



RATIFICATIONS
ETC.

Treaty Series No. 32 (2007)

FOURTH
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2007

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 31(2007), Cm 7307]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
April 2008*

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CONTENTS

SUBJECT	PAGE
Animals & Conservation	01
Boundaries	01
Counterfeiting Currency	01 -03
Cultural Property	03
Customs	04
Diplomatic & Consular Relations	04 -05
Disarmament	05 -07
Drugs	07
Expositions	07
Health	07 -08
Human Rights	08 -42
International Court of Justice	42
Intellectual Property	42
Law of the Sea	43 -44
Oceanography	44
Pollution	44 -47
Private International Law	47 -58
Privileges & Immunities	58 -60
Refugees	60
Road Transport	60 -61
Shipping	61
Telecommunication	62
Terrorism	62 -64
Trade	65 -66
United Nations	66

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY (continued)</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i> <i>[Original: Catalan]</i></p> <p>Having seen the provisions of article 431 of the Penal Code of Andorra and article 2 (a) of the Organic Law on Extradition, the extradition envisaged in article 10 of this Convention shall be granted in the case of persons who, having knowingly received counterfeit currency, attempt to place it in circulation or have placed it in circulation after realising that it was not authentic.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Bulgaria</i>, a notification, as follows; <i>[Original: Bulgarian and English]</i></p> <p>“The Republic of <i>Bulgaria</i>, a Member State of the European Union, has given the European Police Office (hereinafter referred as to Europol) a mandate to combat euro counterfeiting.</p> <p>In order for the Geneva Convention of 1929 to function more effectively, the Republic of <i>Bulgaria</i>, shall in future fulfil its obligations as follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With regard to euro counterfeiting, Europol shall perform – in the framework of its objective according to the Council Act of 26 July 1995 on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention) <i>[OJ C316,27.11.1995,p.1]</i> – the following central office functions within the meaning of Articles 12 to 15 of the Geneva Convention of 1929. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Europol shall centralise and process, in accordance with the Europol Convention, all information of a nature to facilitate the investigation, prevention and combating of euro counterfeiting and shall forward this information without delay to the national central offices of the Member States. 1.2 In accordance with the Europol Convention, in particular in accordance with Article 18 thereof and the Council Act of 12 March 1999 adopting the rules governing the transmission of personal data by Europol to third States and third bodies <i>[OJ C 88,30.3.1999,p.1 Council Act as amended by Council Act of 28 February 2002 (OJ C 76,27.3.2002,p.1)]</i>, Europol shall correspond directly with the central offices of third countries to fulfil the tasks set down in points 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of this Declaration. 1.3 Europol shall, insofar as it considers it expedient, forward to the central office of third countries a set of specimens of genuine euro. 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction	Oslo 18 Sep., 1997	018/1999 Cm 4308
Accession -		
Iraq	15 Aug., 2007	
Kuwait	30 July, 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Iraq	01 Feb., 2008	
Kuwait	01 Jan., 2008	
DRUGS		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York 30 Mar., 1961 -01 Aug., 1961	034/1965 Cmnd 2631
Note		
On 19 September, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i> , the following:		
<i>[Translation: Original Romanian]</i>		
(a) The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 48, paragraph 2, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice.		
The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.		
EXPOSITIONS		
International Convention relating to International Exhibitions	Paris 22 Nov., 1928	009/1931 Cmd 3776
Acceptance-		
Guatemala	18 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Guatemala	18 Oct., 2007	
HEALTH		
Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	Geneva 21 May, 2003	013/2005 Cm 6514
Ratification-		
Angola	20 Sep., 2007	
The Gambia	18 Sep., 2007	
Grenada	14 Aug., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Australia</i>, a objection to the reservation made by Bahrain upon its accession¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Australia has examined the reservation made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As the reservations were made after the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant, the Government of Australia considers that the reservations were late and therefore inconsistent with article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Australia considers that the reservation with respect to articles 3, 18 and 23 of the Covenant is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. The Government of Australia recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty is not permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Australia considers that the Kingdom of Bahrain is, through this reservation, purporting to make the application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights subject to Islamic Shariah law. As a result, it is unclear to what extent the Kingdom of Bahrain considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Australia recalls the general principle of treaty interpretation, codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.</p> <p>Further, as regards the reservation with respect to article 18, the Government of Australia recalls that according to article 4 (2) of the Covenant, no derogation of article 18 is permitted. The Government of Australia objects to all of the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain as they were made after accession, and specifically objects to the content of the reservation on article 3, 18 and 23 made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Australia and the Kingdom of Bahrain.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Austria</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Austria has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Maldives on 19 September 2006 in respect of Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The Government of Austria is of the opinion that reservations which consist in a general reference to a system of norms (like the constitution of the legal order of the reserving State) without specifying the contents thereof leave it uncertain to which extent that State accepts to be bound by the obligations under the treaty. Moreover, those norms may be subject to changes.</p> <p>The reservation made by the Republic of Maldives is therefore not sufficiently precise to make it possible to determine the restrictions that are introduced into the agreement. The Government of Austria is therefore of the opinion that the reservation is capable of contravening the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Austria therefore regards the above-mentioned reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Canada</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English and French]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Canada has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Maldives upon acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in accordance with which the application of the principles set out in Article 18 of the Covenant shall be without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives.</p> <p>The Government of Canada considers that a reservation which consists of a general reference to national law constitutes, in reality, a reservation with a general, indeterminate scope, such that it makes it impossible to identify the modifications to obligations under the Covenant, which it purports to introduce and it does not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Covenant.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Canada notes that the reservation made by the Government of the Maldives which addresses one of the most essential provisions of the Covenant, to which no derogation is allowed according to article 4 of the Covenant, is in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Covenant. The Government of Canada therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Maldives. This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Covenant between Canada and the Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Canada</i>, an objection¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English and French]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Canada has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain upon acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in accordance with which the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain 'interprets the Provisions of Article 3, 18 and 23 as not affecting in any way the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah'. The Government of Canada notes that these declarations constitute in reality reservations and that they should have been lodged at the time of accession by Bahrain to the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Canada considers that by making the interpretation of articles 3, 18 and 23 of the Covenant subject to the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah, the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain is formulating reservations with a general, indeterminate scope, such that they make it impossible to identify the modifications to obligations under the Covenant, which they purport to introduce and they do not clearly define for the other States Parties to the Convention the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Canada notes that the reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain, addressing some of the most essential provisions of the Covenant, and aiming to exclude the obligations under those provisions, are in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Covenant. In addition, article 18 of the Covenant is among the provisions from which no derogation is allowed, according to article 4 of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Canada therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain. This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Covenant between Canada and the Kingdom of Bahrain. ”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.I140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Czech Republic</i>, an objection¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Czech Republic has carefully examined the contents of the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives upon accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted on 16 December 1966, in respect of Article 18 thereof.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic is of the opinion that the aforementioned reservation is in contradiction with the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a State party to a treaty may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform according to the obligations set out by the treaty. Furthermore, the reservation consists of a general reference to the Constitution without specifying its content and as such does not clearly define to other Parties to the Covenant the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic recalls that it is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the Covenant. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Maldives, without the Republic of Maldives benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Czech Republic</i>, an objection¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Czech Republic has carefully examined the contents of reservation made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted on 16 December 1966, in respect of Articles 3,18 and 23 thereof. Since the reservation was made after the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant, the Government of the Czech Republic considers that the reservation was too late and therefore inconsistent with article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Furthermore the Government of the Czech Republic is of the opinion that the aforementioned reservation is in contradiction with the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a State party to a treaty may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform according to the obligations set out by the treaty. Furthermore, the reservation consists of a general reference to the Constitution without specifying its content and as such does not clearly define to other Parties to the Covenant the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic recalls that it is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Czech Republic and the Kingdom of Bahrain, without the Kingdom of Bahrain.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Estonia</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Estonia has carefully examined the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Since the reservations were made after the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant, the Government of Estonia considers that the reservations were late and therefore inconsistent with international customary law as codified into Article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p> <p>Furthermore, the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to Articles 3,18 and 23 of the Covenant make a general reference to the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah. The Government of Estonia is of the view that in the absence of any further clarification, the reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Kingdom of Bahrain considers itself bound by the obligations of the Convention and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Therefore, the Government of Estonia objects to all of the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights since they were made after the accession, and specifically objects to the content of the reservations to Articles 3, 18 and 23.</p> <p>Nevertheless, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as between Estonia and the Kingdom of Bahrain.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Estonia</i>, an objection¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Estonia has carefully examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Government of Estonia considers the reservation to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant as with this reservation the application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is made subject to the provisions of constitutional law.</p> <p>The Government of Estonia is of the view that the reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Republic of Maldives considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Republic of Maldives to the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Estonia therefore objects to the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and expresses the hope that the Republic of Maldives will soon be able to withdraw its reservation in light of the ongoing process of the revision of the Maldivian Constitution.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights between Estonia and the Republic of Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 14 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Finland</i>, an objection¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of Finland has examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Government of Finland notes that the Republic of Maldives reserves the right to interpret and apply the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant in accordance with the related provisions and rules of the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives.</p> <p>The Government of Finland notes that a reservation which consists of a general reference to national law without specifying its contents does not clearly define to other Parties to the Covenant the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Covenant and creates serious doubts as to the commitment of the receiving State to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant. Such reservations are, furthermore, subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Finland emphasises the great importance of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion which is provided for in Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore wishes to declare that it assumes that the Government of the Republic of Maldives will ensure the implementation of the rights of freedom of thought, conscience and religion recognised in the Covenant and will do its utmost to bring its national legislation into compliance with the obligations under the Covenant with a view to withdrawing the reservation.</p> <p>This declaration does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Republic of Maldives and Finland. The Covenant will thus become operative between the two states without the Republic of Maldives benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: French]</i></p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has reviewed the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives at the time of its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966 to the effect that the Republic of Maldives intends to apply the principles relating to freedom of thought, conscience and religion set out in article 18 of the Covenant without prejudice to its own Constitution.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The French Republic considers that by subordinating the general application of a right set out in the Covenant to its internal law, the Republic of Maldives is formulating a reservation that is likely to deprive a provision of the Covenant of any effect and makes it impossible for other States Parties to know the extent of its commitment.</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic considers the reservation as contrary to the object and purpose of the Covenant. It therefore objects to that reservation. This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the Covenant between the French Republic and the Republic of Maldives.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>, an objection¹, as follows; [Original: English]</p> <p>“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Maldives on 19 September 2006 in respect of Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that reservations which consist in a general reference to a system of norms (like the constitution or the legal order of the reserving State) without specifying the contents thereof leave it uncertain to which extent that State accepts to be bound by the obligations under the treaty. Moreover, those norms may be subject to changes.</p> <p>The reservation made by the Republic of Maldives is therefore not sufficiently precise to make it possible to determine the restrictions that are introduced into the agreement. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is therefore of the opinion that the reservation is capable of contravening the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore regards the above-mentioned reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Hungary</i>, an objection¹, as follows; [Original: English]</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Hungary has examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives on 19 September 2006 upon accession to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966. The reservation states that the application of the principles set out in Article 18 of the Covenant shall be without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary is of the opinion that the reservation to Article 18 will unavoidably result in a legal situation in respect of the Republic of Maldives, which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>Namely the reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Republic of Maldives considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant thus raising concerns as to its commitment to the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to Article 19 point (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, a State may formulate a reservation unless it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Hungary therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Ireland has examined the reservations made on 4 December 2006 by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland notes that the reservation was not made by the Kingdom of Bahrain at the time of its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on 20 September 2006.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Ireland further notes that the Kingdom of Bahrain subjects application of Articles 3, 18 and 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah. The Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which consists of a general reference to religious law may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant. The Government of Ireland is furthermore of the view that such a general reservation may undermine the basis of international treaty law and is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland also notes that the Kingdom of Bahrain does not consider that Article 9 (5) detracts from its right to lay out the basis and rules of obtaining the compensation mentioned therein. The Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which is vague and general in nature as to the basis and rules referred to may similarly make it unclear to what extent the reserving State considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland further notes that the Kingdom of Bahrain considers that no obligation arises from Article 14 (7) beyond those contained in Article 10 of its national Criminal Law. The Government of Ireland is of the view that such a reservation may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant and may undermine the basis of international treaty law.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Ireland and the Kingdom of Bahrain</p> <p>It is noted that the Secretary-General has not accepted the reservation made by Bahrain (see depositary notification C.N.882.2007.TREATIES-25 of 19 September 2007).</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ireland</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Ireland notes that the Republic of Maldives subjects application of Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Ireland is of the view that a reservation which consists of a general reference to the Constitution of the reserving State and which does not clearly specify the extent of the derogation from the provision of the Covenant may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving state to fulfil its obligations under the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland is furthermore of the view that such a reservation may undermine the basis of international treaty law and is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Ireland and the Republic of Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i>, an objection¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of Italy has examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives with respect to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The Government of Italy considers that, by providing that the application of Article 18 is without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives, the reservation does not clearly define the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligation under that Article. This reservation raises serious doubts about the real extent of the commitment undertaken by the Republic of Maldives and is capable of contravening the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Italy therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Republic of Maldives.</p> <p>This objection, however, shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Government of Italy and the Republic of Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification CN.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 November 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i>, an objection¹, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of Italy has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Articles 3, 18 and 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>The Government of Italy considers that the reservation of the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain, whereby it excludes any interpretation of the provisions of Articles 3,18 and 23, which would affect the prescription of the Islamic Shariah, does not clearly define the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligation under these Articles.</p> <p>This reservation raises serious doubts about the real extent of the commitment undertaken by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain and is capable of contravening the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of Italy therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain.</p> <p>This objection, however, shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Government of Italy and the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N .1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 August 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, circulated to all member states, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in accordance with Article 4 (3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has the honour to inform that on 19 August 2007 the Governor General issued a proclamation declaring a State of Public Emergency in the island. The proclamation was published in the Official Gazette on August 19 2007.</p> <p>The State of Public Emergency has been imposed following the passage of hurricane Dean, an extremely powerful storm which created a threat to public safety, caused severe damage to infrastructure and resulted in loss of life, and threatened to deprive a substantial section of the community of supplies and services essential to life, in order to deal with damage caused by the hurricane and to maintain public order and ensure the delivery and supply of essential goods and services to the population.</p> <p>The proclamation shall remain in effect for an initial period of 30 days, unless the Governor General is advised to repeal it.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The proclamation issued by the Governor General is in strict compliance with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and with the Constitution of Jamaica. There may be derogation from the rights guaranteed by Articles 12, 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The text of the proclamation and sections 26 (4) - (7) of the Constitution authorising the declaration of a State of Public Emergency is attached hereto as an Annex and constitute an integral part of this Note.</p> <p>Jamaica will inform the Secretary-General of measures taken by the authorities aimed at the termination of the State of Public Emergency. Jamaica requests that the Secretary-General in his capacity as depositary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights inform all Parties to the Covenant on the provisions from which it may derogate and the reason for the possible derogation.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE CONSTITUTION OF JAMAICA A PROCLAMATION</p> <p>By His Excellency Professor Kenneth Octavius Hall, Member of the Order of the Nation, Member of the Order of Jamaica, Governor General of Jamaica.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOVERNOR-GENERAL</p> <p>Whereas the Island of Jamaica and its territorial waters are threatened by the calamitous forces of nature caused by hurricane Dean, with imminent physical and economic damage to persons and property,</p> <p>And Whereas the threat is of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as is likely to endanger the public safety and to deprive the community of supplies and services essential to life</p> <p>And Whereas I am satisfied that a state of Public Emergency has arisen as a result of the aforementioned circumstances,</p> <p>And Whereas by virtue of sub-section 5 of Section 26 of the Constitution of Jamaica, the Governor General may make a proclamation declaring that a state of Public Emergency exists in Jamaica and its territorial waters as a result of hurricane Dean,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE, I KENNETH OCTAVIUS HALL, Member of the Order of the Nation, Member of the Order of Jamaica, Governor General of Jamaica, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 (5) of the Constitution of Jamaica and of every other power enabling me, do hereby proclaim that a state of Public Emergency should commence immediately in Jamaica and its territorial waters.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Given under my hand and the Broad Seal of Jamaica at King's House this 19th day of August in the year of our Lord Two Thousand and Seven and the Fifty-sixth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONSTITUTION OF JAMAICA</p> <p>Interpretation of Chapter III 26-(1) In this Chapter, save where the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the following meanings respectively, that is to say</p> <p>“contravention”, in relation to any requirement, includes a failure to comply with that requirement, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;</p> <p>“court” means any court of law in Jamaica other than a court constituted by or under service law and-</p> <p>(i) in section 14, section 15, section 16, sub-sections (3), (4), (6), (8) (but not the proviso thereto) and (10) of section 20, and sub- section (8) of section 24 of this Constitution includes, in relation to an offence against service law, a court so constituted; and</p> <p>(ii) in section 15 and subsection (8) of section 24 of this Constitution includes, in relation to an offence against service law, an officer of a defence force, or the Police Service Commission or any person or authority to whom the disciplinary powers of that Commission have been lawfully delegated;</p> <p>“member”, in relation to a defence force or other armed force, included any person who, under the law regulating the discipline of that force, is subject to that discipline;</p> <p>“service law” means the law regulating the discipline of a defence force or of police officers</p> <p>(2) References in sections 14, 15, 16 and 18 of this Constitution to a “criminal offence” shall be construed as including references to an offence against service law and such references in subsections (5) to (9) (inclusive) of section 20 of this Constitution shall, in relation to proceedings before a court constituted by or under service law, be similarly construed.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>(3) Nothing done by or under the authority of the law of any country other than Jamaica to a member of an armed force raised under that law and lawfully present in Jamaica shall be held to be in contravention of this Chapter.</p> <p>(4) In this Chapter “period of public emergency” means any period during which</p> <p>(a) Jamaica is engaged in any war; or</p> <p>(b) there is in force a Proclamation by the Governor General declaring that a state of public emergency exists; or</p> <p>(c) there is in force a resolution of each House supported by the votes of a majority of all the members of that House declaring that democratic institutions in Jamaica are threatened by subversion.</p> <p>(5) A Proclamation made by the Governor General shall not be effective for the purposes of subsection, (4) of this section unless it is declared therein that the Governor General is satisfied</p> <p>(a) that a public emergency has arisen as a result of the imminence of a state of war between Jamaica and a foreign State or as a result of the occurrence of any earthquake, hurricane, flood, fire, outbreak of pestilence, outbreak of infectious disease or other calamity whether similar to the foregoing or not; or</p> <p>(b) that action has been taken or is immediately threatened by any person or body of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be likely to endanger the public safety or to deprive the community, or any substantial portion of the community, of supplies or services essential to life.</p> <p>(6) A Proclamation made by the Governor General for the purposes of and in accordance with this section</p> <p>(a) shall, unless previously revoked, remain in force for one month or for such longer period, not exceeding twelve months, as the House of Representatives may determine by a resolution supported by the votes of a majority of all the members of the House;</p> <p>(b) may be extended from time to time by a resolution passed in like manner as is prescribed in paragraph (a) of this subsection for further periods, not exceeding in respect of each such extension a period of twelve months; and</p> <p>(c) may be revoked at any time by a resolution supported by the votes of a majority of all the members of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>(7) A resolution passed by a House for the purposes of subsection (4) of this section may be revoked at any time by a resolution of that House supported by the votes of a majority of all the members thereof.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>(8) Nothing contained in any law in force immediately before the appointed day shall be held to be inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Chapter; and nothing done under the authority of any such law shall be held to be done in contravention of any of these provisions.</p> <p>(9) For the purposes of subsection (8) of this section a law in force immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed not to have ceased to be such a law by reason only of</p> <p>(a) any adaptations or modifications made thereto by or under section 4 of the Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council, 1962, or</p> <p>(b) its reproduction in identical form in any consolidation or revision of laws with only such adaptations or modifications as are necessary or expedient by reason of its inclusion in such consolidation or revision.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 August 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Jamaica</i>, a notification¹, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Mission's <i>Note No. J/40 dated 23 August 2007</i> informing that on August 19,2007 the Governor General issued a proclamation declaring a State of Public Emergency in the island of Jamaica, has the honour to inform that the State of Public Emergency has since been lifted effective Friday, 24 August 2007.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.832.2007. TREATIES-13 of 31 August. 2007</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 04 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Latvia</i>, an objection¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Latvia has carefully examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights upon accession.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the said reservation makes the constitutive provisions of International Covenant subject to the national law (the Constitution) of the Republic of Maldives.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia recalls that customary international law as codified by Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and in particular Article 19 (c), sets out that reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are not permissible.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Latvia, therefore, objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the International Covenant between the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Maldives. Thus, the International Covenant will become operative without the Republic of Maldives benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 13 August 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Latvia</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Latvia has noted that the reservation made by the Kingdom of Bahrain is submitted to the Secretary General on 4 December 2006, but the consent to be bound by the said Covenant by accession is expressed on 20 September 2006. In accordance with Article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties reservations might be made upon signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. Taking into considerations the aforementioned, the Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the said reservation is not in force since its submission. ”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.I140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 July 2007, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of The <i>Netherlands</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Since the reservations were made after the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservations were too late and therefore inconsistent with article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Furthermore, the reservation with respect to articles 3, 18 and 23 of the Covenant is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that with this reservation the application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is made subject to the Islamic Shariah. This makes it unclear to what extent the Kingdom of Bahrain considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty is not permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to all of the reservations made by the Kingdom of Bahrain since they were made after accession, and specifically objects to the content of the reservation on articles 3, 18 and 23 made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Bahrain.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2007</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 July 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of The <i>Netherlands</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservation with respect to article 18 of the Covenant is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that with this reservation the application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is made subject to the provisions of constitutional law in force in the Republic of Maldives. This makes it unclear to what extent the Republic of Maldives considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant and therefore raises concerns as to the commitment of the Republic of Maldives to the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty is not permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and expresses the hope that the Republic of Maldives will soon be able to withdraw its reservation in light of the ongoing process of a revision of the Maldivian Constitution.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 11 July 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that by Supreme Decree <i>No. 056-2007-PCM</i>, issued on 02 July 2007 (copy of which is attached), the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huànuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, has been extended for a period of 60 days. A previous extension was communicated in our note <i>No. 7-1-SG/013</i> of 24 April 2007.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to the inviolability of the home, freedom of movement and assembly, and liberty and security of person recognised 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, respectively, are suspended.</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huànuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Supreme Decree No. 056-2007-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic, Considering,</p> <p>That by Supreme Decree No. 098-2005-PCM dated 21 December 2005 a state of emergency was declared in the provinces of Marañón Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>That the state of emergency was declared following the occurrence of acts contrary to domestic order which were disrupting the normal activities of the population in the aforementioned provinces of the departments of Huánuco, San Martín and Ucayali, in order to restore domestic order and ensure the protection of the rights of the citizens;</p> <p>That by Supreme Decrees <i>Nos. 006-2006-PCM, 019-2006-PCM, 030-2006-PCM, 052-2006-PCM, 069-2006-PCM, 088-2006-PCM, 011-2007-PCM and 039-2007-PCM</i> the state of emergency was extended for successive periods of sixty (60) days in each case;</p> <p>That, while the aforementioned state of emergency is due to expire, the conditions that led to its declaration in those provinces still persist;</p> <p>That article 137, paragraph 1, of the Political Constitution of Peru states that the extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree;</p> <p>That article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights provides that a State party may suspend the exercise of certain human rights in the event of a public danger that threatens its security;</p> <p>With the favourable vote of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Toe ache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, is hereby extended for sixty (60) days.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain domestic order with the support of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights to personal freedom and security, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement within national territory set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Entry into force of the decree</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Diario Oficial.</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 01 July 2007.</p> <p>Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Jorge Del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Allan Wagner Tizón . Minister of Defence</p> <p>Maria Zavala Valladares María Zavala Valladares Minister of the Interior Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 26 July 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that by Supreme Decree <i>No. 065-2007-PCM</i> issued on 21 July 2007, a copy of which is attached, extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja" Department of Huancavelica; the districts of Kimbiri, Pichari and Vileabamba of the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the province of Satipo, the Andamarca and Comas districts of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca districts of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, for a period of 60 days as from 24 July 2007. A previous extension was communicated in <i>Note 7-I-SG/017</i> of 06 June 2007.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, liberty of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, which are recognised, respectively, in article 2, paragraphs 9,11,12 and 24 (t), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, are suspended.</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in various provinces and districts of the Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Supreme Decree No. 065-2007-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic, Considering:</p> <p>That Supreme Decree <i>No. 044-2007-PCM</i> of 23 May 2007 extended the state of emergency for sixty (60) days in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja; Department of Huancavelica; the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; the province of Satipo, the Andamarca and Comas districts of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca districts of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin;</p> <p>That by Supreme Decree <i>No. 57-2007-PCM</i> of 1 July 2007, article 1 of Supreme Decree <i>No. 044-2007-PCM</i> extending the state of emergency in various provinces and districts of the Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin and suspending the state of emergency in some districts of the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco, was modified;</p> <p>That although the state of emergency mentioned in the preceding paragraph is about to expire, the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in those provinces and districts still persist;</p> <p>In compliance with article 118, paragraphs 4 and 14, of the Political Constitution of Peru; with the endorsement of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Decrees:</p> <p>Article 1. Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, Department of Ayacucho; the province of Tayacaja, Department of Huancavelica; the districts of Kimbiri, Pichari and Vileabamba of the province of La Convención, Department of Cusco; and the province of Satipo, the Andamarca and Comas districts of the province of Concepción and the Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca districts of the province of Huancayo, Department of Junin, shall be extended for sixty (60) days as from 24 July 2007.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 2. Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3. Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 20 July 2007.</p> <p>Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Jorge Del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Allan Wagner Tizon Minister of Defence</p> <p>Luis Alva Castro Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Maria Zavala Valladares Minister of Justice</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 13 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform it that by Supreme Decree <i>No. 077-2007-PCM</i> issued on 30 August 2007, a copy of which is attached, extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, has been extended for a period of 60 days as from 31 August 2007.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the rights to inviolability of the home, liberty of movement, freedom of assembly and liberty and security of person, which are recognised, respectively, in article 2, paragraphs 9,11,12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru and in articles 17, 12,21 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, are suspended.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Secretariat the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 077-2007-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic,</p> <p>Whereas,</p> <p>By Supreme Decree <i>No. 098-2005-PCM</i> dated 21 December 2005 a state of emergency was declared in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>The state of emergency was declared following the occurrence of acts contrary to domestic order which were disrupting the normal activities of the population in the aforementioned provinces of the departments of Huánuco, San Martin and Ucayali, in order to restore domestic order and ensure the protection of the rights of the citizens;</p> <p>By Supreme Decrees <i>Nos. 006-2006-PCM, 019-2006-PCM, 030-2006-PCM, 052-2006-PCM, 069-2006-PCM, 088-2006-PCM, 0 11-2007-PCM and 039-2007-PCM</i> the state of emergency was extended for successive periods of sixty (60) days in each case;</p> <p>By Supreme Decree <i>No. 266-PCM</i>, a state of emergency was again declared in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martin, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali for a period of sixty (60) days;</p> <p>While the aforementioned state of emergency is due to expire, the conditions that led to its declaration in those provinces still persist;</p> <p>Article 137, paragraph 1, of the Political Constitution of Peru states that the extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree;</p> <p>Article 27, paragraph 1, of the American Convention on Human Rights provides that a State party may suspend the exercise of certain human rights in the event of a public danger that threatens its security;</p> <p>With the favourable vote of the Council of Ministers and subject to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency in the provinces of Marañón, Huacaybamba, Leoncio Prado and Huamalies, department of Huánuco, the province of Tocache, department of San Martín, and the province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali, is extended for sixty (60) days as from 31 August 2007.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior shall maintain domestic order with the support of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights to personal freedom and security, inviolability of the home and freedom of assembly and movement within national territory set out in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>Article 3: Entry into force of the decree</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette.</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 in the city of Lima on 29 August 2007.</p> <p>Alan Garcia Perez Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Jorge del Castillo Galvez President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Allan Wagner Tizon Minister of Defence</p> <p>Luis Alva Castro Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Maria Zavala Valladares Minister of Justice</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 August 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Portugal</i>, an objection, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).</p> <p>According to the reservation, the application of the principles set out in Article 18 of the Covenant shall be without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives.</p> <p>Portugal considers that this article is a fundamental provision of the Covenant and the reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Republic of Maldives considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant, raises concerns as to its commitment to the object and purpose of the Covenant and; moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international law.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of all States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above mentioned reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the ICCPR.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and the Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 August 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Portugal</i>, an objection, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic notes that the reservations were made after the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Covenant and is of the view that the practice of late reservations should be discouraged.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>According to the first part of the reservation, the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain interprets the provisions of articles 3, 18 and 23 as not affecting in any way the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah. These provisions deal namely with the questions of equality between men and women, freedom of thought, conscience and religion and the protection of family and marriage.</p> <p>Portugal considers that these articles are fundamental provisions of the Covenant and the first reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Kingdom of Bahrain considers itself bound by the obligations of the Covenant, raises concerns as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the object and purpose of the Covenant and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international law.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of all States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.</p> <p>The Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, objects to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Kingdom of Bahrain to the ICCPR.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Bahrain.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1140.2006.TREATIES-24 of 28 December 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 17 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i>, an objection, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New York, 16 December 1966) and has the honour to transmit to him Spain's objection to the reservations made by the Republic of Maldives at the time of its accession to the said instrument.</p> <p>The text of the objection is as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has reviewed the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives on 19 September 2006, at the time of its accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain observes that the broad formulation of the reservation, which makes the application of article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights conditional on its conformity with the Constitution of Maldives without specifying the content thereof, renders it impossible to ascertain to what extent the Republic of Maldives has accepted the obligations arising from that provision of the Covenant and, in consequence, raises doubts about its commitment to the object and purpose of the treaty.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers the reservation of the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, under customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are not permitted.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government of Spain objects to the reservation made by the Republic of Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p>This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights between the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 06 September 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i>, an objection, made under article 4(3) of the above convention, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to the reservation made by the Government of the Maldives to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which reads:</p> <p>The application of the principles set out in Article 18 [freedom of thought, conscience and religion] of the Covenant shall be without prejudice to the Constitution of the Republic of the Maldives.</p> <p>In the view of the United Kingdom a reservation should clearly define for the other States Parties to the Covenant the extent to which the reserving State has accepted the obligations of the Covenant. A reservation which consists of a general reference to a constitutional provision without specifying its implications does not do so. The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the reservation made by the Government of the Maldives.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the United Kingdom and the Maldives.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.741.2006.TREATIES-14 of 19 September 2006</p>		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p> <p>Note- On 30 July 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Cook Islands</i>, a notification, made under article 28(3) of the above convention, withdrawing a reservation made at upon accession. The withdrawal takes effect on the 30 July 2007.</p>	<p>New York UN 01 Mar., 1980</p>	<p>002/1989 Cm 643</p>
<p>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</p> <p>Accession- Thailand (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)</p> <p>Entry into Force- Thailand</p>	<p>New York 04 Feb., 1985</p> <p>02 Oct., 2007</p> <p>01 Nov., 2007</p>	<p>107/1991 Cm 1775</p>
<p><i>Declaration*</i> <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“1. With respect to the term "torture" under Article 1 of the Convention, although there is neither a specific definition nor particular offence under the current Thai Penal Code corresponding to the term, there are comparable provisions under the aforesaid Thai Penal Code applicable to acts under Article 1 of the Convention. The term “torture” under Article 1 of the Convention shall accordingly be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code.</p> <p>The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article I of the Convention at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>2. For the same reason as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, Article 4 of the Convention which stipulates: Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. shall be interpreted in conformity with the current Thai Penal Code.</p> <p>The Kingdom of Thailand shall revise its domestic law to be more consistent with Article 4 of the Convention at the earliest opportunity.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime	New York 15 Nov., 2000	016/2006 Cm 6880
Ratification- Saudi Arabia (<i>with reservation*</i>)	20 July, 2007	
Entry into Force- Saudi Arabia	19 Aug., 2007	
<i>Reservation*</i> [<i>Courtesy Translation: Original Arabic</i>]		
... the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not consider itself obligated to paragraph 2 of article 20 of the Protocol.		
Note- On 02 July 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Guatemala</i> , a notification, as follows; [<i>Translation Original: Spanish</i>]		
In accordance with article 8, paragraph 6 of the Protocol, the Government of the Republic of Guatemala has designated the judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office as the central authorities for the receipt of requests for mutual legal assistance, with the power either to execute them or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution.		
In addition to the central authorities referred to above, the Government of the Republic of Guatemala has designated the Ministry of Defence, through the Navy, as the authority to receive and respond to requests for assistance, for confirmation of registry or of the right of a vessel to fly the Guatemalan flag and for authorisation to take appropriate measures.		
Note- On 11 October 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Switzerland</i> , a notification, as follows; [<i>Translation: Original: French</i>]		
Pursuant to article 8, paragraph 6, of this Protocol, the following authority has been designated by Switzerland to receive and respond to requests for assistance, for confirmation of registry or of the right of a vessel to fly its flag and for authorisation to take appropriate measures:		
Swiss Maritime Navigation Office Nauenstrasse 49 4002 Basel Tel.: +41 61 27091 20.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	New York 18 Dec., 2002	021/2006 Cm 6913
Signature-		
Ireland	02 Oct., 2007	
Kazakhstan	25 Sep., 2007	
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Rome 17 July, 1998	035/2002 Cm 5590
Note-		
On 17 August 2007, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Japan</i> , a notification, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i>		
“...pursuant to article 87 paragraph 1 (a) of the Rome Statute, the Government of Japan declares that, until further notice, requests by the Court for co-operation shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel.		
...pursuant to article 87 paragraph 2 of the Rome Statute, the Government of Japan declares that requests for co-operation and any documents supporting such requests shall be in English and be accompanied by a translation into the Japanese language.”		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Convention for the Reciprocal Recognition of Proof Marks of Small-Arms [with Regulations of the Permanent International Commission (CIP) and Annexes I and II]	Brussels 01 July, 1969	084/1980 Cmnd 8063
Note-		
In a depositary note dated 21 November 2007, the government of Belgium as depositary circulated, under reference <i>J4-Cir.5751</i> Annexes -1, the text of decisions taken at the permanent international commission on 19 th and 20 th September 2007.		
Note-		
In a further depositary note dated 26 November 2007, the government of Belgium as depositary circulated, under reference <i>J4-Cir.5876</i> Annexes -2, the text of decisions taken at the permanent international commission on 11 th July 2007.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Entry into Force- Faroe Islands	24 Oct., 2007	
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.319.1991.TREATIES-9/7 of 12 February 1992 (Acceptance by Denmark (with reservation for application to Faroe Islands)).		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Copenhagen 23 Nov., 1992 -25 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Accession- Zambia	11 Oct., 2007	
Territorial Application-(Denmark) Faroe Islands ¹	24 Oct., 2007	
Entry into Force- Zambia Faroe Islands	09 Jan., 2008 24 Oct., 2007	
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.446.1993.TREATIES-13/10/9 of 28 December 1993 (Acceptance by Denmark (with reservation for application to Faroe Islands)).		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at Montreal 15-17 September 1997	Montreal 17 Sep., 1997	036/2002 Cm 5593 <i>Also See</i> 055/2002 Cm 5725
Ratification- Algeria	06 Aug., 2007	
Accession- Zambia	11 Oct., 2007	
Acceptance- Namibia	01 Oct., 2007	01 Oct., 2007
Entry into Force- Algeria Namibia Zambia	04 Nov., 2007 30 Dec., 2007 09 Jan., 2008	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer [Adopted at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties held in Beijing]	Beijing 03 Dec., 1999	055/2002 Cm 5725
Accession- El Salvador Uganda Zambia	13 Nov., 2007 13 Jul., 2007 11 Oct., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>By a communication received on 25 June 2007, the Government of Ireland notified the Secretary-General that the following Authority has been designated to act as the Transmitting Agency under Article 2 (1) and the Receiving Agency under Article 2(2) of the above Convention:</p> <p>Central Authority for Maintenance Recovery Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform Bishops Square Redmond's Hill Dublin 2 Ireland Telephone: +353 14790200 Fax: +353 14790201 Email: mainrecov@iustice.ie</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.384.1995.TREATIES-4 of 12 December 1995 (Ireland: Accession)</p>		
<p>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 05 October 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Marshall Islands</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p><u>Authority in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention:</u></p> <p>IRI Corporate and Maritime Services (Switzerland) A.G Office of the Deputy Registrar Schifflande 22 CH-8001 Zurich Switzerland</p> <p>zurich@register-iri.com Telephone: +41-44-268-2211 Fax: +41-44-268-2212</p>	<p>The Hague 05 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>032/1965 Cmnd 2617</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 September 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Slovak Republic</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUTHORITIES</p> <p>With effect from 01 October 2007, the Slovak Republic amends points 4 and 6 of its original declaration designating the authorities referred to in Article 6 of the Convention, to read as follows:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>The Danish Government has decided with effect as from 01 January 2007 to withdraw the declaration made at the time of deposit of its instrument of acceptance of the Charter, and make the following new declaration on the scope of the Charter in Denmark:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of, paragraph 1, the Kingdom of Denmark considers itself bound by the European Charter of Local Self-Government in its entirety.</p> <p>In accordance with Articles 13 and 16 of the Charter, the Kingdom of Denmark considers that the provisions of the Charter shall apply to its municipalities ("<i>kommuner</i>"). The Charter shall not apply to Greenland and the Faroe Islands.</p> <p>¹ Note by the Secretariat: The declarations made on 3 February 1988 read as follows: "In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, cf. paragraph 1, the Kingdom of Denmark considers itself bound by the European Charter of Local Self-Government in its entirety. In accordance with Article 13, the Kingdom of Denmark considers that the provisions of the Charter shall apply to its municipalities ("<i>kommuner</i>") and counties ("<i>amtskommuner</i>") with the exception of the Metropolitan Council ("<i>Hovedstadsrådet</i>"). The Charter shall not apply to Greenland and the Faroe Islands."</p>		
<p>Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 September 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Cambodia</i>, a notification, as follows;</p> <p>Central Authority to discharge the duties, which are, imposed by the Convention (...) which is competent to make the certification in respect of Intercountry Adoption:</p> <p>Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, N° 788, Monivong Blvd, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Fax/Phone: (855) 23726086</p> <p>Person in charge of the matters:</p> <p>H.E. Mr. Keo Borent, Director General of Technical Affairs N° 68, Norodom Blvd, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Fax: (855) 23 222 386 Phone: (855) 23 986 259 E-mail: keoborent@camnet.com.kh adoptionoffice@ppctv.com.kh</p>	<p>The Hague 29 May, 1993</p>	<p>046/2003 Cm 6010</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 12 December 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, a objection, as follows;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>“...in accordance with Article 44, Paragraph 3, of the Convention, the United Kingdom hereby objects to the accession of the Kingdom of Cambodia in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man and declares that Cambodia's accession will have no legal effect as regards relations between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Cambodia”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Note, British Embassy, The Hague, 12 December 2007</p>		
<p>Criminal Law Convention on Corruption [ETS No. 173]</p> <p>Ratification - Belarus (<i>with declaration*</i>)</p> <p>Entry into Force- Belarus</p>	<p>Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1999</p> <p>06 Nov., 2007</p>	<p>027/2006 Cm 6958</p>
<p><i>Declaration*</i></p> <p>According to the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Belarus is designated as a central authority for the purposes of Chapter IV of the Convention. The contact information are the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Belarus 22, Internacjonalnaya str. 220050 MINSK Republic of Belarus</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Tel.: (+375-17)227-31 Fax: (+375-17)226-42-52</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 30 November 2007, the Council of Europe, as depositary¹, received from the government of <i>Hungary</i>, a reservation renewal, as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of Hungary declares that it upholds wholly its reservation regarding Article 8 of the Convention, for the period of three years set out in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p> <p>¹ Note by the Secretariat: The reservation reads as follows: “<i>In accordance with Article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Hungary reserves the right not to establish as criminal offences the conduct referred to in Article 8 and committed by foreign citizens in the course of business activities abroad</i>”</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Note-		
<p>On 02 October 2007, the Council of Europe, as depositary¹, received from the government of <i>Latvia</i>, a reservation renewal, as follows;</p>		
<p>With due regard to well-established principles of international law in the field of extradition, the Republic of Latvia declares that it renews its reservation regarding Article 26, paragraph 1, of the Convention, for the period set out in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p>		
<p>The Republic of Latvia considers that the issue of mutual legal assistance, beyond all doubts, constitutes one of the fundamental elements of suppression of all means of crimes, <i>inter alia</i>, corruption. Nevertheless, the Republic of Latvia would like to stress, that in accordance with the principles of its legal order, observation of human rights and rule of law is the core element for providing mutual legal assistance to other States.</p>		
<p>If there is sufficient ground to believe that offence to which the compliance for mutual legal assistance regards could be considered as political offence, the national authorities in charge are under an obligation to review the aforementioned compliance in the light of safeguards provided to any person in accordance with human rights.</p>		
<p>Furthermore, the Republic of Latvia would like to emphasise that it has made similar reservations to all international instruments in the penal field, if this instrument contains clauses for extradition or mutual legal assistance.</p>		
<p>United Nations Convention against Corruption</p>	<p>Adopted New York 31 Oct., 2003</p>	<p>014/2006 Cm 6854</p>
Ratification-		
Canada (<i>with notification* and reservation*</i>)	02 Oct., 2007	
Gabon	01 Oct., 2007	
Pakistan (<i>with notification⁺ and reservation⁺</i>)	31 Aug., 2007	
Portugal	28 Sep., 2007	
Sweden (<i>with notification[†]</i>)	25 Sep., 2007	
Accession-		
Cambodia	05 Sep., 2007	
Guinea Bissau	10 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Canada	01 Nov., 2007	
Cambodia	05 Oct., 2007	
Gabon	31 Oct., 2007	
Guinea Bissau	10 Oct., 2007	
Pakistan	30 Sep., 2007	
Portugal	28 Oct., 2007	
Sweden	25 Oct., 2007	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p><i>Notification*</i> [Original: English and French]</p> <p>“1. Article 14 (1) (b): Article 14 (1) (b) provides that the obligation of a State Party to exchange financial intelligence shall be 'within the conditions prescribed by its domestic law. Given that Canadian law only permits the exchange of information between Financial Intelligence Units through bilateral agreements or arrangements, Canada will provide for exchange of the information referred to in this article only pursuant to such a bilateral agreement or arrangement.</p> <p>2. Article 17: It is the understanding of the Government of Canada that in relation to Article 17 the word 'diversion' means embezzlement and misappropriation, which constitute the criminal offences of theft and fraud under current Canadian law.</p> <p>3. Article 20: Article 20 provides that the obligation of a State Party to criminals illicit enrichment shall be 'subject to its constitution and the fundamental principles of its legal system.' An offence of illicit enrichment is incompatible with the Constitution of Canada, more specifically with the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>, and the fundamental principles of the Canadian legal system. Canada will therefore not create the offence of illicit enrichment.</p> <p>4. Article 42 (2): Article 42 (2) provides that a State Party may establish jurisdiction based on nationality. Given that Canada has effective and broad territorial jurisdiction over corruption offences, Canada does not intend to extend its jurisdiction in the case of an offence committed by a Canadian national beyond that existing territorial basis of jurisdiction.</p> <p>5. Article 52: Canada already imposes strict requirements on financial institutions within its jurisdiction to closely scrutinise foreign persons with prominent public functions and their family members and close associates. It is the understanding of the Government of Canada that these current requirements satisfy Article 52, particularly in light of the negotiations of the State Parties which led to the creation and inclusion of Article 52 in the Convention. Canada is in the process of undergoing consultations with a view to implementing legislative changes that would broaden this existing due diligence beyond the obligations contained in the Convention and expand the category of persons covered and the financial institutions to whom they apply. Canada will inform the Depository of the outcome of these discussions.</p> <p>6. Article 54: Canada will provide international assistance for the freezing, seizure and forfeiture of proceeds of crime and offence-related property only when the request is accompanied by an order from a court of criminal jurisdiction in the requesting country. In the case where international assistance is required for the forfeiture of this property, Canada will provide assistance only when the request is accompanied by a final order from such a court.”</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p><i>Reservation*</i> [Original: English and French]</p> <p>“The Government of Canada...</p> <p>1. Article 6 (3): Each State Party shall inform the UN Secretary-General of the name and address of the authorities that may assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption. For the purposes of Article 6 (3), the Government of Canada designates the Senior Co-ordinator for International Crime and Terrorism at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada.</p> <p>Address: 125 Sussex Drive Ottawa, ON K1A 0G2</p> <p>Phone: (613) 944-2906.</p> <p>2. Article 44 (6): For the purposes of Article 44 (6), Canada recognises the Convention as an extradition agreement sufficient to establish the legal basis for extradition under domestic Canadian law.</p> <p>3. Article 46 (13): For the purposes of Article 46 (13), Canada designates the International Assistance Group of the Department of Justice of Canada as the central authority for all requests for mutual legal assistance under the Convention.</p> <p>Address: 284 Wellington Street Ottawa, ON K1A 0H8</p> <p>Phone: (613) 957-4832</p> <p>4. Article 46 (14): For the purposes of Article 46 (14), Canada accepts English or French as the languages to be used in all requests for mutual legal assistance that Canada receives under the Convention. ”</p> <p><i>Notification*</i> [Original: English]</p> <p>“Article 6: In accordance with Article 6, Paragraph 3, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan nominates National Accountability Bureau as the authority which will develop and implement specific anti-corruption measures in the country and co-operate at international level.</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>National Accountability Bureau (NAB) Ata Turk Avenue, G-5/2, Islamabad www.nab.gov.pk Telephone + 92-51-920 8165 Fax + 92-51-9214502</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Article 44: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that pursuant to Article 44, Paragraph 6, of the Convention, it does not take this Convention as the legal basis for co-operation on extradition with other States Parties.</p>		
<p>Article 46: Pursuant to Article 46, Paragraph 13, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan designates National Accountability Bureau as a central authority to receive all requests for mutual legal assistance from other States Parties under the Convention. All such requests shall be in English or shall be accompanied by an official translation in English.”</p>		
<p><i>Reservation</i>⁺ [Original: English]</p>		
<p>“Article 66: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that, pursuant to Article 66, Paragraph 3 of the Convention, it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article.”</p>		
<p><i>Notification</i>[†] [Original: English]</p>		
<p>“The government of Sweden...</p>		
<p>Pursuant to Article 46 (13) of the Convention, the central authority in Sweden competent to receive requests for mutual assistance is the Ministry of Justice.</p>		
<p>Pursuant to Article 46 (14) of the Convention, a request together with the appendices shall be translated into Swedish, Danish or Norwegian, unless the authority dealing with the application otherwise allows in the individual case.”</p>		
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 17 July 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Argentina</i>, a notification¹, as follows;</p>		
<p>[Translation: Original: Spanish]</p>		
<p>The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Argentina to the United Nations ...notifies the data concerning the central authority for the Republic of Argentina as established...in article 46 (13) of the United Nations Convention against Corruption...</p>		
<p>International Legal Assistance Directorate Directorate General for Legal Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship Esmeralda 1212, Piso 40 (C.P. 1007) Ciudad de Buenos Aires, República Argentina</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Tel./Fax: (54-11) 4819-7170/7172/7231 e-mail: diaju@rnrecic.gov.ar</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.672.2006.TREATIES-24 of 29 August 2006 (Argentina: Ratification)</p> <p>Note- On 24 July 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Kuwait</i>, a notification ¹, as follows; <i>[Translation: Original Arabic]</i></p> <p>1. Article 6, paragraph 3</p> <p>The State of Kuwait has no designated authority that would enable it to assist other States parties in the formulation and implementation of specific anti-corruption measures.</p> <p>2. Article 46, paragraph 14</p> <p>The languages acceptable to the State of Kuwait are Arabic and English.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.276.2007.TREATIES-7 of 15 March 2007 (Kuwait: Ratification).</p> <p>Note- On 03 October 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Portugal</i>, a notification, as follows; <i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“Regarding article 46 (13) of the United Nations Convention against Corruption the designated authority with the responsibility and power to receive, execute or transmit requests for mutual legal assistance is the Procuradoria-Geral da República.</p> <p>Regarding article 6 (3) of the United Nations Convention against Corruption the authority which may assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption is the Direcção-Geral da Política de Justiça a, of the Ministry of Justice.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.956.2007.TREATIES-23 of 28 September 2007 (Portugal: Ratification).</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p>		
<p><i>Declaration*</i> Regulations Nos. 13-H and 100 to 124 will enter into force for Tunisia in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement.</p>		
<p>Note- On 08 October 2007, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, circulated the following;</p>		
<p align="center">JAPAN: NOTIFICATION OF DISAGREEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 1 (2) OF THE AGREEMENT</p>		
<p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:</p>		
<p>Within the period of six months from the date of depositary notification C.N.556.2007. TREATIES-1 of 09 May 2007 by which the Secretary-General transmitted to the Governments of the Contracting Parties a copy of the following Draft Regulation:</p>		
<p><i>“No. 125 uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the forward field of vision of the driver”.</i></p>		
<p>Within the period of six months from the date of depositary notification C.N.558.2007. TREATIES-2 of 09 May 2007 by which the Secretary-General transmitted to the Governments of the Contracting Parties a copy of the following Draft Regulation:</p>		
<p><i>“No. 126 uniform provisions concerning the approval of partitioning system to protect passengers against displaced luggage supplied as non equipment”.</i></p>		
<p>The Government of Japan notified, on 4 October 2007, its disagreement with the said draft Regulations. Therefore, in accordance with article 1 (4) of the Agreement, the above-mentioned Regulations will not enter into force for Japan on the date of their adoption.</p>		
<p>Agreement concerning the establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be Fitted and or be Used on Wheeled Vehicles</p>	<p>Geneva 25 June, 1998</p>	<p>127/2000 Cm 4925</p>
<p>Accession- Tunisia</p>	<p>02 Nov., 2007</p>	
<p>Entry into Force- Tunisia</p>	<p>01 Jan., 2008</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime	New York 15 Nov., 2000	012/2006 Cm 6852
Ratification -		
Ethiopia (<i>with reservation*</i>)	23 July, 2007	
Guinea Bissau	10 Sep., 2007	
Entry into Force-		
Ethiopia	22 Aug., 2007	
Guinea Bissau	10 Oct., 2007	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
<i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Amharic]</i>		
Ethiopia is not bound by the obligation under article 35, paragraph 2 of the Convention.		
Note-		
On 17 July 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Argentina</i> , a notification, as follows;		
<i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i>		
The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Argentina to the United Nations ... notifies the data concerning the central authority for the Republic of Argentina as established ...in article 18 (13) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime...		
International Legal Assistance Directorate Directorate General for Legal Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship Esmeralda 1212, Piso 4° (C.P. 1007) Ciudad de Buenos Aires, República Argentina		
Tel./Fax: (54-11) 4819-7170/7172/7231 e-mail: diaju@mrecic.gov.ar		
Note-		
On 02 July 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Guatemala</i> , a notification, as follows;		
<i>[Translation: Original Spanish]</i>		
The Government of the Republic of Guatemala, in accordance with the provisions of article 18 (13) of the said Convention, designates the judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office as the central authorities for the receipt of requests for mutual legal assistance, with the power either to execute them or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TRADE</p> <p>Protocol to the Convention on Insider Trading [ETS No. 133]</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 01 February 2008, the Secretary –General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of The <i>Netherlands</i>, a declaration, as follows;</p> <p>In accordance with Article 13 of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the Convention for the Netherlands Antilles.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 3 of the Convention, the Government of the Netherlands Antilles declares that it undertakes to provide other Parties, subject to reciprocity, with the greatest possible measure of mutual assistance in the exchange of information necessary for the surveillance of operations carried out in the organised stock markets which could adversely affect equal access to information for all users of the stock market or the quality of the information supplied to investors in order to ensure honest dealing.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, the following authority is designated for the Netherlands Antilles to be actually responsible for submitting any request for assistance and for receiving and taking action on requests for assistance from the corresponding authorities designated by each Party:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen Simon Bolivar Plein 1 Willenstad, Curaçao Nederlandse Antillen Tel. (599-9) 434-5500 Fax (599-9) 461-5004</p> <p>In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Government of the Netherlands Antilles declares the following derogations:</p> <p>In accordance with the law of the Netherlands Antilles, the authority of the Netherlands Antilles as requested authority may be ordered by a judicial authority to disclose information gathered within the framework of the request for the purpose of court proceedings if the court deems that the disclosure of that information is of greater importance than the confidentiality requirement of the requested authority;</p> <p>In accordance with the law of the Netherlands Antilles, the authority of the Netherlands Antilles as requested authority may, provided the requesting authority has been informed, wish to provide the competent authorities of the Netherlands Antilles the information gathered within the framework of the request, to investigate violations of national law or to secure compliance with national law;</p>	<p>Strasbourg 11 Sep., 1989</p>	<p>007/1992 Cm 1803</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TRADE (continued)</p> <p>In accordance with the law of the Netherlands Antilles, the authority of the Netherlands Antilles as requested authority may, provided the requesting authority has been informed, wish to disclose information gathered within the framework of the request, if necessary to fulfil its tasks and duties.</p>		
<p>UNITED NATIONS</p> <p>Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel</p> <p>Note- On 27 July 2007, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>China</i>, a declaration¹, as follows; <i>[Courtesy Translation: Original Chinese]</i></p> <p>Pursuant to article 10, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China has established its jurisdiction referred to in article 10, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention over the crimes set out in article 9 of the Convention.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.952.2004.TREATIES-6 of 22 September 2004 (China: Accession).</p>	<p>New York UN 11 Sep., 1989 -09 Dec., 1994</p>	<p>092/2000 Cm 4803</p>



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