

RATIFICATIONS
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 38 (2003)

**FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST**

**OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2003**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 60 (2002), Cm 5942]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
October 2003*

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FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 2003

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 60 (2002) Cm 5942]

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 31 March 2003.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ATOMIC ENERGY		
Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy with Additional Protocol	Brussels 31 Jan., 1963	044/1975 Cmnd 5948
Note— In a Note dated 18 February, the government of the Kingdom of Belgium, as depositary, stated that the unanimous agreement of the Contracting Parties had been obtained to the proposed accession of <i>Slovenia</i> to the above Convention. The Convention shall enter into force for Slovenia three months after the date of deposit of its instrument of accession.		
Additional Protocol to the Convention of 31 January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability on the Field of Nuclear Energy	Paris 28 Jan., 1964	044/1975 Cmnd 5948
Note— [See above for information relating to Slovenia]		
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material ..	Vienna/New York 3 Mar., 1980	061/1995 Cm 2945
Accession— Marshall Islands Tonga	7 Feb., 2003 24 Jan., 2003	
Protocol to amend the Convention of 31 January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 ..	Paris 16 Nov., 1982	017/1992 Cm 1832
Note— [See above for information relating to Slovenia]		
COMMODITIES		
Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities	New York 1 Oct., 1980 –30 Sept., 1981	005/1992 Cm 1797
Accession— Lao People's Democratic Republic (<i>with declaration</i> *)	17 Dec., 2002	
<i>Declaration</i> — “... pursuant to Article 11 of the above-mentioned Agreement, the Lao People's Democratic Republic selects the French Franc, as converted into the Euro on 1 January 2002, as the currency of its payment of Shares of Directly Contributed Capital.”		
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage [ETS No. 66]	London 6 May, 1969	026/1973 Cmnd 5224

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CULTURAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Denunciation— Germany F R ¹	22 Jan., 2003	
¹ With effect 23 July 2003		
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) [ETS No. 143]	Valletta 16 Jan., 1992	029/2002 Cm 5555
Signature— Latvia	28 Feb., 2003	
Ratification— Germany F R	22 Jan., 2003	
CUSTOMS		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles (with Annexes and Protocol of Signature)	Geneva 18 May, 1956	001/1960 Cmnd 919
Accession— Lithuania	3 Jan., 2003	
Saudi Arabia	23 Jan., 2003	
Protocol of Amendment to the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, signed at Brussels, December 15, 1950	Brussels 1 July, 1955	029/1960 Cmnd 1070
Ratification— Morocco	21 Oct., 2002	
Denunciation— Lebanon ¹	16 Dec., 2002	
¹ Effective 16 December 2003		
Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	029/1960 Cmnd 1070
Denunciation— Lebanon ¹	16 Dec., 2002	
¹ Effective 16 December 2003		
Morocco ¹	21 Oct., 2002	
¹ Effective 21 October 2003		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	New York 4 June, 1954	001/1959 Cmnd 602
Accession— Lithuania	3 Jan., 2002	
Saudi Arabia	23 Jan., 2003	
CZECH REPUBLIC		
Cooperation Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	Brno 8 Sept., 1972	070/1973 Cmnd 5335
Note— In a Diplomatic Note dated London, 6 March 2003, the Embassy of the Czech Republic in London informed the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that with regard to its prospective accession to the European Union in 2004, the Government of the Czech Republic is obliged to adjust its treaty basis to comply with the principles and legal standards of the European Union's activities. Accordingly, it is the necessary intention of the Government of the Czech Republic to denounce the above Agreement, which will terminate with effect 8 September 2003.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DEFENCE		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York 14 Dec., 1973 –31 Dec., 1974	003/1980 Cmnd 7765
Accession—		
Equatorial Guinea	7 Feb., 2003	
Honduras	29 Jan., 2003	
Marshall Islands	27 Jan., 2003	
Mozambique (<i>with declarations*</i>)	14 Jan., 2003	
Tonga	9 Dec., 2002	
United Arab Emirates	25 Feb., 2003	
<i>Declarations*</i>		
(1) “The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1 of the Convention.		
In this connection, the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission if the dispute to arbitration or to [the] International Court of Justice.		
(2) Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declares that:		
The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, can not extradite Mozambique citizens.		
Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts.”		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction	Oslo 18 Sept., 1997	018/1999 Cm 4308
Ratification—		
Cyprus	17 Jan., 2003	
DISARMAMENT		
Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare	Geneva 17 June, 1925	024/1930 Cmd. 3604
Note—		
In a Note dated 20 December 2002 addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, as depositary, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> withdrew the remaining parts of its reservations to the above Protocol, which were made on behalf of the British Empire at the time of ratification (9 April 1930), and which originally read as follows;		
(1) “We shall be bound by the said Protocol only towards those Powers and States which have both signed and ratified the Protocol or have accede thereto;”		
(2) “and further that We shall cease to be bound by the Protocol towards any Power at amnity with Us whose armed forces or the armed forces of whose Allies do not respect the Protocol”.		
On 7 November 1991, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland partially withdrew the part (2) reservation in so far as it concerned recourse to agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery specified in Article I of the Convention of 10 April 1972 on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby withdraws the part (1) reservation and the remaining part (2) reservation.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (UK version)	London 10 Apr., 1972	011/1976 Cmnd 6397
Accession— Antigua and Barbuda	29 Jan., 2003	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Paris 13Jan., 1993	045/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification— Guatemala	12 Feb., 2003	
Thailand	10 Dec., 2002	
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects	Adopted New York 13 Oct., 1995	025/2001 Cm 5135
Ratification— Hungary	27 Dec., 2002	
Consent to be Bound— Mauritius	24 Dec., 2002	
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York 10 June, 1958 –31 Dec., 1958	020/1976 Cmnd 6419
Accession— Qatar	30 Dec., 2002	
DRUGS		
Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules	Vienna 21 Feb., 1971 –1 Jan., 1972	051/1993 Cm 2307
Accession— Albania	24 Jan., 2003	
Saint Lucia	16 Jan., 2003	
Note— On 20 February 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Argentina</i> a communication, as follows; <i>[Translation] [Original: Spanish]</i> The Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as depositary of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, adopted at Vienna on 21 February 1971, and has the honour to refer to the note by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated 3 December 2002 (C.N. 1234.2002.Treaties-2 (Depositary Notification)) concerning the territorial application of the Convention. The Argentine Republic reiterates what was stated in its note of 4 February 1994, by which it rejected the declaration of territorial application of the above-mentioned Convention made on 3 June 1993 by the United Kingdom in respect of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, which are an integral part of the national territory of Argentina. It also rejects the declaration of the United Kingdom purporting to extend the application of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances to the sector which it refers to as “British Antarctic		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
Territory” and affirms that this declaration in no way affects the rights of sovereignty of the Argentine Republic over the Argentine Antarctic Sector.		
Furthermore, the Argentine Republic rejects the declaration made by the United Kingdom in its note of 3 December 2002 and any other document, act or activity and their effects, which might arise from that declaration and from the purported territorial application, as well as the designation of these territories as dependencies of the United Kingdom.		
The United Nations General Assembly adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which it recognizes the existence of the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Malvinas Islands and urges the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and definitive settlement of the dispute, using the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who was requested to report to the General Assembly on the progress made.		
The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as well as the surrounding maritime areas, which are part of its national territory. It also reaffirms its rights of sovereignty over the Argentine Antarctic Sector and the validity of the Antarctic Treaty, signed in Washington on 1 December 1959.		
The Argentine Government requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to notify Contracting States and States Parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of this communication. It further requests the Secretary-General to bring this communication to the attention of the International Narcotics Control Board.		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	Adopted New York 8 August, 1975	023/1979 Cmnd 7466
Participation—		
Algeria*		
*By virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol		
Anti-Doping Convention [ETS No. 135].. .. .	Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989	085/1990 Cm 1330
Ratification—		
Ireland	29 Jan., 2003	
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION & DEVELOPMENT		
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development	Rome 13 June, 1976	041/1978 Cmnd 7195
Accession—		
Timor-Leste (East Timor).. .. .	4 Mar., 2003	
Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities.	New York 1 Oct., 1980 –30 Sept., 1981	005/1992 Cm 1797
Accession—		
Costa Rica	21 Nov., 2002	
Lao People’s Democratic Republic.. .. .	17 Dec., 2002	
EDUCATION		
European Agreement on the Instruction and Education of Nurses	Strasbourg 25 Oct., 1967	092/1970 Cmnd 4495

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EDUCATION (continued)		
Ratification— Romania	28 Nov., 2002	
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]	Paris 13 Dec., 1957	097/1991 Cm 1762
Accession— South Africa	12 Feb., 2003	
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed at Paris on 13 December 1957 [ETS No. 98]	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	049/1994 Cm 2668
Accession— South Africa	12 Feb., 2003	
FILMS		
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production [ETS No. 147]	Strasbourg 2 Oct., 1992	014/1994 Cm 2495
Signature— Slovenia (with reservation as to ratification)	17 Feb., 2003	
Ratification— Poland (<i>with declarations*</i>)	30 Dec., 2002	
<i>Declarations*</i>		
(1) The Republic of Poland establishes the maximum participation share specified in Article 9, paragraph 1, letter a, in the amount of 40% of production costs.		
(2) In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Republic of Poland declares that the competent authority is as follows:		
Ministry of Culture Krakowskie Przemysle 15/17 00-071 WARSAW Poland		
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris 9 Dec., 1948	058/1970 Cmdnd 4421
Accession— Trinidad And Tobago	13 Dec., 2002	
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005]	Rome 4 Nov., 1950	071/1953 Cmd. 8969
Note—		
In a Note dated 24 February 2003, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> informed the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, as follows;		
Sir,		
I have the honour to refer to my letter of 15 March 2002 concerning the renewal, under Article 56(4) of the Convention, as amended by Protocol 11, in respect of the territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (“UK Government”) is responsible, of the acceptance of the competence of the European Court of Human Rights to receive individual petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I have the honour to inform you that the UK Government hereby accepts on a permanent basis, with retroactive effect from 14 January 2001, the competence of the European Court of Human Rights to receive individual petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals in respect of the Bailiwick of Jersey.</p> <p>I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.</p> <p>[UK permanent representative]</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>In a Note dated 24 February 2003, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> informed the Secretary-General, of the Council of Europe, as depositary, as follows;</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>I have the honour to refer to my letter of 15 March 2002 concerning the renewal under Article 56(4) of the Convention, as amended by Protocol 11, in respect of the territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ("UK Government") is responsible, of the acceptance of the competence of the European Court of Human Rights to receive individual petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals. I informed you in my letter that the UK Government thereby renewed, for the territories specified on the annexed list to that letter, the period of acceptance of such competence for five years, with retroactive effect from 14 January 2001.</p> <p>On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I have the honour to inform you that the following territories are to be added to the list attached to my letter of 15 March 2002:</p> <p>Bermuda South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Bailiwick of Guernsey</p> <p>I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.</p> <p>[UK Permanent Representative]</p>		
European Social Charter	Turin 18 Oct., 1961	038/1965 Cmnd 2643
Ratification— Croatia (<i>with declaration*</i>)	26 Feb., 2003	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
The Republic of Croatia declares, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 2, of the Charter, that it considers itself bound by the following Article of Part II of the Charter: Articles 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 17.		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York 7 Mar., 1966	077/1969 Cmnd 4108
Accession— Oman	2 Jan., 2003	
Thailand (<i>with declaration and reservations*</i>)	28 Jan., 2003	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
General Interpretative Declaration		
The Kingdom of Thailand does not interpret and apply the provisions if this Convention as imposing upon the Kingdom of Thailand any obligation beyond the confines of the Constitution and the laws of the Kingdom of Thailand. In addition, such		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>interpretation and application shall be limited to or consistent with the obligations under other international human rights instruments to which the Kingdom of Thailand is a party.</p> <p><i>Reservations*</i></p> <p>1. The Kingdom of Thailand interprets Article 4 of the Convention as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt measures in the fields covered by subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only where it is considered that the need arises to enact such legislation.</p> <p>2. The Kingdom of Thailand does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 22 of the Convention.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 24 January 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sweden</i>, an objection to the declarations made by Turkey upon ratification¹, as follows:</p> <p>The Government of Sweden has examined the declarations made by Turkey upon ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>Paragraph 1 of the declaration states that Turkey will implement the provisions of the Convention only to the States Parties with which it has diplomatic relations. This statement in fact amounts, in the view of the Government of Sweden, to a reservation. The reservation makes it unclear to what extent the Turkey considers itself bound by the obligations of the Convention. In absence of further clarification, therefore, the reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of Turkey to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties. According to article 20 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden objects to the said reservation made by the Government of Turkey to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Turkey and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Turkey benefiting from its reservation.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N..1094.2002 TREATIES-7 of 16 October 2002</p> <p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 19 November 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Colombia</i> a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Decree No. 2555 dated 8 November 2002, which extended the state of internal disturbance declared by Decree 1837 of 11 August 2002 for ninety (90) calendar days, as from 9 November 2002, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original: Spanish]</i></p>	<p>New York 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>006/1977 Cmnd 6702</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mission of Colombia to the United Nations</p> <p>No. 1185</p> <p style="text-align: right;">New York, 19 November 2002</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>On behalf of the Colombian Government I have the honour to write to you, pursuant to article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to inform the other States Parties to the Covenant, through you, of the extension of the state of internal disturbance which was declared throughout the national territory on 8 November 2002.</p> <p>As was reported at the time, a state of internal disturbance was declared on 11 August 2002 for a period of 90 days; it could be extended for two further periods of equal length. The second extension requires the prior approval of the Senate of the Republic in accordance with the powers provided for under the Political Constitution of Columbia.</p> <p>In compliance with the State's treaty obligations, I am enclosing a copy of Decree 2555 of 8 November 2002, which extends the state of internal disturbance throughout the national territory.</p> <p>Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Alfonso Valdivieso Ambassador Permanent Representative</p> <p>His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan Secretary-General of the United Nations New York</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Office of the President of the Republic</p> <p>Decree No. 2555 of 8 November 2002 extending the state of internal disturbance</p> <p>The Present of the Republic of Colombia in exercise of the powers conferred on him by article 213 of the Political Constitution</p> <p>CONSIDERING</p> <p>That, pursuant to Decree 1837 of 11 August 2002, a state of internal disturbance was declared throughout the national territory for a period of ninety (90) calendar days, as from the date of issuance of the decree,</p> <p>That in accordance with the powers conferred on the Government by virtue of the state of emergency, several legislative decrees have been issued in order to deal with the causes of the breach of peace and prevent the effects thereof from spreading,</p> <p>That despite the special measures that have been taken, the causes of the serious disturbance of the peace persist and continue to threaten the stability of institutions, the security of the State and coexistence among citizens and have led to the declaration of a state of internal disturbance, for these causes cannot be dealt with through the regular powers of the police authorities,</p> <p>That, in fact, criminal groups are continuing their indiscriminate attacks on defenceless citizens, in violation of the latter's human rights and of the rules of international</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>humanitarian law, destroying defenceless villages and committing crimes against humanity, including massacres, disappearances, kidnappings and forced displacements,</p> <p>That the perpetrators of the said acts are financing their organization by directly participating in crimes of drug trafficking, kidnapping and extortion together with similar groups from other regions or countries, which has resulted in an increased technological capacity for terrorism,</p> <p>That criminal groups and armed gangs continue to commit terrorist acts against the civilian population and other authorities in various areas of the country,</p> <p>That terrorist attacks against the essential services infrastructure continue,</p> <p>That acts of coercion by armed groups against national, local and district leaders and their families continue to occur within the national territory,</p> <p>That, pursuant to the first paragraph of article 213 of the Political Constitution, the Government has the authority to extend the state of internal disturbance for a period of ninety (90) days,</p> <p>That for the reasons stated above, it is necessary to extend the state of internal disturbance which was declared by Decree 1837 of 2002,</p> <p>HEREBY DECREES THAT</p> <p>Article 1. The state of internal disturbance declared by Decree 1837 of 2002 is extended for ninety (90) calendar days, as from 9 November 2002.</p> <p>Article 2. This Decree shall come into force on the date it is issued.</p> <p>This Decree is to be published and implemented</p> <p>Done at Bogotá, D.C., on 8 November 2002</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> (illegible)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Fernando Londoño Hoyes Minister of Justice and Law, acting for the Minister of the Interior</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Clemencia Forero Ucros Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, acting for the Minister for Foreign Affairs</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Fernando Londoño Hoyos Minister of Justice and Law</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Roberto Junguete Bonne Minister of Finance and Credit</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Marta Lucia Ramírez de Rincín Minister of Defence</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Gustavo Cano Sanz Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Cecilia Rodríguez González-Rubio Minister of Economic Development</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Luis Ernesto Mejía Castro Minister of Mines and Energy</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Jorge Humberto Botero Angulo Minister of Foreign Trade</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Javier Botero Alvarez Deputy Minister of Education, acting for the Minister of Education</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Cecilia Rodríguez González-Rubio Minister of Economic Development, acting for the Minister of the Environment</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Juan Luis Londoño de la Cuesta Minister of Labour and Social Security</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Juan Luis Londoño de la Cuesta Minister of Labour and Social Security, acting for the Minister of Health</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Martha Helena Pinto de de Hart Minister of Communications</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Andrés Uriel Gallego Henao Minister of Transport</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Adriana Mejía Hernandez Deputy Minister of Culture, acting for the Minister of Culture</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 25 February 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Colombia</i> a notification, made under article 4(3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Communiqué No. DM/OAJ.CAT.5368 of 12 February 2003 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and its annex, Decree 245 of 5 February 2003, concerning the second extension of the declaration of internal disturbance decreed on 5 February 2003 throughout the national territory, as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation] [Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to attach hereto Communiqué No. DM/OAJ.CAT.5368 of 12 February 2003 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and its annex, Decree 245 of 5 February 2003.</p> <p>In this communiqué, the Minister, on behalf of the Colombian Government and in accordance with article 4(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, reports on the second extension of the declaration of internal disturbance decreed on 5 February 2003 throughout the national territory.</p> <p>The Permanent Representative of Columbia to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of his highest consideration.</p> <p>Sir</p> <p>I have the honour to write to you on behalf of the Government of Columbia, in accordance with the provisions of article 4, paragraph 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights for the purpose of informing the other States parties to the Covenant, through you, of the extension of the declaration of the state of internal disturbance decreed on 5 February 2003 throughout the national territory.</p> <p>As you were informed at the time, a state of internal disturbance was decreed on 11 August 2002 for a period of 90 days, extendable for up to two periods of similar duration, the second of which requires the prior approval of the Senate of the Republic, consistent with the powers set forth in the Political Constitution of Colombia.</p> <p>In fulfilment of our obligations under the Covenant, we are attaching hereto a copy of Decree 245 of 5 February 2003, extending the state of internal disturbance throughout the national territory.</p> <p>Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.</p> <p><i>(Signed)</i> Carolina Barco Isakson Minister for Foreign Affairs</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan Secretary-General of the United Nations New York</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Office of the President of the Republic</p> <p>Decree No. 245 of 2003 5 February 2003 Extending the State of Internal Disturbance</p> <p>THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by article 213 of the Political Constitution,</p> <p>Considering that:</p> <p>By decree 1837 of 11 August 2002, a state of internal disturbance was declared throughout the national territory for a period of 90 calendar days, beginning on the date it was issued,</p> <p>To avert serious disturbance of the public order and prevent its effects from spreading, the National Government adopted a number of exceptional measures to restore institutional stability, national security and coexistence among its citizens,</p> <p>The initial causes of the disturbance of public order persisted, making it necessary for the National Government to extend the state of internal disturbance for an additional 90 days by Decree 2555 of 8 November 2002,</p> <p>Outlaw groups and organizations, in reaction to the State's presence in areas formerly under their influence, have been carrying out plots against the citizens and the forces of law and order and attacks on the economic infrastructure, and a situation of serious disturbance of the public order persists, making it urgent for the National Government to continue exercising exceptional powers in order to deal with such actions and prevent their effects from spreading,</p> <p>Other acts of violence perpetrated by various criminal organizations include the detonation of explosive devices in various Colombian cities and villages, resulting in death, injury and tremendous economic losses, the use of unlawful tactics, such as kidnapping and extortion of citizens, journalists and public servants, and assassination attempts against high-level State officials,</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of article 213 of the Political Constitution, the National Government may extend the state of internal disturbance for up to two periods of 90 days, and the second such extension requires the prior approval of the Senate of the Republic,</p> <p>In view of the above-described situation and the persistence of the causes of the serious disturbance of the public order, the President of the Republic sought, in accordance with the provisions of article 40 of Act 137 of 1994, the prior approval of the Senate of the Republic to extend the state of internal disturbance a second time, which was granted in an extraordinary session on 20 December 2002, as reflected in record No. 34 of that session,</p> <p>The National Government deems it necessary to declare a second extension of the state of internal disturbance, and so stated before the Senate of the Republic, in view of the continuing actions by criminal and outlaw groups, reflecting clear and specific intentions to go on committing their criminal acts in disregard of the legal order and the legitimacy of the national and local authorities, and making it urgent to continue the exercise of exceptional powers in order to deal with and punish such actions and prevent their effects from spreading, and</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>to be able to respond fully, immediately and forcefully to organizations posing an imminent threat to institutional stability, national security and coexistence among the citizens,</p> <p>For the aforesaid reasons, the state of internal disturbance declared by Decree 1837 and extended by Decree 2555 of 2002, must again be extended,</p> <p>HEREBY DECREES THAT:</p> <p>Article 1. The state of internal disturbance declared by Decree 1837 of 2002 and extended by Decree 2555 of 2002 shall be extended for another period of 90 calendar days, beginning on 6 February 2003.</p> <p>Article 2. This Decree shall enter into force on the date it is issued.</p> <p>This decree shall be published and executed.</p> <p>Done in Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., on 5 February 2003</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Fernando Londoño Hoyos Minister of the Interior and Justice</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Carolina Barco Isakson Minister for Foreign Affairs</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Roberto Junguito Bonnet Minister of Finance and Public Credit</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Marta Lucía Ramírez de Rincón Minister of National Defence</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Juan Lucas Restrepo Deputy Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development, in charge of the Office of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Juan Luis Londoño de la Cuesta Minister of Social Welfare</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Luis Ernesto Mejía Castro Minister of Mining and Energy</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Alberto Zarruk Gómez Deputy Minister of Business Development in charge of the Office of the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Cecilia Maria Velez White Minister of National Education</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Cecilia Rodríguez González-Rubio Minister of Environment, Housing and Land Development</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Martha Helena Pinto de Hart Minister of Communications</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Andrés Uriel Gallego Henao Minister of Transport</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(Signed)</i> Adrianu Mejía Hernández Deputy Minister of Culture in charge of the Office of the Minister of Culture</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 21 November 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations as depositary, received from the government of <i>Nepal</i> a notification under Article 4(3) of the Covenant, as follows;</p> <p>“ . . . with reference to his note 0076/2002 dated 22 February 2002 and pursuant to clause 3 of Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966, [the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Nepal] has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that His Majesty’s Government of Nepal lifted the state of emergency in the country, effective from 20 August 2002.”</p> <p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>	<p>New York (UN) 1 Mar., 1980</p>	<p>002/189 Cm 643</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>Ratification— Afghanistan</p>	5 Mar., 2003	
<p>Note— On 28 February 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Denmark</i> notice of an objection, as follows; “The Government of Denmark has examined the reservations made by the Government of Bahrain upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women regarding article 2, paragraph 2 of article 9, paragraph 4 of article 15 and article 16. The Government of Denmark finds that the reservation to articles 2 and 16 with reference to the provisions of Islamic Sharia is of unlimited scope and undefined character. Consequently, the Government of Denmark considers the said reservations as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and accordingly inadmissible and without effect under international law. The Government of Denmark furthermore notes that the reservations to paragraph 2 of article 9 and to paragraph 4 of article 15 of the Convention seek to exclude an obligation of non-discrimination, which is the aim of the Convention. The Government of Denmark finds that these reservations made by the Government of Bahrain are not in conformity with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Denmark therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of Bahrain to the Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. This shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention in its entirety between Bahrain and Denmark.</p>		
<p>Note— On 18 February 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i> notice of an objection, as follows; “The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain at the time of accession to the Convention. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the view that the reservations with regard to the compatibility of the rules of articles 2 and 16 of the Convention with the precepts of Islamic Shariah raises doubts as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Bahrain to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. These reservations are therefore incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The reservations to article 9 paragraph 2 and article 15 paragraph 4, if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. According to article 28 paragraph 2 of the Convention reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. Therefore, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Convention. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Bahrain.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Note—		
<p>On 27 November 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sweden</i> notice of an objection, as follows;</p> <p>“The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by Bahrain upon acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, regarding articles 2, 9(2), 15(4) and 16.</p> <p>The reservation to articles 9(2) and 15(4), if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. It should be borne in mind that the principles of the equal rights of men and women and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of the purposes of the organisation, as well as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.</p> <p>The reservation to articles 2 and 16 make general references to Islamic sharia. The Government of Sweden is of the view that, in the absence of further clarification, this reservation which does not clearly specify the extent of Bahrain’s derogation from the provisions in question raises serious doubts as to the commitment of Bahrain to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>According to article 28(2) of the Convention, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Bahrain to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and considers the reservation null and void.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Bahrain and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Bahrain benefiting from its reservation.”</p>		
<p>Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]</p>	<p>Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981</p>	<p>086/1990 Cm 1329</p>
<p>Signature— Malta</p>	<p>15 Jan., 2003</p>	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
<p>International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations</p>	<p>Rome 26 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>038/1964 Cmnd 2425</p>
<p>Accession— Belarus (<i>with reservations</i>*) Russian Federation (<i>with declarations</i>†)</p>	<p>27 Feb., 2003 26 Feb., 2003</p>	
<p><i>Reservations</i>*</p> <p>The Republic of Belarus in accordance with:</p> <p>Article 5(3) of the Convention will not apply the criterion of fixation provided for by Article 5(1)(b) of the Convention;</p> <p>Article 6(2) of the Convention will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organisation is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State;</p> <p>Article 16(1)(a)(iii) of the Convention as regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national of another Contracting State will not apply Article 12 of the Convention;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<p>Article 16(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national or another Contracting State will limit the protection provided for by Article 12 of the Convention to the extent to which, and to the term for which, the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a national of the Republic of Belarus.</p>		
<i>Declarations</i> [†]		
<p>1. Pursuant to article 5, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations of 26 October 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), will not apply the criterion of fixation provided for article 5, paragraph 1(b) of the Convention;</p>		
<p>2. Pursuant to article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention, will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organization is situated in another contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same contracting State;</p>		
<p>3. Pursuant to article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention:</p>		
<p>Will not apply article 12 of the Convention as regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national or a body corporate of another contracting State;</p>		
<p>Will limit the protection provided for by article 12 of the Convention as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another contracting State to the extent to which, and under the terms on which, the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a national or a body corporate of the Russian Federation.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 16 January 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Denmark</i> two declarations with regard to Articles 5(3) and 17 of the Convention, as follows;</p>		
<p>– “With regard to Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Denmark will not apply the criterion of publication in Article 5, paragraph 1(c).</p>		
<p>– “With regard to Article 17 of the Convention, the government of Denmark hereby withdraws its notification concerning the sole application of the criterion of fixation in relation to the protection of phonogram producers. This withdrawal of the notification shall take effect as of the same date as the notification pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 3, becomes effective.”</p>		
<p>Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations)</p>	<p>Washington 19 June, 1970 –31 Dec., 1970</p>	<p>078/1978 Cmnd 7340</p>
<p>Accession—</p>		
<p>Nicaragua</p>	<p>6 Dec., 2002</p>	
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 1 October 2002, the Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union), at its thirty-first (18th extraordinary) session, held in Geneva from September 23 to October 1 2002, adopted amendments to the Regulations under the above Treaty, with effect from January 1 2004, as follows;</p>		
<p>AMENDMENTS¹</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Rule 4 The Request (Contents)</p>		
<p>4.1 <i>Mandatory and Optional Contents; Signature</i></p>		
<p>(a) The request shall contain:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>(i) to (ii) [No change]</p> <p>(iv) indications concerning the inventor where the national law of at least one of the designated States requires that the name of the inventor be furnished at the time of filing a national application.</p> <p>(b) The request shall, where applicable, contain:</p> <p>(i) and (ii) [No change]</p> <p>(iii) a reference to a parent application or parent patent,</p> <p>(iv) an indication of the applicant's choice of competent International Searching Authority.</p> <p>(c) and (d) [No change]</p> <p>4.2 to 4.4 [No change]</p> <p>4.5 <i>The Applicant</i></p> <p>(a) The request shall indicate:</p> <p>(i) the name,</p> <p>(ii) the address, and</p> <p>(iii) the nationality and residence of the applicant or, if there are several applicants, of each of them.</p> <p>(b) to (e) [No change]</p> <p>4.6 to 4.8 [No change]</p> <p>4.9 <i>Designation of States; Kinds of Protection; National and Regional Patents</i></p> <p>(a) The filing of a request shall constitute:</p> <p>(i) the designation of all Contracting States that are bound by the Treaty on the international filing date;</p> <p>(ii) an indication that the international application is, in respect of each designated State to which Article 43 or 44 applies, for the grant of every kind of protection which is available by way of the designation of that State;</p> <p>(iii) an indication that the international application is, in respect of each designated State to which Article 45(1) applies, for the grant of a regional patent and also, unless Article 45(2) applies, a national patent.</p> <p>(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a)(i), if on October 1, 2002, the national law of a Contracting State provides that the filing of an international application which contains the designation of that State and claims the priority of an earlier national application having effect in that State shall have the result that the earlier national application ceases to have effect with the same consequences as the withdrawal of the earlier national application, any request may, for as long as that national law continues to so provide, contain an indication that the designation of that State is not made, provided that the designated Office informs the International Bureau by January 1, 2003, that this paragraph shall apply in respect of designations of that State. The information received shall be promptly published by the International Bureau in the Gazette.</p> <p>(c) <i>[Deleted]</i></p> <p>4.10 [No change]</p> <p>4.11 <i>Reference to Earlier Search, Continuation or Continuation-in-Part, or Parent Application or Grant</i></p> <p>(a) If:</p> <p>(i) an international or international-type search has been requested on an application under Article 15(5);</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>(ii) the applicant wishes the International Searching Authority to base the international search report wholly or in part on the results of a search, other than an international or international-type search, made by the national Office or intergovernmental organization which is the International Searching Authority competent for the international application;</p> <p>(iii) the applicant intends to make an indication under Rule 49 <i>bis</i>.1(a) or (b) of the wish that the international application be treated, in any designated State, as an application for a patent of addition, certificate of addition, inventor's certificate of addition or utility certificate of addition; or</p> <p>(iv) the applicant intends to make an indication under Rule 49<i>bis</i>.1(c) of the wish that the international application be treated, in any designated State, as an application for a continuation or a continuation-in-part of an earlier application;</p> <p>the request shall so indicate and shall, as the case may be, identify the application in respect of which the earlier search was made or otherwise identify the search, or indicate the relevant parent application or parent patent or other parent grant.</p> <p>(b) The inclusion in the request of an indication under paragraph (a)(iii) or (iv) shall have no effect on the operation of Rule 4.9.</p> <p>4.12 [<i>Deleted</i>]</p> <p>4.13 [<i>Deleted</i>]</p> <p>4.14 [<i>Deleted</i>]</p> <p>4.14 <i>bis</i> to 4.18 [No change]</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Rule 12</p> <p>Language of the International Application and Translation for the Purposes of International Search and International Publication</p> <p>12.1 and 12.2 [No change]</p> <p>12.3 <i>Translation for the Purposes of International Search</i></p> <p>(a) to (d) [No change]</p> <p>(e) The furnishing of a translation after the expiration of the time limit under paragraph (a) may be subjected by the receiving Office to the payment to it, for its own benefit, of a late furnishing fee equal to 25% of the international filing fee referred to in item 1 of the Schedule of Fees, not taking into account any fee for each sheet of the international application in excess of 30 sheets.</p> <p>12.4 <i>Translation for the Purposes of International Publication</i></p> <p>(a) to (d) [No change]</p> <p>(e) The furnishing of a translation after the expiration of the time limit under paragraph (a) may be subjected by the receiving Office to the payment to it, for its own benefit, of a late furnishing fee equal to 25% of the international filing fee referred to in item 1 of the Schedule of Fees, not taking into account any fee for each sheet of the international application in excess of 30 sheets.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 15</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The International Filing Fee</p> <p>15.1 <i>The International Filing Fee</i></p> <p>Each international application shall be subject to the payment of a fee for the benefit of the International Bureau (“international filing fee”) to be collected by the receiving Office.</p> <p>15.2 <i>Amount</i></p> <p>(a) The amount of the international filing fee is as set out in the Schedule of Fees.</p> <p>(b) The international filing fee shall be payable in the currency or one of the currencies prescribed by the receiving Office (“prescribed currency”), it being understood that, when transferred by the receiving Office to the International Bureau, it shall be freely convertible into Swiss currency. The amount of the international filing fee shall be established, for each receiving Office which prescribes the payment of that fee in any currency other than Swiss currency, by the Director General after consultation with the receiving Office of, or acting under Rule 19.1(b) for, the State whose official currency is the same as the prescribed currency. The amount so established shall be the equivalent, in round figures, of the amount in Swiss currency set out in the Schedule of Fees. It shall be notified by the International Bureau to each receiving Office prescribing payment in that prescribed currency and shall be published in the Gazette.</p> <p>(c) Where the amount of the international filing fee set out in the Schedule of Fees is changed, the corresponding amount in the prescribed currencies shall be applied from the same date as the amount set out in the amended Schedule of Fees.</p> <p>(d) Where the exchange rate between Swiss currency and any prescribed currency becomes different from the exchange rate last applied, the Director General shall establish the new amount in the prescribed currency according to directives given by the Assembly. The newly established amount shall become applicable two months after the date of its publication in the Gazette, provided that the receiving Office referred to in the second sentence of paragraph (b) and the Director General may agree on a date falling during the said two-month period, in which case the said amount shall become applicable from that date.</p> <p>15.3 <i>[Remains deleted]</i></p> <p>15.4 <i>Time Limit for Payment; Amount payable</i></p> <p>The international filing fee shall be paid within one month from the date of receipt of the international application. The amount payable shall be the amount applicable on that date of receipt.</p> <p>15.6 <i>[Deleted]</i></p> <p>15.6 <i>Refund</i></p> <p>The receiving Office shall refund the international filing fee to the applicant:</p> <p>(i) to (iii) <i>[No change]</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 16</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Search Fee</p> <p>16.1 <i>Right to Ask for a Fee</i></p> <p>(a) to (e) [No change]</p> <p>(f) As to the time limit for payment of the search fee and the amount payable, the provisions of Rule 15.4 relating to the international filing fee shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.</p> <p>16.2 and 16.3 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 16bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Extension of Time Limits for Payment of Fees</p> <p>16bis.1 <i>Invitation by the Receiving Office</i></p> <p>(a) Where, by the time they are due under Rules 14.1(c), 15.4 and 16.1(f), the receiving Office finds that no fees were paid to it, or that the amount paid to it is insufficient to cover the transmittal fee, the international filing fee and the search fee, the receiving Office shall invite the applicant to pay to it the amount required to cover those fees, together with, where applicable, the late payment fee under Rule 16bis.2, within a time limit of one month from the date of the invitation.</p> <p>(b) [<i>Deleted</i>]</p> <p>(c) Where the receiving Office has sent to the applicant an invitation under paragraph (a) and the applicant has not, within the time limit referred to in that paragraph, paid in full the amount due, including, where applicable, the late payment fee under Rule 16bis.2, the receiving Office shall, subject to paragraph (d):</p> <p>(i) make the applicable declaration under Article 14(3), and</p> <p>(ii) proceed as provided in Rule 29.</p> <p>(d) Any payment received by the receiving Office before that Office sends the invitation under paragraph (a) shall be considered to have been received before the expiration of the time limit under Rule 14.1(c), 15.4 or 16.1(f), as the case may be.</p> <p>(e) Any payment received by the receiving Office before that Office makes the applicable declaration under Article 14(3) shall be considered to have been received before the expiration of the time limit referred to in paragraph (a).</p> <p>16bis.2 <i>Late Payment Fee</i></p> <p>(a) The payment of fees in response to an invitation under Rule 16bis.1(a) may be subjected by the receiving Office to the payment to it, for its own benefit, of a late payment fee. The amount of that fee shall be:</p> <p>(i) 50% of the amount of unpaid fees which is specified in the invitation, or,</p> <p>(ii) if the amount calculated under item (i) is less than the transmittal fee, an amount equal to the transmittal fee.</p> <p>(b) The amount of the late payment fee shall not, however, exceed the amount of 25% of the international filing fee referred to in item 1 of the Schedule of Fees, not taking into account any fee for each sheet of the international application in excess of 30 sheets.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 17</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Priority Document</p> <p><i>17.1 Obligation to Submit Copy of Earlier National or International Application</i></p> <p>(a) Where the priority of an earlier national or international application is claimed under Article 8, a copy of that earlier application, certified by the authority with which it was filed (“the priority document”), shall, unless that priority document has already been filed with the receiving Office together with the international application in which the priority claim is made, and subject to paragraphs (b) and (b-bis), be submitted by the applicant to the International Bureau or to the receiving Office not later than 16 months after the priority date, provided that any copy of the said earlier application which is received by the International Bureau after the expiration of that time limit shall be considered to have been received by that Bureau on the last day of that time limit if it reaches it before the date of international publication of the international application.</p> <p>(b) [No change]</p> <p>(b-bis) Where the priority document is, in accordance with the Administrative Instructions, available to the receiving Office or to the International Bureau from a digital library, the applicant may, as the case may be, instead of submitting the priority document:</p> <p>(i) request the receiving Office to obtain the priority document from such digital library and transmit it to the International Bureau; or</p> <p>(ii) request the International Bureau to obtain the priority document from such digital library.</p> <p>Such request shall be made not later than 16 months after the priority date and may be subjected by the receiving Office or the International Bureau to the payment of a fee.</p> <p>(c) If the requirements of none of the three preceding paragraphs are complied with, any designated Office may, subject to paragraph (d), disregard the priority claim, provided that no designated Office shall disregard the priority claim before giving the applicant an opportunity to furnish the priority document within a time limit which shall be reasonable under the circumstances.</p> <p>(d) No designated Office shall disregard the priority claim under paragraph (c) if the earlier application referred to in paragraph (a) was filed with it in its capacity as national Office or if the priority document is, in accordance with the Administrative Instructions, available to it from a digital library.</p> <p>17.2 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 19</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Competent Receiving Office</p> <p>19.1 to 19.3 [No change]</p> <p><i>19.4 Transmittal to the International Bureau as Receiving Office</i></p> <p>(a) and (b) [No change]</p> <p>(c) For the purposes of Rules 14.1(c), 15.4 and 16.1(f), where the international application was transmitted to the International Bureau under paragraph (b), the date of receipt of the international application shall be considered to be the date on which the international application was actually received by the International Bureau. For the purposes of this paragraph, the last sentence of paragraph (b) shall not apply.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 24</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Receipt of the Record Copy by the International Bureau</p> <p>24.1 <i>[Remains deleted]</i></p> <p>24.2 <i>Notification of Receipt of the Record Copy</i></p> <p>(a) The International Bureau shall promptly notify:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(i) to (iii) <i>[No change]</i></p> <p>of the fact and the date of receipt of the record copy. The notification shall identify the international application by its number, the international filing date and the name of the applicant, and shall indicate the filing date of any earlier application whose priority is claimed. The notification sent to the applicant shall also contain a list of the designated Offices and, in the case of a designated Office which is responsible for granting a regional patents, of the Contracting States designated for such regional patent.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(b) <i>[Deleted]</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(c) <i>[No change]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 26</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Checking by, and Correcting Before, the Receiving Office of Certain Elements of the International Application</p> <p>26.1 and 26.2 <i>[No change]</i></p> <p>26.2bis <i>Checking of Requirements Under Article 14(1)(a)(i) and (ii)</i></p> <p>(a) For the purposes of Article 14(1)(a)(i), if there is more than one applicant, it shall be sufficient that the request be signed by one of them.</p> <p>(b) For the purposes of Article 14(1)(a)(ii), if there is more than one applicant, it shall be sufficient that the indications required under Rule 4.5(a)(ii) and (iii) be provide in respect of one of them who is entitled according to Rule 19.1 to file the international application with the receiving Office.</p> <p>26.3 to 26.6 <i>[No change]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 27</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lack of Payment of Fees</p> <p>27.1 <i>Fees</i></p> <p>(a) For the purposes of Article 14(3)(a), “fees prescribed under Article 3(4)(iv)” means the transmittal fee (Rule 14), the international filing fee (Rule 15.1), the search fee (Rule 16), and, where required, the late payment fee (Rule 16<i>bis</i>.2).</p> <p>(b) For the purposes of Article 14(3)(a) and (b), “the fee prescribed under Article 4(2)” means the international filing fee (Rule 15.1) and, where required, the late payment fee (Rule 16<i>bis</i>.2).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 29</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Applications Considered Withdrawn</p> <p>29.1 <i>Finding by Receiving Office</i></p> <p>If the receiving Office declares, under Article 14(1)(b) and Rule 26.5 (failure to correct certain defects), or under Article 14(3)(a) (failure to pay the prescribed fees under Rule 27.1(a)), or under Article 14(4) (later finding of non-compliance with the requirements listed in items (i) to (iii) of Article 11(1)), or under Rule 12.3(d) or 12.4(d) (failure to furnish a required translation or, where applicable, to pay a late furnishing fee), or under Rule 92.4(g)(i) (failure to furnish the original of a document), that the international application is considered withdrawn:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>(i) to (iv) [No change] (b) [<i>Deleted</i>] 29.2 [<i>Remains deleted</i>] 29.3 and 29.4 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 32</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Extension of Effects of International Application to Certain Successor States</p> <p>32.1 <i>Request for Extension of International Application to Successor State</i></p> <p>(a) The effects of any international application whose international filing date falls in the period defined in paragraph (b) are extended to a State (“the successor State”) whose territory was, before the independence of that State, part of the territory of a Contracting State designated in the international application which subsequently ceased to exist (“the predecessor State”), provided that the successor State has become a Contracting State through the deposit, with the Director General, of a declaration of continuation the effect of which is that the Treaty is applied by the successor State.</p> <p>(b) [No change]</p> <p>(c) Information on any international application whose filing date falls within the applicable period under paragraph (b) and whose effect is extended to the successor State shall be published by the International Bureau in the Gazette.</p> <p>(d) [<i>Deleted</i>]</p> <p>32.2 <i>Effects of Extension to Successor State</i></p> <p>(a) Where the effects of the international application are extended to the successor State in accordance with Rule 32.1,</p> <p>(i) [No change]</p> <p>(ii) the applicable time limit under Article 22 or 39(1) in relation to that State shall be extended until the expiration of at least six months from the date of the publication of the information under Rule 32.1(c).</p> <p>(b) The successor State may fix a time limit which expires later than that provided in paragraph (a)(ii). The International Bureau shall publish information on such time limits in the Gazette.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 36</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minimum Requirements for International Searching Authorities</p> <p>36.1 <i>Definition of Minimum Requirements</i></p> <p>The minimum requirements referred to in Article 16(3)(c) shall be the following:</p> <p>(i) and (ii) [No change]</p> <p>(iii) that Office or organization must have a staff which is capable of searching the required technical fields and which has the language facilities to understand at least those languages in which the minimum documentation referred to in Rule 34 is written or is translated;</p> <p>(iv) that Office or organization must hold an appointment as an International Preliminary Examining Authority.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 43 bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority</p> <p>43 bis.1 <i>Written Opinion</i></p> <p>(a) Subject to Rule 69.1(b-bis), the International Searching Authority shall, at the same time as it establishes the international search report, establish a written opinion as to:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>(i) whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), and to be industrially applicable;</p> <p>(ii) whether the international application complies with the requirements of the Treaty and these Regulations in so far as checked by the International Searching Authority.</p> <p>The written opinion shall also be accompanied by such other observations as these Regulations provide for.</p> <p>(b) For the purposes of establishing the written opinion, Articles 33(2) to (6), 35(2) and 35(3) and Rules 43.4, 64, 65, 66.1(e), 66.2(a), (b) and (e), 66.7, 70.2(b) and (d), 70.3, 70.4(ii), 70.5(a), 70.6 to 70.10, 70.12, 70.14 and 70.15(a) shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.</p> <p>(c) The written opinion shall contain a notification informing the applicant that, if a demand for international preliminary examination is made, the written opinion shall, under Rule 66.1<i>bis</i>(a) but subject to Rule 66.1<i>bis</i>(b), be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority for the purposes of Rule 66.2(a), in which case the applicant is invited to submit to that Authority, before the expiration of the time limit under Rule 54<i>bis</i>.1(a), a written reply together, where appropriate, with amendments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 44</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Transmittal of the International Search Report, Written Opinion, Etc.</p> <p>44.1 <i>Copies of Report or Declaration and Written Opinion</i></p> <p>The International Searching Authority shall, on the same day, transmit one copy of the international search report and the written opinion established under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1, or the declaration referred to in Article 17(2)(a), to the International Bureau and one copy to the applicant:</p> <p>44.2 and 44.3 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 44 bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Preliminary Report on Patentability by the International Searching Authority</p> <p>44<i>bis</i>.1 <i>Issuance of Report</i></p> <p>(a) Unless an international preliminary examination report has been or is to be established, the International Bureau shall issue a report on behalf of the International Searching Authority (in this Rule referred to as “the report”) as to the matters referred to in Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1(a). The report shall have the same contents as the written opinion established under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1.</p> <p>(b) The report shall bear the title “international preliminary report on patentability (Chapter I of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)” together with an indication that it is issued under this Rule by the International Bureau on behalf of the International Searching Authority.</p> <p>44<i>bis</i>.2 <i>Communication to Designated Offices</i></p> <p>(a) Where a report has been issued under Rule 44<i>bis</i>.1, the International Bureau shall communicate it to each designated Office in accordance with Rule 93<i>bis</i>.1 but not before the expiration of 30 months from the priority date.</p> <p>(b) Where the applicant makes an express request to a designated Office under Article 23(2), the International Bureau shall communicate a copy of the written opinion established by the International Searching Authority under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1 to that Office promptly upon the request of that Office or of the applicant.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p><i>44bis.3 Translation for Designated Offices</i></p> <p>(a) Any designated State may, where a report has been issued under Rule 44bis.1 in a language other than the official language, or one of the official languages, of its national Office, require a translation of the report into English. Any such requirement shall be notified to the International Bureau, which shall promptly publish it in the Gazette.</p> <p>(b) If a translation is required under paragraph (a), it shall be prepared by or under the responsibility of the International Bureau.</p> <p>(c) The International Bureau shall transmit a copy of the translation to any interested designated Office and to the applicant at the same time as it communicates the report to that Office.</p> <p>(d) In the case referred to in Rule 44bis.2(b), the written opinion established under Rule 43bis.1 shall, upon request of the designated Office concerned, be translated into English by or under the responsibility of the International Bureau. The International Bureau shall transmit a copy of the translation to the designated Office concerned within two months from the date of receipt of the request for translation, and shall at the same time transmit a copy to the applicant.</p> <p><i>44bis.4 Observations on the Translation</i></p> <p>The applicant may make written observations as to the correctness of the translation referred to in Rule 44bis.3(b) or (d) and shall send a copy of the observations to each of the interested designated Offices and to the International Bureau.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 44 ter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Confidential Nature of Written Opinion, Report, Translation and Observations</p> <p><i>44 ter.1 Confidential Nature</i></p> <p>(a) The International Bureau and the International Searching Authority shall not, unless requested or authorized by the applicant, allow access by any person or authority before the expiration of 30 months from the priority date:</p> <p>(i) to the written opinion established under Rule 43bis.1, to any translation thereof prepared under Rule 44bis.3(d) or to any written observations on such translation sent by the applicant under Rule 44bis.4;</p> <p>(ii) if a report is issued under Rule 44bis.1, to that report, to any translation of it prepared under Rule 44bis.3(b) or to any written observations on that translation sent by the applicant under Rule 44bis.4.</p> <p>(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a), the term “access” covers any means by which third parties may acquire cognizance, including individual communication and general publication.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 47</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Communication to Designated Offices</p> <p><i>47.1 Procedure</i></p> <p>(a) The communication provided for in Article 20 shall be effected by the International Bureau to each designated Office in accordance with Rule 93bis.1 but, subject to Rule 47.4, not prior to the international publication of the international application.</p> <p>(a-bis) The International Bureau shall notify each designated Office, in accordance with Rule 93bis.1, of the fact and date of receipt of the record copy and of the fact and date of receipt of any priority document.</p> <p>(a-ter) [No change]</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>(b) Any amendment received by the International Bureau within the time limit under Rule 46.1 which was not included in the communication provided for in Article 20 shall be communicated promptly to the designated Offices by the International Bureau, and the latter shall notify the applicant accordingly.</p> <p>(c) The International Bureau shall, promptly after the expiration of 28 months from the priority date, send a notice to the applicant indicating:</p> <p>(i) the designated Offices which have requested that the communication provided for in Article 20 be effected under Rule 93<i>bis</i>.1 and the date of such communication to those Offices; and</p> <p>(ii) the designated Offices which have not requested that the communication provided for in Article 20 be effected under Rule 93<i>bis</i>.1.</p> <p>(c-<i>bis</i>) The notice referred to in paragraph (c) shall be accepted by designated Offices:</p> <p>(i) in the case of a designated Office referred to in paragraph (c)(i), as conclusive evidence that the communication provided for in Article 20 was effected on the date specified in the notice;</p> <p>(ii) in the case of a designated Office referred to in paragraph (c)(ii), as conclusive evidence that the Contracting State for which that Office acts as designated Office does not require the furnishing, under Article 22, by the applicant of a copy of the international application.</p> <p>(d) [No change]</p> <p>(e) Where any designated Office has not, before the expiration of 28 months from the priority date, requested the International Bureau to effect the communication provided for in Article 20 in accordance with Rule 93<i>bis</i>.1, the Contracting State for which that Office acts as designated Office shall be considered to have notified the International Bureau, under Rule 49.1(a-<i>bis</i>), that it does not require the furnishing, under Article 22, by the applicant of a copy of the international application.</p> <p>47.2 <i>Copies</i></p> <p>The copies required for communication shall be prepared by the International Bureau. Further details concerning the copies required for communication may be provided for in the Administrative Instructions.</p> <p>(b) [<i>Deleted</i>]</p> <p>(c) [<i>Deleted</i>]</p> <p>47.3 [<i>No change</i>]</p> <p>47.3 <i>Express Request Under Article 23(2) Prior to International Publication</i></p> <p>Where the applicant makes an express request to a designated Office under Article 23(2) prior to the international publication of the international application, the International Bureau shall, upon request of the applicant or the designated Office, promptly effect the communication provide for in Article 20 to that Office.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 48</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Publication</p> <p>48.1 to 48.5 [No change]</p> <p>48.6 <i>Announcing of Certain Facts</i></p> <p>(a) If any notification under Rule 29.1(ii) reaches the International Bureau at a time later than that at which it was able to prevent the international publication of the international application, the International Bureau shall promptly publish a notice in the Gazette reproducing the essence of such notification.</p> <p>(b) [<i>Remains deleted</i>]</p> <p>(c) [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 49bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Indications as to Protection Sought for Purposes of National Processing</p> <p><i>49bis.1 Choice of Certain Kinds of Protection</i></p> <p>(a) If the applicant wishes the international application to be treated, in a designated State in respect of which Article 43 applies, as an application not for the grant of a patent but for the grant of another kind of protection referred to in that Article, the applicant, when performing the acts referred to in Article 22, shall so indicate to the designated Office.</p> <p>(b) If the applicant wishes the international application to be treated, in a designated State in respect of which Article 44 applies, as an application for the grant of more than one kind of protection referred to in Article 43, the applicant, when performing the acts referred to in Article 22, shall so indicate to the designated Office and shall indicate, if applicable, which kind of protection is sought primarily and which kind is sought subsidiarily.</p> <p>(c) In the cases referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b), if the applicant wishes the international application to be treated, in a designated State, as an application for a patent of addition, certificate of addition, inventor's certificate of addition or utility certificate of addition, the applicant, when performing the acts referred to in Article 22, shall so indicate the relevant parent application, parent patent or other parent grant.</p> <p>(d) If the applicant wishes the international application to be treated, in a designated State, as an application for a continuation or a continuation-in-part of an earlier application, the applicant, when performing the acts referred to in Article 22, shall so indicate to the designated Office and shall indicate the relevant parent application.</p> <p>(e) Where no express indication under paragraph (a) is made by the applicant when performing the acts referred to in Article 22 but the national fee referred to in Article 22 paid by the applicant corresponds to the national fee for a particular kind of protection, the payment of that fee shall be considered to be an indication of the wish of the applicant that the international application is to be treated as an application for that kind of protection and the designated Office shall inform the applicant accordingly.</p> <p><i>49bis.2 Time of Furnishing Indications</i></p> <p>(a) No designated Office shall require the applicant to furnish, before performing the acts referred to in Article 22, any indication referred to in Rule 49bis.1 or, where applicable, any indication as to whether the applicant seeks the grant of a national patent or a regional patent.</p> <p>(b) The applicant may, if so permitted by the national law applicable by the designated Office concerned, furnish such indication or, if applicable, convert from one kind of protection to another, at any later time.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 51</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Review by Designated Offices</p> <p>51.1 <i>Time Limit for Presenting the Request to Send Copies</i></p> <p>The time limit referred to in Article 25(1)(c) shall be two months computed from the date of the notification sent to the applicant under Rule 20.7(i), 24.2(c) or 29.1(ii).</p> <p>51.2 and 51.3 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 51bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Certain National Requirements Allowed Under Article 27</p> <p>51bis.1 <i>Certain National Requirements Allowed</i></p> <p>(a) Subject to Rule 51bis.2, the national law applicable by the designated Office may, in accordance with Article 27, require the applicant to furnish, in particular:</p> <p>(i) to (iv) [No change]</p> <p>(v) any evidence concerning non-prejudicial disclosures or exceptions to lack of novelty, such as disclosures resulting from abuse, disclosures at certain exhibitions and disclosures by the applicant during a certain period of time;</p> <p>(vi) the confirmation of the international application by the signature of any applicant for the designated State who has not signed the request;</p> <p>(vii) any missing indication required under Rule 4.5(a)(ii) and (iii) in respect of any applicant for the designated State.</p> <p>(b) to (f) [No change]</p> <p>51bis.2 and 51bis.3 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 52</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amendment of the Claims, the Description, and the Drawings, Before Designated Offices</p> <p>52.1 <i>Time Limit</i></p> <p>(a) In any designated State in which processing or examination starts without special request, the applicant shall, if he so wishes, exercise the right under Article 28 within one month from the fulfilment of the requirements under Article 22, provided that, if the communication under Rule 47.1 has not been effected by the expiration of the time limit applicable under Article 22, he shall exercise the said right not later than four months after such expiration date. In either case, the applicant may exercise the said right at any later time if so permitted by the national law of the said State.</p> <p>(b) [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 53</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Demand</p> <p>53.1 to 53.3 [No change]</p> <p>53.4 <i>The Applicant</i></p> <p>As to the indications concerning the applicant, Rules 4.4 and 4.16 shall apply, and Rule 4.5 shall apply <i>mutates mutandis</i>.</p> <p>53.5 and 53.6 [No change]</p> <p>53.7 <i>Election of States</i></p> <p>The filing of a demand shall constitute the election of all Contracting States which are designated and are bound by Chapter II of the Treaty.</p> <p>53.8 and 53.9 [No change]</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 54bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Time Limit for Making a Demand</p> <p><i>54bis.1 Time Limit for Making a Demand</i></p> <p>(a) A demand may be made at any time prior to the expiration of whichever of the following periods expires later:</p> <p>(i) three months from the date of transmittal to the applicant of the international search report and the written opinion established under Rule 43bis.1, or of the declaration referred to in Article 17(2)(a); or</p> <p>(ii) 22 months from the priority date.</p> <p>(b) Any demand made after the expiration of the time limit applicable under paragraph (a) shall be considered as if it had not been submitted and the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall so declare.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 56 <i>[Deleted]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 57</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Handling Fee</p> <p>57.1 and 57.2 [No change]</p> <p><i>57.3 Time Limit for Payment; Amount Payable</i></p> <p>(a) Subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), the handling fee shall be paid within one month from the date on which the demand was submitted or 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later.</p> <p>(b) Subject to paragraph (c), where the demand was transmitted to the International Preliminary Examining Authority under Rule 59.3, the handling fee shall be paid within one month from the date of receipt by that Authority or 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later.</p> <p>(c) Where, in accordance with Rule 69.1(b), the International Preliminary Examining Authority wishes to start the international preliminary examination at the same time as the international search, that Authority shall invite the applicant to pay the handling fee within one month from the date of the invitation.</p> <p>(d) The amount of the handling fee payable shall be the amount applicable on the date of payment.</p> <p><i>57.4 and 57.5 [Remain deleted]</i></p> <p><i>57.6 Refund</i></p> <p>The International Preliminary Examining Authority shall refund the handling fee to the applicant:</p> <p>(i) [No change]</p> <p>(ii) if the demand is considered, under Rule 54.4 or 54bis.1(b), not to have been submitted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 58bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Extension of Time Limits for Payment Fees</p> <p><i>58bis.1 Invitation by the International Preliminary Examining Authority</i></p> <p>(a) Where the International Preliminary Examining Authority finds:</p> <p>(i) that the amount paid to it is insufficient to cover the handling fee and the preliminary examination fee; or</p> <p>(ii) by the time they are due under Rules 57.3 and 58.1(b), that no fees were paid to it;</p> <p>the Authority shall invite the applicant to pay to it the amount</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>required to cover those fees, together with, where applicable, the late payment fee under Rule 58<i>bis</i>.2, within a time limit of one month from the date of the invitation.</p> <p>(b) to (d) [No change] 58<i>bis</i>.2 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 59</p> <p>The Competent International Preliminary Examining Authority 59.1 and 59.2 [No change] 59.3 <i>Transmittal of the Demand to the Competent International Preliminary Examining Authority</i> (a) and (b) [No change] (c) Where the demand is transmitted to the International Bureau under paragraph (a) or submitted to it under paragraph (b), the International Bureau shall promptly: (i) [No change] (ii) if two or more International Preliminary Examining Authorities are competent, invite the applicant to indicate, within the time limit applicable under Rule 54<i>bis</i>.1(a) or 15 days from the date of the invitation, whichever is later, the competent International Preliminary Examining Authority to which the demand should be transmitted. (d) to (f) [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 60</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Certain Defects in the Demand</p> <p>60.1 <i>Defects in the Demand</i> (a) Subject to paragraphs (a-<i>bis</i>) and (a-<i>ter</i>), if the demand does not comply with the requirements specified in Rules 53.1, 53.2(a)(i) to (iv), 53.2(b), 53.3 to 53.8 and 55.1, the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall invite the applicant to correct the defects within a time limit which shall be reasonable under the circumstances. That time limit shall not be less than one month from the date of the invitation. It may be extended by the International Preliminary Examining Authority at any time before a decision is taken. (a-<i>bis</i>) For the purposes of Rule 53.4, if there are two or more applicants, it shall be sufficient that the indications referred to in Rule 4.5(a)(ii) and (iii) be provided in respect of one of them who has the right according to Rule 54.2 to make a demand. (a-<i>ter</i>) For the purposes of Rule 53.8, if there are two or more applicants, it shall be sufficient that the demand be signed by one of them. (b) to (g) [No change] 60.2 [<i>Deleted</i>]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 61</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Notification of the Demand and Elections</p> <p>61.1 <i>Notification to the International Bureau and the Applicant</i> (a) and (b) [No change] (c) [<i>Deleted</i>]</p> <p>61.2 <i>Notification to the Elected Offices</i> (a) [No change] (b) The notification shall indicate the number and filing date of the international application, the name of the applicant, the filing date of the application whose priority is</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>claimed (where priority is claimed) and the date of receipt by the International Preliminary Examining Authority of the demand.</p> <p>(c) [No change]</p> <p>(d) Where the applicant makes an express request to an elected Office under Article 40(2) prior to the international publication of the international application, the International Bureau shall, upon request of the applicant or the elected Office, promptly effect the communication provided for in Article 20 to that Office.</p> <p>61.3 [No change]</p> <p>61.4 <i>Publication in the Gazette</i></p> <p>The International Bureau shall, promptly after the filing of the demand but not before the international publication of the international application, publish in the Gazette information on the demand and the elected States concerned, as provided in the Administrative Instructions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 62</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Copy of the Written Opinion by the International Searching Authority and of Amendments Under Article 19 for the International Preliminary Examining Authority</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>62.1 Copy of Written Opinion by International Searching Authority and of Amendments Made Before the Demand Is Filed</i></p> <p>Upon receipt of a demand, or a copy thereof, from the International Preliminary Examining Authority, the International Bureau shall promptly transmit to that Authority:</p> <p>(i) a copy of the written opinion established under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1, unless the national Office or intergovernmental organization that acted as International Searching Authority is also acting as International Preliminary Examining Authority; and</p> <p>(ii) a copy of any amendment under Article 19, and any statement referred to in that Article, unless that Authority has indicated that it has already received such a copy.</p> <p>62.2 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 62<i>bis</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Translation for the International Preliminary Examining Authority of the Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>62<i>bis</i>.1 Translation and Observations</i></p> <p>(a) Upon request of the International Preliminary Examining Authority, the written opinion established under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1 shall, when not in English or in a language accepted by that Authority, be translated into English by or under the responsibility of the International Bureau.</p> <p>(b) The International Bureau shall transmit a copy of the translation to the International Preliminary Examining Authority within two months from the date of receipt of the request for translation, and shall at the same time transmit a copy to the applicant.</p> <p>(c) The applicant may make written observations as to the correctness of the translation and shall send a copy of the observations to the International Preliminary Examining Authority and to the International Bureau.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 63</p> <p>Minimum Requirements for International Preliminary Examining Authorities</p> <p>63.1 <i>Definition of Minimum Requirements</i></p> <p>The minimum requirements referred to in Article 32(3) shall be the following:</p> <p>(i) and (ii) [No change]</p> <p>(iii) that Office or organization must have a staff which is capable of examining in the required technical fields and which has the language facilities to understand at least those languages in which the minimum documentation referred to in Rule 34 is written or is translated;</p> <p>(iv) that Office or organization must hold an appointment as an International Searching Authority.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 66</p> <p>Procedure Before the International Preliminary Examining Authority</p> <p>66.1 [No change]</p> <p>66.1<i>bis</i> <i>Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority</i></p> <p>(a) Subject to paragraph (b), the written opinion established by the International Searching Authority under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1 shall be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority for the purposes of Rule 66.2(a).</p> <p>(b) An International Preliminary Examining Authority may notify the International Bureau that paragraph (a) shall not apply to the procedure before it in respect of written opinions established under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1 by the International Searching Authority or Authorities specified in the notification, provided that such a notification shall not apply to cases where the national Office or intergovernmental organization that acted as International Searching Authority is also acting as International Preliminary Examining Authority. The International Bureau shall promptly publish any such notification in the Gazette.</p> <p>(c) Where the written opinion established by the International Searching Authority under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1 is not, by virtue of a notification under paragraph (b), considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority for the purposes of Rule 66.2(a), the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall notify the applicant accordingly in writing.</p> <p>(d) A written opinion established by the International Searching Authority under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1 which is not, by virtue of a notification under paragraph (b), considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority for the purposes of Rule 66.2(a) shall nevertheless be taken into account by the International Preliminary Examining Authority in proceeding under Rule 66.2(a).</p> <p>66.2 <i>Written Opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority</i></p> <p>(a) to (c) [No change]</p> <p>(d) The notification shall fix a time limit for the reply. The time limit shall be reasonable under the circumstances. It shall normally be two months after the date of notification. In no case shall it be shorter than one month after the said date. It shall be at least two months after the said date where the international search report is transmitted at the same time as the notification. It shall, subject to paragraph (e), not be more than three months after the said date.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>(e) The time limit for replying to the notification may be extended if the applicant so requests before its expiration.</p> <p>66.3 to 66.6 [No change]</p> <p>66.7 <i>Copy and Translation of Earlier Application Whose Priority is Claimed</i></p> <p>(a) If the International Preliminary Examining Authority needs a copy of the earlier application whose priority is claimed in the international application, the International Bureau shall, on request, promptly furnish such copy. If that copy is not furnished to the International Preliminary Examining Authority because the applicant failed to comply with the requirements of Rule 17.1, and if that earlier application was not filed with that Authority in its capacity as a national Office or the priority document is not available to that Authority from a digital library in accordance with the Administrative Instructions, the international preliminary examination report may be established as if the priority had not been claimed.</p> <p>(b) [No change]</p> <p>66.8 and 66.9 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 69</p> <p>Start of and Time Limit for International Preliminary Examination</p> <p>69.1 <i>Start of International Preliminary Examination</i></p> <p>(a) Subject to paragraphs (b) to (e), the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall start the international preliminary examination when it is in possession of all of the following:</p> <p>(i) the demand;</p> <p>(ii) the amount due (in full) for the handling fee and the preliminary examination fee, including where applicable, the late payment fee under Rule 58<i>bis</i>.2; and</p> <p>(iii) either the international search report and the written opinion established under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1 or a notice of the declaration by the International Searching Authority under Article 17(2)(a) that no international search report will be established;</p> <p>provided that the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall not start the international preliminary examination before the expiration of the applicable time limit under Rule 54<i>bis</i>.1(a) unless the applicant expressly requests an earlier start.</p> <p>(b) If the national Office or intergovernmental organization that acts as International Searching Authority also acts as International Preliminary Examining Authority, the international preliminary examination may, if that national Office or intergovernmental organization so wishes and subject to paragraphs (d) and (e), start at the same time as the international search.</p> <p>(b-<i>bis</i>) Where, in accordance with paragraph (b), the national Office or intergovernmental organisation that acts as both International Searching Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority wishes to start the international preliminary examination at the same time as the international search and considers that all of the conditions referred to in Article 34(2)(c)(i) to (iii) are fulfilled, that national Office or intergovernmental organization need not, in its capacity as International Searching Authority, establish a written opinion under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1.</p> <p>(c) [No change]</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>(d) Where the statement concerning amendments contains an indication that the start of the international preliminary examination is to be postponed (Rule 53.9(b)), the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall not start the international preliminary examination before whichever of the following occurs first:</p> <p>(i) it has received a copy of any amendments made under Article 19;</p> <p>(ii) it has received a notice from the applicant that he does not wish to make amendments under Article 19; or</p> <p>(iii) the expiration of the applicable time limit under Rule 54bis.1(a).</p> <p>(e) [No change]</p> <p><i>69.2 Time Limit for International Preliminary Examination</i></p> <p>The time limit for establishing the international preliminary examination report shall be whichever of the following periods expires last:</p> <p>(i) 28 months from the priority date; or</p> <p>(ii) six months from the time provided under Rule 69.1 for the start of the international preliminary examination; or</p> <p>(iii) six months from the date of receipt by the International Preliminary Examining Authority of the translation furnished under Rule 55.2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 70</p> <p>International Preliminary Report on Patentability by the International Preliminary Examining Authority (International Preliminary Examination Report)</p> <p>70.1 to 70.14 [No change]</p> <p>70.15 <i>Form; Title</i></p> <p>(a) The physical requirements as to the form of the report shall be prescribed by the Administrative Instructions.</p> <p>(b) The report shall bear the title "international preliminary report on patentability (Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)" together with an indication that it is the international preliminary examination report established by the International Preliminary Examining Authority.</p> <p>70.16 and 70.17 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 72</p> <p>Translation of the International Preliminary Examination Report and of the Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority</p> <p>72.1 and 72.2 [No change]</p> <p>72.2bis <i>Translation of the Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority Established Under Rule 43bis.1</i></p> <p>In the case referred to in Rule 73.2(b)(ii), the written opinion established by the International Searching Authority under Rule 43bis.1 shall, upon request of the elected Office concerned, be translated into English by or under the responsibility of the International Bureau. The International Bureau shall transmit a copy of the translation to the elected Office concerned within two months from the date of receipt of the request for translation, and shall at the same time transmit a copy to the applicant.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>72.3 <i>Observations on the Translation</i></p> <p>The applicant may make written observations as to the correctness of the translation of the international preliminary examination report or of the written opinion established by the International Searching Authority under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1 and shall send a copy of the observations to each of the interested elected Offices and to the international Bureau.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 73</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Communication of the International Preliminary Examination Report or the Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority</p> <p>73.1 [No change]</p> <p>73.2 <i>Communication to Elected Offices</i></p> <p>(a) The International Bureau shall effect the communication provide for in Article 36(3)(a) to each elected Office in accordance with Rule 93<i>bis</i>.1 but not before the expiration of 30 months from the priority date.</p> <p>(b) Where the applicant makes an express request to an elected Office under Article 40(2), the International Bureau shall, upon the request of that Office or of the applicant,</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(i) if the international preliminary examination report has already been transmitted to the International Bureau under Rule 71.1, promptly effect the communication provided for in Article 36(3)(a) to that Office;</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(ii) if the international preliminary examination report has not been transmitted to the International Bureau under Rule 71.1, promptly communicate a copy of the written opinion established by the International Searching Authority under Rule 43<i>bis</i>.1 to that Office.</p> <p>(c) Where the applicant has withdrawn the demand or any or all elections, the communication provided for in paragraph (a) shall nevertheless be effected, if the International Bureau has received the international preliminary examination report, to the elected Office of Offices affected by the withdrawal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 76</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Copy, Translation and Fee Under Article 39(1); Translation of Priority Document</p> <p>76.1, 76.2 and 76.3 [Remain deleted]</p> <p>76.4 [No change]</p> <p>76.5 <i>Application of Rules 22.1(g), 47.1, 49, 49bis and 51bis</i></p> <p>Rules 22.1(g), 47.1, 49<i>bis</i> and 51<i>bis</i> shall apply, provided that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(i) to (iii) [No change]</p> <p>(iv) for the purposes of Article 39(1), where an international preliminary examination report has been established, a translation of any amendment under Article 19 shall only be required if that amendment is annexed to that report;</p> <p>(v) the reference in Rule 47.1(a) to Rule 47.4 shall be construed as a reference to Rule 61.2(d).</p> <p>76.6 [Deleted]</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 78</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Amendment of the Claims, the Description, and the Drawings, Before Elected Offices</p> <p>78.1 <i>Time Limit</i></p> <p>(a) The applicant shall, if he so wishes, exercise the right under Article 41 to amend the claims, the description and the drawings, before the elected Office concerned within one month from the fulfillment of the requirements under Article 39(1)(a), provided that, if the transmittal of the international preliminary examination report under Article 36(1) has not taken place by the expiration of the time limit applicable under Article 39, he shall exercise the said right not later than four months after such expiration date. In either case, the applicant may exercise the said right at any later time if so permitted by the national law of the said State.</p> <p>(b) In any elected State in which the national law provides that examination starts only on special request, the national law may provide that the time limit within or the time at which the applicant may exercise the right under Article 41 shall be the same as that provided by the national law for the filing of amendments in the case of the examination, on special request of national applications, provide that such time limit shall not expire prior to, or such time shall not come before, the expiration of the time limit applicable under paragraph (a).</p> <p>78.2 [Deleted]</p> <p>78.3 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 89bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Filing, Processing and Communication of International Applications and Other Documents in Electronic Form or by Electronic Means</p> <p>89bis.1 and 89bis.2 [No change] 89bis.3 <i>Communication Between Offices</i></p> <p>Where the Treaty, these Regulations or the Administrative Instructions provide for the communication, notification or transmittal (“communication”) of an international application, notification, communication, correspondence or other document by one national Office or intergovernmental organization to another, such communication may, where so agreed by both the sender and the receiver, be effected in electronic form or by electronic means.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 90</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agents and Common Representatives</p> <p>90.1 [No change]</p> <p>90.2 <i>Common Representative</i></p> <p>(a) Where there are two or more applicants and the applicants have not appointed an agent representing all of them (a “common agent”) under Rule 90.1(a), one of the applicants who is entitled to file an international application according to Article 9 and in respect of whom all indications required under Rule 4.5(a) have been provided may be appointed by the other applicants as their common representative.</p> <p>(b) Where there are two or more applicants and all the applicants have not appointed a common agent under Rule 90.1(a) or a common representative under paragraph (a), the applicant first named in the request who is entitled according to Rule 19.1 to file an international application with the receiving Office and in respect of whom all indications required under Rule 4.5(a) have been provided shall be considered to the common representative of all the applicants.</p> <p>90.3 [No change]</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>90.4 <i>Manner of Appointment of Agent or Common Representative</i></p> <p>(a) to (c) [No change]</p> <p>(d) Subject to paragraph (e), any receiving Office, any International Searching Authority, any International Preliminary Examining Authority and the International Bureau may waive the requirement under paragraph (b) that a separate power of attorney be submitted to it, in which case paragraph (c) shall not apply.</p> <p>(e) Where the agent or the common representative submits any notice of withdrawal referred to in Rules 90<i>bis</i>.1 to 90<i>bis</i>.4, the requirement under paragraph (b) for a separate power of attorney shall not be waived under paragraph (d).</p> <p>90.5 and 90.6 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 90<i>bis</i> Withdrawals</p> <p>90<i>bis</i>.1 to 90<i>bis</i>.4 [No change]</p> <p>90<i>bis</i>.5 <i>Signature</i></p> <p>(a) Any notice of withdrawal referred to in Rules 90<i>bis</i>.1 to 90<i>bis</i>.4 shall, subject to paragraph (b), be signed by the applicant or, if there are two or more applicants, by all of them. An applicant who is considered to be the common representative under Rule 90.2(b) shall, subject to paragraph (b), not be entitled to sign such a notice on behalf of the other applicants.</p> <p>(b) Where two or more applicants file an international application which designates a State whose national law requires that national applications be filed by the inventor and where an applicant for that designated State who is an inventor could not be found or reached after diligent effort, a notice of withdrawal referred to in Rules 90<i>bis</i>.1 to 90<i>bis</i>.4 need not be signed by that applicant (“the applicant concerned”) if it is signed by at least one applicant and</p> <p>(i) and (ii) [No change]</p> <p>(iii) in the case of a notice of withdrawal referred to in Rule 90<i>bis</i>.4(b), the applicant concerned did not sign the demand but the requirements of Rule 53.8(b) were complied with.</p> <p>90<i>bis</i>.6 and 90<i>bis</i>.7 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 92<i>bis</i></p> <p>Recording of Changes in Certain Indications in the Request or the Demand</p> <p>92<i>bis</i>.1 <i>Recording of Changes by the International Bureau</i></p> <p>(a) [No change]</p> <p>(b) The International Bureau shall not record the requested change if the request for recording is received by it after the expiration of 30 months from the priority date.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 93<i>bis</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Manner of Communication of Documents</p> <p>93<i>bis</i>.1 <i>Communication on Request; Communication via Digital Library</i></p> <p>(a) Where the Treaty, these Regulations or the Administrative Instructions provide for the communication, notification or transmittal (“communication”) of an international application, notification, communication, correspondence or other document (“document”) by the International Bureau to any designated or elected Office, such communication shall be effected only upon request by the Office concerned and at the time specified by that Office. Such request may be made in relation to individually specified documents or a specified class or classes of documents.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>						
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>(b) A communication under paragraph (a) shall, where so agreed by the International Bureau and the designated or elected Office concerned, be considered to be effected at the time when the International Bureau makes the document available to that Office in electronic form in a digital library, in accordance with the Administrative Instructions, from which that Office is entitled to retrieve that document.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 94 Access to Files</p> <p>94.1 <i>Access to the File Held by the International Bureau</i></p> <p>(a) [No change]</p> <p>(b) The International Bureau shall, at the request of any person but not before the international publication of the international applications and subject to Article 38 and Rule 44ter.1, furnish, subject to the reimbursement of the cost of the service, copies of any document contained in its file.</p> <p>(c) The International Bureau shall, if so requested by an elected Office, furnish copies of the international preliminary examination report under paragraph (b) on behalf of that Office. The International Bureau shall promptly publish details of any such request in the Gazette.</p> <p>94.2 and 94.3 [No change]</p> <p>SCHEDULE OF FEES</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Fees</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Amounts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. International Filing Fee: (Rule 15.2)</td> <td>650 Swiss francs plus 15 Swiss francs for each sheet of the international application in excess of 30 sheets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Handling Fee: (Rule 57.2)</td> <td>233 Swiss francs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Reductions</p> <p>3. The international filing fee is reduced by 200 Swiss francs if the international application is, in accordance with and to the extent provided for in the Administrative Instructions, filed:</p> <p>(a) on paper together with a copy thereof in electronic form; or</p> <p>(b) in electronic form.</p> <p>4. All fees payable (where applicable, as reduced under item 3) are reduced by 75% for international applications filed by any applicant who is a natural person and who is a national of and resides in a State whose per capita national income is below US\$3,000 (according to the average per capita national income figures used by the United Nations for determining its scale of assessments for the contributions payable for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997); if there are several applicants, each must satisfy those criteria.</p> <p>I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original text in English of the amendments of the Regulations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), adopted by the Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union) at its thirty-first (18th extraordinary) session on October 1, 2002, with effect from January 1, 2004.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kamil Idris Director General World Intellectual Property Organization February 14, 2003</p>	Fees	Amounts	1. International Filing Fee: (Rule 15.2)	650 Swiss francs plus 15 Swiss francs for each sheet of the international application in excess of 30 sheets	2. Handling Fee: (Rule 57.2)	233 Swiss francs		
Fees	Amounts							
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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886	Paris 24 July, 1971 –31 Jan., 1972	063/1990 Cm 1212
Accession— Korea, Democratic People's Republic Of (<i>with declarations*</i>)	28 Jan., 2003	
<i>Declarations*</i>		
(1) The Democratic People's Republic of Korea avails itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the Appendix to the said Convention.		
(2) Furthermore, the said instrument of accession contains the declaration that, pursuant to Article 33(2) of the said Convention, as so revised, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 33 of that Convention.		
Note— With effect 28 April 2003, the <i>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i> will also become a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works ("Berne Union"), founded by the Berne Convention.		
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms ..	Geneva 29 Oct., 1971 –30 Apr., 1972	041/1973 Cmnd 5275
Ratification— Serbia and Montenegro	10 Mar., 2003	
Accession— Belarus	17 Jan., 2003	
Togo	10 Mar., 2003	
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations)	Budapest 28 Apr., 1977 –31 Dec., 1977	005/1981 Cmnd 8136
Note— On 15 November 2002, the Director-General of WIPO, as depositary, received a communication from the government of <i>Australia</i> informing him of a change of address, telephone, facsimile numbers, e-mail and internet addresses of the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL), an international depositary authority under the above Treaty, as follows;		
Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL) 1, Suakin Street Pymble N.S.W. 2073 Australia Telephone: (+ 61 2) 9449 0111 Facsimile: (+ 61 2) 9449 1653 E-mail: info@agal.gov.au Internet home page: http://www.agal.gov.au		
Note— The Assembly of the Union for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (Budapest Union), during its eighteenth (7th extraordinary) session held from September 23 to October 1, 2002, adopted on October 1 2002, amendments of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty in the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, as follows:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Certified Copy		
Amendments of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure		
Adopted by the Assembly of the Union for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (Budapest Union) at its eighteenth (7th extraordinary) session on October 1, 2002, with effect from October 2, 2002.		
Amendments		
Rule 13		
Publication by the International Bureau		
13.1 <i>Form of Publication</i>		
Any publication by the International Bureau referred to in the Treaty or these Regulations shall be made on paper or in electronic form.		
13.2 <i>Contents</i>		
(a) At least once a year, preferably in the first quarter of the year, an up-to-date list of the international depository authorities shall be published, indicating in respect of each such authority the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with it and the amount of the fees charged by it.		
(b) Full information on any of the following facts shall be published once, promptly after the occurrence of the fact:		
(i) to (v) [No change]		
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original text in English of the amendments of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, adopted by the Assembly of the Budapest Union at its eighteenth (7th extraordinary) session on October 1, 2002, with effect from October 2, 2002.		
Kamil Idris Director General World Intellectual Property Organization December 11, 2002		
Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977	Geneva 13 May, 1977	072/1979 Cmnd 7671
Accession— Georgia	29 Nov., 2002	
Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Madrid, 27 June 1989 and the Common Regulations under the Agreement and Protocol, adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from 1 April 1996.. .. .	Madrid 28 June, 1989 –31 Dec., 1989	003/1997 Cm 3505
Accession— Korea, Republic of (<i>with declaration*</i>)	10 Jan., 2003	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
the declaration that, in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), under Article 5(2)(b) of the said Protocol, the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 5(2)(a) thereof is replaced by 18 months and that, under Article 5(2)(c) of the said Protocol, where refusal of protection may result from an opposition to the granting of protection, such refusal may be notified after the expiry of the 18 month time limit;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<p>the declaration that, in accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), the Republic of Korea, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3^{ter} of the said Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, wants to receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fees, an individual fee.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 28 January 2003, the Director-General of WIPO, as depositary, received two declarations from the Government of <i>Belarus</i>, as follows;</p> <p>(1) the declaration that, in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), under Article 5(2)(b) of the said Protocol, the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 5(2)(a) thereof is replaced by 19 months;</p> <p>(2) the declaration that, in accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), the Republic of Belarus, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3^{ter} of the said Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, wants to receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fees, an individual fee.</p> <p>Extension—</p> <p>Antilles (Netherlands)</p>	28 Jan., 2003	
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT		
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Adopted Rome 17 July, 1998	035/2002 Cm 5590
Ratification—		
Albania	31 Jan., 2003	
Barbados	10 Dec., 2002	
Accession—		
Afghanistan	10 Feb., 2003	
LAW OF THE SEA		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Montego Bay, Jamaica 10 Dec., 1982 –9 Dec., 1984	081/1999 Cm 4524
Accession—		
Kiribati (<i>with declaration</i> *)	24 Feb., 2003	
<i>Declaration</i> *		
<p>“In exercise of the right conferred by Article 310 of the Convention, the Republic of Kiribati, upon accession to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), declares that in accepting the provisions of Part IV of Article 47 of the said Convention, wishes to highlight its concerns relating to the formula used for drawing archipelagic baselines.</p> <p>Part IV calculations for archipelagic waters do not allow a baseline to be drawn around all the islands of each of the three Groups of islands that make up the Republic of Kiribati. These Group of islands are spread over an expanse of over three million square kilometres of ocean, and the existing formula as spelt out</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>LAW OF THE SEA (continued)</p> <p>in Part IV of the Convention, will divide Kiribati's three island groups into three distinct exclusive zone waters and international waters.</p> <p>The Government of Kiribati wishes to propose that the formula used for drawing archipelagic baselines be revisited in the future to take into consideration the above-mentioned concerns of Kiribati.</p> <p>Accession by Kiribati to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea does not in any way prejudice its status as an archipelagic state or its legal rights to declare all or part of its maritime territory as archipelagic waters under the said Convention."</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>Nomination of Conciliators under Article 2 of Annex V and or Arbitrators under Article 2 of Annex VII of the Convention have been received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, by the following States on the dates shown;</p> <p>(1) Mexico (9 Dec., 2002)</p> <p>Arbitrators</p> <p>Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs</p> <p>Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco Researcher, Institute of Legal Research National Autonomous University of Mexico Member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States</p> <p>Frigate Captain JN. LD.DEM. Agustin Rodriguez Malpica Esquivel Chief, Legal Unit Secretariat of the Navy</p> <p>Frigate Lieutenant SJN. LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards Secretariat of the Navy</p> <p>Conciliators</p> <p>Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority</p> <p>Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration</p> <p>Joel Hernández Garcia Deputy Legal Advisor Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera Director of International Law III Legal Advisor Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>(2) Russian Federation (17 Jan., 2003)</p> <p>Arbitrators:</p> <p>Mr. Pavel G. Dzubenko: Director of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Sciences.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 17 January 2003, the Government of the Russian Federation notified the Secretary-General that it is withdrawing Mr. V.N. Trofimov from the list of arbitrators provided for in article 2 of Annex VII of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF THE SEA (continued)		
(3) Sri Lanka (17 Sept., 2002) Mr. C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in The Hague.		
Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, together with GA Resolution 48/263	New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm 4525
Consent to be Bound— Kiribati	24 Feb., 2003	
MARITIME LAW		
Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976	London 1 Feb., 1977 – 31 Dec., 1977	013/1990 Cm 955
Accession— Mauritius	17 Dec., 2002	
NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS		
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	New York 20 Feb., 1957	059/1958 Cmnd 601
Ratification— South Africa	17 Dec., 2002	
PLANTS AND PESTS		
1991 Act amending the International Convention for the protection of New Varieties of Plants, 1961	Geneva 19 Mar., 1991	012/2001 Cm 5045
Accession— Belarus	5 Dec., 2002	
Hungary	1 Dec., 2002	
POLLUTION		
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties	Brussels 29 Nov., 1969 –31 Dec., 1970	077/1975 Cmnd 6056
Accession— Mauritius	17 Dec., 2002	
Succession— Serbia and Montenegro	27 Apr., 1992*	
* i.e., the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (with effect 4 February 2003, Serbia and Montenegro) assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels 29 Nov., 1969 –31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd 6183
Accession— Mongolia	3 Mar., 2003	
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973	London 2 Nov., 1973 –31 Dec., 1974	027/1983 Cmnd 8924
Succession— Serbia and Montenegro	27 Apr., 1992*	
*i.e., the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (with effect 4 February 2003, Serbia and Montenegro) assumed responsibility for its international relations.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Berne/New York 23 Mar., 1989 –22 Mar., 1990	100/1995 Cm 3108
Accession—		
Brunei Darussalam	16 Dec., 2002	
Equatorial Guinea	7 Feb., 2003	
Jamaica	23 Jan., 2003	
Marshall Islands	27 Jan., 2003	
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, done at London on 30 November 1990	London 30 Nov., 1990 –29 Nov., 1991	084/1999 Cm 4542
Accession—		
Lithuania	23 Dec., 2002	
Malta	21 Jan., 2003	
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
Ratification—		
Tanzania	6 Dec., 2002	
Accession—		
India	3 Mar., 2003	
Acceptance—		
Mali	7 Mar., 2003	
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	Adopted Montreal 17 Sept., 1997	036/2002 Cm 5593
Ratification—		
Tanzania	6 Dec., 2002	
Accession—		
Barbados	10 Dec., 2002	
India	3 Mar., 2003	
Marshall Islands	27 Jan., 2003	
Acceptance—		
Mali	7 Mar., 2003	
Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol on Beijing substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	29 Nov., 1999 –3 Dec., 1999	37/2002 Cm 5594
Ratification—		
Tanzania	6 Dec., 2002	
Accession—		
Barbados	10 Dec., 2002	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Adopted Beijing 3 Dec., 1999	055/2002 Cm 5725
Ratification—		
Slovenia	23 Jan., 2003	
Accession—		
India	3 Mar., 2003	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
European Convention on the Adoption of Children [ETS No. 58]	Strasbourg 24 Apr., 1967	051/1968 Cmnd 3673
Ratification—		
Macedonia The FYR of (<i>with declaration and reservation</i> *)	15 Jan., 2003	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In accordance with Article 26, the competent authority in “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” to which requests under Article 14 may be addressed is the Ministry of Labor (sic) and Social Policy.		
<i>Reservation*</i>		
In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 1, of the Convention, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” declares that it will not apply the provision of Article 7(1) which refers to the adopters age, as the minimum age under “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” legislation is 18, and no upper limit applies.		
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No. 62]	London 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd 4229
Ratification— Macedonia The FYR Of (<i>with declaration*</i>)	15 Jan., 2003	
Accession— Mexico (<i>with declaration†</i>)	21 Feb., 2003	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” declares that the single body that will carry out the provisions of the Convention will be the Ministry of Justice of “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”.		
<i>Declaration†</i>		
In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, Mexico designates the Directorate General of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico as the receiving and transmitting authority.		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague 18 Mar., 1970	020/1977 Cmnd 6727
Note— Notification pursuant to Article 42 of the Convention		
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Belarus</i> has been accepted by:		
Finland	6 Dec., 2002	
Spain	12 Dec., 2002	
Poland	20 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Bulgaria</i> has been accepted by:		
Finland	6 Dec., 2002	
Poland	20 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Kuwait</i> has been accepted by:		
Czech Republic	26 Aug., 2002	
Norway	30 Sep., 2002	
Poland	20 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Lithuania</i> has been accepted by:		
Poland	20 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Russia</i> has been accepted by:		
Norway	30 Sep., 2002	
Poland	20 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Slovenia</i> has been accepted by:		
Poland	20 Dec., 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Sri Lanka</i> has been accepted by:		
Poland	20 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Ukraine</i> has been accepted by:		
Poland	20 Dec., 2002	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Czech Republic</i> and		
Kuwait	25 Oct., 2003	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Finland</i> and		
Belarus	4 Feb., 2003	
Bulgaria	4 Feb., 2003	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Norway</i> and		
Kuwait	29 Nov., 2002	
Russia	29 Nov., 2002	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Poland</i> and		
Belarus	18 Feb., 2003	
Bulgaria	18 Feb., 2003	
Kuwait	18 Feb., 2003	
Lithuania	18 Feb., 2003	
Russia	18 Feb., 2003	
Slovenia	18 Feb., 2003	
Sri Lanka	18 Feb., 2003	
Ukraine.. .. .	18 Feb., 2003	
In accordance with Article 39(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Spain</i> and		
Belarus	15 Feb., 2003	
Convention On the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations	The Hague 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd 6248
Note—		
Notification pursuant to Article 31 of the Convention		
The accession to the above mentioned Convention of <i>Estonia</i> has been accepted by:		
Finland	6 Feb., 2003	
In accordance with Article 28(5), the Convention will enter into force between <i>Finland</i> and		
Estonia	7 Apr., 2003	
European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock [ETS No. 85]	Strasbourg 15 Oct., 1975	043/1981 Cmnd 8287
Ratification—		
Macedonia the FYR of (<i>with reservation</i> *)	29 Nov., 2002	
Reservation*		
In accordance with Article 14.1 of the Convention, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” reserves the right to apply Article 2 in a manner that maternal affiliation of every child born out of wedlock is based on the fact that the birth of the child, provided however that the fact of maternal affiliation may be established judicially by means of maternal affiliation suit, initiated by the woman who considers herself as the mother of a child, under condition that the same suit contains request for establishment of her maternal affiliation.		
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid [ETS No. 92].. .. .	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	039/1978 Cmnd 7179
Ratification—		
Macedonia The FYR of (<i>with declaration</i>)	15 Jan., 2003	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
(1) In accordance with Article 8 of the Agreement, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" informs that the Ministry of Justice of "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" is designated as transmitting and receiving authority, as mentioned in Article 2(1) and (2) of the Agreement.		
(2) According to Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Agreement, "the former "Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" declares that it excludes the application of Article 6, paragraph 1(b).		
Note—		
On 20 November 2002, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe received from the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> an updated list of central cantonal authorities, including their addresses, fax and telephone numbers online at the following address:		
http://www.pfj.admin.ch/rht/d/service/recht/Kantonale-Zentralbehoerden.pdf		
To determine the central authority competent by reason of its location, the database of the Swiss localities and Courts can be consulted online at the following address:		
http://www.elorge.admin.ch		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law [ETS No.97]	Strasbourg 15 Mar., 1978	088/1981 Cmnd 8431
Signature— Liechtenstein	5 Dec., 2002	
Ratification— Macedonia The FYR of (<i>with declarations*</i>)	15 Jan., 2003	
Accession— Mexico (<i>with declaration</i>)†	21 Feb., 2003	
<i>Declarations*</i>		
(1) In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" declares that it shall not be bound by Chapter II of this Protocol.		
(2) In accordance with Article 4 of the Protocol, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" declares that the single body that will carry out the provisions of the Convention will be the Ministry of Justice of "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia".		
<i>Declaration†</i>		
In accordance with Article 4 of the Protocol, Mexico informs that in cases of requests deriving from the Additional, Protocol to the Convention, the receiving and transmitting authority will be the directorate General of International Legal Affairs of the Attorney General's Office.		
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children [ETS no. 105]	Luxembourg 20 May., 1980	035/1987 Cm 191
Ratification— Lithuania (<i>with declaration and reservation*</i>) Macedonia The FYR of (<i>with declaration and reservation†</i>)	24 Jan., 2003 29 Nov., 2002	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In accordance with article 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania shall be appointed as the central authority to carry out the functions provided for by this Convention.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<i>Declaration</i> †		
In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” has appointed the Ministry of Justice as central authority to carry out the functions provided for by this Convention.		
<i>Reservation</i> *		
In accordance with Article 27, paragraph 1, and Article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Republic of Lithuania declares that, in cases covered by Articles 8 and 9 of the Convention or either of these Articles, the Republic of Lithuania shall avail itself of the right to refuse recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to custody on the grounds provided under Article 10 of the Convention.		
<i>Reservation</i> †		
In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” reserves the right not to accept communications made in English or French or accompanied by translations in one of these languages.		
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons [ETS No. 112]	Strasbourg 21 Mar., 1983	051/1985 Cmnd 9617
Accession— Japan (<i>with declarations</i> *)	17 Feb., 2003	
<i>Declarations</i> *		
(1) In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Japan intends to exclude the application of the procedure provided for in Article 9, paragraph 1(b), in cases when Japan is the administering State.		
(2) In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Convention, for the purposes of the Convention, “national” means, in relation to Japan, a Japanese national or a “special permanent resident” stipulated under the “Special Law on the Immigration Control of, <i>inter alia</i> , Those Who Have Lost Japanese Nationality on the Basis of the Treaty of Peace with Japan”.		
(3) In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention, communications shall be done through diplomatic channels except for in the case of emergency or other extraordinary circumstances.		
(4) In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Japan requires that requests for transfer and supporting documents shall be accompanied by a translation into the Japanese or English language.		
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.. .. .	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
Notification Pursuant to Article 45 of the Convention:		
The accession to the above Convention of <i>El Salvador</i> has been accepted by		
Poland	19 Dec., 2002	
Trinidad and Tobago.. .. .	10 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Estonia</i> has been accepted by		
Poland	19 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Guatemala</i> has been accepted by		
Czech Republic	21 June, 2002	
Poland	19 Dec., 2002	
Trinidad and Tobago.. .. .	10 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Latvia</i> has been accepted by		
Poland	19 Dec., 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Spain	17 Dec., 2002	
Trinidad and Tobago.. .. .	10 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Lithuania</i> has been accepted by		
Poland	19 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Nicaragua</i> has been accepted by		
Poland	19 Dec., 2002	
Trinidad and Tobago.. .. .	10 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Peru</i> has been accepted by		
Colombia	17 Dec., 2002	
Poland	19 Dec., 2002	
Trinidad and Tobago.. .. .	10 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Sri Lanka</i> has been accepted by		
Spain	17 Dec., 2002	
Poland	19 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Thailand</i> has been accepted by		
Finland	6 Dec., 2002	
The accession to the above Convention of <i>Trinidad and Tobago</i> has been accepted by		
Poland	19 Dec., 2002	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Colombia</i> and		
Peru	1 Mar., 2003	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Czech Republic</i> and		
Guatemala	1 Sept., 2002	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Finland</i> and		
Thailand	1 Mar., 2003	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Poland</i> and		
El Salvador	1 Mar., 2003	
Estonia	1 Mar., 2003	
Guatemala	1 Mar., 2003	
Latvia	1 Mar., 2003	
Lithuania	1 Mar., 2003	
Nicaragua	1 Mar., 2003	
Peru	1 Mar., 2003	
Sri Lanka	1 Mar., 2003	
Trinidad and Tobago.. .. .	1 Mar., 2003	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Spain</i> and		
Latvia	1 Mar., 2003	
Sri Lanka	1 Mar., 2003	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Trinidad and Tobago</i> and		
El Salvador	1 Mar., 2003	
Guatemala	1 Mar., 2003	
Latvia	1 Mar., 2003	
Nicaragua	1 Mar., 2003	
Peru	1 Mar., 2003	
Note—		
On 8 January 2003, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Fiji</i> notice of the competent authority, as follows;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Ministry for Social Welfare & Poverty Alleviation P.O. Box 2127 Government Buildings Suva Republic of the Fiji Islands Contact details: Fax: +679 330 5110 Tel: +679 331 2848/331 5931</p>		
<p>European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]</p>	Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959	024/1992 Cm 1928
<p>Accession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of (<i>with declarations*</i>) ..</p>	30 Sept., 2002	
<i>Declarations*</i>		
<p>(1) In accordance with Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall grant legal assistance only in proceedings related to the criminal acts stipulated by the laws of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, whose criminal prosecution, at the moment legal assistance is requested, falls within the jurisdiction of the Yugoslav courts are competent.</p>		
<p>(2) In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall serve court summons issued to the name of a person against whom criminal proceedings have been initiated, residing in its territory, only if the summons is transmitted to the competent judicial authority 30 days before the date set for the appearance in the court by the said person.</p>		
<p>(3) In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Convention and in connection with implementation of Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia requests that a copy of the letter requesting legal assistance be transmitted to the Federal Ministry of Justice.</p>		
<p>(4) In accordance with Article 24 of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia hereby states that judicial authorities, for the purposes of the present Convention, shall be considered regular courts and Public i.e. State Prosecutor's Offices.</p>		
<p>Note— On 21 November 2002, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Austria</i> an objection, in accordance with Article 24, as follows; Austria raises an objection to the extension of the United Kingdom's ratification of the Convention to the Bailiwick of Guernsey. Austria is bound to raise this objection because Austria is not in a position to obtain the parliamentary approval necessary in this case within the period of 90 days set forth in the letter No. JJ5317C, Tr./30-72 of 21 October 2002. Any new developments concerning this issue will be brought immediately to the attention of the Council of Europe.</p>		
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES		
<p>Annex X to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations of 21 November 1947—International Refugee Organization (IRO)</p>	Adopted Geneva 29 Mar., 1949	069/1959 Cmnd 855
<p>Application— Belgium.. .. .</p>	23 Dec., 2002	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES (continued)		
Revised Text of Annex XII to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations adopted by the Council of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization on 16 May 1968	Adopted New York 16 May, 1968	016/1969 Cmnd 3963
Application— Belgium.. .. .	23 Dec., 2002	
Annex XV of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations of 21 November 1947 adopted by the Co-ordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization at its Eleventh Session	Adopted Geneva 26 Sept., 1977 —4 Oct., 1977	039/1988 Cm 395
Application— Belgium.. .. .	23 Dec., 2002	
PUBLICATIONS		
Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications signed at Paris on 4th May, 1910.. .. .	Lake Success 4 May, 1949	013/1951 Cmd 8152
Note— On 17 December 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> a notification concerning designation of authorities under Article 1 of the above Agreement, as follows; On 1 July 2002, the Government of the HKSAR merged its Information Technology and Broadcasting Bureau into the Commerce, Industry and Technology Bureau. Accordingly, the Commerce, Industry and Technology Bureau becomes the authority of the HKSAR charged with the duty provided for in Article 1 of the Agreement.		
RED CROSS		
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field	Geneva 12 Aug., 1949	039/1958 Cmnd 550
Note— On 11 December 2002, the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Tadjikistan</i> an official Tadjik translation of the above Convention.		
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea ..	Geneva 12 Aug., 1949	039/1958 Cmnd 550
Note— On 11 December 2002, the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Tadjikistan</i> an official Tadjik translation of the above Convention.		
Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War	Geneva 12 Aug., 1949	039/1958 Cmnd 550
Note— On 11 December 2002, the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Tadjikistan</i> an official Tadjik translation of the above Convention.		
Convention relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War	Geneva 12 Aug., 1949	039/1958 Cmd 550
Note— On 11 December 2002, the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Tadjikistan</i> an official Tadjik translation of the above convention.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
RED CROSS (continued)		
Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12/08/1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)	Geneva 8 June, 1977	029/1999 Cm 4338
Accession— Tonga (<i>with declaration*</i>)	20 Jan., 2003	
<i>Declaration*</i> “The Kingdom of Tonga recognises ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission to enquire into allegations by such other Party, as authorized by Article 90 of Protocol I.”		
<i>Note—</i> On 12 December 2002, the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Democratic Republic of Congo</i> the following declaration; <i>[Original: French]</i> “Le gouvernement de la Rpublique Démocratique du Congo déclare reconnaître de plein droit et sans accord spécial, a l’égard de toutes autre Haute Parties Contractante qui accepte la même obligation, la compétence de la Commission Internationale d’Etablissement des faits pour enquêter sur les allegations d’une telle autre Partie comme l’y autorise l’article 90 du Protocole I Additionnelle aux Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949.”		
<i>Note—</i> On 11 December 2002, the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Tadjikistan</i> an official Tadjik translation of the above Additional Protocol I.		
<i>Note—</i> On 11 December 2002, the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Argentina</i> the following objection regarding the declaration of territorial extension of the above Additional Protocol I to the Falkland/Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands by the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 2 July 2002; <i>[Depositary’s translation: Original: Spanish]</i> The Embassy of the Argentine Republic to the Swiss Confederation is honoured to address the Federal Council, in its capacity as depositary of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, adopted at Geneva on 8 June 1977, in relation to the communication sent by the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations in Geneva dated 5 November 2002, in regards to a petition made by the United Kingdom on 2 July 2002 to extend the application of said Protocols to the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and to accept the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission in accordance with Protocol I in relation to these territories. The Argentine Republic rejects the British claim to extend the application of the indicated Protocols to the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and to accept the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission in accordance with Protocol I in relation to these territories. The Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, adopted at Geneva on 8 June 1977 apply to the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as being an integral part of the territory of the Argentine Republic, by virtue of the ratification of said		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
RED CROSS (continued)		
<p>Protocols by the Argentine government on 26 November 1996 and the acceptance of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission announced on 11 October 1996.</p> <p>In relation to the question of the Falkland Islands, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which there is a dispute over sovereignty, and asked that the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom re-initiate negotiations with a view to find a peaceful and definite solution to the dispute, with the mediation of the United Nations Secretary-General, who will inform the General Assembly about any progress.</p> <p>The Argentine Republic reaffirms its right of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the surrounding maritime spaces.</p> <p>The Argentine Republic kindly requests that the Federal Council advise the High Contracting Parties to the Additional Protocols of this communication.</p> <p>The Embassy of the Argentine Republic wishes to convey to the Swiss Confederation the assurance of its highest regard.</p>		
Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12/08/1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II)	Geneva 8 June, 1977	030/1999 Cm 4339
Accession—		
Congo, Democratic Republic of	12 Dec., 2002	
Mozambique	12 Nov., 2002	
Tonga	20 Jan., 2003	
Note—		
<p>On 11 December 2002, the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Argentina</i> an objection regarding the declaration of territorial extension of the above Additional Protocol Protocol II to the Falkland/Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands by the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 2 July 2002.</p> <p>[See text under Protocol I above].</p>		
Note—		
<p>On 11 December 2002, the Swiss Federal Council, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Tadjikistan</i> an official Tadjik translation of the above Additional Protocol II.</p>		
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognitions of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd 2535
Regulation 13-H Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking		
Application—		
Poland	29 Jan., 2003	
Regulation No 16 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Safety-belts and restraint systems for occupants of power-driven vehicles II. Vehicles equipped with safety-belts		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 31 July 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 16 with effect from 31 January 2003.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.771.2002.TREATIES-1 of 31 July 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 21 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Vehicles with regard to their interior fittings</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 31 July 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 23 with effect from 31 January 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.772.2002.TREATIES-1 of 31 July 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 36 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction</p>		
<p>Application—</p>		
<p>Poland</p>	<p>29 Jan., 2003</p>	
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 7 June 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 36 with effect from 7 December 2002.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.611.2002.TREATIES-2 of 7 June 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 37 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 7 June 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 37 with effect from 7 December 2002.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.612.2002.TREATIES-1 of 7 June 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 39 Uniform provisions concerning the approval vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 7 June 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 39 with effect from 7 December 2002.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.614.2002.TREATIES-2 of 7 June 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 48 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light signalling devices</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 31 July 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 48 with effect from 31 January 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.773.2002.TREATIES-2 of 31 July 2002</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Regulation No 49 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I) and Natural Gas (NG) engines as well as positive-ignition (P.I) engines fuelled with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and vehicles equipped with C.I and NG engines and engines fuelled with LPG, with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 31 July 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 49 with effect from 31 January 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.774.2002.TREATIES-1 of 31 July 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 52 Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity Public Service Vehicles</p>		
<p>Application— Poland</p>	29 Jan., 2003	
<p>Note— In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 7 June 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 52 with effect from 7 December 2002.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.615.2002.TREATIES-2 of 7 June 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 65 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lights for motor vehicles</p>		
<p>Application— Poland</p>	29 Jan., 2003	
<p>Regulation No 74 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices</p>		
<p>Application— Yugoslavia F R</p>	17 Jan., 2003	
<p>Regulation No 78 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking</p>		
<p>Note— In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 7 June 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 78 with effect from 7 December 2002.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.616.2002.TREATIES-1 of 7 June 2002rs</p>		
<p>Regulation No 79 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 31 July 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 79 with effect from 31 January 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.775.2002.TREATIES-1 of 31 July 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 90 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies and drum-brake linings for power-driven vehicles and their trailers</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Note—		
In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 7 June 2002 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 90 with effect from 7 December 2002.		
¹ See C.N.618.2002.TREATIES-1 of 7 June 2002		
Regulation No 94 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision		
Application—		
Poland	29 Jan., 2003	
Note—		
In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 31 July 2002 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 94 with effect from 31 January 2003.		
¹ See C.N.776.2002.TREATIES-1 of 31 July 2002		
Regulation No 95 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision		
Application—		
Poland	29 Jan., 2003	
Regulation No 96 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine		
Application—		
Poland	29 Jan., 2003	
Note—		
In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 31 July 2002 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 96 with effect from 31 January 2003.		
¹ See C.N.778.2002.TREATIES-1 of 31 July 2002		
Regulation No 98 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with Gas-Discharge light sources		
Note—		
In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 June 2002 ¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 98 with effect from 10 December 2002.		
¹ See C.N.620.2002.TREATIES-1 of 10 June 2002		
Regulation No 101 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories M1 and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p>		
<p>Note— In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 31 July 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 101 with effect from 31 January 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.779.2002.TREATIES-1 of 31 July 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 104 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 June 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 104 with effect from 10 December 2002.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.621.2002.TREATIES-1 of 10 June 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 106 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 31 July 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 106 with effect from 31 January 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.780.2002.TREATIES-1 of 31 July 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 107 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-deck large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 June 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 107 with effect from 10 December 2002.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N. 622.2002.TREATIES-2 of 10 June 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 110 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Specific components of motor vehicles using Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in their propulsion system; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of specific components of an approved type for the use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in their propulsion system.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 31 July 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 110 with effect from 31 January 2003.</p>		
<p>¹See C.N.781.2002.TREATIES-1 of 31 July 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 112 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Note—		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 10 June 2002¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 112 with effect from 10 December 2002.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.623.2002.TREATIES-3 of 10 June 2002</p>		
<p>Regulation No 114 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. An airbag module for a replacement airbag system; II. A replacement steering wheel equipped with an airbag module of an approved type; III. A replacement airbag system other than that installed in a steering wheel.</p>		
Note—		
<p>Within the period of six months from the date of his depositary notification dated 1 August 2002¹, by which the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitted to the governments of the Contracting Parties a copy of the above regulation, two Contracting Parties to the Agreement notified their disagreement with the draft Regulation (Australia and Japan)². Therefore, in accordance with article 1(3) of the Agreement, the draft Regulation has been adopted as Regulation No. 114 annexed to the above Agreement. The date of entry into force for all Contracting Parties, except Japan and Australia, is 1 February 2003, pursuant to article 1(4) of the Agreement.</p>		
<p>¹ See C.N.782.2002.TREATIES-3 of 1 August 2002</p>		
<p>² See C.N.1310.2002.TREATIES-4 of 13 December 2002 and C.N.1322.2002.TREATIES-5 of 18 December 2002</p>		
ROAD TRANSPORT		
<p>Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)</p>	<p>Geneva 1 Sept., 1970 –31 May 1971</p>	<p>042/1981 Cmnd 8272</p>
<p>Accession— Latvia</p>	<p>6 Feb., 2003</p>	
SHIPPING		
<p>Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation [with Appendices]</p>	<p>Geneva 6 Mar., 1948</p>	<p>054/1958 Cmnd 589</p>
Note—		
<p>On 3 December 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Denmark</i> a notification concerning the application of the above Convention to the Faroe islands, as follows:</p>		
<p>“Under the Danish Constitution and the Home Rule Act (Faroe Islands) the Faroe Islands is a part of the Danish Realm with a wide measure of home rule in legislative and administrative affairs. In accordance with these instruments the legal status of the Faroese Home Government has been changed with effect from January 1st 2002 by transferring legislative and administrative powers from the authorities of the Realm to the Faroese Home Government in a number of additional fields including matters related to safety at sea. This transfer does not affect the powers of the authorities of the Realm to act on behalf of the Realm in international affairs.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
<p>Article 72 of the IMO Convention provides that: "Members may make a declaration at any time that their participation in the Convention includes all or a group of or a single one of the Territories for whose international relations they are responsible,"</p> <p>In conformity with this Article the Kingdom of Denmark has the honour to declare that application of the IMO Convention with respect to the Faroe Islands from the date of this notification is based on article 72 of the IMO Convention.</p> <p>Article 8 of the IMO Convention provides that: "Any Territory or group of Territories to which the Convention has been made applicable under Article 72, by the Member having responsibility for its international relations or by the United Nations, may become an associate Member of the Organization by notification in writing given by such Member or by the United Nations as the case may be, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations."</p> <p>The Faroe Islands Home Government has expressed its strong desire to become an associate Member of the IMO in the light of the new legislative and administrative powers transferred to the Home Government with respect to matters related to safety at sea and considering the importance to the Faroese economy of the fleet registered in the Faroese registry of ships and flying the Faroese flag. On this background the Kingdom of Denmark considers it appropriate that the Faroe Islands is associated with the IMO in the form of associate membership under article 8 of the IMO Convention.</p> <p>In conformity with Article 8 of the IMO Convention the Kingdom of Denmark has the honour to notify that the Faroe Islands has become an associate Member of the IMO with effect from the date of this notification."</p>		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic	London 9 Apr., 1965	046/1967 Cmnd 3299
Succession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ¹	27 April, 1992 ²	
¹ Serbia and Montenegro since 4 February 2003		
² The date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
International Convention on Load Lines	London 5 Apr., 1966	058/1967 Cmnd 3708
Accession— Mongolia	3 Mar., 2003	
Succession— Yugoslavia, F R ¹	27 April, 1992 ²	
¹ Serbia and Montenegro since 4 February 2003		
² The date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
International Convention for Safe Containers	London 2 Dec., 1972 –15 Jan., 1973	040/1979 Cmnd 7535
Succession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ¹	27 April, 1992 ²	
¹ Serbia and Montenegro since 4 February 2003		
² The date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London 1 Nov., 1974 –1 July, 1975	046/1980 Cmnd 7874
Succession— Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ¹	27 April, 1992 ²	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
<p>¹ Serbia and Montenegro since 4 February 2003</p>		
<p>² The date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.</p>		
<p>Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea</p>	<p>Athens 13 Dec., 1974 –31 Dec., 1975</p>	<p>040/1987 Cm 202</p>
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a Notification dated 30 January 2003, the Secretary-General of the IMO, as depositary, communicated the certified true copies of the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of the Final Act of the Conference and the Protocol of 2002 to the above Convention, the original signed texts of which are deposited in the archives of the IMO. The English text of the Protocol of 2002 follows;</p>		
<p>PROTOCOL OF 2002 TO THE ATHENS CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND THEIR LUGGAGE BY SEA, 1974</p>		
<p>The States Parties to this Protocol,</p>		
<p>CONSIDERING that it is desirable to revise the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, done at Athens on 13 December 1974, to provide for enhanced compensation, to introduce strict liability, to establish a simplified procedure for updating the limitation amounts, and to ensure compulsory insurance for the benefit of passengers,</p>		
<p>RECALLING that the 1976 Protocol to the Convention introduces the Special Drawing Rights as the Unit of Account in place of the gold franc,</p>		
<p>HAVING NOTED that the 1990 Protocol to the Convention, which provides for enhanced compensation and a simplified procedure for updating the limitation amounts, has not entered into force,</p>		
<p>HAVE AGREED as follows:</p>		
<p>ARTICLE 1</p>		
<p>For the purposes of this Protocol:</p>		
<p>1 “Convention” means the text of the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974.</p>		
<p>2 “Organization” means the International Maritime Organization.</p>		
<p>3 “Secretary-General” means the Secretary-General of the Organization.</p>		
<p>ARTICLE 2</p>		
<p>Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Convention is replaced by the following text:</p>		
<p>1</p>		
<p>(a) “carrier” means a person by or on behalf of whom a contract of carriage has been concluded, whether the carriage is actually performed by that person or by a performing carrier;</p>		
<p>(b) “performing carrier” means a person other than the carrier, being the owner, charterer or operator of a ship, who actually performs the whole or a part of the carriage; and</p>		
<p>(c) “carrier who actually performs the whole or a part of the carriage” means the performing carrier, or, in so far as the carrier actually performs the carriage, the carrier.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 3</p> <p>1 Article 1, paragraph 10 of the Convention is replaced by the following:</p> <p>10 "Organization" means the International Maritime Organization.</p> <p>2 The following text is added as Article I, paragraph 11, of the Convention:</p> <p>11 "Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the Organization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 4</p> <p>Article 3 of the Convention is replaced by the following text:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Liability of the carrier</p> <p>1 For the loss suffered as a result of the death of or personal injury to a passenger caused by a shipping incident, the carrier shall be liable to the extent that such loss in respect of that passenger on each distinct occasion does not exceed 250,000 units of account, unless the carrier proves that the incident:</p> <p>(a) resulted from an act of war, hostilities, civil war, insurrection or a natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable and irresistible character; or</p> <p>(b) was wholly caused by an act or omission done with the intent to cause the incident by a third party.</p> <p>If and to the extent that the loss exceeds the above limit, the carrier shall be further liable unless the carrier proves that the incident which caused the loss occurred without the fault or neglect of the carrier.</p> <p>2 For the loss suffered as a result of the death of or personal injury to a passenger not caused by a shipping incident, the carrier shall be liable if the incident which caused the loss was due to the fault or neglect of the carrier. The burden of proving fault or neglect shall lie with the claimant.</p> <p>3 For the loss suffered as a result of the loss of or damage to cabin luggage, the carrier shall be liable if the incident which caused the loss was due to the fault or neglect of the carrier. The fault or neglect of the carrier shall be presumed for loss caused by a shipping incident.</p> <p>4. For the loss suffered as a result of the loss of or damage to luggage other than cabin luggage, the carrier shall be liable unless the carrier proves that the incident which caused the loss occurred without the fault or neglect of the carrier.</p> <p>5. For the purposes of this Article:</p> <p>(a) "shipping incident" means shipwreck, capsizing, collision or stranding of the ship, explosion or fire in the ship, or defect in the ship;</p> <p>(b) "fault or neglect of the carrier" includes the fault or neglect of the servants of the carrier, acting within the scope of their employment;</p> <p>(c) "defect in the ship" means any malfunction, failure or non-compliance with applicable safety regulations in respect of any part of the ship or its equipment when used for the escape, evacuation, embarkation and disembarkation of passengers; or when used for the propulsion, steering, safe navigation, mooring, anchoring, arriving at or leaving berth or anchorage, or damage control after flooding; or when used for the launching of life saving appliances; and</p> <p>(d) "loss" shall not include punitive or exemplary damages.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>6. The liability of the carrier under this Article only relates to loss arising from incidents that occurred in the course of the carriage. The burden of proving that the incident which caused the loss occurred in the course of the carriage, and the extent of the loss, shall lie with the claimant.</p> <p>7. Nothing in this Convention shall prejudice any right of recourse of the carrier against any third party, or the defence of contributory negligence under Article 6 of this Convention. Nothing in this Article shall prejudice any right of limitation under Articles 7 or 8 of this Convention.</p> <p>8. Presumptions of fault or neglect of a party or the allocation of the burden of proof to a party shall not prevent evidence in favour of that party from being considered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 5</p> <p>The following text is added as Article 4bis of the Convention:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 4bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Compulsory insurance</p> <p>1. When passengers are carried on board a ship registered in a State Party that is licensed to carry more than twelve passengers, and this Convention applies, any carrier who actually performs the whole or a part of the carriage shall maintain insurance or other financial security, such as the guarantee of a bank or similar financial institution, to cover liability under this Convention in respect of the death of and personal injury to passengers. The limit of the compulsory insurance or other financial security shall not be less than 250,000 units of account per passenger on each distinct occasion.</p> <p>2. A certificate attesting that insurance or other financial security is in force in accordance with the provisions of this Convention shall be issued to each ship after the appropriate authority of a State Party has determined that the requirements of paragraph 1 have been complied with. With respect to a ship registered in a State Party, such certificate shall be issued or certified by the appropriate authority of the State of the ship's registry; with respect to a ship not registered in a State Party it may be issued or certified by the appropriate authority of any State Party. This certificate shall be in the form of the model, set out in the annex to this Convention and shall contain the following particulars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) name of ship, distinctive number or letters and port of registry; (b) name and principal place of business of the carrier who actually performs the whole or a part of the carriage; (c) IMO ship identification number; (d) type and duration of security; (e) name and principal place of business of insurer or other person providing financial security and, where appropriate, place of business where the insurance or other financial security is established; and (f) period of validity of the certificate, which shall not be longer than the period of validity of the insurance or other financial security. <p>3. (a) A State Party may authorize an institution or an Organization recognised by it to issue the certificate. Such institution or organization shall inform that State of the issue of each certificate. In all cases, the State Party shall fully guarantee the completeness and accuracy of the certificate so issued, and shall undertake to ensure the necessary arrangements to satisfy this obligation.</p> <p>(b) A State Party shall notify the Secretary-General of:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>(i) the specific responsibilities and conditions of the authority delegated to an institution or organization recognised by it;</p> <p>(ii) the withdrawal of such authority; and</p> <p>(iii) the date from which such authority or withdrawal of such authority takes effect.</p> <p>An authority delegated shall not take effect prior to three months from the date from which notification to that effect was given to the Secretary-General.</p> <p>(c) The institution or organization authorized to issue certificates in accordance with this paragraph shall, as a minimum, be authorized to withdraw these certificates if the conditions under which they have been issued are not complied with. In all cases the institution or organization shall report such withdrawal to the State on whose behalf the certificate was issued.</p> <p>4. The certificate shall be in the official language or languages of the issuing State. If the language used is not English, French or Spanish, the text shall include a translation into one of these languages, and, where the State so decides, the official language of the State may be omitted.</p> <p>5. The certificate shall be carried on board the ship, and a copy shall be deposited with the authorities who keep the record of the ship's registry or, if the ship is not registered in a State Party, with the authority of the State issuing or certifying the certificate.</p> <p>6. An insurance or other financial security shall not satisfy the requirements of this Article if it can cease, for reasons other than the expiry of the period of validity of the insurance or security specified in the certificate, before three months have elapsed from the date on which notice of its termination is given to the authorities referred to in paragraph 5, unless the certificate has been surrendered to these authorities or a new certificate has been issued within the said period. The foregoing provisions shall similarly apply to any modification which results in the insurance or other financial security no longer satisfying the requirements of this Article.</p> <p>7. The State of the ship's registry shall, subject to the provisions of this Article, determine the conditions of issue and validity of the certificate.</p> <p>8. Nothing in this Convention shall be construed as preventing a State Party from relying on information obtained from other States or the Organization or other international organizations relating to the financial standing of providers of insurance or other financial security for the purposes of this Convention. In such cases, the State Party relying on such information is not relieved of its responsibility as a State issuing the certificate.</p> <p>9. Certificates issued or certified under the authority of a State Party shall be accepted by other States Parties for the purposes of this Convention and shall be regarded by other States Parties as having the same force as certificates issued or certified by them, even if issued or certified in respect of a ship not registered in a State Part. A State Party may at any time request consultation with the issuing or certifying State should it believe that the insurer or guarantor named in the insurance certificate is not financially capable of meeting the obligations imposed by this Convention.</p> <p>10. Any claim for compensation covered by insurance or other financial security pursuant to this Article may be brought directly against the insurer or other person providing financial security. In such case, the amount set out in paragraph 1 applies as the limit of liability of the insurer or other person providing financial security, even if the carrier or the performing carrier is not entitled to limitation of liability. The defendant may further</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>invoke the defences (other than the bankruptcy or winding up) which the carrier referred to in paragraph 1 would have been entitled to invoke in accordance with this Convention. Furthermore, the defendant may invoke the defence that the damage resulted from the wilful misconduct of the assured, but the defendant shall not invoke any other defence which the defendant might have been entitled to invoke in proceedings brought by the assured against the defendant. The defendant shall in any event have the right to require the carrier and the performing carrier to be joined in the proceedings.</p> <p>11. Any sums provided by insurance or by other financial security maintained in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be available exclusively for the satisfaction of claims under this Convention, and any payments made of such sums shall discharge any liability arising under this Convention to the extent of the amounts paid.</p> <p>12. A State Party shall not permit a ship under its flag to which this Article applies to operate at any time unless a certificate has been issued under paragraphs 2 or 15.</p> <p>13. Subject to the provisions of this Article, each State Party shall ensure, under its national law, that insurance or other financial security, to the extent specified in paragraph 1, is in force in respect of any ship that is licensed to carry more than twelve passenger, wherever registered, entering or leaving a port in its territory in so far as this Convention applies.</p> <p>14. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 5, a State Party may notify the Secretary-General that, for the purposes of paragraph 13, ships are not required to carry on board or to produce the certificate required by paragraph 2 when entering or leaving ports in its territory, provided that the State Party which issues the certificate has notified the Secretary-General that it maintains records in an electronic format, accessible to all State Parties, attesting the existence of the certificate and enabling State Parties to discharge their obligations under paragraph 13.</p> <p>15. If insurance or other financial security is not maintained in respect of a ship owned by a State Party, the provisions of this Article relating thereto shall not be applicable to such ship, but the ship shall carry a certificate issued by the appropriate authorities of the State of the ship's registry, stating that the ship is owned by that State and that the liability is covered within the amount prescribed in accordance with paragraph 1. Such a certificate shall follow as closely as possible the model prescribed by paragraph 2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 7 of the Convention is replaced by the following text:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Limit of liability for death and personal injury</p> <p>1. The liability of the carrier for the death of or personal injury to a passenger under Article 3 shall in no case exceed 400,000 units of account per passenger on each distinct occasion. Where, in accordance with the law of the court seized of the case, damages are awarded in the form of periodical income payments, the equivalent capital value of those payments shall not exceed the said limit.</p> <p>2. A State Party may regulate by specific provisions of national law the limit of liability prescribed in paragraph 1, provided that the national limit of liability, if any, is not lower than that prescribed in paragraph 1. A State Party, which makes use of the option provided for in this paragraph, shall inform the Secretary-General of the limit of liability adopted or of the fact that there is none.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 7</p> <p>Article 8 of the Convention is replaced by the following text:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 8</p> <p>Limit of liability for loss of or damage in luggage and vehicles</p> <p>1. The liability of the carrier for the loss of or damage to cabin luggage shall in no case exceed 2,250 units of account per passenger, per carriage.</p> <p>2. The liability of the carrier for the loss of or damage to vehicles including all luggage carried in or on the vehicle shall in no case exceed 12,700 units of account per vehicle, per carriage.</p> <p>3. The liability of the carrier for the loss of or damage to luggage other than that mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall in no case exceed 3,375 units of account per passenger, per carriage.</p> <p>4. The carrier and the passenger may agree that the liability of the carrier shall be subject to a deductible not exceeding 330 units of account in the case of damage to a vehicle and not exceeding 149 units of account per passenger in the case of loss of or damage to other luggage, such sum to be deducted from the loss or damage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 8</p> <p>Article 9 of the Convention is replaced by the following text:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 9</p> <p>Unit of Account and conversion</p> <p>1. The Unit of Account mentioned in this Convention is the Special Drawing Right as defined by the International Monetary Fund. The amounts mentioned in Article 3, paragraph 1, Article 4bis, paragraph 1, Article 7, paragraph 1, and Article 8 shall be converted into the national currency of the State of the court seized of the case on the basis of the value of that currency by reference to the Special Drawing Right on the date of the judgment or the date agreed upon by the parties. The value of the national currency, in terms of the Special Drawing Right, of a State Party which is a member of the International Monetary Fund, shall be calculated in accordance with the method of valuation applied by the International Monetary Fund in effect on the date in question for its operations and transactions. The value of the national currency, in terms of the Special Drawing Right, of a State Party which is not a member of the International Monetary Fund, shall be calculated in a manner determined by that State Party.</p> <p>2. Nevertheless, a State which is not a member of the International Monetary Fund and whose law does not permit the application of the provisions of paragraph 1 may, at the time of ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to this Convention or at any time thereafter, declare that the Unit of Account referred to in paragraph 1 shall be equal to 15 gold francs. The gold franc referred to in this paragraph corresponds to sixty-five and a half milligrams of gold of millesimal fineness nine hundred. The conversion of the gold franc into the national currency shall be made according to the law of the State concerned.</p> <p>3. The calculation mentioned in the last sentence of paragraph 1, and the conversion mentioned in paragraph 2 shall be made in such a manner as to express in the national currency of the States Parties, as far as possible, the same real value for the amounts in Article 3, paragraph 1, Article 4bis, paragraph 1, Article 7, paragraph 1, and Article 8 as would result from the application of the first three sentences of paragraph 1. States shall communicate to the Secretary-General the manner of calculation</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>pursuant to paragraph 1, or the result of the conversion in paragraph 2, as the case may be, when depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to this Convention and whenever there is a change in either.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 9</p> <p>Article 16, paragraph 3, of the Convention is replaced by the following text:</p> <p>3. The law of the Court seized of the case shall govern the grounds for suspension and interruption of limitation periods, but in no case shall an action under this Convention be brought after the expiration of any one of the following periods of time:</p> <p>(a) A period of five years beginning with the date of disembarkation of the passenger or from the date when disembarkation should have taken place, whichever is later; or, if earlier;</p> <p>(b) a period of three years beginning with the date when the claimant knew or ought reasonably to have known of the injury, loss or damage caused by the incident.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 10</p> <p>Article 17 of the Convention is replaced by the following text:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 17</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Competent jurisdiction</p> <p>1. An action arising under Article 3 and 4 of this Convention shall, at the option of the claimant, be brought before one of the courts listed below, provided that the court is located in a State Party to this Convention, and subject to the domestic law of each State Party governing proper venue within those States with multiple possible forums:</p> <p>(a) the court of the State of permanent residence or principal place of business of the defendant, or</p> <p>(b) the court of the State of departure or that of the destination according to the contract of carriage, or</p> <p>(c) the court of the State of the domicile or permanent residence of the claimant, if the defendant has a place of business and is subject to jurisdiction in that State, or</p> <p>(d) the court of the State where the contract of carriage was made, if the defendant has a place of business and is subject to jurisdiction in that State.</p> <p>2. Actions under Article 4bis of this Convention shall, at the option of the claimant, be brought before one of the courts where action could be brought against the carrier or performing carrier according to paragraph 1.</p> <p>3. After the occurrence of the incident which has caused the damage, the parties may agree that the claim for damages shall be submitted to any jurisdiction or to arbitration.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 11</p> <p>The following text is added as Article 17bis of the Convention:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 17bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Recognition and enforcement</p> <p>1. Any judgment given by a court with jurisdiction in accordance with Article 17 which is enforceable in the State of origin where it is no longer subject to ordinary forms of review, shall be recognised in any State Party, except</p> <p>(a) where the judgment was obtained by fraud; or</p> <p>(b) where the defendant was not given reasonable notice and a fair opportunity to present the case.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>2. A judgment recognised under paragraph 1 shall be enforceable in each State Party as soon as the formalities required in that State have been complied with. The formalities shall not permit the merits of the case to be re-opened.</p> <p>3. A State Party to this Protocol may apply other rules for the recognition and enforcement of judgments, provided that their effect is to ensure that judgments are recognised and enforced at least to the same extent as under paragraphs 1 and 2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 12</p> <p>Article 18 of the Convention is replaced by the following text:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 18</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Invalidity of contractual provisions</p> <p>Any contractual provision concluded before the occurrence of the incident which has caused the death of or personal injury to a passenger or the loss of or damage to the passenger's luggage, purporting to relieve any person liable under this Convention of liability towards the passenger or to prescribe a lower limit of liability than that fixed this Convention except as provided in Article 8, paragraph 4, and any such provision purporting to shift the burden of proof which rests on the carrier or performing carrier, having the effect of restricting the options specified in Article 17, paragraphs 1 or 2, shall be null and void, but the nullity of that provision shall not render void the contract carriage which shall remain subject to the provisions of this Convention.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 13</p> <p>Article 20 of the Convention is replaced by the following text:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 20</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nuclear damage</p> <p>No liability shall arise under this Convention for damage caused by a nuclear incident:</p> <p>(a) if the operator of a nuclear installation is liable for such damage under either the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy as amended by its Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964, or the Vienna Convention of 21 May 1963 on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, or an amendment or Protocol thereto which is in force; or</p> <p>(b) if the operator of a nuclear installation is liable for such damage by virtue of national law governing the liability for such damage, provided that such law is in all respects as favourable to persons who may suffer damage as either the Paris or the Vienna Conventions or any amendment or Protocol thereto which is in force.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 14</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Model certificate</p> <p>1. The model certificate set out in the annex to this Protocol shall be incorporated as an annex to the Convention.</p> <p>2. The following text is added as Article 1bis of the Convention:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“ARTICLE 1bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Annex</p> <p>The annex to this Convention shall constitute an integral part of the Convention.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 15</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Interpretation and application</p> <p>1. The Convention and this Protocol shall, as between the Parties to this Protocol, be read and interpreted together as one single instrument.</p> <p>2. The Convention as revised by this Protocol shall apply only to claims arising out of occurrences which take place after the entry into force for each State of this Protocol.</p> <p>3. Articles 1 to 22 of the Convention, as revised by this Protocol, together with Articles 17 to 25 of this Protocol and the annex thereto, shall constitute and be called the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 2002.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 16</p> <p>The following text is added as Article 22bis of the Convention.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 22bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Final clauses of the Convention</p> <p>The final clauses of this Convention shall be Articles 17 to 25 of the Protocol of 2002 to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974. References in this Convention to States Parties shall be taken to mean references to States Parties to that Protocol.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FINAL CLAUSES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 17</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession.</p> <p>1. This Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 May 2003 until 30 April 2004 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.</p> <p>2. States may express their consent to be bound by this Protocol by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or (b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or (c) accession. <p>3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.</p> <p>4. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of an amendment to this Protocol with respect to all existing States Parties, or after the completion of all measures required for the entry into force of the amendment with respect to those States Parties shall be deemed to apply to this Protocol as modified by the amendment.</p> <p>5. A State shall not express its consent to be bound by this Protocol unless, if Party thereto, it denounces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, done at Athens on 13 December 1974; (b) the Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, done at London on 19 November 1976; and (c) the Protocol of 1990 to amend the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, done at London on 29 March 1990, 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>with effect from the time that this Protocol will enter into force for that State in accordance with Article 20.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 18</p> <p style="text-align: center;">States with more than one system of law</p> <p>1. If a State has two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to matters dealt with in this Protocol, it may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession declare that this Protocol shall extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them, and may modify this declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.</p> <p>2. Any such declaration shall be notified to the Secretary-General and shall state expressly the territorial units to which this Protocol applies.</p> <p>3. In relation to a State Party which has made such a declaration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) references to the State of a ship's registry and, in relation to a compulsory insurance certificate, to the issuing or certifying State, shall be construed as referring to the territorial unit respectively in which the ship is registered and which issues or certifies the certificate; (b) references to the requirement of national law, national limit of liability and national currency shall be construed respectively as references to the requirements of the law, the limit of liability and the currency of the relevant territorial unit; and (c) references to courts, and to judgments which must be recognised in States Parties, shall be construed as references respectively to courts of, and to judgments which must be recognised in, the relevant territorial unit. <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 19</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Regional Economic Integration Organizations</p> <p>1. A Regional Economic Integration Organization, which is constituted by sovereign States that have transferred competence over certain matters governed by this Protocol to that Organization, may sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to this Protocol. A Regional Economic Integration Organization which is a Party to this Protocol shall have the rights and obligations of a State Party, to the extent that the Regional Economic Integration Organization has competence over matters governed by this Protocol.</p> <p>2. Where a Regional Economic Integration Organization exercises its right of vote in matters over which it has competence, it shall have a number of votes equal to the number of its Member States which are Parties to this Protocol and which have transferred competence to it over the matter in question. A Regional Economic Integration Organization shall not exercise its right to vote if its Member States exercise theirs, and vice versa.</p> <p>3. Where the number of States Parties is relevant in this Protocol, including but not limited to Articles 20 and 23 of this Protocol, the Regional Economic Integration Organization shall not count as a State Party in addition to its Member States which are States Parties.</p> <p>4. At the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession the Regional Economic Integration Organization shall make a declaration to the Secretary-General specifying the matters governed by this Protocol in respect of which competence has been transferred to that Organization by its Member States which are signatories or Parties to this Protocol and any other relevant restrictions as to the scope of that</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>competence. The Regional Economic Integration Organization shall promptly notify the Secretary-General of any changes to the distribution of competence, including new transfers of competence, specified in the declaration under this paragraph. Any such declarations shall be made available by the Secretary-General pursuant to Article 24 of this Protocol.</p> <p>5. States Parties which are Member States of a Regional Economic Integration Organization which is a Party to this Protocol shall be presumed to have competence over all matters governed by this Protocol in respect of which transfers of competence to the Organization have not been specifically declared or notified under paragraph 4.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 20 Entry into force</p> <p>1. This Protocol shall enter into force twelve months following the date on which 10 States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General.</p> <p>2. For any State which ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Protocol after the conditions in paragraph 1 for entry into force have been met, this Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument, but not before this Protocol has entered into force in agreement with paragraph 1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 21 Denunciation</p> <p>1. This Protocol may be denounced by any State Party at any time after the date on which this Protocol comes into force for that State.</p> <p>2. Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.</p> <p>3. A denunciation shall take effect twelve months, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after its deposit with the Secretary-General.</p> <p>4. As between the States Parties to this Protocol, denunciation by any of them of the Convention in accordance with Article 25 thereof shall not be construed in any way as a denunciation of the Convention as revised by this Protocol.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 22 Revision and Amendment</p> <p>1. A Conference for the purpose of revising or amending this protocol may be convened by the Organization.</p> <p>2. The Organization shall convene a Conference of States Parties to this Protocol for revising or amending this Protocol at the request of not less than one-third of the States Parties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 23 Amendment of limits</p> <p>1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 22, the special procedure in this Article shall apply solely for the purposes of amending the Limits set out in Article 3, paragraph 1, Article 4bis, paragraph 1, Article 7, paragraph 1 and Article 8 of the Convention as revised by this Protocol.</p> <p>2. Upon the request of at least one half, but in no case less than six, of the States Parties to this Protocol, any proposal to amend the limits, including the deductibles, specified in Article 3, paragraph 1, Article 4bis, paragraph 1, Article 7, paragraph 1,</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>and Article 8 of the Convention as revised by this Protocol shall be circulated by the Secretary-General to all Members of the Organization and to all States Parties.</p> <p>3. Any amendment proposed and circulated as above shall be submitted to the Legal Committee of the Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Legal Committee") for consideration at a date at least six months after the date of its circulation.</p> <p>4. All States Parties to the Convention as revised by this Protocol, whether or not Members of the Organization, shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings of the Legal Committee for the consideration and adoption of amendments.</p> <p>5. Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the Convention as revised by this Protocol present and voting in the Legal Committee expanded as provided for in paragraph 4, on condition that at least one half of the States Parties to the Convention as revised by this Protocol shall be present at the time of voting.</p> <p>6. When acting on a proposal to amend the limits, the Legal Committee shall take into account the experience of incidents and, in particular, the amount of damage resulting therefrom, changes in the monetary values and the effect of the proposed amendment on the cost of insurance.</p> <p>7. (a) No amendment of the limits under this Article may be considered less than five years from the date on which this Protocol was opened for signature nor less than five years from the date of entry into force of a previous amendment under this Article.</p> <p>(b) No limit may be increased so as to exceed an amount which corresponds to the limit laid down in the Convention as revised by this Protocol increased by six per cent per year calculated on a compound basis from the date on which this Protocol was opened for signature.</p> <p>(c) No limit may be increased so as to exceed an amount which corresponds to the limit laid down in the Convention as revised by this Protocol multiplied by three.</p> <p>8. Any amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 5 shall be notified by the Organization to all State Parties. The amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of a period of eighteen months after the date of notification, unless within that period not less than one fourth of the States that were States Parties at the time of the adoption of the amendment have communicated to the Secretary-General that they do not accept the amendment, in which case the amendment is rejected and shall have no effect.</p> <p>9. An amendment deemed to have been accepted in accordance with paragraph 8 shall enter into force eighteen months after its acceptance.</p> <p>10. All States Parties shall be bound by the amendment, unless they denounce this Protocol in accordance with Article 21, paragraphs 1 and 2 at least six months before the amendment enters into force. Such denunciation shall take effect when the amendment enters into force.</p> <p>11. When an amendment has been adopted but the eighteen-month period for its acceptance has not yet expired, a State which becomes a State Party during that period shall be bound by the amendment if it enters into force. A State which becomes a State Party after that period shall be bound by an amendment which has been accepted in accordance with paragraph 8. In the cases referred to in this paragraph, a State becomes bound by an amendment when that amendment enters into force, or when this Protocol enters into force for that State, if later.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 24</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Depositary</p> <p>1. This Protocol and any amendments adopted under Article 23 shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.</p> <p>2. The Secretary-General shall:</p> <p>(a) inform all States which have signed or acceded to this Protocol of:</p> <p>(i) each new signature or deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession together with the date thereof;</p> <p>(ii) each declaration and communication under Article 9, paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 18, paragraph 1 and Article 19, paragraph 4 of the Convention as revised by this Protocol;</p> <p>(iii) the date of entry into force of this Protocol;</p> <p>(iv) any proposal to amend the limits which has been made in accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2 of this Protocol;</p> <p>(v) any amendment which has been adopted in accordance with Article 23, paragraph 5 of this Protocol;</p> <p>(vi) any amendment deemed to have been accepted under Article 23, paragraph 8 of this Protocol, together with the date on which that amendment shall enter into force in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 11 of that Article;</p> <p>(vii) the deposit of any instrument of denunciation of this Protocol together with the date of the deposit and the date on which it takes effect;</p> <p>(viii) any communication called for by any Article of this Protocol;</p> <p>(b) transmit certified true copies of this protocol to all States which have signed or acceded to this Protocol.</p> <p>3. As soon as this Protocol comes into force, the text shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Languages</p> <p>This Protocol is established in a single original in the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each text being equally authentic.</p> <p>DONE AT LONDON this first day of November two thousand and two.</p> <p>IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments for that purpose, have signed this Protocol.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p>		

SHIPPING (continued)

ANNEX

**CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE OR OTHER FINANCIAL SECURITY
IN RESPECT OF LIABILITY FOR THE DEATH OF AND PERSONAL
INJURY TO PASSENGERS**

Issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 4bis of the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 2002,

Name of Ship	Distinctive number or letters	IMO Ship Identification Number	Port of Registry	Name and full address of the principal place of business of the carrier who actually performs the carriage.

This is to certify that there is in force in respect of the above-named ship a policy of insurance or other financial security satisfying the requirements of Article 4bis of the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 2002.

Type of Security

Duration of Security

Name and address of the insurer(s) and/or guarantor(s)

Name

Address

.....

This certificate is valid until

Issued or certified by the Government of

.....

(Full designation of the State)

OR

The following text should be used when a State Party avails itself of Article 4bis, paragraph 3:

The present certificate is issued under the authority of the Government of
(full designation of the State) by (name of institution or organisation)

At On
(Place) (Date)

.....
(Signature and Title of issuing or certifying official)

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>Explanatory Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If desired, the designation of the States may include a reference to the competent public authority of the country where the Certificate is issued. 2. If the total amount of security has been furnished by more than one source, the amount of each of them should be indicated. 3. If security is furnished in several forms, these should be enumerated. 4. The entry "Duration of Security" must stipulate the date on which such security takes effect. 5. The entry "Address" of the insurer(s) and/or guarantor(s) must indicate the principal place of business of the insurer(s) and/or guarantor(s). If appropriate, the place of business where the insurance or other security is established shall be indicated. <p>International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers 1978</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 9 December 1998, the Maritime Safety Committee of the IMO, by Resolution MSC.78(70), adopted Amendments to the Seafarer's Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code. At the time it adopted the amendments, the Maritime Safety Committee determined, in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(vii)(2) of the Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to that date, more than one third of Parties or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments.</p> <p>In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments will enter into force on 1 January 2003 upon their deemed acceptance on 1 July under the above-mentioned conditions.</p> <p>The text of the Amendment is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RESOLUTION MSC.78(70)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(adopted on 9 December 1998)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE SEAFARERS' TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCHKEEPING (STCW) CODE</p> <p>THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,</p> <p>RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee,</p> <p>RECALLING FURTHER article XII and regulation I/1.2.3 of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW), 1978, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention", concerning the procedures for amending part A of the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code,</p> <p>BEING DEEPLY CONCERNED at the continuing loss of ships carrying solid bulk cargoes, sometimes without a trace, and the heavy loss of life incurred,</p>	<p>London 1 Dec., 1978 30 Nov., 1979</p>	<p>050/1984 Cmnd 9266</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>SHIPPING (continued)</p> <p>RECOGNIZING the urgent need to further improve minimum standards of competence of crews sailing on ships carrying solid bulk cargoes, to avoid recurrence of such casualties,</p> <p>HAVING CONSIDERED the report of the ad hoc Working Group on Bulk Carrier Safety convened by the Committee during its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions,</p> <p>HAVING ALSO CONSIDERED, at its seventieth session, amendments to part A of the STCW Code proposed and circulated in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(i) of the Convention,</p> <p>1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the STCW Code, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution;</p> <p>2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(vii)(2) of the Convention, that the said amendments to the STCW Code shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2002, unless, prior to that date more than one third of Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments;</p> <p>3. INVITES Parties to the Convention to note that, in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the annexed amendments to the STCW Code shall enter into force on 1 January 2003 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;</p> <p>4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article XII(1)(a)(v) of the Convention, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex to all Parties to the Convention; and</p> <p>5. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution and its Annex to Members of the Organization which are not Parties to the Convention.</p>		

SHIPPING (continued)

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO THE SEAFARERS' TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCHKEEPING (STCW) CODE

In tables A-II/1 and A-II/2, under the respective functions: Cargo handling and stowage at the operational and management levels, the existing text is replaced by the following:

"Table A-II/1

Function: Cargo handling and stowage at the operational level

Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Monitor the loading, stowage, securing, care during the voyage and the unloading of cargoes	<p><i>Cargo handling, stowage and securing</i></p> <p>Knowledge of the effect of cargo including heavy lifts on the seaworthiness and stability of the ship</p> <p>Knowledge of the safe handling, stowage and securing of cargoes including solid bulk cargoes and dangerous, hazardous and harmful cargoes and their effect on the safety of life and of the ship</p> <p>Ability to establish and maintain effective communications during loading and unloading</p>	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved in-service experience</p> <p>.2 approved training ship experience</p> <p>.3 approved simulator training, where appropriate</p>	<p>Cargo operations are carried out in accordance with the cargo plan or other documents and established safety rules/regulations, equipment operating instructions and shipboard stowage limitations</p> <p>The handling of dangerous, hazardous and harmful cargoes complies with international regulations and recognized standards and codes of safe practice</p> <p>Communications are clear, understood and consistently successful</p>

Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Inspect and report defects and damages to cargo spaces, hatch covers and ballast tanks	<p>Knowledge¹ and ability to explain where to look for damages and defects most commonly encountered due to:</p> <p>.1 loading and unloading operations</p> <p>.2 corrosion</p> <p>.3 severe weather conditions</p> <p>Ability to state which parts of the ship shall be inspected each time in order to cover all parts within a given period of time</p> <p>Identify those elements of the ship structure which are critical to the safety of the ship</p> <p>State the causes of corrosion in cargo spaces and ballast tanks and how corrosion can be identified and prevented</p> <p>Knowledge of procedures on how the inspections shall be carried out</p> <p>Ability to explain how to ensure reliable detection of defects and damages</p> <p>Understanding of the purpose of the "Enhanced Survey Programme"</p> <p>¹It should be understood that deck officers need not be qualified in the survey of ships.</p>	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved in-service experience</p> <p>.2 approved training ship experience</p> <p>.3 approved simulator training, where appropriate</p>	<p>The inspections are carried out in accordance with laid down procedures and defects and damages are detected and properly reported</p> <p>Where no defects or damages are detected, the evidence from testing and examination clearly indicates adequate competence in adhering to procedures and ability to distinguish between normal and defective or damaged parts of the ship</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	Rome/IMO HQ 10 Mar., 1988 –9 Mar., 1989	064/1995 Cm 2947
Accession—		
Belarus	4 Dec., 2002	
Latvia	4 Dec., 2002	
Micronesia	10 Feb., 2003	
Tonga	6 Dec., 2002	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf	Rome/IMO HQ 10 Mar., 1988 –9 Mar., 1989	064/1995 Cm 2947
Accession—		
Belarus	4 Dec., 2002	
Latvia	4 Dec., 2002	
Tonga	6 Dec., 2002	
SOCIAL SECURITY		
European Code of Social Security [ETS No. 48]	Strasbourg 16 Apr., 1964	010/1969 Cmnd 3871
Signature—		
Slovenia	20 Jan., 2003	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
European Convention on Transfrontier Television [Council of Europe No. 132]	Strasbourg 5 May, 1989	022/1993 Cm 2178
Note—		
On 16 December 2002, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a Communication from the government of <i>Croatia</i> concerning the designation of central authority in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 2, as follows:		
Vijeće za radio i televiziju (Council for radio and television)		
Prisavlje 14		
10 000 Zagreb		
Croatia		
Tel.: 00.385.1.61.69.110/045		
Fax: 00.385.1.61.96.662		
The persons to contact are:		
Mrs Tatjana HOLJEVAC		
Deputy Minister at the Ministry for Shipping Affairs, Transport and Communication.		
Mr Krešo ANTONOVIC		
Secretary of the Council for Radio and Television.		
Tel.: 00.385.1.61.69.045		
E-mail: krešo.antonovic@telekom.hr		
TERRORISM		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 90]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	093/1978 Cmnd 7390
Ratification—		
Croatia (<i>with reservation</i> *)	15 Jan., 2003	
<i>Reservation*</i>		
In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Republic of Croatia reserves the right to refuse extradition in respect of any offence mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention, which it considers to be a political offence, or an offence inspired by political motives. In these cases, the Republic of Croatia		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
undertakes to take into due consideration, when evaluating the character of the offence, any particularly serious aspects of the offence, including:		
a) that it created a collective danger to the life, physical integrity or liberty of persons, or		
b) that it affected persons foreign to the motives behind it, or		
c) that cruel or vicious means have been used in the commission of the offence.		
Note—		
On 2 January 2003, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Norway</i> notice of the withdrawal of its reservation contained in the instrument of ratification deposited on 10 January 1980. The text of the reservation was as follows;		
“Norway declares that it reserves the right to refuse extradition and mutual assistance in criminal matters in respect of any offence mentioned in Article 1 which it considers to be a political offence, an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives. In this case Norway undertakes to take into due consideration, when evaluating the character of the offence, any particularly serious aspects of the offence including:		
a) that it created a collective danger to the life, physical integrity or liberty of persons; or		
b) that it affected persons foreign to the motives behind it; or		
c) that cruel or vicious means have been used in the commission of the offence.”		
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages ..	New York (UN) 18 Dec., 1979 –31 Dec., 1980	081/1983 Cmnd 9100
Ratification		
Liberia	5 Mar., 2003	
Accession		
Costa Rica	24 Jan., 2003	
Equatorial Guinea	7 Mar., 2003	
Marshall Islands	27 Jan., 2003	
Mozambique (<i>with declarations*</i>)	14 Jan., 2003	
Tanzania	22 Jan., 2003	
Tonga	9 Dec., 2002	
Uruguay	4 Mar., 2003	
<i>Declarations*</i>		
(1) The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 paragraph 1 of the Convention. In this connection, the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to [the] International Court of Justice.		
(2) Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declares that: The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, can not extradite Mozambique citizens. Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
European Convention of Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches [ETS No. 120]	Strasbourg 19 Aug., 1985	057/1985 Cmnd 9649
Ratification—		
Estonia	18 Feb., 2003	
Liechtenstein	24 Jan., 2003	
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	New York 15 Dec., 1997	057/2001 Cm 5347
Ratification—		
Israel (<i>with declarations and notification*</i>)	10 Feb., 2003	
Toga	10 Mar., 2003	
Accession—		
Equatorial Guinea	7 Feb., 2003	
Latvia (<i>with declaration +</i>)	25 Nov., 2002	
Liberia	5 Mar., 2003	
Marshall Islands	27 Jan., 2003	
Mauritius	24 Jan., 2003	
Mexico (<i>with declaration†</i>)	20 Jan., 2003	
Mozambique (<i>with declaration**</i>)	14 Jan., 2003	
Nicaragua	17 Jan., 2003	
Tanzania	22 Jan., 2003	
Tonga	9 Dec., 2002	
<i>Declarations*</i>		
<p>(1) “The Government of the State of Israel understands Article 1, paragraph 4, of the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, in the sense that the term “military forces of a State” includes police and security forces operating pursuant to the internal law of the State of Israel.</p> <p>(2) Pursuant to Article 6 paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Government of the State of Israel hereby notifies the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has established jurisdiction over the offences referred to in Article 2 in all the cases detailed in Article 6 paragraph 2.</p> <p>(3) The Government of the State of Israel understands that the term “international humanitarian law” referred to in Article 19, of the Convention has the same substantive meaning as the term “the laws of war” (“jus in bello”). This body of laws does not include the provisions of the protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1977 to which the State of Israel is not a Party.</p> <p>(4) The Government of the State of Israel understands that under Article 1 paragraph 4 and Article 19 the Convention does not apply to civilians who direct or organize the official activities of military forces of a state.</p> <p>(5) Pursuant to Article 20, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the State of Israel does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention.”</p>		
<i>Declaration +</i>		
<p>In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, opened for signature at New York on the 12th day of January 1988, the Republic of Latvia declares that it has established jurisdiction in all cases listed in Article 6, paragraph 2.</p>		
<i>Declaration†</i>		
<p>In accordance with article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Mexico exercises jurisdiction over the offences defined in the Convention where:</p> <p>(a) They are committed against Mexicans in the territory of another State party, provided that the accused is in Mexico and has not been tried in the country in which the offence was committed. Where it is a question of offences defined in the</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Convention but committed in the territory of a non-party State, the offence shall also be defined as such in the place where it was committed (art.6, para 2(a));</p> <p>(b) They are committed in Mexican embassies and on diplomatic or consular premises (art.6, para 2(b));</p> <p>(c) They are committed abroad but produce effects or are claimed to produce effects in the national territory (art.6, para 2(d)).</p> <p><i>Declaration**</i></p> <p>(1) The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20 paragraph 1 of the Convention.</p> <p>In this connection, the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.</p> <p>(2) Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declares that: The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, may not and will not extradite Mozambique citizens. Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 3 February 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i> an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon Accession¹, as follows:</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has considered the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 15 December 1997, that “nothing in this Convention shall be applicable to struggles, including armed struggle, for the realization of self-determination launched against any alien or foreign occupation or domination, in accordance with international law”. The aim of the Convention is to suppress all terrorist bombings, and article 5 states that “each State party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary . . . to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention . . . are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature”. The Government of the French Republic considers that the above declaration constitutes a reservation, to which it objects.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N. 955.2002. TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 20 February 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>the Netherlands</i> an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon Accession¹. As follows:</p> <p><i>(Original: English)</i></p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by Pakistan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>purpose, which is the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.</p> <p>The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to “adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature”.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to Article 19(c) the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>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 Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Pakistan.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.955.2002. TREATIES—26 of 6 September 2002</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 23 January 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i> an objection to the declaration made by Pakistan upon Accession¹, as follows:</p> <p><i>(Translation) (Original: Spanish)</i></p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has considered the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in respect of the International Convention for the Prevention of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997) at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers this declaration to constitute a de facto reservation the aim of which is to limit unilaterally the scope of the Convention. This is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, which is the repression of terrorist bombings, by whomever and wherever they may be carried out.</p> <p>In particular, the declaration by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is incompatible with the spirit of Article 5 of the Convention, which establishes the obligation for all States Parties to adopt “such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention . . . are under no circumstances justifiable by consideration of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature”.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain wishes to point out that, under customary international law, as codified in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of treaties are not permitted.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
<p>Consequently, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain objects to the aforementioned declaration by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Prevention of Terrorist Bombings.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.955.2002. TREATIES—26 of 6 September 2002</p>		
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	New York (UN) 10 Jan., 2000 31 Dec., 2001	028/2002 Cm 5550
Ratification—		
Costa Rica	24 Jan., 2003	
Israel (<i>with declarations and notification*</i>)	10 Feb., 2003	
Mexico (<i>with notification+</i>)	20 Jan., 2003	
Mozambique (<i>with declaration†</i>)	14 Jan., 2003	
Romania (<i>with declarations**</i>).. .. .	9 Jan., 2003	
Russian Federation (<i>with declarations + +</i>)	27 Nov., 2002	
Singapore (<i>with declaration, reservation and notification††</i>)	30 Dec., 2002	
Toga	10 Mar., 2003	
Ukraine (<i>with notification***</i>)	6 Dec., 2002	
Accession—		
Equatorial Guinea	7 Feb., 2003	
Kazakhstan	24 Feb., 2003	
Liberia	5 Mar., 2003	
Lithuania (<i>with declaration, reservation and notification + + +</i>)	20 Feb., 2003	
Marshall Islands	27 Jan., 2003	
Tanzania	22 Jan., 2003	
Tonga	9 Dec., 2002	
<i>Declarations*</i>		
<p>“Pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 2(a) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of the State of Israel declares that in the application of the Convention the treaties to which the state of Israel is not a party shall be deemed not to be included in the Annex of the Convention.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Government of the state of Israel hereby notifies the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has established jurisdiction over the offences referred to in Article 2 in all the cases detailed in Article 7 paragraph 2.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the State of Israel does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the State of Israel understands that the term “international humanitarian law” referred to in Article 21 of the Convention has the same substantial meaning as the term “the law of war”. This body of laws does not include the provisions of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Convention of 1977 to which the State of Israel is not a party.”</p>		
<i>Notification +</i>		
<i>(Translation) (Original: Spanish)</i>		
<p>In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Mexico exercises jurisdiction over the offences defined in the Convention where:</p> <p>(a) They are committed against Mexicans in the territory of another State party, provided that the accused is in Mexico and has not been tried in the country in which the offence was committed. Where it is a question of offences defined in the Convention but committed in the territory of a non-party State, the offence shall also be defined as such in the place where it was committed (art.7, para 2(a));</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>(b) They are committed in Mexican embassies and on diplomatic or consular premises (art.7, para 2(b));</p> <p>(c) They are committed abroad but produce effects or are claimed to produce effects in the national territory (art.7, para 2(c)).</p> <p><i>Declaration</i>[†]</p> <p>The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24 paragraph 1 of the Convention.</p> <p>In this connection the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declare[s] that:</p> <p>The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, may not and will not extradite Mozambique citizens.</p> <p>Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts.”</p> <p><i>Declarations</i>**</p> <p>1. In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the Convention, Romania declares that, on the date of the application of this Convention to Romania, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism Bombings of 15 December 1997, shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a);</p> <p>2. In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, Romania declares that [it] establishes its jurisdiction for the offences referred to in Article 2, in all cases referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2, according with the relevant provisions of the internal law.”</p> <p><i>Declaration</i> + +</p> <p>(<i>Translation</i>): (<i>Original: Russian</i>)</p> <p>1. The Russian Federation, pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, declares that it establishes its jurisdiction over the acts recognized as offences under article 2 of the Convention in the cases provided for in Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention;</p> <p>2. It is the position of the Russian Federation that the provisions of article 15 of the Convention must be applied in such a way as to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for perpetrating crimes falling within the purview of the Convention, without prejudice to the effectiveness of international cooperation with regard to the questions of extradition and legal assistance.</p> <p><i>Declaration</i>^{††}</p> <p>(1) The Republic of Singapore understands that Article 21 of the Convention clarifies that nothing in the Convention precludes the application of the law of armed conflict with regard to legitimate military objectives.</p> <p><i>Reservations</i>^{††}</p> <p>(1) With respect to Article 2, paragraph 2(a) of the Convention, the Republic of Singapore declares that the treaty shall be deemed not to include the treaties listed in the annex of this Convention which the Republic of Singapore is not a party to.</p> <p>(2) The Republic of Singapore declares, in pursuance of Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it will not be bound by the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>Notification</i>††</p> <p>(1) In accordance with the provision of Article 7, paragraph 3, the Republic of Singapore gives notification that it has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention.”</p> <p><i>Notification</i>*** [<i>Depositary's Translation</i>]</p> <p>“Ukraine exercises its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in cases provided for in paragraph 2 Article 7 of the Convention”.</p> <p><i>Declaration</i> + + +</p> <p>. . . it is provided in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the said Convention, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that in the application of this Convention to the Republic of Lithuania, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted on 15 December 1997, shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Convention.</p> <p><i>Reservation</i> + + +</p> <p>“ . . . it is provided in paragraph 2 of Article 24 of the said Convention, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention stipulating that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice.</p> <p><i>Notification</i> + + +</p> <p>. . . it is provided in paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the said Convention, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania shall have jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all cases specified in paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Convention.”</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 4 December 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i> an objection to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature¹, as follows:</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 November 2001, when it signed the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which was opened for signature on 10 January 2000. By indicating that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea excludes from the definition of offences within the meaning of the Convention the financing of any act which constitutes an offence within the scope of and as defined in the treaties listed in the annex.</p> <p>Under Article 2, paragraph 2(a), a State Party is entitled to exclude from the definition of offences within the meaning of the Convention the financing of acts which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in any treaty listed in the annex to which it is not party; however, it is not entitled to exclude from the definition of offences within the meaning of the Convention the financing of acts which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in any treaty listed in the annex to which it is party. It just so happens that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is party to some of those treaties.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the French Republic lodges an objection to the reservation made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding Article 2, paragraph 1(a) of the Convention.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1397.2001. TREATIES-101 of 4 December 2002</p> <p>On 3 December 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Norway</i> an objection to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The Government of Norway has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>It is the position of the Government of Norway that the reservations with regard to paragraph 1(a) of Article 2 and Article 14 are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as they purport to exclude the application of core provisions of the Convention. The Government of Norway recalls that, in accordance with well-established treaty law, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Norway therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This objection does not preclude the entry into force, in its entirety, of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Convention thus becomes operative between the Kingdom of Norway and the Democratic Peoples's Republic of Korea without the Democratic People's Republic of Korea benefiting from these reservations.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1397.2001. TREATIES-101 of 4 December 2002</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 3 December 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i> an objection to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature¹, as follows;</p> <p><i>(Translation): (Original Spanish)</i></p> <p>The Government of Spain has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 November 2001 to Articles 2, paragraph 1(a), and 14 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999).</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that those reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of that Convention, since their aim is to release the People's Democratic Republic of Korea from any commitment with regard to two essential aspects of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain observes that according to the rule of customary law embodied in Article 19(c) of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of treaties are prohibited.</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of Spain therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1397.2001. TREATIES-101 of 4 December 2002</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 27 November 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sweden</i> an objection to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature¹, as follows;</p> <p>The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the time of its signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, regarding Article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) and article 14 of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden considers those reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden would like to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Democratic People's Republic of Korea benefiting from its reservation.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1397.2001. TREATIES-101 of 4 December 2002</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 3 December 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the United Kingdom an objection to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature¹, as follows:</p> <p>“The signature of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was expressed to be subject to reservations in respect of Article 2 (1)(a), Article 14 and Article 24 of the Convention. The United Kingdom objects to the reservations entered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in respect of Article 2(1)(a) and Article 14 of the Convention, which it considers to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.”</p> <p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.1397.2001. TREATIES-101 of 4 December 2002</p>		
<p>UNIDO</p> <p>Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization</p> <p>Accession— Monaco</p>	<p>Vienna 8 Apr., 1979 7 Oct., 1979</p> <p>23 Jan., 2003</p>	<p>067/1991 Cm 1666</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>WHALING</p> <p>International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (with Annexes)</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>In a Note dated 26 November 2002, the government of Sweden informed the Department of State of the United States of America, as depositary, of its objection to the reservation made by the Republic of Iceland¹, as follows:</p> <p>The Embassy of Sweden presents its compliment to the United States Department of State, and has the honour to inform the US Government of the following.</p> <p>Without prejudice to any future decision by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) on Iceland's status with regard to the IWC, and without prejudice to any Swedish position in such decision-making, Sweden submits the following objection.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made on 10 October 2002 by the Government of the Republic of Iceland at the time of its deposit of an instrument to adherence to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, done at Washington on 2 December 1946. The Government of Sweden is of the view that the reservation to paragraph 10 (e) of the Schedule attached to the Convention may raise serious doubts as to the commitment of the Republic of Iceland to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties. According to customary law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Republic of Iceland. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Iceland and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety without Iceland benefiting from its reservation.</p> <p>The Embassy of Sweden avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United States Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>Washington, D.C., November 26, 2002</p> <p>¹ Reference Department of State depositary circular dated 18 October 2002.</p>	<p>Washington 2 Dec., 1946</p>	<p>005/1949 Cmd 7604</p>

ISBN 0-10-159742-8



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