...o si tiene razones para creer...</i></li> <li>• Article 13, paragraph 3, subparagraph (e), first sentence: The following sentence: <i>Información sobre los acuerdos y arreglos bilaterales</i> should read as follows: <i>Información sobre los acuerdos y arreglos bilaterales...</i></li> <li>• Annex I, Entry Y10: The following sentence: <i>...o estén contaminados por, bifenilos...</i>, should read as follows: <i>...o estén contaminados por bifenilos...</i> (delete the comma)</li> <li>• Annex III, Entry 9 H10: The following sentence: <i>...Sustancias o desechos que, por reacción con el aire o el agua...</i>, should read as follows: <i>...Sustancias o desechos que, por reacción con el aire o el agua...</i></li> <li>• Annex VIII, List A, Entry A2: The following sentence: <i>Desechos que contengan principalmente constituyentes orgánicos ...</i>, should read as follows: <i>Desechos que contengan principalmente constituyentes inorgánicos ...</i></li> </ul>		
<p><b>Amendment</b> to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</p>	<p>London 29 June, 1990</p>	<p>004/1993 Cm 2132</p>
<p>Accession-</p> <p>United Arab Emirates .. .. .</p>	<p>16 Feb., 2005</p>	
<p>Entry into Force-</p> <p>United Arab Emirates .. .. .</p>	<p>17 May, 2005</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)</b>		
<b>International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at London on 30 November 1990</b>	London 30 Nov., 1990 -29 Nov., 1991	084/1999 Cm 4542
Accession- Saint Kitts and Nevis .. .. .	07 Oct., 2004	
Entry into Force- Saint Kitts and Nevis .. .. .	07 Jan., 2005	
<b>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987</b>	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992 -25 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession- United Arab Emirates .. .. .	16 Feb., 2005	
Entry into Force- United Arab Emirates .. .. .	17 May, 2005	
<b>Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at Montreal 15-17 September 1997</b>	Montreal 17 Sep., 1990	036/2002 Cm 5593
Ratification- Oman .. .. .	19 Jan., 2005	<i>See also</i> 055/2002 Cm 5725
Accession- United Arab Emirates .. .. .	16 Feb., 2005	
Entry into Force- Oman .. .. . United Arab Emirates .. .. .	19 Apr., 2005 17 May, 2005	
<b>Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted Kyoto on 11 December 1997</b>	Kyoto 11 Dec., 1997	006/2005 Cm 6485
Ratification- Russian Federation ( <i>with declaration</i> *) .. .. .	18 Nov., 2004	
Accession- Dominica .. .. . Oman .. .. . Pakistan .. .. . Saudi Arabia .. .. . United Arab Emirates .. .. .	25 Jan., 2005 19 Jan., 2005 11 Jan., 2005 31 Jan., 2005 26 Jan., 2005	
Entry into Force- Dominica .. .. . Oman .. .. . Pakistan .. .. . Saudi Arabia .. .. . United Arab Emirates .. .. .	25 Apr., 2005 19 Apr., 2005 11 Apr., 2005 01 May, 2005 26 Apr., 2005	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)		
<i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Translation: Courtesy: Original: Russian]</i>		
<p>The Russian Federation proceeds from the assumption that the commitments of the Russian Federation under the Protocol will have serious consequences for its social and economic development. Therefore, the decision on ratification was taken following a thorough analysis of all factors, inter alia, the importance of the Protocol for the promotion of international co-operation, and taking into account that the Protocol can enter into force only if the Russian Federation ratifies it.</p> <p>The Protocol establishes for each of the Parties that have signed it quantified reductions of greenhouse gas emissions to atmosphere for the first commitment period from 2008 to 2012.</p> <p>The commitments of the Parties to the Protocol on quantified reductions of greenhouse gas emissions to atmosphere for the second and subsequent commitment periods of the Protocol, that is after 2012, will be established through negotiations of the Parties to the Protocol scheduled to start in 2005. On the outcome of these negotiations the Russian Federation will take a decision on its participation in the Protocol in the second and subsequent commitment periods.</p>		
<b>Rotterdam</b> Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Rotterdam 10 Sep., 1998	046/2004 Cm 6390
Ratification- Cyprus .. .. .	17 Dec., 2004	
Accession- Qatar .. .. .	10 Dec., 2004	
Moldova ( <i>with declaration*</i> ) .. .. .	27 Jan., 2004	
Approval- Portugal .. .. .	16 Feb., 2005	
Entry into Force- Cyprus .. .. .	17 Mar., 2005	
Moldova .. .. .	27 Apr., 2005	
Portugal .. .. .	17 May, 2005	
Qatar .. .. .	10 Mar., 2005	
<i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Translation: Courtesy: Original: Moldovan]</i>		
<p>According to article 20 of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova declares that [it] accepts both means of dispute settlement, mentioned in paragraph 2 of the article, as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation.</p>		



**POLLUTION** (continued)

Note-

On the 11 January 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, issued following:

**AMENDMENTS TO ANNEX III**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:

By decision RC-1/3 of 24 September 2004, adopted at its first meeting, held in Geneva from 20 to 24 September 2004, the Conference of the Parties to the above Convention adopted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 8 and paragraph 5 of article 22 of the Convention, the amendments to Annex III.

In accordance with paragraph 5 (c) of article 22 of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties, in the same decision, decided that "all the amendments shall enter into force on 1 February 2005, except for the amendments made by subparagraph 1 (a) and (b) of the annex to the ... decision, which shall enter into force on 1 January 2006".

The texts of the amendments to Annex III are transmitted herewith.

**AMENDMENTS TO ANNEX III TO THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION**

(Decision RC-1/3 of the Conference of the Parties)

1. The following existing entries shall be deleted:

(a)	Monocrotophos (Soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)	6923-22-4	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation
(b)	Parathion (all formulations - aerosols, dustable powder (DP), emulsifiable concentrate (EC), granules (GR) and wettable powders (WP) - of this substance are included, except capsule suspensions (CS))	56-38-2	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation
(c)	Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial

2. In the first column, the entry for "2,4,5- T" shall be replaced by "2,4,5- T and its salts and esters".

3. The following entry shall be listed in the three columns after the entry for "Aldrin":

Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide
------------	----------	-----------

*Date*

*Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)</b>		
4. The following entry shall be listed in the three columns after the entry for "Dieldrin'		
Dinitro- <i>ortho</i> -cresol (DNOC)	534-52-1	Pesticide
and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	2980-64-5 5787-96-2 2312-76-7	
5. In the first column, the entry for "Dinoseb and dinoseb salts" shall be replaced by "Dinoseb and its salts and esters".		
6. The following entries shall be listed in the three columns after the entry for "1,2- dibromoethane":		
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide
7. The following entries shall be listed in the three columns after the entry for "Mercury compounds":		
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide
8. In the first column, the entry for 'Pentachlorophenol' shall be replaced by "Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters".		
9. The following entries shall be listed in the three columns after the entry for "Pentachlorophenol":		
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Pesticide
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of:		Severely hazardous
- Benomyl at or above 7 per cent,	17804-35-2	pesticide
- Carbofuran at or above 10 per cent,	1563-66-2	formulation
and		
- Thiram at or above 15 per cent	137-26-8	
10. In the first column, the entry for "Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) with 19.5%, 40%, 50%, 60% active ingredient and dusts containing 1.5%, 2% and 3% active ingredient)" shall be replaced by "Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)".		
11. The following entry shall be listed in the three columns after the entry for "Methyl- parathion":		
Asbestos:		
- Actinolite	77536-66-4	Industrial
- Anthophyllite	77536-67-5	Industrial
- Amosite	12172-73-5	Industrial
- Crocidolite	12001-28-4	Industrial
- Tremolite	77536-68-6	Industrial

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)		
12. The following entries shall be listed in the three columns after the entry for "Polychlorinated terphenyls":		
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1:	Industrial
13. In the second column of the entry for "2,4,5-T", "93-76-5" shall be replaced by "93-76- 5*"; in the second column of the entry for "Dinoseb and dinoseb salts", "88-85-7" shall be replaced by "88-85-7*"; in the second column of the entry for "Pentachlorophenol", "87-86-5" shall be replaced by "87-86-5*"; and the following footnote shall be inserted at the end of Annex III:		
* Only the CAS numbers of parent compounds are listed. For a list of other relevant CAS numbers, reference may be made to the relevant decision guidance document.		
Note-		
In a further Note dated the 11 January 2005, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, issued following:		
By decision RC-1/II of 24 September 2004, adopted at its first meeting, held in Geneva from 20 to 24 September 2004, the Conference of the Parties to the above Convention adopted Annex VI, setting out the arbitration procedure for purposes of paragraph 2 (a) of article 20 of the Convention and the conciliation procedure for purposes of paragraph 6 of article 20 of the Convention.		
In accordance with paragraph 3 (b) of article 22 of the Convention, any Party that is unable to accept an additional annex shall so notify the Depositary, in writing, within one year from the date of communication of the adoption of the additional annex by the Depositary. The Depositary shall without delay notify all Parties of any such notification received. A Party may at any time withdraw a previous notification of non-acceptance in respect of an additional annex and the annex shall thereupon enter into force for that Party subject to paragraph 3 (c) of the same article. In accordance with paragraph 3 (c), on the expiry of one year from the date of the communication by the Depositary of its adoption, Annex VI shall enter into force for all Parties that have not submitted a notification in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 (b).		
C.N.10.2005.TREATIES-1 (Annex/Annexe)		
ADOPTION OF ANNEX VI TO THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION		
<b>Annex VI to the Rotterdam Convention</b>		
(Decision RC-1/ II of the Conference of the Parties)		
<b>Settlement of disputes</b>		
<b>A. Rules on arbitration</b>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)</p> <p>The arbitration procedure for purposes of paragraph 2 (a) of article 20 of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade shall be as follows:</p> <p><i>Article 1</i></p> <p>1. A Party may initiate recourse to arbitration in accordance with article 20 of the Convention by written notification addressed to the other Party to the dispute. The notification shall be accompanied by a statement of the claim, together with any supporting documents, and shall state the subject matter for arbitration including, in particular, the articles of the Convention the interpretation or application of which are at issue.</p> <p>2. The claimant Party shall notify the secretariat that the Parties are referring a dispute to arbitration pursuant to article 20. The written notification of the claimant Party shall be accompanied by the statement of claim and the supporting documents referred to in paragraph 1 above. The secretariat shall forward the information thus received to all Parties.</p> <p><i>Article 2</i></p> <p>1. In disputes between two Parties, an Arbitral Tribunal shall be established. It shall consist of three members.</p> <p>2. Each of the Parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator and the two arbitrators so appointed shall designate by common agreement the third arbitrator, who shall be the President of the Tribunal. The President of the Tribunal shall not be a national of one of the Parties to the dispute, nor have his or her usual place of residence in the territory of one of these Parties, nor be employed by any of them, nor have dealt with the case in any other capacity.</p> <p>3. In disputes between more than two Parties, Parties in the same interest shall appoint one arbitrator jointly by agreement.</p> <p>4. Any vacancy shall be filled in the manner prescribed for the initial appointment</p> <p>5. If the Parties do not agree on the subject matter of the dispute before the President of the Arbitral Tribunal is designated, the Arbitral Tribunal shall determine the subject matter.</p> <p><i>Article 3</i></p> <p>1. If one of the Parties to the dispute does not appoint an arbitrator within two months of the date on which the respondent Party receives the notification of the arbitration, the other Party may inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall make the designation within a further two-month period.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)</p> <p>2. If the President of the Arbitral Tribunal has not been designated within two months of the date of the appointment of the second arbitrator, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, at the request of a Party, designate the President within a further two-month period.</p> <p><i>Article 4</i></p> <p>The Arbitral Tribunal shall render its decisions in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and international law.</p> <p><i>Article 5</i></p> <p>Unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, the Arbitral Tribunal shall determine its own rules of procedure.</p> <p><i>Article 6</i></p> <p>The Arbitral Tribunal may, at the request of one of the Parties, recommend essential interim measures of protection.</p> <p><i>Article 7</i></p> <p>The Parties to the dispute shall facilitate the work of the Arbitral Tribunal and, in particular, using all means at their disposal, shall:</p> <p>(a) Provide it with all relevant documents, information and facilities; and</p> <p>(b) Enable it, when necessary, to call witnesses or experts and receive their evidence.</p> <p><i>Article 8</i></p> <p>The Parties and the arbitrators are under an obligation to protect the confidentiality of any information they receive in confidence during the proceedings of the Arbitral Tribunal.</p> <p><i>Article 9</i></p> <p>Unless the Arbitral Tribunal determines otherwise because of the particular circumstances of the case, the costs of the Tribunal shall be borne by the Parties to the dispute in equal shares. The Tribunal shall keep a record of all its costs and shall furnish a final statement thereof to the Parties.</p> <p><i>Article 10</i></p> <p>A Party that has an interest of a legal nature in the subject matter of the dispute, which may be affected by the decision in the case, may intervene in the proceedings with the consent of the Arbitral Tribunal.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)</p>		
<p><i>Article 11</i></p> <p>The Arbitral Tribunal may hear and determine counterclaims arising directly out of the subject matter of the dispute.</p>		
<p><i>Article 12</i></p> <p>Decisions of the Arbitral Tribunal on both procedure and substance shall be taken by a majority vote of its members.</p>		
<p><i>Article 13</i></p> <p>1. If one of the Parties to the dispute does not appear before the Arbitral Tribunal or fails to defend its case, the other Party may request the Tribunal to continue the proceedings and to render its decision. Absence of a Party or failure of a Party to defend its case shall not constitute a bar to the proceedings.</p> <p>2. Before rendering its final decision, the Arbitral Tribunal must satisfy itself that the claim is well founded in fact and law.</p>		
<p><i>Article 14</i></p> <p>The Arbitral Tribunal shall render its final decision within five months of the date on which it is fully constituted, unless it finds it necessary to extend the time limit for a period, which should not exceed five more months.</p>		
<p><i>Article 15</i></p> <p>The final decision of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be confined to the subject matter of the dispute and shall state the reasons on which it is based. It shall contain the names of the members who have participated and the date of the final decision. Any member of the Tribunal may attach a separate or dissenting opinion to the final decision.</p>		
<p><i>Article 16</i></p> <p>The award shall be binding on the parties to the dispute. The interpretation of the Convention given by the award shall also be binding upon a Party intervening under article 10 above insofar as it relates to matters in respect of which that Party intervened. The award shall be without appeal unless the parties to the dispute have agreed in advance to an appellate procedure.</p>		
<p><i>Article 17</i></p> <p>Any controversy which may arise between those bound by the final decision in accordance with article 16 above, as regards the interpretation or manner of implementation of that decision, may be submitted by any of them for decision to the Arbitral Tribunal which rendered it.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>POLLUTION</b> (continued)</p> <p><b>B. Rules on conciliation</b></p> <p>The conciliation procedure for purposes of paragraph 6 of article 20 of the Convention shall be as follows.</p> <p><i>Article 1</i></p> <p>1. A request by a party to a dispute to establish a conciliation commission in consequence of paragraph 6 of article 20 shall be addressed in writing to the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall forthwith inform all Parties accordingly.</p> <p>2. The conciliation commission shall, unless the parties otherwise agree, be composed of five members, two appointed by each party concerned and a President chosen jointly by those members.</p> <p><i>Article 2</i></p> <p>In disputes between more than two parties, parties in the same interest shall appoint their members of the commission jointly by agreement</p> <p><i>Article 3</i></p> <p>If any appointments by the parties are not made within two months of the date of receipt by the Secretariat of the written request referred to in article 1, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request by a party, make those appointments within a further two-month period.</p> <p><i>Article 4</i></p> <p>If the President of the conciliation commission has not been chosen within two months of the fourth member of the commission being appointed, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request by a party, designate the President within a further two-month period.</p> <p><i>Article 5</i></p> <p>1. The conciliation commission shall, unless the parties to the dispute otherwise agree, determine its own rules of procedure.</p> <p>2. The parties and members of the commission are under an obligation to protect the confidentiality of any information they receive in confidence during the proceedings of the commission.</p> <p><i>Article 6</i></p> <p>The conciliation commission shall take its decisions by a majority vote of its members</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)</b>		
<i>Article 7</i>		
The conciliation commission shall render a report with recommendations for resolution of the dispute within twelve months of being established, which the parties shall consider in good faith.		
<i>Article 8</i>		
Any disagreement as to whether the conciliation commission has competence to consider a matter referred to it shall be decided by the commission.		
<i>Article 9</i>		
The costs of the Commission shall be borne by the parties to the dispute in shares agreed by them. The Commission shall keep the record of all its costs and shall furnish a final statement thereof to the parties.		
<b>Amendment</b> to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Beijing 03 Dec., 1999	055/2002 Cm 5725
Ratification- Oman .. .. .	19 Jan., 2005	
Accession- United Arab Emirates .. .. .	16 Feb., 2005	
Entry onto Force- Oman .. .. .	19 Apr., 2005	
United Arab Emirates .. .. .	17 May, 2005	
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>		
<b>Convention</b> abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague 5 Oct., 1961	032/1965 Cmnd 2617
Entry into Force- Azerbaijan ( <i>with notification</i> *) .. .. .	02 Mar., 2005	
Ecuador .. .. .	02 Apr., 2005	
<i>Notification*</i>		
... in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents was done at Hague on 5 October 1961, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan by his instruction No. 544 of 10 December 2004, designated the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan as competent authority for documents emanating from courts, public prosecutors, and justice authorities, including documents certified in notarial order and state civil acts registration documents, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan as competent authority for other documents.		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>Contact details:</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan 4, Sh. Gurbanov str, Baky city, AZ1009, Azerbaijan Tel: (99412) 4923401 Fax: (99412) 4988480 E-mail: bkat1@mfa.gov.az</p> <p>Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan 1, Inshaatchilar avn, Baky city, 370073, Azerbaijan Tel: (99412) 4300977 Fax: (99412) 4300981 E-mail: minjus@azdata.net</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 January 2005, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received the following objection from the government of <i>Belgium</i><sup>1</sup>, to accession of Azerbaijan, as follows :</p> <p>The Embassy gives notice that, pursuant to article 12, paragraph 2 of the Convention, Belgium raises an objection to Azerbaijan's accession. The Convention will therefore not enter into force between Belgium and Azerbaijan.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Since the objection was received after the time limit for filing objections had expired, it will have no legal consequences.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 03 February 2004, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received the following declaration from the government of <i>Colombia</i>, as follows :</p> <p>... as of December 15th of 2004, the apostille issued by the Coordination of Legalisation's and Apostille of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia will no longer be attached to its respective documents in the form of a sticker, but mechanically with a metallic staple.</p> <p>As of December 15th of 2004, the apostille format will also include a space at the bottom reserved for identifying the document for which the apostille is issued and for the names and surnames of its holder.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 December 2004, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received the following objection from the government of <i>Germany</i>, to accession of Azerbaijan, as follows :</p> <p>Azerbaijan has declared its accession to the Hague Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents of 5 October 1961. The Federal Republic of Germany hereby raises an objection to Azerbaijan's accession with reference to article 12, paragraph 2 of the Convention.</p>		





	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>France</i> and		
Bulgaria .. .. .	14 Feb., 2005	
Estonia .. .. .	14 Feb., 2005	
Lithuania .. .. .	14 Feb., 2005	
Romania .. .. .	14 Feb., 2005	
Slovenia .. .. .	14 Feb., 2005	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Hungary</i>		
Germany .. .. .	14 Dec., 2004	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Germany</i> and		
Hungary .. .. .	12 Feb., 2005	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Hungary</i>		
Sweden .. .. .	30 Dec., 2004	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Romania</i>		
Sweden .. .. .	30 Dec., 2004	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Turkey</i>		
Sweden .. .. .	30 Dec., 2004	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Sweden</i> and		
Hungary .. .. .	28 Feb., 2005	
Romania .. .. .	28 Feb., 2005	
Turkey .. .. .	28 Feb., 2005	
<b>Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No. 97]</b>	Strasbourg 15 Mar., 1978	088/1981 Cmnd 8431
Ratification-		
Turkey( <i>with declaration</i> *) .. .. .	01 Dec., 2004	
Entry into Force-		
Turkey .. .. .	02 Mar., 2005	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
The Turkish Government confirms is declaration made in accordance with the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Convention in which it has appointed the Ministry of Justice, Directorate General of International Law and Foreign Relations, as the transmitting agency		







	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Finland</i> and		
El Salvador .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Guatemala .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Latvia .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Lithuania .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Nicaragua .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Peru .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Sri Lankier .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Uzbekistan .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovenia</i>		
France .. .. .	16 Dec., 2004	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>France</i> and		
Estonia .. .. .	01 Mar., 2005	
Latvia .. .. .	01 Mar., 2005	
Lithuania .. .. .	01 Mar., 2005	
Malta .. .. .	01 Mar., 2005	
Slovenia .. .. .	01 Mar., 2005	
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Estonia, Guatemala, Latvia, Lithuania, Peru, Sri Lanka and Thailand</i>		
New Zealand .. .. .	11 Oct., 2004	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>New Zealand</i> and		
Estonia .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Guatemala .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Latvia .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Lithuania .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Peru .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Sri Lankier .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
Thailand .. .. .	01 Jan., 2005	
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Guatemala, Latvia, Lithuania, Peru, Sri Lanka and Thailand,</i>		
Estonia .. .. .	15 June, 2004	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Estonia</i> and		
Guatemala .. .. .	01 Sep., 2004	
Latvia .. .. .	01 Sep., 2004	
Lithuania .. .. .	01 Sep., 2004	
Peru .. .. .	01 Sep., 2004	
Sri Lanka .. .. .	01 Sep., 2004	
Thailand .. .. .	01 Sep., 2004	



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
The following State have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Latvia</i> and <i>Lithuania</i>		
Portugal .. .. .	21 Jan., 2005	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Portugal</i> and		
Latvia .. .. .	01 Apr., 2005	
Lithuania .. .. .	01 Apr., 2005	
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Lithuania</i>		
France .. .. .	16 Dec., 2004	
Hungary .. .. .	29 Dec., 2004	
Latvia .. .. .	29 Dec., 2004	
Portugal .. .. .	21 Jan., 2005	
Spain .. .. .	23 Dec., 2004	
Switzerland .. .. .	10 Dec., 2004	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>France, Hungary, Latvia, Spain, Switzerland</i> and <i>Lithuania</i> .. .. .	01 Mar., 2005	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Portugal</i> and		
Lithuania .. .. .	01 Apr., 2005	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Slovenia</i>		
Macedonia, FYR .. .. .	10 Dec., 2004	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Macedonia, FYR</i> and		
Slovenia .. .. .	01 Mar., 2005	
The following State has declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Thailand</i>		
Hungary .. .. .	29 Dec., 2004	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Hungary</i> and		
Thailand .. .. .	01 Mar., 2005	
The following State has declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Brazil, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova Nicaragua,, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay</i> and <i>Uzbekistan</i>		
Venezuela .. .. .	16 Nov., 2004	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Venezuela</i> and		
Brazil	01 Feb., 2005	
El Salvador	01 Feb., 2005	
Estonia	01 Feb., 2005	
Fiji	01 Feb., 2005	
Georgia	01 Feb., 2005	
Guatemala	01 Feb., 2005	
Latvia	01 Feb., 2005	
Lithuania	01 Feb., 2005	
Malta	01 Feb., 2005	
Moldova	01 Feb., 2005	
Nicaragua	01 Feb., 2005	
Paraguay	01 Feb., 2005	
Peru	01 Feb., 2005	
South Africa	01 Feb., 2005	
Sri Lanka	01 Feb., 2005	
Thailand	01 Feb., 2005	
Trinidad and Tobago	01 Feb., 2005	
Uruguay	01 Feb., 2005	
Uzbekistan	01 Feb., 2005	
Note-		
On 02 September 2004, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Dominican Republic</i> , as follows;		
<u>AUTHORITY</u>		
<p>... the National Council for the Childhood and Adolescence (CONANI.)  Avenida México esq. 30 de Marzo  Oficinas Gubernamentales, Edificio "D"Primer Nivel  Apartado Postal 2081  Santo Domingo, République Dominican  Téléphone: (00.1.809) 685-9161  Fax: (00.1.809)685.9165.</p>		
Note-		
On 02 September 2004, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Salvador</i> , a modification, as follows;		
<p>As regards the Central Authority designated by EI Salvador in the instrument of accession [...], consisting of the Public Prosecution Service of the Republic and the Instituto Salvadoreño de Protección al Menor (ISPM), the Ministry informs the Embassy, for all relevant purposes, that the name of the latter institution has been changed to Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia (ISNA).</p>		
Note-		
On 24 November 2004, Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Paraguay</i> As follows;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<p>Paraguay, 24-11-2004 (modification)                      National Secretariat for Childhood and Adolescence                      Adresse: Avda. Mariscal López 1579 casi Pitiantuta, Asunción - Paraguay                      Téléphones: (595-21)207-160/4                      Fax: (595-21)207-163                      Courriel: snna@sna.gov.py</p>		
<b>Convention</b> on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition	The Hague 1 July, 1985	014/1992 Cm 1823
<p>Accession-                      Liechtenstein (<i>with declaration*</i>) .. .. .</p>	13 Dec., 2004	
<p>Entry into Force-                      Liechtenstein .. .. .</p>	01 April., 2006	
<p><i>Declaration*</i>                      However, in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the accession of Liechtenstein will have effect only as regards the relations between Liechtenstein and those Contracting States, which have not raised an objection to its accession in the twelve months after the receipt of the present notification. For practical reasons this twelve months' period will in this case run from 20 January 2005 up to 20 January 2006.</p>		
<b>European</b> Charter of Local Self-Government [ETS No. 122]	Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1985	106/2000 Cm 4845
<p>Ratification-                      Georgia (<i>with declaration*</i>) .. .. .</p>	08 Dec., 2004	
<p>Entry into Force-                      Georgia .. .. .</p>	01 Apr., 2005	
<p><i>Declaration*</i>                      Georgia undertakes to consider itself bound by the following paragraphs of Part 1 of the Charter mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 2;</li> <li>- Article 3, paragraph 1 and 2;</li> <li>- Article 4, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4;</li> <li>- Article 7, paragraphs 1;</li> <li>- Article 8, paragraphs 2;</li> <li>- Article 9, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3;</li> <li>- Article 10, paragraphs 1;</li> <li>- Article 11.</li> </ul>		
<p>Georgia further undertakes to consider itself bound by the following additional paragraphs of the Part Charter:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 4, paragraphs 3 and 5;</li> <li>- Article 6, paragraph 1;</li> <li>- Article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3;</li> <li>- Article 8, paragraphs 1 and 3;</li> <li>- Article 9, paragraphs 4, 5, 7 and 8.</li> </ul> <p>Till the restoration of full jurisdiction of Georgia on the territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region, Georgia declines its responsibility for performing obligations under the paragraphs of the European Charter of Local Self-Government listed above in such territories.</p>		
<p><b>Convention</b> on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 November 2004, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> the following;</p> <p>Bosnia and Herzegovina declares that the central authority responsible for matters concerning the Convention is the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina which, at a national level, acts as the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina:</p> <p>Ministarstvo Sigurnosti Bosne i Hercegovine (Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina) Minister Mr Barisa COLAK Trg Bosne i Hercegovine br. 1 71000 Sarajevo Bosnia and Herzegovina Tel. and Fax: +387 33 213 623</p>	<p>Strasbourg 8 Nov., 1990</p>	<p>059/1993 Cm 2337</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 09 November 2004, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Turkey</i> the following;</p> <p>1. Reservations</p> <p>a) In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, the Republic of Turkey declares that Article 2, paragraph 1 shall only apply to offences defined in its domestic legislation.</p> <p>b) In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4, the Republic of Turkey declares that Article 6, paragraph shall only apply to offences defined in its domestic legislation.</p> <p>c) In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 3, the Republic of Turkey declares that Article 14, paragraph 2 shall only apply to the extent that its application is compatible with the constitutional principles and the basic legal concepts of the Republic of Turkey.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>d) In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 2, the Republic of Turkey declares that the procedures set out in parts <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> of this paragraph concerning the transmission and serving of judicial documents to persons affected by provisional measures and confiscation's shall be allowed in respect of persons in Turkish territory only when they are provided for in Turkish legislation or in relevant international agreements relating to mutual assistance in criminal matters between the Republic of Turkey and the Party transmitting the judicial documents, otherwise the judicial documents should be served through its central authority.</p> <p>e) In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3, the Republic of Turkey declares that requests submitted to it and documents supporting such requests should be accompanied by a translation into Turkish or English.</p> <p>f) In accordance with Article 32, paragraph 2, the Republic of Turkey declares that information or evidence provided by Turkish authorities under Chapter III of the Convention may not, without the prior consent of the competent Turkish authorities, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the requests.</p> <p><b>2. Declarations</b></p> <p>a) In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, the Republic of Turkey declares that pursuant to paragraph 1 of the same article, the central authority of the Republic of Turkey is:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- Ministry of Justice Milli Müdafaa Caddesi No. 22/8 06659 Bakanliklar / Ankara TURKEY</p> <p>b) The Republic of Turkey underlines the close connection among drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism, and declares that it expects the Convention to be applied to the terrorist acts as mentioned in the Resolution No.3, adopted at the 16th Conference of European Ministers of Justice held in 1988.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 08 December 2004, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a further communication from the government of <i>Turkey</i> as following;</p> <p>"The Government of Turkey brings to the attention of the Secretariat that, due to a technical error on its part, the above reservations and declarations were only transmitted to the Secretary General after depositing the instrument of ratification, while they were supposed to be submitted concurrently."</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)</p> <p>THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE</p> <p>RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee,</p> <p>RECALLING FURTHER article VIII (b) of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, hereinafter referred to as "the convention", concerning the procedures for amending the Annex to the Convention, other than the provisions of chapter I thereof,</p> <p>NOTING that amendment 30 to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code (disseminated by means of MSC/Circ.961), incorporates, <i>inter alia</i>, a new transport schedule 14 into that Code,</p> <p>RECOGNISING the need to amend the relevant SOLAS chapter VII Requirements to align them with the aforementioned IMDG Code amendment 30,</p> <p>HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, amendments to the Convention Proposed and circulated in accordance with article VIII (b)(i) thereof,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article VIII (b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution;</li> <li>2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article VIII (b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to that date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments;</li> <li>3. INVITES Contracting Governments to note that, in accordance with article VIII (b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2003 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;</li> <li>4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article VIII (b)(v) of the Convention, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex to all Contracting Governments to the Convention;</li> <li>5. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution and its Annex to Members of the Organisation, which are not Contracting Governments to the Convention.</li> </ol>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANNEX</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEAR, 1974, AS AMENDED</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHAPTER VII CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PART D SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CARRIAGE OF PACKAGED IRRADIATED NUCLEAR FUEL, PLUTONIUM AND HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES ON BOARD SHIPS</b></p> <p><b>Regulation 14 - Definitions</b></p> <p>In paragraph 2 of the regulation, the words "schedule 10, 11, 12 or 13" are replaced by the words "transport schedule 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14".</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RESOLUTION MSC.118(74) (adopted on 6 June 2001)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR THE SAFE CARRIAGE OF PACKAGED IRRADIATED NUCLEAR FUEL, PLUTONIUM AND HIGH- LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES ON BOARD SHIPS (INF CODE)</b></p> <p>THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,</p> <p>RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee.</p> <p>NOTING resolution MSC.88 (71), by which it adopted the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships (hereinafter referred to as the "INF Code"), which is mandatory under chapter VII of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, (hereinafter referred b as "the Convention"),</p> <p>NOTING FURTHER that amendment 30 to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code (disseminated by means of MSC/Circ. 961) incorporates, <i>inter alia</i> a new transport schedule 14 into that Code,</p> <p>RECOGNIZING the need to amend the INF Code to align it with the aforementioned IMDG Code amendment 30,</p> <p>NOTING ALSO article VIII (b) and regulation VII/14.1 of the Convention concerning the procedure for amending the INF Code,</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)</p> <p>HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, amendments to the INF Code proposed and circulated in accordance with article VIII (b)(i) of the Convention,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article VIII (b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the INF Code, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution;</li> <li>2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article VIII (b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, which the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2002, unless, prior to that date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments;</li> <li>3. INVITES Contracting Governments to note that, in accordance with article VIII (b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, the amendment shall enter into force on 1 January 2003 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;</li> <li>4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article VIII (b)(v) of the Convention, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex to all Contracting Governments to the Convention;</li> <li>5. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution and its Annex to Members of the Organization, which are not Contracting Governments to the Convention.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANNEX</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR THE SAFE CARRIAGE OF PACKAGED IRRADIATED NUCLEAR FUEL, PLUTONIUM AND HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES ON BOARD SHIPS (INF CODE)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 1- General</p> <p><b>1.1 Definitions</b></p> <p>In paragraph 1.1.1.3, the words "schedule 10, 11, 12 or 13" are replaced by the words "transport schedule 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14".</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RESOLUTION MSC.119(74)</b> <b>(adopted on 6 June 2001)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SAFETY FOR HIGH-SPEED CRAFT (RESOLUTION MSC. 36(63))</b></p> <p><b>THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,</b></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)</p> <p>RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee,</p> <p>RECALLING FURTHER resolution MSC.36(63), by which it adopted the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft (hereinafter referred to as "the 1994 HSC Code"), which is mandatory under chapter X of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"),</p> <p>NOTING resolution MSC.97 (73), by which it adopted the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code) containing, <i>inter alia</i>, updated provisions for navigational equipment for high-speed craft,</p> <p>BEING DESIROUS to tiring the provisions for navigational equipment of the 1994 HSC Code in line with the relevant provisions of the 2000 HSC Code,</p> <p>HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, amendments to the 1994 HSC Code proposed and circulated in accordance with article VIII (b)(i) of the Convention,.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article VIII (b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the 1994 HSC Code, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution;</li> <li>2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article VIII (b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2002, unless, prior to that date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments;</li> <li>3. INVITES Contracting Governments to note that, in accordance with article VIII (b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2003 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;</li> <li>4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article VIII (b)(v) of the Convention, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex to all Contracting Government to the Convention;</li> <li>5. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution and its Annex to Members of the Organization, which are not Contracting Governments to the Convention.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANNEX</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SAFETY FOR HIGH SPEED CRAFT (1994 HSC CODE) (RESOLUTION MSC.36(63))</b></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING (continued)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHAPTER 1 GENERAL COMMENT AND REQUIREMENTS</b></p> <p>1. The existing text of 1.3.3.1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"warships, naval auxiliaries or other craft owned or operated by a Contracting Government and used only on government non-commercial service;"</p> <p>2. The following new sentence is added after the existing 1.3.3.5</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"However, warships, naval auxiliaries or other craft owned or operated by a Contracting Government and used only on government non-commercial service are encouraged to act in a manner consistent, so as far as reasonable and practicable, with this Code."</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHAPTER 13 NAVIGATIONAL EQUIPMENT</b></p> <p>3. The following new sentence is added after the existing 1.3.3.5</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>"SHIPBORNE NAVIGATIONAL SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE DATA RECORDER"</b></p> <p>4. The existing text of 13.1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p><b>"13.1. General</b></p> <p>13.1.1 This chapter covers equipment, which relates to the navigation of the craft as distinct from the safe functioning of the craft. The following paragraphs represent the minimum requirements for normal safe navigation unless it is demonstrated to the Administration that an equivalent level of safety is achieved by other means.</p> <p>13.1.2 The equipment and its installation should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.</p> <p>13.1.3 The Administration should determine to what extent the provisions of this chapter do not apply to craft below 150 gross tonnage."</p> <p>5. The following new paragraphs are added after the existing 13.12:</p> <p><b>13.13 Voyage data recorders (VDR)</b></p> <p>13.13.1 To assist in casualty investigation, passenger craft should be fitted with a voyage data recorder (VDR) as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ro-ro passenger craft, not later than the first survey after and 1 January 2003</li> <li>2. passenger craft other than ro-ro passenger craft, not later than 1 January 2004</li> </ol>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)</p> <p>13.13.2 The Administration may exempt passenger craft, other than ro-ro passenger craft, from being fitted with a VDR here it can be demonstrated that interfacing a VDR with the existing equipment on the craft is unreasonable and impracticable.</p> <p>13.13.3 The voyage data recorder (VDR) system, including all sensors, should be subjected to an annual performance test. The test should be conducted by an approved testing or servicing facility to verify the accuracy, duration and recoverability of the recorded data. In addition, tests and inspections should be conducted to determine the serviceability of all protective enclosure and devices fitted to aid location. A copy of a certificate of compliance issued by the testing facility stating the date of compliance and the applicable performance standards should be retained on board the craft</p> <p><b>13.14 Nautical charts and nautical publications</b></p> <p>13.14.1 Craft should be provided with nautical charts and nautical publications to plan and display the craft's route for the intended voyage and to plot and monitor positions throughout the voyage. An electronic chart display and information system (ECDIS) may be accepted as meeting the chart carriage requirements of this paragraph.</p> <p>13.14.2 Back-up arrangements should be provided to meet the functional requirements of 13.14.], if this function is partly or fully fulfilled by electronic means.</p> <p><b>13.15 Automatic identification system (AIS)</b></p> <p>13.15.1 Craft should be provided with automatic identification system (AIS) as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. in the case of passenger craft, not later than 1 July 2003;</li> <li>2. in the case of cargo craft of 3,000 gross tonnage and upwards, not later than 1 July 2006; and</li> <li>3. in the case of cargo craft of less than 3,000 gross tonnage, not later than 1 July 2007.</li> </ol> <p>13.15.2 AIS should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. provide automatically to appropriately equipped shore stations, other vessels and aircraft information, including the craft's identity, type, position, course, speed, navigational status and other...safety-related information;</li> <li>2. receive automatically such information from similarly fitted vessels and craft;</li> <li>3. monitor and track vessels; and</li> <li>4. exchange data with shore based facilities.</li> </ol>		

**SHIPPING** (continued)

13.15.3 The requirements of 13.15.2 should not be applied to cases where international agreements, rules or standards provide for the protection of navigational information.

13.15.4 AIS should be operated taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization."

6. The existing 13.13 is re-numbered as 13.16.

**ANNEX 1**

**RECORD OF EQUIPMENT FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SAFETY FOR HIGH-SPEED CRAFT**

7. The following new section 5 is added after existing section 4.3:

"5 Details of navigational systems and equipment

		<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
1.1	Magnetic compass	.. .. .	
1.2	Gyro-compass	.. .. .	
2	Speed and distance measuring device	.. .. .	
3	Echo-sounding device	.. .. .	
4.1	9 GHz radar	.. .. .	
4.2	Second radar (3 GHz/9 GHz*)	.. .. .	
4.3	Automatic radar plotting aid (ARPA)/ Automatic tracking aid (ATA)*	.. .. .	
5	Receiver for global navigation satellite system / Terrestrial navigation system/other means of position fixing ***	.. .. .	
6.1	Rate turn indicator*	.. .. .	
6.2	Rudder angle indicator Direction of steering thrust indicator*	.. .. .	
7.1	Nautical charts/Electronic chart display and information system (ECDIS)*	.. .. .	
7.2	Back-up arrangements for ECDIS	.. .. .	
7.3	Nautical publications	.. .. .	
7.4	Back-up arrangement for nautical publications	.. .. .	
8	Search light	.. .. .	
9	Daylight signalling lamp	.. .. .	
10	Night vision equipment	.. .. .	
11	Means to show the mode of the propulsion systems	.. .. .	
12	Automatic steering aid (Automatic pilot)	.. .. .	
13	Automatic identification system (AIS)	.. .. .	
14	Voyage data recorder (VDR)	.. .. .	

\* Delete as appropriate      \*\* In case of "other means", they should be specified

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)</p> <p>At the time of their adoption, the Maritime Safety Committee determined, in accordance with article VIII (b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the above-mentioned amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2002, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2003 unless, prior to 1 July 2002, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, had notified their objections to the amendments.</p> <p>As at 1 July 2002, no such objection had been communicated to the Secretary-General in respect of the amendments. In accordance with article VIII (b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, the amendments were therefore deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2002 and accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2003 for all Parties to the Convention.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 February 2005, Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary, issued the following:</p> <p>... has the honour to refer to the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-sixth session in December 2002:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RESOLUTION MSC.133 (76)</b> (adopted on 12 December 2002)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADOPTION OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS FOR MEANS OF ACCESS FOR INSPECTIONS</b></p> <p>THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,</p> <p>RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee.</p> <p>NOTING the new regulation II-1/3-6 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") adopted by resolution MSC.134 (76), concerning access to and within spaces in the cargo area of oil tankers and bulk carriers,</p> <p>NOTING ALSO that the aforementioned regulation provides that the means of access referred to therein shall comply with the requirements of Technical provisions for means of access for inspections (hereinafter referred to as "the Technical provisions") to be made mandatory under the Convention;</p> <p>RECOGNIZING that the Technical provisions referred to above are not intended to inhibit the development of new or novel technologies which provide for an improved means to carry out ship surveys and inspections,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)</p> <p>HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-sixth session, the text of the proposed Technical provisions,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ADOPTS the Technical provisions for means of access for inspections, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution;</li> <li>2. INVITES Contracting Governments to the Convention to note that the Technical provisions will take effect 01 January 2005 upon entry into force of the new regulation II-1/3-6 of the Convention;</li> <li>3. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit certified copies of this resolution and the text of the Technical provisions contained in the Annex to all Contracting Governments to the Convention;</li> <li>4. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit, copies of this resolution and the Annex to all Members of the Organization, which are not Contracting Governments to the Convention;</li> <li>5. INVITES Governments to encourage the development of novel technologies aimed at facilitating the survey and inspection of ships and to keep the Organization advised of any positive results.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TECHNICAL PROVISIONS FOR MEANS OF ACCESS FOR INSPECTIONS</b></p> <p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>It has long been recognised that the only way of ensuring that the condition of a ship's structure is maintained to conform with the applicable requirement is for all its components to be surveyed on a regular basis throughout their operational life so as to ensure that they are free from damage such as cracks, buckling or deformation due to corrosion, overloading or contact damage and that thickness diminution is within established limits. The provision of suitable means of access to the hull structure for the purpose of carrying out overall and close-up surveys and inspections is essential and such means should be considered and provided for at the ship design stage.</p> <p>Ships should be designed and built with due consideration as to how they will be surveyed by flag State inspectors and classification society surveyors during their in-service life and how the crew will be able to monitor the condition of the ship. Without adequate access, the structural condition of the ship can deteriorate undetected and major structural failure can arise. A comprehensive approach to design and maintenance is required to cover the whole projected life of the ship.</p> <p>In order to address this issue, the Organization has developed these Technical provisions for means of access for inspections, intended to facilitate close-up inspections and thickness measurements of the ship's structure referred to in SOLAS regulation II-1/3-6 on access to and within spaces in the cargo area of oil tankers and bulk carriers.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)</p> <p><b>Definitions</b></p> <p>Terms used in the Technical provisions have the same meaning as those defined in the 1974 SOLAS Convention, as amended, and in resolution A.744 (18), as amended.</p> <p><b>Technical provisions</b></p> <p>1. Structural members subject to the close-up inspections and thickness measurements of the ship's structure referred to in SOLAS regulation II-1/3-6, except those in double bottom spaces, shall be provided with a permanent means of access to the extent as specified in table 1 and table 2, as applicable. For oil tankers and wing ballast tanks of ore carriers, rafting may be used in addition to the specified permanent means of access, provided that the structure allows for its safe and effective use.</p> <p>2. Elevated passageways, where fitted, shall have a minimum width of 600 mm and be provided with toe boards not less than 150 mm high and guard rails over both sides of their entire length. Sloping structure providing part of the access shall be of a non-skid construction. Guard-rails shall be 1,000 mm in height and consist of a rail and intermediate bar 500 mm in height and of substantial construction. Stanchions shall be not more than 3m apart.</p> <p>3. Access to elevated passageways and vertical openings from the ship's bottom shall be provided by means of easily accessible passageways, ladders or treads. Treads shall be provided with lateral support for the foot. Where the rungs of ladders are fitted against a vertical surface, the distance from the centre of the rungs to the surface shall be at least 150 mm. Where vertical manholes are fitted higher than 600 mm above the walking level, access shall be facilitated by means of treads and hand grips with platform landings on both sides.</p> <p>4. Tunnels passing through cargo holds shall be equipped with ladders or steps at each end of the hold so that personnel may easily cross such tunnels.</p> <p>5. Permanent ladders, except for vertical ladders, which are fitted on vertical structures for close-up inspection or thickness measurement shall be inclined at an angle of less than 70°. There shall be no obstructions within 750 mm of the face of the inclined ladder, except that in way of an opening this clearance may be reduced to 600 mm. The flights of ladders shall not be more than 9 m in actual length. Resting platforms of adequate dimensions shall be provided. Ladders and handrails shall be constructed of steel or equivalent material of adequate strength and stiffness and securely attached to the tank structure by stays. The method of support and length of stay shall be such that vibration is reduced to a practical minimum. In cargo holds, ladders shall be designed and arranged so that the risk of damage from cargo handling gear is minimised.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)</p> <p>6. The width of ladders between stringers shall not be less than 400 mm. The treads shall be equally spaced at a distance apart, measured vertically, of between 250 mm and 300mm. When steel is used, the treads shall be formed of two square bars of not less than 22 mm by 22 mm in section, fitted to form a horizontal step with the edges pointing upward. The treads shall be carried through the side stringers and attached thereto by double continuous welding. All sloping ladders shall be provided with handrails of substantial construction on both sides, fitted at a convenient distance above the treads.</p> <p>7. No free-standing portable ladder shall be more than 5 m long.</p> <p>8. Portable ladders more than 5 m long may only be utilised if fitted with a remotely controlled mechanical device to secure the upper end of the ladder.</p> <p>9. Movable means of access includes such devices as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. hydraulic arm fitted with a stable base and with local control at the safety cage. The operational conditions should be in accordance with applicable safety requirements of the manufacturer; and</li> <li>2. wire lift platform</li> </ol> <p>10. For bulk carrier, access ladders to a cargo hold shall be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. where the vertical distance between the upper surface of adjacent decks or between deck and the bottom of the cargo space is not more than 6 m, either a vertical ladder or an inclined ladder; and</li> <li>2. where the vertical distance between the upper surface of adjacent decks or between deck and the bottom of the cargo space is more than 6 m, an inclined ladder or ladders, except the uppermost 2.5m of a cargo space measured clear of overhead obstructions and the lowest 6 m may have vertical ladders, provided that the vertical extent of the inclined ladder or ladders connecting the vertical ladders is not less than 2.5m.</li> </ol>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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## SHIPPING (continued)

**Table 1 - Means of access for oil tankers**

1. Wing water ballast tanks, of these specified in the right column, and cargo oil tanks	2. Wing water ballast tanks of less than 5m width forming double side spaces and their bilge hopper sections
<b>Access to the overhead structure</b>	
<p>1.1 For tank, which the height is 6 m and over, permanent means of access shall be provided in accordance with 1 to 3:</p> <p>.1 continuous athwartship permanent access arranged at the transverse bulkheads and at every deck transverse bulkheads and at every deck transverse, at a minimum of 1.8 m to a maximum of 2.5 m below the overhead structure. If the access is fitted on the side of the unobstructed side of the web plating, then lightening holes of at least 300 mm diameter shall be fitted in the web plating, providing access adjacent to both sides of each tripping bracket;</p> <p>.2 at least one longitudinal permanent means of access at a minimum of 1.8 m to a maximum of 2.5 m below the overhead structure. Where the longitudinal bulkhead contains attached framing, the access shall be provided at that side; and</p> <p>.3 access between the arrangements specified in .1 and .2 and from the main deck to either .1 or .2.</p> <p>1.2 For tanks of which the height is less than 6 m, raft or portable means may be utilised in lieu of the permanent means of access.</p>	<p>2.1 Where the vertical distance between horizontal upper stringer and deck head exceeds 6 m, one continuous permanent means of access shall be provided for the full length of the tank with a means to allow passing through transverse swash bulkheads installed a minimum of 1.8 m to a maximum of 2.5 m from the overhead structure with a vertical access ladder at each end and mid-span of tank</p> <p>2.2 For bilge hopper sections of which the vertical distance from baseline to the upper knuckle point is 6 m and over, one longitudinal permanent means of access shall be provided for the full length of the tank. It shall be accessible by vertical permanent means of access at both ends of the tank.</p> <p>2.3 Where the vertical distance referred to in 2.2 is less than 6 m, portable means of access may be utilised in lieu of the permanent means of access. To facilitate the operation of the portable means of access, in-line openings in horizontal stringers should be provided. The openings should be of an adequate diameter and should have suitable protective railings.</p> <p>2.4 Whenever practicable, the distance between the overhead structure and the uppermost longitudinal stringer and between the longitudinal stringers should not exceed 6 m.</p>
<b>Access to the vertical structures</b>	
<p>1.3 For tanks of which the height is 6m and over, containing in internal structures, permanent means of access shall be provided to each transverse web.</p> <p>1.4 For tanks of which the height less than 6m. raft or Portable means may be utilised in lieu of the permanent means of access.</p>	<p>2.5 Vertical permanent means of access shall be provided to each transverse web in the following cases where the vertical distance is 6 m and over:</p> <p>.1 from baseline to the upper knuckle point of the bilge hopper sections;</p> <p>.2 from the upper knuckle point of the bilge hopper section to main deck. where no horizontal stringers are provided; and</p> <p>.3 between horizontal stringers.</p>
<p>2.6 Access bores within 600 mm of the stringer shall be provided in each transverse web/swash bulkhead above each stringer and tank base.</p> <p>2.7 In the case where the vertical distance referred to in 2.5 is less than 6m, portable means may be utilised in lieu of the permanent means access.</p>	

SHIPPING (continued)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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**Table 2 - Means of access for bulk carriers\***

1 Cargo holds	2 Ballast tanks
<p><b>Access to overhead structure.</b> 1.1 At least 3 permanent means of access shall be fitted to provide access to the overhead structure at both sides of the cross deck and in the vicinity of the centreline. Each means of access shall be accessible from the cargo hold access or directly from the main deck and installed at a minimum of 1.8 m to a maximum of 2.5 m below the deck.</p> <p>1.2 Alternatively, movable means of access may be utilised for access to the overhead structures of cross deck if it's vertical distance is 17 m or less above the tank top.</p>	<p><b>Top side tanks</b> 2.1 For each topside tank of which the height is 6 m and over, one longitudinal continuous permanent means of access shall be provided along the side shell webs and installed at a minimum of 1.8 m to a maximum of 2.5 m below deck with a vertical access ladder in the vicinity of each access to that tank.</p> <p>2.2 If no access holes are provided through the transverse ring webs within 600 mm of the tank base and the web frame rings have a web height greater than 1 m in way of side shell and sloping plating, then step rungs/grab rails shall be provided to allow safe access over each transverse web frame ring.</p> <p>2.3 Three permanent means of access, fitted at the end bay and middle bay of each tank, shall be provided spanning from tank base up to the intersection of the sloping plate with the hatch side girder. The existing longitudinal structure may be used as part of this means of access.</p> <p>2.4 For topside tanks of which the height is less than 6 m, a portable means may be utilised in lieu of the permanent means of access.</p>
<p><b>Access to vertical structures</b> 1.3 Permanent means of vertical access shall be provided in all cargo holds and built into the structure to allow for an inspection of a minimum of 25% of the total number of hold frames port and starboard equally distributed throughout the hold including at each end in way of transverse bulkheads. But in no circumstance shall this arrangement be less than 3 permanent means of vertical access fitted to each side (fore and aft ends of hold and mid-span) Means to readily secure safety cages to the permanent means of access shall be provided. Permanent means of vertical access fitted between two adjacent hold frames is counted for an access for the inspection of both hold frames. A means of portable access may be used to gain access over the sloping plating of lower hopper ballast tanks.</p> <p>1.4 In addition portable or movable means of access shall be utilised for access to the remaining bold frame up to their upper bracket and transverse bulkheads.</p>	<p><b>Bilge hopper tanks</b> 2.5 For each bilge hopper tank of which the height is 6 m and over, one longitudinal continuous permanent means of access shall be provided along the side shell webs and installed at a minimum of 1.2 m to a maximum of 1.8 m below the top of the clear opening of the web ring with a vertical access ladder in the vicinity of each access to the tank.</p> <p>2.6 If no access holes are provided through the transverse ring webs within 600 mm of the tank base and the web frame rings have a web height greater than 1 m in way of side shell and sloping plating, then step rungs/grab rails shall be provided to allow safe access over each, transverse web frame ring.</p>
<p>2.7 For bilge hopper tanks of which the height is less than 6 m, a portable means may be utilised in lieu of the permanent means of access.</p> <p><b>Double skin side tanks</b> 2.8 Permanent means of access shall be provided in accordance with the applicable sections of table 1.</p>	

\* For ore carriers, permanent means of access in wing ballast tanks shall be provided in accordance with the applicable section of table 1.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)</p> <p>Resolution MSC.133 (76) Adoption of Technical Provisions for Means of Access for Inspections, 2002</p> <p>At the time of their adoption, the Maritime Safety Committee determined that the Technical provisions shall take effect 01 January 2005, upon entry into force of the new regulation II-1/3-6 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 February 2005, Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organisation, as depositary, issued the following:</p> <p>... has the honour to refer to the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-sixth session in December 2002:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RESOLUTION MSC.135 (76)</b> <b>(adopted on 12 December 2002)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR THE SAFE CARRIAGE OF PACKAGED IRRADIATED NUCLEAR FUEL, PLUTONIUM AND HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES ON BOARD SHIPS (INF CODE)</b></p> <p>THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,</p> <p>RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee,</p> <p>NOTING resolution MSC.88(71), by which it adopted the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships (hereinafter referred to as "the INF Code"), which has become mandatory under chapter VII of the International Convention for the Safety of life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"),</p> <p>NOTING ALSO article VIII (b) and regulation VII/14.1 of the Convention concerning the procedure for amending the INF Code,</p> <p>RECOGNIZING the need to amend the INF Code to align it with the amendments to chapter VII of the Convention adopted by resolution MSC.123 (75),</p> <p>HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-sixth session, amendments to the INF Code proposed and circulated in accordance with article VIII (b)(i) of the Convention,</p> <p>1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article VIII (b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the INF Code, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)</p> <p>2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article VIII (b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2004 unless, prior to that date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments;</p> <p>3. INVITES Contracting Governments to note that, in accordance with article VIII (b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2004 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;</p> <p>4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article VIII (b)(v) of the Convention, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex to all Contracting Governments to the Convention;</p> <p>5. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution and its Annex to members of the Organization, which are not Contracting Governments to the Convention.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR THE SAFE CARRIAGE OF PACKAGED IRRADIATED NUCLEAR FUEL, PLUTONIUM AND HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES ON BOARD SHIPS, AS AMENDED</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 1 - General</b></p> <p><b>1.1 Definitions</b></p> <p>1. Existing subparagraph .3 of paragraph 1.1.1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">".3 <i>INF cargo</i> means packaged irradiated nuclear fuel, plutonium and high-level radioactive wastes carried as cargo in accordance with class 7 of the IMDG Code."</p> <p>2. In paragraph 1.1.1.7, the reference "VII/1 4.6" is replaced by the reference "VII/1.1".</p> <p><b>1.2 Application</b></p> <p>3. In paragraph 1.2.2, the word "should" is replaced by the word "shall".</p>		





	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>UNITED NATIONS</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 13 October 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Republic of Cyprus</i>, a communication relating to the declaration made by Turkey upon Ratification<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has examined the declarations made by the Republic of Turkey upon ratification of the Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel.</p> <p>The Republic of Turkey declares that it will implement the provisions of the Convention only to the States with which it has diplomatic relations.</p> <p>In view of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus this declaration in fact amounts to a reservation. The reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Republic of Turkey considers itself bound by the obligations arising from the Convention. In the absence of further clarification, this reservation creates uncertainty as to the States Parties in respect of which Turkey is undertaking the obligations in the Convention, and raises doubt as to the commitment of the Republic of Turkey to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Republic of Turkey furthermore declares that the Convention is ratified exclusively with regard to the national territory where the Constitution and the legal and administrative order of the Republic of Turkey are applied.</p> <p>In the view of the Republic of Cyprus, this declaration in fact amounts to a reservation. This reservation is contrary to the letter and the spirit of Article 10 of the Convention. It should be recalled that the duty to establish jurisdiction over the crimes set out in the Convention is mandatory upon States Parties when the crime is committed in the territory of that State or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State and when the alleged offender is a national of that State. A limitation to the national territory is contrary to the obligations of States Parties in this regard and therefore incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Republic of Turkey also makes a reservation that in connection with Article 20, paragraph of the Convention, concerning the applicability of international humanitarian law, the Republic of Turkey is not a party to the Protocols I and II, dated 8 June 1977. Additional to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, and therefore will not be bound by the provisions of the said Protocols.</p> <p>The Republic of Cyprus considers this reservation to be contrary to the letter and spirit of Article 20 (1) of the Convention, which states that nothing shall affect the applicability of international humanitarian law as contained in international instruments in relation to the protection of United Nations operations and United Nations and Associated Personnel. Accordingly, this reservation is prohibited by the Convention.</p>		





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