

Treaty Series No.39 (2004)  
**SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC FOR 2004**



**Cm6335**

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**CORRECTION**

Please note the following correction to the title page (page 1) – the date of June 2004 should be replaced with October 2004 and should read:

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
October 2004*

*October 2004*

Treaty Series No. 39 (2004)

**SECOND**

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST**

**OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 2004**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 21 (2004), Cm 6259]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
June 2004*

Cm. 6335

£11.00





ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)			Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Appendix II:				
<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Crab-eating macaque	(primates, cercopithecidae)		
<i>Otus podarginus</i>	Palau owl	(strigiformes, strigidae)		
<i>Varanus indicus</i>	Pacific monitor	(sauria, varanidae)		
<i>Candoia carinata</i>	Tree boa	(serpentes, boidae)		
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark	(orectolobiformes, thincodontidae)		
<i>Hippocampus denise</i>	Seahorse	(syngnathiformes, syngnathidae)		
<i>Hippocampus kuda</i>	Oceanic seahorse	(syngnathiformes, syngnathidae)		
<i>Hippopus hippopus</i>	Bear paw clam	(venerida, tridacnidae)		
<i>Hippopus porcellanus</i>	China clam	(venerida, tridacnidae)		
<i>Tridacna crocea</i>	Crocea clam	(venerida, tridacnidae)		
<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	Southern giant clam	(venerida, tridacnidae)		
<i>Tridacna gigas</i>	Giant clam	(venerida, tridacnidae)		
<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	Small giant clam	(venerida, tridacnidae)		
<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	Fluted giant clam	(venerida, tridacnidae)		
<i>Cyathea lunulata</i>	Tree fern	(cyatheaceae)		
<i>Cyathea nigricans</i>	Tree fern	(cyatheaceae)		
<i>Nepenthes mirabilis</i>	Pitcher-plant	(nepenthaceae)		
Appendix III:				
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	(lamniformes, lamnidae)		
<b>European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes [ETS No. 87]</b>			Strasbourg 10 Mar., 1976	034/1979 Cmnd 7684
Ratification-				
Lithuania	.. . . . .		2 Mar., 2004	
Acceptance -				
Hungary	.. . . . .		30 Mar., 2004	
<b>European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport, opened for signature, in Paris, on 13 December 1968 [ETS No.65], as amended by its Additional Protocol, opened for signature, in Strasbourg, on 10 May 1979 [ETS No.103]</b>			Paris 13 Dec., 1968	031/1974 Cmd 5613
Ratification-				
Lithuania	.. . . . .		2 Mar., 2004	
Denunciation -				
Norway (with declaration*)	.. . . . .		2 Mar., 2004	
<b>Declaration*</b>				
In accordance with Article 37 of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport (Revised), Norway will continue to apply the Convention of 1968 as amended by its Additional Protocol of 1979 until the entry into force of the revised Convention.				









**DISARMAMENT (continued)**

On that date, the conditions provided for in article 8(1)(b) and article 5(1) and (2) for the entry into force of the Amendment have been met. Accordingly, the Amendment will enter into force on 18 May 2004, in accordance with: - Article 8(1)(b) of the Convention, which reads as follows:

"Such a conference may agree upon amendments which shall be adopted and shall enter into force in the same manner as this Convention and the annexed Protocols, provided that amendments to I this Convention may be adopted only by the High Contracting Parties and that amendments to a specific annexed Protocol may be adopted only by the High Contracting Parties which are bound by that Protocol."

and Article 5(1) and (2) of the Convention:

1. This Convention shall enter into force six months after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument or ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For any state which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force six months after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession"

**II**

As of 18 November 2003, the following instruments had been deposited on the dates indicated

State	Ratification	Acceptance (A)	Approval (AA)	Accession (a)
Canada	22 July	2002	A	
United Kingdom of Great and Northern Ireland	25 July	2002	A	
Australia	3 December	2002	A	
Sweden	3 December	2002	A	
Holy See	9 December	2002	A	
France	10 December	2002	AA	
Hungary	27 December	2002		
Republic of Korea	13 February	2003	A	
Bulgaria	28 February	2003		
Latvia	23 April	2003	a	
Estonia	12 May	2003		
Lithuania	12 May	2003	A	
Mexico	22 May	2003	A	
Croatia	27 May	2003		
Japan	10 July	2003	A	
China	11 August	2003		
Romania	25 August	2003	a	
Austria	25 September	2003	A	
Serbia and Montenegro	11 November	2003	A	

*Date**Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>DISARMAMENT (continued)</b>		
Norway	18 November 2003	AA
* Previously published as Mis 011/2002 Cm 5523		
<b>Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction</b>	Geneva 3 Sep., 1992	045/1997 Cm 3727
<b>Ratification-</b>		
Saint Kitts and Nevis. . . . .	21 May, 2004	
Marshall Islands . . . . .	19 May, 2004	
<b>Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as Amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended), Annexed 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</b>	Geneva 3 May, 1996	021/2001 Cm 5131
<b>Consent to be Bound-</b>		
Belarus ( <i>with declaration*</i> ) . . . . .	2 Mar., 2003	
Turkmenistan . . . . .	19 Mar., 2003	
<b>Declaration*</b>		
<i>[Courtesy Translation: Original: Russian]</i>		
... according to paragraph 3 c) of the Technical annex of the Amended Protocol II the Republic of Belarus defers the implementation of paragraph 3 b) of the Technical Annex of the Amended Protocol II for a period of 9 years from the date on which the Amended Protocol II enters into force.		
<b>DISPUTIES</b>		
<b>Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes</b>	The Hague 18 Oct., 1907	006/1971 Cmnd 4575
<b>Accession-</b>		
Slovenia . . . . .	29 Jan., 2004	
<b>DRUGS</b>		
<b>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961</b>	New York 30 Mar., 1961 -1 Aug., 1961	034/1965 Cmnd 2631
<b>Ratification-</b>		
Congo . . . . .	3 Mar., 2004	



DRUGS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
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## PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

### S1. STIMULANTS

The following stimulants are prohibited, including both their optical (D- and L)-isomers where relevant:

**Adrafinil, amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, amphetaminil, benzphetamine, bromantan, carphedon, cathine, clobenzorex, cocaine, dimethylamphetamine, ephedrine, etilamphetamine, etilefrine, fencamfamin, fenetylline, fenfluramine, fenproporex, furfenorex, mefenorex, mephentermine, mesocarb, methamphetamine, methylamphetamine, methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine, methylephedrine, methylphenidate, modafinil, nikethamide, norfenfluramine, parahydroxyamphetamine, pemoline, phendimetrazine, phenmetrazine, phentermine, prolintane, selegiline, strychnine, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar pharmacological effects .**

\* **Cathine** is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 5 micrograms per millilitre.

\*\* Each of **ephedrine** and **methylephedrine** is prohibited when its concentration in urine is greater than 10 micrograms per millilitre.

\*\*\* The substances included in the 2004 Monitoring Program are not considered as Prohibited Substances.

1 Previously amended on 1 September 1990, on 24 January 1992, on 1 August 1993, on 1 July 1996, on 1 July 1997, on 15 March 1998, on 15 March 1999, on 31 March 2000, 1 September 2001 and on 1 January 2003.

### S2. NARCOTICS

The following narcotics are prohibited:

**buprenorphine, dextromoramide, diamorphine (heroin), hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pentazocine, pethidine.**

### S3. CANNABINOIDS

Cannabinoids (e.g. hashish, marijuana) are prohibited.

### S4. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

#### 1. Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)

a) Exogenous AAS including but not limited to:

**androstadienone, bolasterone, boldenone, boldione, clostebol, danazol, dehydrochloromethyltestosterone, delta 1-androstene-3,17-dione, drostanolone, drostanediol, fluoxymesterone, formebolone, gestrinone, 4-hydroxytestosterone, 4-hydroxy-19-nortestosterone, mestenolone, mesterolone, methandienone, metenolone, methandriol, methyltestosterone, mibolerone, nandrolone, 19-norandrostenediol, 19-norandrostenedione, norbolethone, norethandrolone, oxabolone, oxandrolone, oxymesterone, oxymetholone, quinbolone, stanozolol, stenbolone, 1-testosterone (delta 1-dihydro-testosterone), trenbolone and their analogues .**

b) Endogenous AAS including but not limited to:

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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**DRUGS (continued)**

**androstenediol, androstenedione, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), dihydrotestosterone, testosterone and their analogues.**

Where a *Prohibited Substance* (as listed above) is capable of being produced by the body naturally, a *Sample* will be deemed to contain such *Prohibited Substance* where the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites or markers and/or any other relevant ratio(s) in the *Athlete's Sample* so deviates from the range of values normally found in humans so as not to be consistent with normal endogenous production. A *Sample* shall not be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* in any such case where the *Athlete* proves by evidence that the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites or markers and/or the relevant ratio(s) in the *Athlete's Sample* is attributable to a pathological or physiological condition. In all cases, and at any concentration, the laboratory will report an adverse finding if, based on any reliable analytical method, it can show that the *Prohibited Substance* is of exogenous origin.

If the laboratory result is not conclusive and no concentration as referred to in the above paragraph is found, the relevant *Anti-Doping Organisation* shall conduct a further investigation if there are serious indications, such as a comparison to reference steroid profiles, for a possible *Use of a Prohibited Substance*.

If the laboratory has reported the presence of a T/E ratio greater than six (6) to one (1) in the urine, further investigation is obligatory in order to determine whether the ratio is due to a physiological or pathological condition.

In both cases, the investigation will include a review of any previous tests/ subsequent tests and/or results of endocrine investigations. If previous tests are not available, the *Athlete* shall undergo an endocrine investigation or be tested unannounced at least three times within a three-month period.

Failure of the *Athlete* to co-operate in the investigations will result in considering the *Athlete's Sample* to contain a *Prohibited Substance*.

**2. Other Anabolic Agents**

**Clenbuterol, zeranol.**

*For purpose of this section:*

\* "exogenous" refers to a substance, which is not capable of being produced by the body naturally.

\*\* "endogenous" refers to a substance, which is capable of being produced by the body naturally.

# an "analogue" is defined as "a substance derived from the modification or alteration of the chemical structure of another substance while retaining a similar pharmacological effect."

**S5. PEPTIDE HORMONES**

The following substances are prohibited, including their mimetic, analogues and releasing factors:

1. **Erythropoietin (EPO)**
2. **Growth hormone (hGH) and Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF-1)**
3. **Chorionic Gonadotrophin (hCG) prohibited in males only;**
4. **Pituitary and synthetic gonadotrophins (LH) prohibited in males only;**
5. **Insulin.**
6. **Corticotrophins**

Unless the *Athlete* can demonstrate that the concentration was due to a physiological or pathological condition, a *Sample* will be deemed to contain a *Prohibited Substance* (as listed above) where the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its metabolites and/or relevant ratios or markers in the *Athlete's Sample* so exceeds the range of values normally found in humans so as not to be consistent with normal endogenous production.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
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**DRUGS (continued)**

The presence of analogues, mimetic, diagnostic marker(s) or releasing factors of a hormone listed above or of any other finding which indicate(s) that the substance detected is not the naturally present hormone, will be reported as an adverse analytical finding.

*For purpose of this section:*

\* a "mimetic" is defined as a substance with pharmacological effect similar to that of another substance, regardless of the fact that it has a different chemical structure.

\* an "analogue" is defined as "a substance derived from the modification or alteration of the chemical structure of another substance while retaining a similar pharmacological effect."

**S6. BETA-2 AGONIST**

All beta-2 agonists including their D- and L- isomers are prohibited except that formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline are permitted by inhalation only to prevent and/or treat asthma and exercise-induced asthma/broncho-constriction. A medical notification in accordance with section 8 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions is required.

Despite the granting of a TUE, when the Laboratory has reported a concentration of salbutamol (free plus glucuronide) greater than 1000 ng/mL, this will be considered as an adverse analytical finding unless the athlete proves that the abnormal result was the consequence of the therapeutic use of inhaled salbutamol.

**S7. AGENTS WITH ANTI-OESTROGENIC ACTIVITY**

**Aromatase inhibitors, clomiphene, cyclofenil, tamoxifen** are prohibited only in males.

**S8. MASKING AGENTS**

Masking agents are prohibited. They are products that have the potential to impair the excretion of *Prohibited Substances*, to conceal their presence in urine or other *Samples* used in doping control, or to change haematological parameters. Masking agents include but are not limited to:

**Diuretics / epitestosterone, probenecid, plasma expanders (e.g. dextran, hydroxyethyl starch.)**

A medical approval in accordance with section 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions is not valid if an *Athlete's* urine contains a diuretic in association with threshold or sub-threshold levels of a *Prohibited Substance(s)*.

Diuretics include:

**acetazolamide, amiloride, bumetanide, canrenone, chlortalidone, etacrynic acid, furosemide, indapamide, mersalyl, spironolactone, thiazides (e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide) and triamterene**, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar pharmacological effects.

**S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS**

Glucocorticosteroids are prohibited when administered orally, rectally, or by intravenous or intramuscular administration.

All other administration routes require a medical notification in accordance with section 8 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

**PROHIBITED METHODS****MI. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER**

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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**DRUGS (continued)**

The following are prohibited:

- a. Blood doping. Blood doping is the use of autologous, homologous or heterologous blood or red blood cell products of any origin, other than for legitimate medical treatment.
- b. The Use of products that enhance the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, e.g. erythropoietins, modified haemoglobin products including but not limited to haemoglobin-based blood substitutes, microencapsulated haemoglobin products, perfluorochemicals, and efaproxiral (RSR13).

**M2. PHARMACOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION**

Pharmacological, chemical and physical manipulation is the Use of substances and methods including masking agents, which alter, attempt to alter or may reasonably be expected to alter the integrity and validity of specimens collected in doping controls. These include but are not limited to catheterisation, urine substitution and / or tampering, inhibition of renal excretion and alterations of testosterone and epitestosterone concentrations.

**M3. GENE DOPING**

Gene or cell doping is defined as the non-therapeutic use of genes, genetic elements and/or cells that have the capacity to enhance athletic performance.

**SUBSTANCES AND METHODS  
PROHIBITED IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION**

**PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES**

(All categories listed hereunder refer to all those substances and methods listed in the relevant section)

- S4. ANABOLIC AGENTS**
- S5. PEPTIDE HORMONES**
- S6. BETA-2 AGONISTS\***
- S7. AGENTS WITH ANTI-OESTROGENIC ACTIVITY**
- S8. MASKING AGENTS**

(\*Only clenbuterol, and salbutamol when its concentration in urine is greater than 1000ng/mL)

**PROHIBITED METHODS**

- M1. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER**
- M2. PHARMACOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL  
MANIPULATION**
- M3. GENE DOPING**

**SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS**

**P1. ALCOHOL**

Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited *in-Competition* only, in the following sports. Detection will be conducted by breath analysis and/or blood. The doping violation threshold for each Federation is reported in parenthesis. If no threshold is indicated, the presence of any quantity of alcohol shall constitute a doping violation.

<b>DRUGS (continued)</b>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Aeronautic (FAI)	(0.20 g/L)	
Archery (FITA)	(0.10 g/L)	
Automobile (FIA)		
Billiards (WCBS)		
Boules (CMSB)	(0.50 g/L)	
Football (FIFA)		
Gymnastics (FIG)	(0.10 g/L)	
Karate (WKF)	(0.40 g/L)	
Modern Pentathlon (UIPM)	(0.10 g/L)	for the modern pentathlon discipline
Motorcycling (FIM)		
Roller Sports (FIRS)	(0.02 g/L)	
Skiing (FIS)		
Triathlon (ITU)	(0.40 g/L)	
Wrestling (FILA)		

## **P2. BETA-BLOCKERS**

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

Aeronautic (FAI)  
 Archery (PITA) (also prohibited out of competition)  
 Automobile (FIA)  
 Billiards (WCBS)  
 Bobsleigh (FIBT)  
 Boules (CMSB)  
 Bridge (FMB)  
 Chess (FIDE)  
 Curling (WCF)  
 Football (FIFA)  
 Gymnastics (FIG)  
 Motorcycling (FIM)  
 Modern Pentathlon (IUPM)  
 Nine-pin bowling (FIQ)  
 Sailing (ISAF) match race helms only for the modern pentathlon discipline  
 Shooting (ISSF) (also prohibited out of competition)  
 Skiing (FIS) ski jumping & free style snow board  
 Swimming (FINA) in diving & synchronised swimming  
 Wrestling (FILA)

Beta-blockers include, but are not limited to, the following:

**acebutolol, alprenolol, atenolol, betaxolol, bisoprolol, bunolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, esmolol, labetalol, levobunolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, oxprenolol, pindolol, propranolol, sotalol, timolol.**

## **P3. DIURETICS**

Diuretics are prohibited in- and out- of competition in all sports as masking agents. However, in the following weight-classified sports and sports where weight loss can enhance performance, no Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall be granted for use of diuretics.

Body-Building (IFBB)  
 Boxing (AIBA)  
 Judo (IJF)  
 Karate (WKF)



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>DRUGS (continued)</b></p> <p>Powerlifting (IFF)                      Rowing (Light-Weight) (FISA)                      Skiing (FIS) for Ski Jumping only                      Taekwondo (WTF)                      Weightlifting (IWF)                      Wrestling (FILA)                      Wushu (IWUF)</p>		
<p><b>ECONOMIC &amp; FINANCIAL</b></p>		
<p><b>Agreement</b> concerning an International Trust Fund for Tuvalu</p> <p><b>Withdrawal</b>                      United Kingdom*.. . . . .</p>	<p>Suva                      16 June, 1987</p> <p>11 Mar., 2004</p>	<p>002/2003                      Cm 5736</p>
<p><small>* In accordance with Article 24(2) will take effect from 11 March 2004</small></p>		
<p><b>EXTRADITION</b></p>		
<p><b>European Convention on Extradition [ETS No. 24]</b></p> <p>Signature -                      Bosnia and Herzegovina. . . . .</p>	<p>Paris                      13 Dec., 1957</p> <p>30 Apr., 2004</p>	<p>097/2003                      Cm 5736</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 26 April 2004, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received the following declaration from the government of <i>Belgium</i> as follows:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3, of the European Convention on Extradition, Belgium declares that it applies the Law of 19 December 2003, implementing the European Union Council's Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, to the arrest and surrender of all persons since 1 January 2004 in relations between Belgium and the Member States of the European Union. This Law shall apply also to relations between Belgium and the new Member States as from the date of their accession to the Union.</p> <p>By way of exception, the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957 and other conventions relating to extradition will continue to apply on a transitory basis :</p> <p>1. with Member States which have not implemented the Framework Decision as from 1 January 2004 or on the date of their accession, and until these States will have notified to the Secretariat General of the Council of the European Union that they have put themselves into conformity;</p> <p>2. for the surrender to Belgium (as requesting State) of persons :</p> <p>a) sought after for acts committed before 1 November 1993 and arrested in France;</p> <p>b) sought after for acts committed before 7 August 2002 and arrested in Austria or in Italy.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>EXTRADITION (continued)</b>		
<p>Note- On 21 April 2004, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received the following declaration from the government of <i>Finland</i> as follows:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 3 of the European Convention on Extradition, Finland will apply the national legislation implementing the Council Framework Decision (2002/584/}HA) on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States in relation to Member States of the European Union.</p>		
<b>Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition, signed at Paris on 13 December 1957 [ETS No. 98]</b>	Strasbourg 17 Mar., 1978	049/1994 Cm 2668
Signature - Bosnia and Herzegovina .. .. .	30 Apr., 2004	
<b>FILMS</b>		
<b>European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production [ETS No. 147]</b>	Strasbourg 2 Oct., 1992	014/1994 Cm 2495
Ratification - Bulgaria ( <i>with declaration*</i> ) .. .. .	27 Apr., 2003	
<p><i>Declaration*</i> In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Republic of Bulgaria declares that the national Film Center at the Ministry of Culture has been designated as the competent authority.</p>		
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>		
<b>Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005] as amended by Protocol No 11 [ETS No. 155]</b>	Rome 4 Nov., 1950	071/1953 Cm 8969
Ratification- Serbia and Montenegro .. .. .	3 Mar., 2004	
<p>Note- On 1 April 2004, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received the following declaration from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i> as follows:</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom declares that it extends the Convention to the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in Cyprus, being a territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible.</p> <p>The Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> declares on behalf of the above territory that the Government accepts the competence of the Court to receive applications as provided by Article 34 of the Convention.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		

*[Original: Spanish]*

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations headquartered in Geneva presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and has the honour to inform it that, on 7 April 2004, the Government of Peru extended for 60 days the state of emergency in the provinces of Azángaro, Chucuito, Huancané, Puno, San Antonio de Putina, San Roman, Carabaya, Yunguyo, Melgar and El Collao, in the department of Puno, and in the provinces of Cajamarca, Hualgayoc, Celendín, Chota, Cutervo, Contumaza, San Ignacio, Jaén, San Marcos, San Miguel and San Pablo, in the provinces of the department of Cajamarca. The state of emergency in those provinces was originally declared on 6 February 2004 in response to natural disasters.

The State of Peru is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Accordingly, under the terms of article 4 thereof, the Permanent Mission of Peru would be grateful if the United Nations Secretariat would inform the other parties to that international instrument of the content of this diplomatic note. By way of further illustration, the Permanent Mission of Peru encloses herewith a copy of Supreme Decree No. 028-2004-PCM, by which this extension was effected, and a copy of Supreme Decree No. 010-2004-PCM, which originally established the emergency measure.

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organization headquartered in Geneva takes this opportunity to convey to the United Nations Secretariat the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

Executive Branch

PCM

State of emergency extended in several provinces of the departments of Puno and Cajamarca

Supreme Decree

No. 028-2004-PCM

The President of the Republic Considering,

That in Supreme Decree No. 010,2004-PCM a state of emergency was declared in several provinces of the departments of Puno and Cajamarca for a period of 60 (sixty) days in order to take the action necessary to deal with the emergency and rehabilitate the affected area;

That the conditions that led to the declaration of the state of emergency still persist, as the meteorological events which caused them are continuing and the rehabilitation work is not finished;

In accordance with article 137 of the Political Constitution of Peru and Legislative Decree No. 560 (Executive Branch Act), as well as article 4 of Supreme Decree No. 058-2001-PCM;

Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers;

Hereby decrees:

**Article I: Extension of the state of emergency**

The state of emergency declared in Supreme Decree No. 010-2004-PCM in the specified provinces of the departments of Puno and Cajamarca is hereby extended for a period of 60 (sixty) days.

**Article 2: Endorsement and entry into force**

The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the date of its issuance and shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Economy and Finance, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Public Health, the Minister of Housing, Construction and Sanitation, the Minister for Promotion of Women and Human Development and the Minister of Education.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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**HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)**

Done at Government House, Lima, on 6 April 2004.

*(Signed)* Alejandro Toledo  
Constitutional President of the Republic

*(Signed)* Carlos Ferrero  
President of the Council of Ministers

*(Signed)* Pedro Pablo Kuczynski  
Minister of Economy and Finance

*(Signed)* Jose León Rivera  
Minister of Agriculture

*(Signed)* Pilar Mazzetti Soler  
Minister of Public Health

*(Signed)* Carlos Bruce  
Minister of Housing, Construction and Sanitation

*(Signed)* Ana Maria Romero-Lozada Luezzari  
Minister for Promotion of Women and Human Development

*(Signed)* Javier Sota Nadal  
Minister of Education

State of emergency declared in several provinces of the departments of Puno and Cajamarca in response to natural disasters

Supreme Decree

No. 010-2004-PCM

The President of the Republic

Considering,

That since early January 2004, the department of Puno has been seriously affected by overflowing rivers, floods, hailstorms, landslides, rain and gales, which in turn have caused serious harm to the public, endangered lives, and damaged the road and irrigation infrastructure, crop and the operation of essential public services, and considering that the department of Cajamarca has also suffered freezing temperatures and drought which have affected agriculture and the means of subsistence of the inhabitants;

That the scale of the emergency requires the adoption of measures to enable the National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI), the competent authorities and the regional and local governments of the departments concerned to act immediately to help the victims, reduce and minimise the existing risks and rehabilitate the affected areas;

That, in accordance with article 22 of the Single Consolidated Text of the State Contracts and Acquisitions Act, adopted in Supreme Decree No. 012-2001-PCM, pursuant to article 108 of its implementing regulations approved in Supreme Decree No. 013-200 I-PCM, a state of emergency must be declared by means of a supreme decree in situations of serious danger;

That, in accordance with article 2 of Supreme Decree No. 058-200 I-PCM, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers may, exceptionally and on its own initiative, present to the Council of Ministers a declaration of a state of emergency in an area or areas affected by large-scale disaster;

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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**HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)**

In accordance with article 137 of the Political Constitution of Peru and Legislative Decree No. 560 (Executive Branch Act), as amended by Act No. 27779, as well as article 2 of Supreme Decree No. 058-2001-PCM, the Single Consolidated Text of the State Contracts and Acquisitions Act and its implementing regulations, adopted in Supreme Decree Nos. 012-2001-PCM and No. 013-2001-PCM, respectively;

Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers to notification of the Congress of the Republic;

Hereby decrees:

**Article 1: Declaration of a state of emergency in the department of Puno**

A state of emergency in response to natural disasters is hereby declared for a period of 60 (sixty) days in the provinces of Azángaro, Chucuito, Huancané, Puno, San Antonio de Putina, San Roman, Carabaya, Yunguyo, Melgar and EI Collao, in the department of Puno, in order to carry out rehabilitation work and activities in the health sector; in the provinces of San Roman, Azángaro, Carabaya, Huancané and Puno, in order to carry out rehabilitation work and activities in the education sector; and in the provinces of Huancané and Azángaro, in order to carry out rehabilitation work and activities in the agricultural sector, for the reasons set out in the preamble of this Supreme Decree.

**Article 2: Declaration of a state of emergency in the department of Cajamarca**

A state of emergency in response to natural disasters is hereby declared for a period of 60 (sixty) days, in the provinces of Cajamarca, Hualgayoc, Celendín, Chota, Cutervo, Contumaza, San Ignacio, Jaén, San Marcos, San Miguel and San Pablo, in the department of Cajamarca, in order to carry out rehabilitation work and activities in the agricultural sector, for the reasons set out in the preamble of this Supreme Decree.

**Article 3: Assistance and support entrusted to PRONAA and BANMAT**

The Ministry for Promotion of Women and Human Development, through the National Programme for Food Assistance and Support (PRONAA), and the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation, through the Materials Bank (BANMAT), shall take the necessary measures and develop the respective specific projects to provide assistance and support to the population affected and/or harmed in the provinces placed under a state of emergency.

**Article 4: Implementation**

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation, the Ministry for Promotion of Women and Human Development, the Materials Bank (BANMAT), the National Programme for Food Assistance and Support (PRONAA), the National Development Institute (INAD E), the National Institute for Education and Health Infrastructure (INFES), the National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI), and the regional and local governments in the districts and provinces of the departments placed under a state of emergency shall take immediate action to help the victims, reduce and minimise the existing risks and undertake rehabilitation. In that connection, the authorities and bodies listed shall be exempt from the selection procedures which would usually apply. The Multisectoral Disaster Prevention and Relief Commission, established by Supreme Decree No. 081-2002-PCM, shall approve the plans for rehabilitation work and activities in the affected areas to be presented by the regional governments and by the respective authorities.

**Article 5: Endorsement**

The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Economy and Finance, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Public Health, the Minister of Housing, Construction and Sanitation, the Minister for Promotion of Women and Human Development and the Minister of Education.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
Done at Government House, Lima, on 5 February 2004.		
<i>(Signed)</i> Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic		
<i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Ferrero President of the Council of Ministers		
<i>(Signed)</i> Jaime Quijandria Salmón Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance		
<i>(Signed)</i> Jose León Rivera Minister of Agriculture		
<i>(Signed)</i> Álvaro Vidal Rivadeneyra Minister of Public Health		
<i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Bruce Minister for Housing, Construction and Sanitation		
<i>(Signed)</i> Ana Maria Romero-Lozada Lauezzari Minister for Promotion of Women and Human Development		
<i>(Signed)</i> Carlos Malpica Faustor Minister of Education		
<b>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</b>	New York 18 Dec., 1979	002/1989 Cm 643
Accession - Swaziland (with withdrawal of reservation* ) .. .. .	26 Mar., 2004	
<b>Reservation*</b> the Government of Switzerland informed the Secretary-General, by a notification received on 29 April 2004 <sup>1</sup> , of its decision to withdraw the following reservation in respect of article 7 (b), made upon ratification of the Convention		
<small><sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.136.1997.Treaties 3 of April 1997</small>		
<b>Note</b> On 1 April 2004, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following declaration from the government of <i>Estonia</i> concerning an objection to the reservation made by Syrian Arab Republic upon accession <sup>1</sup> , as follows:		
"The Government of Estonia has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to Article 2, paragraph 2 of Article 9, paragraph 4 of Article 15 and to paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g) of Article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.		

**HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)**

Article 2 of the Convention is one of the core articles of the Convention. By making a reservation to this article, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is making a reservation of general scope that renders the provisions of the Convention completely ineffective. The Government of Estonia considers the reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The reservations to article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4 and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), 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 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.

The reservation to article 16, paragraph 2, makes a general reference to the Islamic Shariah. The Government of Estonia is of the view that in the absence of further clarification, this reservation which does not clearly specify the extent of the Syrian Arab Republic's derogation from the provision in question raises serious doubts as to the commitment of the Syrian Arab Republic to the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of Estonia recalls that according to article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Estonia therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Estonia. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservations.

The Government of Estonia recommends the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to reconsider its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women."

1 Ref to depositary notification C.N.267.2003.Treaties 6 of 7 April 2003

**Note-**

On 5 April 2004, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received the following declaration from the government of Norway concerning an objection to the reservation made by Syrian Arab Republic upon accession<sup>1</sup>, as follows:

"The Government of Norway has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women regarding Article 2, Article 9, paragraph 2, Article 15, paragraph 4, Article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g) and Article 16, paragraph 2.

*Date**Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p>The said reservations, as they relate to core provisions of the Convention, render the provisions of the Convention ineffective. Moreover, and due to the reference to Islamic Sharia, it is not clearly defined for other States Parties to what extent the reserving State has undertaken the obligations of the Convention. The Government of Norway therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Convention thus becomes operative between the Kingdom of Norway and the Syrian Arab Republic without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from the aforesaid reservations."</p> <p><small>1 Ref to depositary notification C.N.267.2003.Treaties 6 of 7 April 2003</small></p>		
<p><b>Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]</b></p>	<p>Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981</p>	<p>086/1990 Cm 1329</p>
<p>Signatures - Bosnia and Herzegovina .. .. . Liechtenstein .. .. .</p>	<p>2 Mar., 2004 2 Mar., 2004</p>	
<p>Ratification - Liechtenstein (<i>with declaration</i>*) .. .. .</p>	<p>11 May, 2004</p>	
<p><b>* Declaration</b> In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 The Convention will also apply to personal data concerning legal persons and partnerships with legal capacity as well as to personal data files, which are not processed automatically.</li> <li>2 The Convention will not apply to :             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. personal data files processed by an individual for his or her personal use exclusively and that will not be communicated to third persons;</li> <li>b. deliberations of Parliament (Landtag) and of parliamentary commissions ;</li> <li>c. the activities of the Finance Administration;</li> <li>d. personal data files set up pursuant to the Liechtenstein Due Diligence Act.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that the Data Protection Unit is the competent authority to render assistance in the implementation of the Convention.</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<p><b>Convention on the Rights of the Child</b></p>	<p>New York 20 Nov., 1989</p>	<p>044/1992 Cm 1992</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>The Government of <i>Switzerland</i> informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, by a notification received on 8 April 2004, of its decision to withdraw the reservation in respect of article 5, made upon ratification<sup>1</sup> of the Convention: The Swiss legislation concerning parental authority is unaffected</p> <p><small>1 Ref to depositary notification C.N.131.2000.Treaties 1 of march 2000</small></p>		
<p><b>European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages [ETS No. 148]</b></p>	<p>Strasbourg 5 Nov., 1992</p>	<p>048/2001 Cm 5269</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia in a Note dated 31 March 2004, registered at the Secretariat General on 1 April 2004, draws the attention of the Secretariat General to a technical error contained in Armenia's instrument of ratification of the Charter.</p> <p>When depositing the instrument of ratification, an error of translation occurred, namely Armenia made undertakings concerning Article 12 of the Charter, where the subparagraph c) was included. Indeed, by decision N-247-2 of 28 December 2001 of the National Assembly, Armenia is bound by subparagraph d) of Article 12.</p>		
<p><b>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict</b></p>	<p>New York 25 May, 2000</p>	<p>048/2003 Cm 6065</p>
<p>Ratification -</p> <p>Republic of Moldova (<i>with declaration*</i>) .. .. .</p> <p>Turkey (<i>with declaration+</i>) .. .. .</p>	<p>7 Apr., 2004 4 May, 2004</p>	
<p><b>Declaration*</b></p> <p>"In accordance with article 3 paragraph 2 of the Protocol, the Republic of Moldova declares that the minimum age for recruitment into conscript military service in the Republic of Moldova is 18 years."</p>		
<p><b>Declaration+</b></p> <p>"I. The Republic of Turkey declares that it will implement the provisions of the existing Optional Protocol only to the States Parties which it recognizes and with which it has diplomatic relations.</p> <p>II. 1. The Republic of Turkey declares, in accordance with Article 3 (2) of the Optional Protocol, that military service is compulsory in Turkey, however Turkish citizens are not subjected to compulsory military service before reaching the legal age of maturity. In accordance with the Turkish Military Code, military service begins on 1st January of</p>		

the twentieth age; in cases of mobilisation and state of emergency, individuals who are liable to military service may be recruited at the age of 19.

There is no voluntary recruitment in Turkey.

However, Article 11 of the Military Code envisages a voluntary recruitment for navy and gendarmerie classes and non-commissioned officers at a minimum age of 18. Nevertheless, this article, which is in compliance with the age regulation of the Optional Protocol, is not applied in practice.

Students of military schools, who are exempted from the Optional Protocol according to Article 3 (5) of this protocol, are not subjected to compulsory military service. Under the Turkish legal system, such students are not considered as "soldiers" and are not held liable for "military service".

2. Admittance to the military high schools and preparatory non-commissioned officer schools is on a voluntary basis, depending on success in the entrance examinations and with the consent of parents or legal guardians. Students who have completed their primary school education and enrolled into such schools at a minimum age of 15 can quit them at any time if they so wish.

III. The Republic of Turkey declares with regard to Article 3 (5) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict that the reservation it made to Article 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which is referred to in the said paragraph of the Optional Protocol, fully retains its validity,"

**IMCO/IMO**

**Amendments to Articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948 [Resolution A.315 (ES.V)]**

London  
17 Oct., 1974

034/1982  
Cmnd 8632

Acceptance -  
Tuvalu .. .. . 19 May, 2004

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

**Arrangement concerning the International Registration of Trade Marks between Belgium, Spain, France, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and Tunisia (WIPO Madrid, Trade Marks Agreement,)**

Madrid  
14 Apr., 1891

BSP 96/839  
State Papers

Accession -  
Namibia .. .. . 31 Mar., 2003  
Syrian Arab .. .. . 5 May, 2003

**International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March 1883**

Stockholm  
14 July, 1967  
-13 Jan., 1971

061/1970  
Cmnd 4431

Accession -  
Andorra .. .. . 2 Mar., 2003  
Pakistan .. .. . 22 Apr., 2003

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)**

Note-

The International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honour to communicate herewith, at the request of the Government of the Republic of Ecuador, a reproduction of the name, abbreviation and emblem of the Ecuador Institute of Intellectual Property (IEPI), which constitute official signs of control and warranty adopted by the Republic of Ecuador, and for which protection is requested under Article 6ter

It is recalled that the protection of armorial bearings, flags and other State emblems of the countries of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, and of official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty adopted by those countries, is provided for in Article 6ter of the Paris Convention as revised at The Hague, London, Lisbon and Stockholm and that, consequently, the communication of the signs mentioned above concern all the countries of the Paris Union, whether party to the Stockholm Act, the Lisbon Act, the London Act or the Hague Act.

As regards the countries party to the Paris Convention that are Members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the present communication also constitutes the communication under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) referred to in Article 3(1) of the Agreement Between WIPO and the WTO of December 22, 1995.

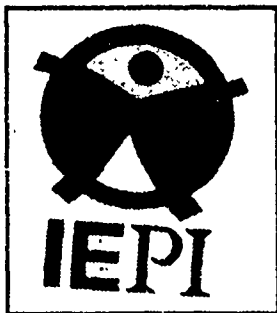
**NAMES, ABBREVIATION AND EMBLEMS OF THE  
"INSTITUTO ECUATORIANO DE LA  
PROPIEDADINTELECTUAL"**

**DÉNOMINATIONS, SIGLES ET EMBLÈMES DE "INSTITUTO  
ECUATORIANO DE LA PROPIEDADINTELECTUAL"**

Name/Denomination

Spanish/Espagnol:

**Instituto Ecuatoriano de la Propiedad Intelectual**



Abbreviation/Sigle:

Spanish/Espagnol: **IEPI**

Emblem/Emblème

**Agreement for the Prevention of False or Misleading Indications of  
Origin on Goods**

Accession -  
Iran

.. .. .

Lisbon  
31 Oct., 1958

18 Mar., 2003

*Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*

056/1963  
Cm 2103



**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)**

**Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals**

Vienna  
15 Nov. , 1972

*Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*

053/1978  
Cm 7219

Accession -

Latvia (with notification\*) .. .. .

29 Apr., 2004

**Notification\***

In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention on the Control and Marking the Precious the Republic of Latvia notifies that the authorised Assay Office is

Valsts probes uzraudzības inspekcija

Teātra Street 9,  
Rīga, LV – 1050  
Latvia.  
Phone: +371 7210009;  
Fax: +371 78144427  
E-mail: [vpui@vpui.gov.lv](mailto:vpui@vpui.gov.lv)  
Web Site: [www.vpui.gov](http://www.vpui.gov).

The official assay office marks are:

For Gold Wear	For Silver wear	For Platinum wear	For Palladium wear
			

**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  
Cm 8136

**Note-**

On the 10 March 2004, the Director-General of the WIPO, as depositary, received from the government of the French Republic, a written communication, relating to the schedule of fees charged in euros by the collection nationale de cultures de micro-organismes (CNCM), as follows

Communication by the Government of the French Republic Relating to the Schedule of Fees Charged in Euros by the Collection nationale de cultures de micro-organismes (CNCM)

[Original: French]

**COMMUNICANON**

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY** (continued)

## Schedule of fees charged in Euros by the CNCM

	<u>Euros</u>
<b>(a) Storage:</b>	
• bacteria, filamentous fungi, yeasts, phages	
- freeze-dried	609.80
- frozen at -80°C	701.27
- frozen in liquid nitrogen	1 448.27
• cell cultures	
• animal viruses	
- propagated on embryonated eggs	788.92
- propagated on cultured cells	1 086.96
<b>(b) Issuance of a viability statement:</b>	
. requiring a new viability test	106.71
. in other cases	18.29
<b>(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus shipping costs)</b>	106.71
<b>(d) Communication of information or issuance of an attestation</b>	38.11

Fees are subject to Value-Added Tax (VAT) according to current French regulations.

**Note-**

On the 10 March 2004, the Director-General of the WIPO, as depositary, received from the government of *Japan*, a written communication, dated 8 March, relating to the acquisition of the status of International Depositary Authority by the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depositary (NPMD), which states that this Depositary Institution is located on the territory of Japan and includes a Declaration of Assurances to the effect that the Institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of International Depositary Authority specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980.

Pursuant to Article 7(1)(b), the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depositary (NPMD) shall acquire the status of International Depositary Authority under the Budapest Treaty on April 1, 2004, that is, on the day indicated in the communication, as follows:

**COMMUNICATION**

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the international organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and has the honour to transmit herewith, in relation to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the communication from its home Government regarding the acquisition of the status of International Depositary Authority by the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depositary (NPMD).

Date

Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.



**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)****ANNEX***Declaration of Assurances*

The Government of Japan guarantees that the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depository (NPMD) complies and will continue to comply with the requirements specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. The Government of Japan understands that this communication shall be disclosed to all the Contracting States and Intergovernmental Industrial Property Offices.

*Information on the Depository Authority*

## 1. Name and address:

National Institute of Technology and Evaluation,  
Patent Microorganisms Depository (NPMD)  
2-5-8 Kazusakamatari Kisarazu-city  
Chiba 292-0818  
Japan  
Telephone: (81) 43820 55 80  
Facsimile: (81) 438 20 55 81  
E-mail: npmd@nite.go.jp

## 2. Detailed information as to the capacity of NPMD to comply with the requirements in Article 6(2):.

NPMD is a part of the Department of Biotechnology (DOB) in the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE) founded in 2001. DOB also consists of three organs, that is, Biological Resource Center, Biotechnology Development Center and Genome Analysis Center. Twenty-four thousand microorganisms and 15,000 DNA clones have been deposited with it and 11,000 cultures have been released

DOB has been performing its duties as one of the biological resource centers under the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Among its 160 staff members, 11 are to be engaged in the depository occupation. Since all staff members are government officials, it is assured to comply with the duty of secrecy, being impartial and objective. NPMD has a fire-and-quake-proof building for depository operations and backup generation systems for emergency purposes.

## 3. Kinds of microorganisms accepted as patent deposits

NPMD is to accept bacteria, actinomycetes, yeasts and fungi, which belong to biosafety levels 1 and 2 according to the NITE classification, and archaea, bacteriophages and plasmids (DNA clones).

*Date**Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY** (continued)

For deposits of recombinant DNA molecules, the highest acceptable physical containment level is P2 as described in the Ministerial Ordinance stipulating Containment Measures to be Taken in Type 2 Use of Living Modified Organisms for Research and Development (2004), which is based on the Law concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms (2003).

## 4. Schedule of fees:

	<u>JPY</u>
Original deposit (storage for 30 years)	139,000
New deposit	19,000
Communication under Rule 7.6	2,000
Issuance of a viability statement where a viability test is requested	34,000
Issuance of a viability statement on the basis of the last viability test	2,000
Furnishing of a sample	6,000
Attestation under Rule 8.2	2,000
Issuance of some kinds of certification	2,000

## 5. Official language: Japanese

## 6. The date referred to in Article 7(1)(b) is April, 2004

## Note-

On the 18 March 2004, the Director-General of the WIPO, as depositary, received from the government of *Japan*, a Further written communication dated 18 March, informing of changes in name, telephone and facsimile numbers, the electronic and Internet addresses, and in the kinds microorganisms accepted for deposit by the International Patent Organism Depositary (IPOD), as follows:

**International Depositary Authority**

## Name:

International Patent Organism Depositary (IPOD),  
National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and  
Technology

## (AIST) Address:

AIST Tsukuba Central, 6  
1-1, Higashi I-chome  
Tsukuba-shi Ibaraki-ken 305-8566

Telephone: (81) 29 861 6029

Facsimile: (81) 29 861 6078

E-mail: ipod-staff@m.aist.go.jp

Internet: [http://unit.aist.go.jp/ipod/index\\_e.html](http://unit.aist.go.jp/ipod/index_e.html)

**Kinds of Microorganisms that May Be Deposited**

Fungi, yeasts, bacteria, actinomycetes, plasmids (naked), animal cell cultures, embryos, protozoa, plant cell cultures, seeds and algae,  
**EXCEPT:**

Date

Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to human health or the environment;</li> <li>- microorganisms which require the containment measures level P3, P3A or P3P for experiments, as described in the Ministerial Ordinance stipulating Containment Measures to be Taken in Type 2 Use of Living Modified Organisms for Research and Development (2004), which is based on the Law concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms (2003).</li> </ul> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 19 April, 2004, The Director General of WIPO, as depositary received, from the Government of the Kingdom of <i>Spain</i>, a written communication, dated the 12 April, 2004, informing that the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted for deposit by the Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT), has been extended to include plasmids. The attached annex contains the updated list of kinds of microorganisms, which may be deposited with CECT, as follows:</p> <p><b><u>INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY</u></b></p> <p>Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT)  Universidad de Valencia  Edificio de Investigación  Campus de Burjasot  46100 Burjasot (Valencia)</p> <p>Telephone: (34-96) 354 46 12  Facsimile: (34-96) 354 31 87  E-mail: cect@uv.es  Internet: <a href="http://www.cect.org">http://www.cect.org</a></p> <p><b>KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED</b></p> <p>Bacteria, including actinomycetes, which may be preserved, without any significant alteration of their properties, by freezing or freeze-drying, and which belong to a risk group lower than group 2 according to the definition of the United Kingdom Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) 1984, <i>Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment</i> (HMSO, London, ISBN 0-11-883761-3).</p> <p>Plasmids, filamentous fungi, including yeasts, with the exception of strains known to be human, plant and animal pathogens, which may be preserved by freezing or freeze-drying without any significant alteration of their properties.</p> <p>The CECT does not accept the following biological material for deposit: anaerobic microorganisms (except <i>Clostridium</i>); algae and cyanobacteria; embryos; protozoa; animal cell lines; plant cell lines; mycoplasma; plant seed; viruses; bacteriophages.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b> (continued)</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CECT reserves the right to reject or accept for deposit any material, which, in the opinion of the Director, represents a risk that is either unacceptable or too difficult to handle.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 May, 2004, The Director General of WIPO, as depositary received, , from the Government of the United States of America, a written communication dated the 10 May, 2004, regarding a change in the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted for deposit and a new schedule of fees of the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COMMUNICATION</b></p> <p>Please find enclosed the updated entry for the 2004 list of Depositary Institutions Having Acquired the Status of International Depositary Authority (IDAs) under the Budapest Treaty sent to us by the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110, United States of America. The official language of ATCC is English. While I understand ATCC has forwarded this information to you directly, please consider this communication official notification under Rule 12.2(a) of the Regulations to the Budapest Treaty.</p> <p>Pursuant to Rule 12.2(a) and (c) of the Regulations to the Budapest Treaty, the change in fees took effect as of January 1, 2004.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANNEX</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY</u></b></p> <p>American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) 10801 University Boulevard Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209</p> <p>Telephone: (1-703) 365 27 00 Facsimile: (1-703) 365 27 45 E-mail: PatentDeposit@atcc.org Internet: <a href="http://www.atcc.org">http://www.atcc.org</a></p> <p><b>KINDS OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED</b></p> <p>Algae, animal viruses, animal cell cultures, bacteria (pathogenic and nonpathogenic), bacteriophages, embryos<sup>1</sup>, DNA, fungi (pathogenic and nonpathogenic), human cell cultures, hybridomas, oncogenes, plant cell cultures, plant viruses, plasmids (in host and not in host), protozoa (nonparasitic, parasitic and pathogenic), RNA, seeds and yeasts (pathogenic and nonpathogenic).</p>		

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)**

The highest acceptable containment level for deposits is biosafety level (BSL) 3 as described in the CDC/NIH publication Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, 4th Edition, 1999, and the NIH publication Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules, 2002.

When materials to be deposited cannot be tested for viability in vitro, ATCC should be contacted for guidance on whether or not the material can be accepted. In addition, some microorganisms and viruses may require special permits for transport to ATCC, and ATCC should be contacted in advance for assistance.

CDC = U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
 NIH = U.S. National Institutes of Health

- ATCC must be notified before sending.

SCHEDULE OF FEES

	<u>USD</u>
(a) Storage and issuance of a viability statement:	2,500
- 30 years of storage and notification of request	
- Issuance of a viability statement	
(b) Furnishing of samples ( <i>all ATCC cultures</i> ):	
- US Non-Profit Institutions	95 to 247
- Foreign Non-Profit Institutions	952 *to 247*
- Other US and Foreign Institutions	1 123+ to 2903+

Because of the diversity of ATCC holdings, and the requirements for complicated and varied culture media and growth conditions, the fees for furnishing ATCC cultures vary. Therefore, the current fees have been listed as a range representing all currently available ATCC cultures.

Shipping charges: perishable or pathogenic materials which by their nature require special packaging, handling and/or shipping are shipped FOB origin, freight prepaid via carrier of ATCC's choice.

- \*Additional handling and processing = USD 17 per item.
- +Additional handling and processing = USD 43 per item.

**Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks with Common Regulations**

Madrid	003/1997 Cm 3505
27 July, 1989	
-28 July, 1989	

Accession -

Kyrgyz	. . . . .	17 Mar., 2004
Namibia	. . . . .	31 Mar., 2004
Syria	. . . . .	5 May, 2004

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT</b></p> <p><b>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</b></p>	<p>Rome 17 July, 1998</p>	<p>035/2002 Cm 5590</p>
<p>Ratification -</p> <p>Burkina Faso . . . . .</p> <p>Congo . . . . .</p>	<p>16 Apr., 2004 3 May, 2004</p>	
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Australia</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"... pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of Article 87 of the Rome Statute, the Australian Government has designated the Australian Embassy to The Netherlands as the diplomatic channel for transmission of requests for co-operation in accordance with that Article.</p> <p>... pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 87 of the Rome Statute, any such request for co-operation in accordance with that Article should be either be in, or accompanied by a translation into, English."</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Colombia</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>... pursuant to the notification that Colombia must make as a State party to the Rome Statute concerning the communication channel and official language to be used when requests for co-operation and any documents supporting the request are transmitted, in accordance with article 87, paragraphs 1(a) and 2. of the above-mentioned instrument ... , [the Government of Colombia wishes to inform] that any communications sent or received in this area should be drafted in Spanish and that the channel for transmission should be the Embassy of Colombia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, at The Hague, which can be contacted as follows:</p> <p>Embassy of Colombia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands</p> <p>Address: Groot Hertoginnelaan 14 2517 EG Den Haag Netherlands</p> <p>Telephone: +31-(0)70-3614545 Fax: +31-(0)70-3614636</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>France</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT</b> (continued)</p> <p><i>[Translation : Original: French]</i></p> <p>... The Permanent Mission of France confirms that the channel to be used for transmitting any communication between France and the International Criminal Court shall be the diplomatic channel through the embassy of France at The Hague.</p> <p>Requests for co-operation from the International Criminal Court should be transmitted in the original or in the form of a certified true copy, accompanied by all supporting documentation. In cases of urgency, such documents may be transmitted by any means to the Procureur de la République (Government Procurator) for Paris. They shall then be transmitted through the diplomatic channel.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 7 April 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Greece</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>" pursuant to article 87 paragraph 1 (a) of the Rome Statute, the Hellenic Republic declares that, until further notice, requests by the Court for co-operation shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel.</p> <p>Furthermore, pursuant to article 87 paragraph 2 of the Rome Statute, the Hellenic Republic declares that requests for co-operation and any documents supporting the request shall be accompanied by a translation into the Greek language."</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 April 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"Italy hereby specifies that it would like to receive the requests for co-operation provided for by Article 87 of the Rome Statute through diplomatic channels. The language in which those requests and the relevant documents should be received is Italian, together with a French translation."</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 17 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Lesotho</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT</b> (continued)</p> <p>"Pursuant to Article 87 paragraph I (a) and 2 of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court, with regard to the Kingdom of Lesotho, requests for co-operation and any documents supporting such requests shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel, that is, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho, and such communication be in the English language."</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 27 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Macedonia FYR</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"I declare, pursuant to Article 87 (1) of the Statute, that requests from the Court shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel or directly to the Ministry of Justice, which is the authority competent to receive such requests.</p> <p>Furthermore I hereby declare, that pursuant to Article 87 (2) of the Statute, that requests from the Court for co-operation and any documents supporting such requests shall be submitted either in Macedonian which is the official language of the Republic of Macedonia or in English, which is one of the working languages of the Court."</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Mali</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation : Original: French]</i></p> <p>Pursuant to article 87, paragraphs 1 (a) and 2 of the Rome Statute, relating to the designation of channels of communication between States parties and the Court and to the language to be used in requests for co-operation, the Permanent Mission of Mali to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Mali wishes such requests to be addressed to it in French, the official language, through the diplomatic channel.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 18 February 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Marshall Islands</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>" the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations is the designated channel of communication between the States Parties and the Court and English is the designated language.</p> <p>Please find below the Mission's contact information:</p>		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (continued)</b></p> <p>Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations 800 Second Avenue, 18th Floor New York, New York 10017 Tel No: (212) 983-3040 Fax No: (212) 983-3202 Email: marshallislands@un.int"</p> <p>Note- On 9 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>New Zealand</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"...pursuant to article 87 paragraphs I (a) and 2 of the Rome Statute concerning designation of channels and language of communication between the States Parties to the Rome Statute and the International Criminal Court, the Government of New Zealand has the honour to advise that it designates the diplomatic channel through the New Zealand Embassy in The Hague as its preferred channel of communication with the International Criminal Court, and English as its preferred language of communication."</p> <p>Note- On 25 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Panama</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation :Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>Requests for co-operation pursuant to article 87, paragraph I (a), of the Rome Statute shall be transmitted by the Court to the Republic of Panama through the diplomatic channel</p> <p>In addition, requests for co-operation pursuant to paragraph 2 of the aforementioned article, and any documents supporting such requests, shall be written in or translated into Spanish, the official language of the Republic of Panama.</p> <p>Note- On 12 April 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation :Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru wishes to state that the channel of communication with the International Criminal Court shall be the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru through the Embassy of Peru in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and furthermore that requests for co-operation by the International Criminal Court to Peru should be made in the Spanish language or be accompanied by a translation into Spanish.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (continued)</b></p> <p>Note- On 30 April 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sierra Leone</i>, a notification, in accordance with Article 87 (1) and (2)<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>" the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations remains the main channel of communication between Sierra Leone as a State Party and the Court, the language of communication is English."</p>		
<p><b>LAW OF THE SEA</b></p> <p><b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</b></p> <p>Note- The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received a communication on 14 May 2004, from the government of <i>Poland</i>, notification of nomination of conciliators under Article 2 of annex v and of arbitrators, under article 2 of annex vii of the convention, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p><b>Conciliators</b></p> <p>Mr. Janusz Symonides Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner</p> <p><b>Arbitrators</b></p> <p>Mr. Janusz Symonides Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner</p>	<p>Montego Bay 10 Dec., 1982 -09 Dec., 1984</p>	<p>081/1999 Cm4525</p>
<p><b>POLLUTION</b></p> <p><b>International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties</b></p> <p>Accession - Nigeria . . . . .</p> <p><b>Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer</b></p> <p>Note- The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>New Zealand</i> a communication, on 17 March 2004, in respect of Cooks Islands as follows:</p>	<p>Brussels 29 Nov., 1969 -31 Dec., 1970</p> <p>10 Jun., 2004</p> <p>Vienna/New York 22 Mar., 1985 -21 Mar., 1986</p>	<p>077/1975 Cm 6056</p> <p>001/1990 Cm 910</p>

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>POLLUTION (continued)</b></p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>“...the Government of New Zealand ratified the Convention on 2 June 1987;</p> <p>... the Government of New Zealand declared, on ratification, that its ratification extended to the Cook Islands;</p> <p>... the Cook Islands is a self-governing State in a relationship of free association with New Zealand, and possesses in its own right the capacity to enter into treaties and other international agreements with governments and regional and international organisations;</p> <p>... the Government of the Cook Islands acceded to the Convention in its own right on 22 December 2003;</p> <p>... the Government of New Zealand declares that, by reason of the accession to the Convention by the Government of the Cook Islands, it regards the Government of Cook Islands as having succeeded to the obligations under the Convention of the Government of New Zealand in respect of the Cook Islands,</p> <p>... further declares that, accordingly, as from the date of the accession to the Convention by the Government of the Cook Islands, the Government of New Zealand ceased to have State responsibility for the observance of the obligations under the Convention in respect of the Cook Islands.”</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>New Zealand</i> a further communication, on 17 March 2004, in respect of Niue as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>...the Government of New Zealand ratified the Convention on 2 June 1987;</p> <p>...the Government of New Zealand declared, on ratification, that its ratification extended to Niue;</p> <p>... Niue is a self-governing State in a relationship of free association with New Zealand, and possesses in its own right the capacity to enter into treaties and other international agreements with governments and regional and international organisations;</p> <p>... the Government of Niue acceded to the Convention in its own right on 22 December 2003;</p> <p>... the Government of New Zealand declares that, by reason of the accession to the Convention by the Government of Niue, it regards the Government of Niue as having succeeded to the obligations under the Convention of the Government of New Zealand in respect of Niue,</p>		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b></p> <p>The Republic of Bulgaria declares that for the purposes of the Convention it defines to be judicial authorities the Courts, the public prosecutor's offices, the investigation authorities and the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On the 19 Mar 2004, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a notification of a withdrawal of a reservation from the government of <i>Finland</i>, as follows:</p> <p>The Government of Finland recalls that the, Instrument of Accession, deposited on 29 January 1981, contained the following reservation concerning Article 11, which was retransmitted in a letter from the Permanent Representative of Finland, dated 9 March 1994 and registered at the Secretariat General on 10 March 1994: "Finland declares that the assistance referred to in Article 11 cannot be given in Finland."</p> <p>The Government of Finland has now concluded that the said reservation concerning Article 11 is withdrawn.</p>		
<p><b>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</b></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 2 April 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, issued the following :</p> <p>Albania deposited, in accordance with Article 12, first paragraph, of the above-mentioned Convention its instrument of accession to the Convention with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 3 September 2003.</p> <p>The Contracting States were informed of the accession by depositary notification No. 6/2003 of 10 September 2003.</p> <p>Some Contracting States raised an objection to the accession of Albania before 10 March 2004, namely Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain, whose declarations are given below. Therefore, the Convention will not enter into force between Albania and the above-mentioned Contracting States.</p> <p>The Convention will, in accordance with its Article 12, third paragraph, enter into force between Albania and the other Contracting States, which have not raised an objection to the accession of Albania, on 9 May 2004</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 5 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i> an Objection, declaring in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that the Convention will not take effect between the Republic of Albania and the Kingdom of Belgium."</p>	<p>The Hague 5 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>032/1965 Cmnd 2617</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note- On 8 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i> an Objection, as follows</p> <p><i>[Translation : Original : German]</i></p> <p>Albania has declared its accession to the Hague Convention abolishing the requirement of legalisation for foreign public documents of 5 October 1961. The Embassy hereby raises an objection to Albania's accession with reference to Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention.</p> <p>Note- On 9 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Greece</i> an Objection, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation : Original : Greek]</i></p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961, the 7 Government of the Hellenic Republic hereby raises an objection such that the said Convention shall not enter into force between the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Albania.</p> <p>Note- On 9 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i> an Objection, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation : Original : Italian ]</i></p> <p>"... with reference to Article 12 of the Convention eliminating the need of legalisation of foreign public documents, signed in The Hague on October 5th, 1961, Italy raises an opposition to the entering into force of the above-mentioned Convention in bilateral relations between Italy and Albania. Italy reserves the faculty to re-examine its position at a later stage."</p> <p>Note- On 3 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Spain</i> an Objection, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation : Original: Spanish ]</i></p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Spain hereby declares that the Convention shall not enter into force between the Republic of Albania and the Kingdom of Spain.</p>		
<p><b>Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters</b></p>	<p>The Hague 15 Nov., 1965</p>	<p>050/1969 Cmnd 3986</p>

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b></p>		
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 2 April 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, issued the following :</p>		
<p>Romania deposited, in accordance with Article 28, first paragraph, of the above-mentioned Convention, its instrument of accession to the Convention with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 21 August 2003.</p>		
<p>The Contracting States were informed of the accession by depositary notification No. 1/2003 on 1 September 2003. .</p>		
<p>None of these States raised an objection to the accession within the period of six months specified in Article 28, second paragraph, which period expired on 1 March 2004</p>		
<p>The Convention will, in accordance with its Article 28, third paragraph, enter into force between Romania and the Contracting States on 1 April 2004.</p>		
<p><b>Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Recognition of Decrees relating to Adoptions</b></p>	<p>The Hague 15 Nov., 1965</p>	<p>094/1978 Cmnd 7342</p>
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>On 27 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, issued a notification that the following states have denounced the above convention:</p>		
<p>Austria* .. .. . Switzerland+ .. .. . United Kingdom † .. .. .</p>	<p>20 Apr., 2004 22 Apr., 2004 22 Apr., 2004</p>	
<p>* With effect From 23 October 2008, In accordance with Article 23</p>		
<p>+ With effect From 23 October 2003, In accordance with Article 23</p>		
<p>† With effect From 23 October 2003, In accordance with Article 23</p>		
<p><b>Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters</b></p>	<p>The Hague 18 Mar., 1970</p>	<p>020/1977 Cm 6727</p>
<p>Note-</p>		
<p>Notification pursuant to Article 42 of the Convention</p>		
<p>The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Belarus</i></p>		
<p>Bulgaria .. .. .</p>	<p>2 Mar., 2004</p>	

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Kuwait</i>		
Argentina .. . . .	6 Feb., 2004	
Bulgaria. .. . . .	2 Mar., 2004	
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Romania</i>		
Bulgaria . . . . .	2 Mar., 2004	
Czech Republic . . . . .	11 Mar., 2004	
Slovakia . . . . .	9 Mar., 2004	
United States . . . . .	17 Feb., 2004	
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Russian Federation</i>		
Bulgaria	2 Mar., 2004	
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Seychelles</i>		
Denmark .. . . .	10 Mar., 2004	
Israel .. . . .	22 Apr., 2004	
Netherlands .. . . .	25 Mar., 2004	
Slovakia .. . . .	19 Mar., 2003	
United States .. . . .	11 Mar., 2004	
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Slovenia</i>		
Bulgaria .. . . .	2 Mar., 2004	
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Sri Lanka</i>		
Bulgaria .. . . .	2 Mar., 2004	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Argentina</i> and		
Kuwait .. . . .	6 Apr., 2004	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Bulgaria</i> and		
Belarus .. . . .	1 May, 2004	
Kuwait .. . . .	1 May, 2004	
Romania .. . . .	1 May, 2004	
Russian Federation .. . . .	1 May, 2004	
Slovenia .. . . .	1 May, 2004	
Sri Lanka .. . . .	1 May, 2004	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Czech Republic</i> and		
Romania .. . . .	10 May, 2004	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Denmark</i> and		
Seychelles .. . . .	9 May, 2004	





	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<i>Declaration*</i>		
In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Ministry of Justice is the Romanian central authority appointed to carry out the functions provided for by this Convention		
<i>Reservation*</i>		
In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Romania declares that in cases covered by Articles 8 and 9, recognition and enforcement of decisions related to custody of children may be refused on grounds provided under Article 10 of the Convention.		
<b>Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction</b>	The Hague 25 Oct., 1980	066/1986 Cm 33
Note-		
Notification pursuant to Article 45 of the Convention		
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Belarus, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Georgia, Iceland</i>		
Cyprus .. . . .	22 Jan., 2004	
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Bulgaria</i>		
Argentina .. . . .	6 Feb., 2004	
Brazil .. . . .	4 Feb., 2004	
The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Guatemala</i>		
Spain .. . . .	21 Jan., 2004	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Cyprus</i>		
and		
Belarus .. . . .	1 Apr., 2004	
Brazil .. . . .	1 Apr., 2004	
Costa Rica .. . . .	1 Apr., 2004	
El Salvador .. . . .	1 Apr., 2004	
Fiji .. . . .	1 Apr., 2004	
Georgia .. . . .	1 Apr., 2004	
Iceland .. . . .	1 Apr., 2004	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Argentina</i> and		
<i>Brazil</i>		
Bulgaria .. . . .	1 May., 2004	
The Convention will enter into force between <i>Spain</i>		
and		
Guatemala .. . . .	1 Apr., 2004	





	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b></p>		
<p>Note</p>		
<p>On 12 February 2004, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe as depositary, received from the government of <i>Liechtenstein</i>, a notification of Partial withdrawal of a reservation, which took effect that day as follows:</p>		
<p>The scope of application of Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall be extended to also include as predicate offences misdemeanours pursuant to paragraph 278 d of the Liechtenstein Criminal Code (financing of terrorism). The reservation of the Principality of Liechtenstein with respect to Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall henceforth read as follows:</p>		
<p>"In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that paragraph 1 of Article 6 shall apply only to predicate offences which are crimes under Liechtenstein law (paragraph 17 of the Liechtenstein Criminal Code), misdemeanours in accordance with the Liechtenstein Narcotics Act or Misdemeanours pursuant to paragraph 278 d (financing of terrorism) or pursuant to paragraphs 304 to 308 (corruption offences) of the Liechtenstein Criminal Code."</p>		
<p><b>Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption</b></p>	<p>Hague 29 May, 1993</p>	<p>046/2003 Cm 1825</p>
<p>Signature - Thailand</p>	<p>29 Apr., 2004</p>	
<p>Ratification - Portugal (<i>with declaration*</i>) .. .. . Thailand (<i>with declaration+</i>) .. .. .</p>	<p>19 Mar., 2004 29 Apr., 2004</p>	
<p><b>Declaration*</b></p>		
<p>"The Portuguese Republic designates, in accordance with paragraph I of Article 6 of the Convention, the General Directorate for Solidarity and Social Security (<i>Direcção-Geral da Solidariedade e Segurança Social</i>) as the Central authority to discharge the duties which are imposed by the Convention;</p>		
<p>The Portuguese Republic hereby declares that, according to paragraph 4 of Article 22 of the Convention, adoptions of children habitually resident in its territory may only take place if the functions of the Central authorities are performed in accordance with paragraph 1 of the same Article;</p>		
<p>The Portuguese Republic notifies furthermore that, for the purposes of paragraph 2 of Article 23 of the Convention, the General Directorate for Solidarity and Social Security (<i>Direcção-Geral da Solidariedade e Segurança Social</i>) is the authority competent to make the certification that the adoption has been made in accordance with the Convention."</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<i>Declaration+</i>		
<p>"1. Declaration pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand designates as Central Authority the Child Adoption Center, Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of the Kingdom of Thailand, with the following address: 255 Ratchawithi Rd., Bangkok, Thailand 10400.</p>		
<p>2. Declaration pursuant to Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Convention The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand declares that the Central Authority is competent to deliver the certificate for adoption referred to in Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Convention."</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 5 April 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Guinea</i>, details of Authorities as follows :</p>		
<p>His Excellency Mister Kazaliou Baldé, Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to the Benelux and the European Union</p>		
Note-		
<p>On 11 March 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Mexico</i>, details of Central Authority Address as follows :</p>		
<p><b>INSTITUTO DE DESARROLLO HUMANO</b>  Libramiento Norte Oriente,  Salomón González Blanco S/N  Esquina con Paso Lima,  Colonia Patria Nueva  Tuxtla Gutiérrez  Chiapas, México  Tel. 961 431 61  961 4 19 19 (Ext. 16)  Fax 961 4 03 25 961 431 61</p>		
<p>Official Contact:   Ing. José Ismael Orantes Hernandez                            Lic. Ovidio Alejandro Suasnavar Arroyo</p>		
Note		
<p>On 13 April 2004, the Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, received from the government <i>Mongolia</i>, details of Authorities as follows :</p>		
<p><b>Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour Population and Social Welfare Department</b>  UlaanBaatar,  210646,  Mongolia  Mrs. Unurtsetseg (Deputy Director)  00976-11-325.241  00976-9915.1873 (mobile)  00976-11-328.634 (fax)</p>		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>REFUGEES (continued )</b>		
<p>" the Government of Malta, having reviewed the remaining reservations and declaration, hereby withdraws the reservations relating to Article 23, and the reservations in respect of Articles 11 and 34 wherein these applied to Malta compatibly with its own special problems, its peculiar positions and characteristics."</p>		
<p><b>European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees [ETS No. 031]</b></p>	<p>Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959</p>	<p>032/1969 Cmnd 3922</p>
<p>Signature - Poland (<i>with declaration*</i>) .. .. .</p>	<p>19 May, 2004</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i> Settlement in the meaning of Article 5 of the European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees shall be construed as the stay related to the transfer of the refugee's important vital interests, for which the refugee was granted a permit different than a visa in line with provisions regulating the entry, transit, stay and departure of aliens from the territory of the Republic of Poland.</p> <p>Stay for which the refugee was granted a permit for the purpose of attending an educational establishment, medical establishment, convalescent home or other similar institutions shall not constitute settlement within the meaning of the said Article 5.</p>		
<p><b>European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees [ETS No. 107]</b></p>	<p>Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959</p>	<p>032/1969 Cmnd 3922</p>
<p>Signature - Poland .. .. .</p>	<p>19 May, 2004</p>	
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>		
<p><b>European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) with Protocol of Signature</b></p>	<p>Geneva 30 Sep., 1957</p>	<p>083/1968 Cmnd 3769</p>
<p>Accession - Cyprus .. .. .</p>	<p>19 Apr., 2004</p>	
<p><b>Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions</b></p>	<p>Geneva 20 Mar., 1958</p>	<p>007/1965 Cmnd 2535</p>
<p><b>Regulation No. 15</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine or with a compression-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine - method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines. method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles 1 august 1970</p>		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued )</p>		
<p>Note- The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received the following notification<sup>1</sup> from the government of <i>Serbia and Montenegro</i>, as follows:  In accordance with article 1, paragraph 6 of the above Agreement, the notification of cessation of application to Regulation No. 15 will take effect for Serbia and Montenegro on 14 May 2005.  <sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.277.2001.Treaties 3 of 2 April 2001</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 41</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise  Application of Regulation- Netherlands .. .. .</p>	2 Mar., 2004	
<p><b>Regulation No. 67</b> Uniform provisions concerning: I. Approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system II. Approval of a vehicle fitted with specific equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases in its propulsion system with regard to the installation of such equipment</p>		
<p>Note- The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received on the 14<sup>th</sup> May 2004, the following notification<sup>1</sup> from the government of <i>Serbia and Montenegro</i>, the regulation will enter into force for on 13 July 2004 in accordance with article 1 (7) of the Agreement, as follows:  "Any Contracting Party not applying a regulation may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it intends henceforth to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for this Party on the sixtieth day after this notification."  The addresses of the administrative departments and technical services authorised to conduct testing for the purposes of this Regulation applied by Serbia and Montenegro may be obtained from the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe (Palais des Nations, Bureau 334, 1211 Geneva 10).  <sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.476.2004.Treaties 2 of 17 May 2004</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 75.</b> uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds  Note- The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received on the 14<sup>th</sup> May 2004, the following notification<sup>1</sup> from the government of <i>Serbia and Montenegro</i>, the regulation will enter into force on 13 July 2004 in accordance with article 1 (7) of the Agreement, as follows:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued )</b></p> <p>“Any Contracting Party not applying a Regulation may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it intends henceforth to apply it, and the Regulation will then enter into force for this Party on the sixtieth day after this notification.”</p> <p>The addresses of the administrative departments and technical services authorised to conduct testing for the purposes of this Regulation applied by Serbia and Montenegro may be obtained from the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe (Palais des Nations, Bureau 334, 1211 Geneva 10).</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.479.2004.Treaties 1 of 17 May 2004</p> <p><b>Regulation No. 89</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. vehicles with regard to Limitation of their maximum speed: II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type: III. speed limitation devices (SLD). 1 October 1992</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received on the 14<sup>th</sup> May 2004, the following notification<sup>1</sup> from the government of <i>Serbia and Montenegro</i>, the regulation will enter into force on 13 July 2004 in accordance with article 1. (7) of the Agreement, as follows:</p> <p>“Any Contracting Party not applying a Regulation may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it intends henceforth to apply it, and the regulation will then enter into force for this Party on the sixtieth day after this notification.”</p> <p>The addresses of the administrative departments and technical services authorised to conduct testing for the purposes of this Regulation applied by Serbia and Montenegro may, be obtained from the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe (Palais des Nations, Bureau 334, 1211 Geneva 10).</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.480.2004.Treaties 1 of 17 May 2004</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 90</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies and drum-brake linings for power-driven vehicles and Their trailers</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received on the 14<sup>th</sup> May 2004, the following notification<sup>1</sup> from the government of <i>Serbia and Montenegro</i>, the Regulation will enter into force on 13 July 2004 in accordance with article 1 (7) of the Agreement as follows:</p> <p>“Any Contracting Party not applying a Regulation may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it intends henceforth to apply it; and the Regulation will then enter into force for this Party on the sixtieth day after this notification. ...”</p>		

**ROAD TRANSPORT** (continued )

The addresses of the administrative departments and technical services authorised to conduct testing for the purposes of this Regulation applied by Serbia and Montenegro may be obtained from the Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe (Palais des Nations,, Bureau 334, 1211 Geneva 10).

<sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.481.2004.Treaties 1 of 17 May 2004

**Regulation No. 96** Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition,(CI.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to me emissions of pollutants by the engine

Note-

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received on the 14<sup>th</sup> May 2004, the following notification<sup>1</sup> from the government of *Serbia and Montenegro*, the regulation will enter into force on 13 July 2004 in accordance with article 1 (7) of the Agreement, *as follows:*

“Any Contracting Party not applying a Regulation may at any time notify the Secretary-General that it intends henceforth to apply it: and the Regulation will then enter into force for this Party on the sixtieth day after this notification.”

<sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.482.2004.Treaties-2 of 17 May 2004

**Agreement** on the international carriage of perishable foodstuffs and on the special equipment to be used for such carriage (ATP)

Geneva  
1 Sep,1970

042/1981  
Cmnd 8272

Note-

On 26 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received the following notification<sup>1</sup> from the government of *Germany*, pursuant to article 18 (2) (b) of the Agreement, that although it intended to accept the proposal, the conditions necessary for such acceptance were not yet fulfilled.

Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 to 5 of article 18 of the agreement, the proposed amendments to Annexes I and 3, will be deemed accepted only if, before the expiry of a period of nine months following the expiry of a period of six months as indicated in the said article (i.e., before 12 June 2004), the Government of Germany has notified an objection to the proposed amendments.

However, if the Government of Germany notifies the depositary of its acceptance before 12 June 2004, the amendments will be deemed accepted on the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification *of acceptance.* "

<sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.228.2003.Treaties-2 of 12 March 2003

**SHIPPING**

**Convention** on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended

London  
9 Apr., 1964

018/1965  
Cmnd 3299

Accession -  
Cyprus .. .. .

9 Mar., 2004



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SHIPPING</b> (continued)		
<p>2. The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith, in accordance with article VI of the 1988 Load Line Protocol, the text of the aforementioned proposed amendments to the said Protocol, given in the annex, for consideration with a view to adoption by the Committee at its seventy-ninth session, in accordance with article VI.2(c) of the Protocol.</p>		

**ANNEX**

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ANNEX B TO THE 1988 LOAD LINE PROTOCOL**

**Annex III**

**Form of International Certificate on Load Lines**

1. In the form of International Load Line Certificate, the following new section is inserted between the section commencing with the words "This certificate is valid until" and the section commencing with the words "Issued at":

"Completion date of the survey on which this certificate is based: .. .. ."  
(dd/mm/yyyy)

2. In the form of International Load Line Exemption Certificate, the following new section is inserted between the section commencing with the words "This certificate is valid until" and the section commencing with the words "Issued at":

"Completion date of the survey on which this certificate is based : .. .. ."  
(dd/mm/yyyy)

<b>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation</b>	Rome 10 Mar., 1988 - 9 Mar., 1989	064/1995 Cm 2947
Ratification- Nigeria .. .. .	23 May, 2004	
Accession- Singapore .. .. .	3 May, 2004	
<b>Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974</b>	London 11 Nov., 1988	011/2001 Cmnd 5044
Extension-(United Kingdom)		
Anguilla .. .. .	19 May, 2004	
Alderney .. .. .	19 May, 2004	
Montserrat .. .. .	19 May, 2004	



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)		
<p><i>Reservation*</i>                      "The Government of the Union of Myanmar does not consider itself bound by the Article 16 (I) of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages adopted on 17 December 1979."</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for Myanmar on 4 July 2004 in accordance with its article 18 (2).</p>		
<p><b>European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches [ETS No. 120]</b></p>	<p>Strasbourg 18 Aug., 1985</p>	<p>057/1985 Cmnd 9649</p>
<p>Signature - Germany .....</p>	<p>17 Mar., 2004</p>	
<p>Ratification - Armenia .....</p>	<p>23 Mar., 2004</p>	
<p><b>International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings</b></p>	<p>New York 15 Dec., 1997</p>	<p>057/2001 Cm 5347</p>
<p>Accession - Armenia .....</p> <p>Kuwait (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>) .....</p>	<p>16 Mar., 2004 19 Apr., 2004</p>	
<p>Ratification - Lithuania (<i>with notification+</i>) .....</p>	<p>17 Mar., 2004</p>	
<p><i>Declaration*</i>                      The Convention entered into force for Kuwait on 19 May 2004 in accordance with its article 22 (2) .</p>		
<p><i>Reservation*</i>                      " the reservation to its paragraph (a) of article (20) and the declaration of non-compliance to its provisions."</p>		
<p><i>Notification+</i>                      " the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania establishes the jurisdiction for the offences provided in Article 2 of the Convention in all cases described in paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the said Convention."</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for Lithuania on 16 April 2004 in accordance with its article 22.</p>		
<p><b>International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</b></p>	<p>New York 9 Dec., 1999</p>	
<p>Ratification - Armenia .....</p> <p>Belgium (<i>with declaration*, reservation* and notification*</i>) .....</p> <p>Bhutan .....</p>	<p>16 Mar., 2004 17 May, 2004 22 Mar., 2004</p>	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)		
Cook Island ( <i>with declaration+ and notification+</i> ) .. . . .	4 Mar., 2004	
Ecuador ( <i>with reservation †</i> ) .. . . .	9 Dec., 2003	
Greece .. . . .	16 Apr., 2003	
Seychelles .. . . .	30 Mar., 2004	
Accession -		
Maldives .. . . .	20 Apr., 2004	
<i>Declaration*</i>		
<i>[Translation :Original: French]</i>		
I. Concerning article 2, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, the Government of Belgium declares the following:		
The following treaties are to be deemed not to be included in the annex		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973;		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 10 March 1988);		
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 10 March 1988);		
Intentional Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.		
II. The Government of Belgium interprets paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 2 as follows: an offence in the sense of the Convention is committed by any person who provides or collects funds if by doing so he contributes, fully or partly, to the planning, preparation or commission of an offence as defined in article 2, paragraph 1 (a) and (b) of the Convention.' There is no requirement to prove that the funds provided or collected have been used precisely for a particular terrorist act, provided that they have contributed to the criminal activities of persons whose goal was to commit the acts set forth in article 2, paragraph 1 (a) and (b).		
<i>Reservation*</i>		
<i>[Translation: Original: French]</i>		
As for article 14 of the Convention, the Government of Belgium makes the following reservation:		
1. In exceptional circumstances, the Government of Belgium reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence set forth in article 2 which it considers to be a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives.		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p>2. In cases where the preceding paragraph is applicable, Belgium recalls that it is bound by the general legal principle <i>aut dedere aut judicare</i>, pursuant to the rules governing the competence of its courts.</p> <p><i>Notification*</i></p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: French]</i></p> <p>Belgium also wishes to make the following declaration of jurisdiction: "In accordance with the provisions of article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Belgium declares that, pursuant to its national legislation, it establishes its jurisdiction over offences committed in the situations referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention.</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for Belgium on 16 June 2004 in accordance with its article 26 (2) which reads as follows:</p> <p>"For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."</p> <p><i>Declaration+</i></p> <p>"In accordance with the provisions of article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of the Cook Islands declares:</p> <p>That in the application of this Convention, the treaties listed in the annex, referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) shall be deemed not to be included, given that the Cook Islands is not yet a party to the following Conventions:</p> <p>(i) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980;</p> <p>(ii) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving international Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988;</p> <p>(iii) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988;</p> <p>(iv) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platform located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988;</p> <p>(v) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p><i>Notification+</i></p> <p>" the Government of the Cook Islands makes the following notification that pursuant to article 7 , paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Cook Islands establishes its jurisdiction in relation to all cases referred to the article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for Cook Islands on 3 April 2004 in accordance with its article 26 (2) which reads as follows:</p> <p>"For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."</p> <p><i>Reservation †</i></p> <p><i>[Translation: Original: Spanish ]</i></p> <p>Under the authority provided in article 24, paragraph 2, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of Ecuador hereby makes a reservation and declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 24, paragraph 1.</p> <p>The Convention entered into force for Ecuador on 8 January 2004 in accordance with its article 26 (2) .</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 25 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Denmark</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon Ratification<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>" the Kingdom of Denmark has examined the Declaration relating to paragraph I (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of Denmark considers the declaration made by Jordan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.</p> <p>The Government of Denmark further considers the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>TERRORISM (continued)</b></p> <p>The Government of Denmark recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of 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><small><sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.910.2003.Treaties- 32 of September 2003 (Jordan: Ratification)</small></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 4 April 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Finland</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon Ratification<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the interpretative declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan.</p> <p>The Government of Finland is of the view that the declaration amounts to a reservation as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of Finland further considers the declaration to be in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whom ever carried out.</p> <p>The declaration is, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature</p> <p>The Government of Finland wishes to recall that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of the 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 parties are respected as to their object and purpose and that states are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned interpretative declaration made by the Government of Jordan to the Convention.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Jordan and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without Jordan benefiting from its declaration."</p> <p><small><sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.910.2003.Treaties- 32 of September 2003 (Jordan: Ratification)</small></p>		

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	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Italy</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon Ratification<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of Italy has examined the "declaration" relating to paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan at the time of its ratification to the Convention. The Government of Italy considers the declaration made by Jordan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.</p> <p>The declaration is further more contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".</p> <p>The Government of Italy recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of Italy therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Jordan 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 Italy and Jordan."</p> <p><small><sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.910.2003.Treaties- 32 of September 2003 (Jordan: Ratification)</small></p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 21 April 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Netherlands a communication relating to the declaration made by <i>Jordan</i> upon Ratification<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"... the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>TERRORISM (continued)</b></p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by Jordan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands further considers the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of 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 the 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 Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Jordan."</p> <p><small><sup>1</sup> Ref to depositary notification C.N.910.2003.Treaties- 32 of September 2003 (Jordan: Ratification)</small></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 28 May 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Sweden</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon Ratification<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of Sweden has examined the declaration made by the Government of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, according to which the Government of Jordan does not consider acts of national struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph.I (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>TERRORISM</b> (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Sweden recalls that the designation assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Sweden considers that the declaration made by the Government of Jordan in substance constitutes a reservation.</p> <p>The object and purpose of the Convention is to suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention. Such acts can never be justified with reference to the exercise of people's right to self-determination.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden further considers the reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, 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 reservation made by the Government of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Jordan and Sweden. The Convention enters into force between the two parties without Jordan benefiting from its reservation."</p> <p><small>1. Ref to depositary notification C.N.910.2003.Treaties- 32. of September 2003 (Jordan: Ratification)</small></p> <p>Note- On 25 February 2004, Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>United Kingdom</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Jordan upon Ratification<sup>1</sup> as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>TERRORISM (continued)</b></p> <p>"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have examined the Declaration relating to paragraph I (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom consider the declaration made by Jordan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom further consider the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature",</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom recall that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Jordan."</p> <p><small>1 Ref to depositary notification C.N.910.2003.Treaties- 32 of September 2003 (Jordan: Ratification)</small></p>		
<p><b>United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime</b></p>	<p>New York 15 Nov., 2004</p>	<p>014/2002 Cm 5580</p>
<p><b>Ratification -</b> Myanmar (<i>with reservation*</i>) . . . . .</p>	<p>30 Mar., 2004</p>	
<p><b>Reservation*</b></p> <p>"The Government of the Union of Myanmar wishes to express reservations on Article 16 relating to extradition and does not consider itself bound by the same.</p> <p>The Government further wishes to make a reservation on Article 35 and does not consider itself bound by obligations to refer disputes relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention to the International Court of Justice."</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for Myanmar on 29 April 2004 in accordance with its article 38 (2) which reads as follows:</p>		

