

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 53 (2003)

FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 52 (2003), Cm 6106]

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

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 53 (2003)

FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 52 (2003), Cm 6106]

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

© Crown Copyright 2004

The text in this document (excluding the Royal Arms and departmental logos) may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium providing it is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the document specified.

Any enquiries relating to the copyright in this document should be addressed to The Licensing Division, HMSO, St Clements House, 2-16 Colegate, Norwich NR3 1BQ. Fax: 01603 723000 or e-mail: licensing@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk

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

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 52 (2003) Cm 6106]

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 31 December 2003

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION		
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]	Strasbourg 10 May., 1979	034/1991 Cm 1540
Signature- Lithuania	11 Sep., 2003	
Denunciation - Sweden (<i>with declaration</i> *)	6 Nov., 2003	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
In accordance with Article 37, paragraph 4, of the European Convention for Animals during International Transport (Revised), Sweden 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.		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes, opened for signature, in Strasbourg, on 10 March 1976 [ETS No.87].	Strasbourg 10 Mar., 1979	070/1979 Cmnd 7684
Signature- Lithuania	11 Sep., 2003	
Convention on Biological Diversity	Rio de Janeiro 5 June, 1992	051/1995 Cm 2915
Ratification- Thailand	31 Oct., 2003	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS & CONSERVATION (continued)		
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds	The Hague 15 Aug., 1996	013/2003 Cm 5784
Ratification- France Luxembourg	30 Sep., 2003 12 Sep., 2003	
CUSTOMS		
Protocol modifying the Convention of 5th July, 1890 concerning the creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention instituting an International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs and Memorandum of Signature	Brussels 16 Dec., 1949	059/1950 Cmd 8050
Denunciation - Hungary* * with effect from 1 April 2003	6 Apr., 2001	
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council And Annex, done at Brussels 15 December 1950	Brussels 15 Dec., 1950	050/1954 Cmd 9232
Accession- Timor-Leste	19 Sep., 2003	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles		
Accession- Sudan	4 June, 2003	
DEBTS		
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No. 2 (1988))	Dar Es Salaam 26 June, 1990	021/1991 Cm 1474
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No. 3(1990))	Dar Es Salaam 4 Mar., 1991	061/1991 Cm 1649
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No. 4(1992))	Dar Es Salaam 24 Aug., 1992	083/1992 Cm 2116

DEBTS (continued)	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No. 5(1997))	Dar Es Salaam 20 Jan., 1998 - 23 Jan., 1998	017/1998 Cm 3933
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No. 6(2000))	Dar Es Salaam 29 Mar., 2001 - 23 May 2001	030/2002 Cm 5572
Note-		
In a diplomatic Note dated 2 October 2003, the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> addressed the government of <i>Tanzania</i> in the following terms:		
NOTE No 137/03		
The British High Commission Presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of the United Republic of Tanzania and has the honour to refer to the Agreed Minute on the Reduction and Reorganisation of the Debt of the United Republic of Tanzania that was signed in Paris on 17 January 2002, and to confirm that the Government of the United Kingdom has cancelled all sum outstanding under the following bilateral debt agreements:		
United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No. 2(1998); United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No. 3(1990); United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No. 4(1992).		
The British High Commission also points out that:		
(a) the Government of the United Kingdom has also cancelled, in accordance with the Paris Club Agreed Minute dated 17 January 2002, certain sums due under the United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No5 (1997); and subsequently		
(b) the Government of the United Kingdom has settled with the Export Credits Guarantee Department, on your behalf, all sums remaining due under the United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No. 5(1997) and the United Kingdom/Tanzania Debt Agreement No. 6(2000).		
Accordingly, no obligation remain outstanding under United Kingdom/ Tanzania Debt Agreements Nos.2, 3,4,5 and 6 and the Government of the United Kingdom therefore consider them terminated.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DEBTS (continued)</p> <p>The British High Commission avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania the assurance of its highest consideration.</p> <p>BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION DAR ES SALAMM 2 OCTOBER 2003</p>		
<p>DEFENCE</p> <p>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents</p>	New York 14 Dec., 1973	003/1980 Cmnd 7765
<p>Accession-</p> <p>Afghanistan</p> <p>Burkina Faso</p> <p>Comoros</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Malaysia (<i>with declaration</i> *)</p> <p>Mauritius (<i>with declaration+ and reservation +</i>)</p> <p>Sierra Leone</p> <p>South Africa</p> <p>Uganda</p>	<p>24 Sep., 2003</p> <p>1 Oct., 2003</p> <p>25 Sep., 2003</p> <p>2 Oct., 2003</p> <p>24 Sep., 2003</p> <p>24 Sep., 2003</p> <p>24 Sep., 2003</p> <p>26 Sep., 2003</p> <p>23 Sep., 2003</p> <p>5 Nov., 2003</p>	
<p><i>*Declaration</i></p> <p>[<i>Original :English</i>]</p> <p>1. The Government of Malaysia understand the phrase “alleged offender” in Article 1(2) of the Convention to mean the accused.</p> <p>2. The Government of Malaysia understand the phrase “other attack” in Article 1(2)(a) of the Convention to mean acts that recognised as offences under its domestic laws.</p> <p>3. The Government of Malaysia understands Article 7 of the Convention to include the right of the competent authorities to decide not to submit any particular case for prosecution before the judicial authorities if the alleged offender is dealt with under national security and preventive detention laws.</p> <p>(a) Pursuant to Article 13(2) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 13(1) of the Convention: and</p> <p>(b) the Government of Malaysia reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the arbitration procedure for arbitration.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DEFENCE (continued)</p> <p><i>+Declaration</i></p> <p><i>[Original :English]</i></p> <p>“The Republic of Mauritius rejects the extension of the Convention by Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to the Chagos Archipelago (so-called British Indian Ocean Territory) and reaffirms its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago which forms part of its national territory”</p> <p><i>+Reservation</i></p> <p><i>[Original :English]</i></p> <p>“In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, the Republic of Mauritius hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and states it considers that a dispute may be submitted or referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute”</p>		
<p>Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction</p>	<p>Oslo 18 Sep., 1997</p>	<p>018/1997 Cm 4308</p>
<p>Ratification-</p> <p>Burundi</p> <p>Greece</p> <p>Sudan</p>	<p>22 Oct., 2003</p> <p>25 Sep., 2003</p> <p>13 Oct., 2003</p>	
<p>Accession-</p> <p>Serbia and Montenegro (<i>with declaration</i> *)</p> <p>Turkey</p>	<p>18 Sep., 2003</p> <p>25 Sep., 2003</p>	
<p><i>*Declaration</i></p> <p><i>[Original :English]</i></p> <p>“.....it is the understanding of Serbia and Montenegro that the mere participation in the planning or conduct of operations, exercises or any of its nationals, if carried out in conjunction with armed forces of the non-State Parties (to the Convention), which engage in activities prohibited under the Convention, does not in any way imply an assistance, encouragement or inducement as referred to in subparagraph 1(c) of the Convention.”</p>		
<p>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS</p>		
<p>Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations with Optional Protocol concerning the Acquisition of Nationality</p> <p>Accession-</p> <p>New Zealand</p>	<p>Vienna 24 Apr., 1963</p> <p>5 Sep., 2003</p>	<p>014/1973 Cmnd 5219</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (<i>London Version</i>)	London, Moscow and Washington 10 Apr., 1972	011/1976 Cmnd 6397
Accession- Sudan	14 Oct., 2003	
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 (with Protocol I, II and III)	Geneva 10 Oct., 1980	105/1996 Cm 3497
Acceptance- Chile	15 Oct., 2003	
Accession- Honduras	30 Oct., 2003	
Convention on Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	Geneva 3 Sep., 1992	045/1997 Cm 3727
Ratification- Cape Verde	10 Apr., 2003	
Acceptance- Sao Tome	9 Sep., 2003	
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons)	Vienna 13 Oct., 1995	025/2001 Cm5135
Consent to be Bound- Chile Honduras	15 Oct., 2003 30 Oct., 2003	
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	Geneva 3 May, 1996	021/2001 Cm 5131
Consent to be Bound- Chile Honduras Poland	15 Oct., 2003 30 Oct., 2003 14 Oct., 2003	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York 10 Jun., 1958	020/1076 Cmnd 6419
Accession- Nicaragua	24 Sep., 2003	
Note- On the 17 October 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, issued the following: Within a period of one year from the depositary notification C.N.1100.2002.TREATIES-7 of 17 October 2002 (Acceptance of Reservation by Jamaica), none of the Contracting Parties to the above Convention notified the Secretary-General of an objection. Consequently, the reservation is deemed to have been accepted for deposit upon the expiration of the one-year period, i.e., on 17 October 2003.		
DRUGS		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	Geneva 25 Mar., 1972	023/1979 Cmnd 7466
Accession- Myanmar (<i>with reservation*</i>)	22 Aug., 2003	
<i>*Reservation</i> <i>[Original :English]</i> The Government of the Union of Myanmar wishes to express reservation on Article 6 relating to the right of the International Narcotics Board (INCB). “The Government wishes to make a reservation on Article 14 2(b) to extradition and does not consider itself bound by the same as its own Myanmar nations are concerned. The Protocol will enter into force for Myanmar on 21 September 2003 in accordance with its Article 18(2).”		
Note- On the 30 September 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of the State of <i>Israel</i> an Objection to the declaration made by Algeria upon accession ¹ as follows;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>“The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of ratification of Algeria to the above mentioned Protocol contains a declaration with respect to the State of Israel. The Government of the State of Israel is of the view that such declaration, which is explicitly of a political nature, is incompatible with the purpose and objectives of this Protocol.</p> <p>The Government of the State of Israel therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by Algeria to the Protocol of 1972 Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.”</p>		
<p>Anti-Doping Convention [ETS No. 135]</p> <p>Signature- Monaco</p> <p>Ratification- Azerbaijan</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On the 16 November 2003, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, issued the following;</p> <p><u>NOTIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO APPENDIX</u></p> <p>New reference list of substances and methods prohibited in 2004. Amendments approved by Monitoring Group under Article 11.1.b of the convention at its 18th meeting (Strasbourg, 6-7 November 2003) (see Appendix)</p> <p>Appendix to letter JJ5614C of 25 November 2003</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO THE APPENDIX ¹</p> <p>approved by the monitoring Group under Article 11.1.b of the Convention at its 18th meeting (Strasbourg, 6-7 November 2003)</p> <p>NEW REFERENCE LIST OF SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED in 2004</p> <p>DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 JANUARY 2004</p> <p>SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN COMPETITION</p>	<p>Strasbourg 16 Nov., 1989</p> <p>1 Mar., 2003</p> <p>16 Nov., 2003</p>	<p>085/1990 Cm1330</p>

DRUGS (continued)

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES**S1. STIMULANTS**

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

Adrafinil, amfepramone, amiphenazole, amphetamine, amphetamine, 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)*Date**Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>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 (delta1-dihydro-testosterone), trenbolone and their analogues .</p> <p>b) Endogenous AAS including but not limited to: androstenediol, androstenedione, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), dihydrotestosterone, testosterone and their analogues.</p> <p>Where a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> (as listed above) is capable of being produced by the body naturally, a <i>Sample</i> will be deemed to contain such <i>Prohibited Substance</i> where the concentration of the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or its metabolites or markers and/or any other relevant ratio(s) in the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> so deviates from the range of values normally found in humans so as not to be consistent with normal endogenous production. A <i>Sample</i> shall not be deemed to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> in any such case where the <i>Athlete</i> proves by evidence that the concentration of the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or its metabolites or markers and/or the relevant ratio(s) in the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> is attributable to a 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 <i>Prohibited Substance</i> is of exogenous origin.</p> <p>If the laboratory result is not conclusive and no concentration as referred to in the above paragraph is found, the relevant <i>Anti-Doping Organisation</i> shall conduct a further investigation if there are serious indications, such as a comparison to reference steroid profiles, for a possible <i>Use of a Prohibited Substance</i>.</p> <p>If the laboratory has reported the presence of a 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.</p> <p>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 <i>Athlete</i> shall undergo an endocrine investigation or be tested unannounced at least three times within a three month period.</p> <p>Failure of the <i>Athlete</i> to co-operate in the investigations will result in considering the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i>.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>2. Other Anabolic Agents</p> <p>Clenbuterol, zeranol. <i>For purpose of this section:</i> * "exogenous" refers to a substance which is not capable of being produced by the body naturally. * "endogenous" refers to a substance which is capable of being produced by the body naturally. # 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."</p> <p>S5. PEPTIDE HORMONES</p> <p>The following substances are prohibited, including their mimetic, analogues and releasing factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Unless the <i>Athlete</i> can demonstrate that the concentration was due to a physiological or pathological condition, a <i>Sample</i> will be deemed to contain a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> (as listed above) where the concentration of the <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or its metabolites and/or relevant ratios or markers in the <i>Athlete's Sample</i> so exceeds the range of values normally found in humans so as not to be consistent with normal endogenous production.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>For purpose of this section:</i> * 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."</p> <p>S6. BETA-2 AGONIST</p> <p>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.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>S7. AGENTS WITH ANTI-OESTROGENIC ACTIVITY Aromatase inhibitors, clomiphene, cyclofenil, tamoxifen are prohibited only in males.</p> <p>S8. MASKING AGENTS Masking agents are prohibited. They are products that have the potential to impair the excretion of <i>Prohibited Substances</i>, to conceal their presence in urine or other <i>Samples</i> used in doping control, or to change haematological parameters. Masking agents include but are not limited to:</p> <p>Diuretics / epitestosterone, probenecid, plasma expanders (e.g. dextran, hydroxyethyl starch.)</p> <p>A medical approval in accordance with section 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions is not valid if an <i>Athlete's</i> urine contains a diuretic in association with threshold or sub-threshold levels of a <i>Prohibited Substance(s)</i>.</p> <p>Diuretics include:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>S9. GLUCOCORTICOSTEROIDS</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROHIBITED METHODS</p> <p>MI. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER</p> <p>The following are prohibited:</p> <p>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.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>DRUGS (continued)</p> <p>b. The <i>Use</i> 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).</p> <p>M2. PHARMACOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION</p> <p>Pharmacological, chemical and physical manipulation is the <i>Use</i> 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.</p> <p>M3. GENE DOPING</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES</p> <p>(All categories listed hereunder refer to all those substances and methods listed in the relevant section)</p> <p>S4. ANABOLIC AGENTS S5. PEPTIDE HORMONES S6. BETA-2 AGONISTS* S7. AGENTS WITH ANTI-OESTROGENIC ACTIVITY S8. MASKING AGENTS</p> <p>(*Only clenbuterol, and salbutamol when its concentration in urine is greater than 1000ng/mL)</p> <p>PROHIBITED METHODS</p> <p>M1. ENHANCEMENT OF OXYGEN TRANSFER M2. PHARMACOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION M3. GENE DOPING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED IN PARTICULAR SPORTS</p> <p>P1. ALCOHOL</p> <p>Alcohol (ethanol) is prohibited <i>in-Competition</i> 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.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
Aeronautic (FAI)	(0.05 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)	
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 <i>in-Competition</i> 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		
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.		
F3. 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.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
Body-Building (IFBB)		
Boxing (AIBA)		
Judo (IJF)		
Karate (WKF)		
Powerlifting (IFF)		
Rowing (Light-Weight) (FISA)		
Skiing (FIS) for Ski Jumping only		
Taekwondo (WTF)		
Weightlifting (IWF)		
Wrestling (FILA)		
Wushu (IWUF)		
FILM		
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production [ETS No. 147]		
Signature - Bulgaria	9 Sep., 2003	
GATT		
Agreement establishing the Advisory Centre on WTO Law	Seattle 30 Nov., 1999	002/2003 Cm 5736
Ratification - Egypt Honduras	3 June, 2003 11 Dec., 2003	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	New York 9 Dec., 1948	058/1970 Cmnd 4421
Accession - Sudan	13 Oct., 2003	
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [ETS No. 005]	Rome 4 Nov., 1950	071/1953 Cmnd 8969
Note-		
On the 28 August 2003, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> the following:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Annex to the letter JJ5541C dated 25 September 2003 Article 56</p> <p>UNITED KINGDOM PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE</p> <p style="text-align: right;">28 August 2003</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>I have the honour to refer to my letter of 9 January 1999 concerning the renewal, under Article 56 (14) of the Convention, as amended by Protocol 11, of the acceptance of the competence of the European Court of Human Rights to receive individual applications from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals in respect of the Isle of Man, the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible.</p> <p>On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. I have the honour to inform you that the United Kingdom's Government hereby accepts on a permanent basis, with retroactive effect from 1 June 2003, the competence of the European Court of Human Rights to receive individual applications from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals in respect of the Isle of Man.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(signed) Stephen F. Howarth</p> <p>Mr. Walter SCHWIMMER Secretary General Council of Europe</p> <p>Declaration registered at the Secretariat General on 29 August 2003.</p>		
<p>Convention on the Political Rights of Women</p>	New York 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd 3449
<p>Accession - Rwanda</p>	26 Sep., 2003	
<p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	New York 16 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd 6702
<p>Ratification - Turkey (<i>with declaration* & reservation*</i>)</p>	23 Sep., 2003	
<p><i>*Declaration</i></p> <p>[<i>Courtesy Translation: Original :Turkish</i>]</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Turkey declares that; under the Covenant in accordance to the obligation under the Charter of the United Nations (especially Article 1 and 2 thereof).</p> <p>The Government of Turkey declares that it will implement the provisions of this Covenant only to the State with which it has diplomatic relations.</p> <p>The Government of Turkey declares that this Convention is ratified exclusively with regards to the national territory where the Constitution and legal and administrative order of the Republic of Turkey are applied.</p> <p><i>*Reservation</i></p> <p><i>[Original :English]</i></p> <p>The Government of Turkey reserves the right to interpret and apply the provisions of the paragraph (3) and (4) of the Article 13 of the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in accordance to the provisions under Article 3, 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On the 5 September 2003, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>New Zealand</i> a withdrawal of its reservation in respect only of the Metropolitan Territory of New Zealand, as follows:</p> <p>“the Government of New Zealand reserves the right to postpone, in the economic circumstances foreseeable at the present time, the implementation of Article 10(2) as it relates to paid maternity leave with adequate social security benefits.”</p> <p>1.Refer to depositary notification C.N.329.1978.TREATIES-15 of 31 January 1979 (New Zealand : RATIFICATION)</p> <p>2.Refer to depositary notification C.N.918.TREATIES-3 of 5 September 2003 (New Zealand : Territorial Exclusion)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further note dated 5 September 2003, the Secretary – General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government On the of <i>New Zealand</i> notice of a Territorial Exclusion^{1,2} as follows:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“Declares that, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, the withdrawal of this reservation shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depository on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory.”</p> <p>1.Refer to depositary notification C.N.329.1978.TREATIES-15 of 31 January 1979 (New Zealand : Ratification) 2.Refer to depositary notification C.N.917.2003.TREATIES-2 of 5 September 2003 (New Zealand : Withdrawal of Reservation)</p>		
<p>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 3 December 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Romania</i> an Objection to the general interpretative declaration made by Thailand upon accession, as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original : English]</i></p> <p>“the Government of Romania has examined the general interpretative declaration made by the Government of Thailand at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>The Government of Romania consider that the general interpretative declaration is, in fact a reservation formulated in general terms, that does not clearly allow to identify the obligations assumed by Thailand with regard to this legal instrument and, consequently, to state the consistency of this reservation with the purpose and object of the above-mentioned Convention, is not in accordance with the provisions of Article 19(c) of the Law of Treaties (1969).</p> <p>The Government of Romania therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by Thailand on the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.”</p>	<p>New York 7 Mar., 1966</p>	<p>077/1969 Cmnd 4108</p>
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 22 September 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Venezuela</i> a declaration under Article 14(1) as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation: Original :Spanish]</i></p> <p>“Pursuant to the provisions of Article 14, paragraph 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the government of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognises the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Racial Discrimination established under Article 8 of the Convention to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of violations by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York 16 Dec., 1966	006/1977 Cmnd 6702
Ratification-		
Turkey (<i>with declaration* and reservation*</i>)	23 Sep., 2003	
* <i>Declaration</i>		
<i>[Courtesy Translation : Original: Turkish]</i>		
The Republic of Turkey declares that; it will implement its obligations under the Covenant in accordance to the obligations under the Charter of the United Nations (especially Article 1 and 2 thereof).		
The Republic of Turkey declares that it will implement the provisions of this Covenant only to the States with which it has diplomatic relations		
The Republic of Turkey declares that this Convention is ratified exclusively with regard to the national territory where the Constitution and the legal and administrative order of the Republic of Turkey are applied.		
* <i>Reservation</i>		
<i>[Courtesy Translation : Original: Turkish]</i>		
The Republic of Turkey reserves the right to interpret and apply the provisions of Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in accordance with the related provisions and rules of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey and the Treaty of Lausanne of 24 July 1923 and its Appendixes.		
Note-		
On 26 November 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Republic of Cyprus</i> an Objection to the declaration made by Turkey upon ratification ¹ as follows:		
<i>[Original: English]</i>		
".....the Government of the Republic of Cyprus has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Turkey to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
(New York, 16 December 1966) on 23 September 2003, in respect of the implementation of the provisions of the Convention only to the States Parties which it recognises and with which it has diplomatic relations.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>In the view of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, this declaration amounts to a reservation. This reservation creates uncertainty as to the States Parties in respect of which Turkey is undertaking the obligations in the Covenant, and raises doubt as to the commitment of Turkey to the object and purpose of the said Covenant. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Turkey to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.”</p> <p>1.Refer to depositary notification C.N.1208.2003.TREATIES-9 of 14 October 2003 (Turkey: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further note dated 26 November, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of the <i>Republic of Cyprus</i>, an Objection, to the declaration made by Turkey upon ratification¹ as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"the Government of the Republic of Cyprus wishes to express its objection with respect to the declarations entered by the Republic of Turkey upon ratification on 23 September 2003, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, New York, 16 December 1966.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Cyprus considers that the declaration relating to the implementation of the provisions of the Covenant only to the States with which the Republic of Turkey has diplomatic relations, and the declaration that the Convention is "ratified exclusively with regard to the national territory where the Constitution and the legal and administrative order of the Republic of Turkey are applied" amount to reservations. These reservations create uncertainty as to the States Parties in respect of which Turkey is undertaking the obligations in the Covenant, and raise doubt as to the commitment of Turkey to the object and purpose of the said Covenant.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Cyprus objects to the said reservations entered by the Republic of Turkey and states that these reservations or the objection to them shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Turkey."</p> <p>1.Refer to depositary notification C.N.1207.2003.TREATIES-4 of 14 October 2003 (Turkey: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 10 September 2003, the Secretary-General received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 077- 2003-PCM of 27 August 2003, which declared a state of emergency for 30 days, and Supreme Decision No. 289-DE/SG of 27 August 2003.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant</p> <p>An English translation of the above notification, Decree and Decision are attached herewith.</p> <p><i>[Translated from Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that, pursuant to Supreme Decree No. 077-2003-PCM, a state of emergency for a period of 30 days was declared in Andahuaylas and Chincheros provinces of the department of Apurimac, Huanta and La Mar provinces of the department of Ayacucho, Tayacaja province of the department of Huancavelica, La Convencion province of the department of Cusco, Satipo province of the district of Andamarca in the province of Concepcion and Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the province of Huancayo in the department of Junin.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the constitutional rights provided for in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f) of the Political Constitution are suspended.</p> <p>The Mission of Peru transmits herewith copies of that Supreme Decree and of Supreme Decision No. 289-DE/SG of 27 August 2003 that provides for the Armed Forces to be responsible for ensuring law and order in the provinces and districts under a state of emergency is declared.</p> <p>Declaration of a state of emergency in various provinces and districts of the departments of Apurimac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 077-2003-PCM: The President of the Republic, Considering</p> <p>That, pursuant to Supreme Decree No. 070-2003-PCM of 25 July 2003, the state of emergency in the departments of Junin, Ayacucho and Apurimac and La Convencion province of the department of Cusco was extended and a state of emergency was declared in Tayacaja province of the department of Huancavelica for a period of 30 days;</p> <p>That the state of emergency which was extended by the above-mentioned Supreme Decree has expired without any change in the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in certain provinces and districts of the above- mentioned departments;</p> <p>That it is the responsibility of the President of the Republic to comply and ensure compliance with the Constitution and to oversee internal order within the Republic in accordance with the provisions of article 118, paragraphs (1) and (4) of the Constitution;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That the Political Constitution of Peru provides in article 137, paragraph 1, that, in the event of a disturbance of internal peace or order or other serious circumstances that affects the life of the nation, the President of the Republic, with the agreement of the Council of Ministers, may decree a state of emergency; and</p> <p>With the vote of approval of the Council of Ministers and with responsibility to report to the Congress;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1. Declaration of a state of emergency</p> <p>A state of emergency for a period of thirty (30) days is declared in the Andahuaylas and Chincheros provinces of the department of Apurimac, Huanta and La Mar provinces of the department of Ayacucho, Tayacaja province of the department of Huancavelica, La Convencion province of the department of Cusco, Satipo province in Andamarca district of the province of Concepcion and Santo Domingo de Acobamba district in Huancayo Province of the department of Junin.</p> <p>The Police shall assist in achieving the above-mentioned objective in the departments and provinces referred to in the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>Article 2. Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights provided for in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution are suspended.</p> <p>Article 3. Entry into force</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication.</p> <p>Article 4. Countersignature</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>DONE at Government House, Lima, on 27 August 2003.</p> <p>Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Beatriz Merino Lucero President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Aurelio Loret de Mola Bohme Minister of Defence</p> <p>Fernando Rospigliosi C. Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Fausto Alvarado Dodero Minister of Justice</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Supreme Decision No. 289-DE/Secretary-General</p> <p>Lima, 27 August 2003</p> <p>Considering:</p> <p>That pursuant to Supreme Decree No. 077-2003-PCM a state of emergency for a period of thirty (30) days is declared in Andahuaylas and Chincheros provinces of the department of Apurimac, Huanta and La Mar provinces of the department of Ayacucho, Tayacaja province of the department of Huancavelica, La Convencion province of the department of Cusco, Satipo province, Andamarca district of the province of Concepcion and Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of Huancayo province in the department of Junin;</p> <p>That, in accordance with the provisions of article 137, paragraph \ of the Political Constitution of Peru, the Armed Forces shall be responsible for ensuring law and order in a state of emergency, if the President of the Republic so decides;</p> <p>It is hereby decided:</p> <p>Article 1. The Armed Forces shall be responsible for ensuring law and order during the state of emergency in Andahuaylas and Chincheros provinces of the department of Apurimac, Huanta and La Mar provinces of the department of Ayacucho, Tayacaja province of the department of Huancavelica, La Convencion province of the department of Cusco, Satipo province, Andamarca district of the province of Concepcion and in Santo Domingo de Acobamba district of the province of Huancayo in the department of Junin.</p> <p>The Police shall assist in achieving the above-mentioned objective in the departments and provinces referred to in the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>Article 2, The present Supreme Decision shall be countersigned by the Minister of Defence and the Minister of the Interior.</p> <p>This Supreme Decision shall be registered, communicated and published.</p> <p>Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p>Aurelio Loret de Mola Bohme Minister of Defence</p> <p>Fernando Rospigliosi C. Minister of the Interior</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further note dated 30 September, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Peru</i> a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 083- 2003-PCM of 25 September 2003, which declared a state of emergency for 60 days, and Supreme Decision No. 335-DE/SG of 25 September 2003.</p> <p>The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.</p> <p>An English translation of the above notification. Decree and Decision are attached herewith.</p> <p><i>[Translated from Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 083-2003-PCM the state of emergency in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convencion, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepcion, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba,</p> <p>province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the constitutional rights recognised in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24.f) of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Mission of Peru encloses herewith a copy of the aforementioned decree and of Supreme Decision No. 335-DE/SG, dated 25 September 2003, under which the armed forces are given responsibility for internal control of the provinces and districts in which a state of emergency has been declared.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest Consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">New York, 29 September 2003</p> <p><u>Page252016 E1'.Peruano Legal Norms Lima, Friday. 26 September 2003</u></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Executive Branch PCM</p> <p>State of emergency extended in several provinces and districts of the departments of Apurimac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Supreme Decree No. 083-2003-PCM</p> <p>The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 077-2003-PCM of 27 August 2003, a state of emergency was declared in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convencion, department of Cusco, in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepcion, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, for a period of 30 days;</p> <p>That the conditions that led to the declaration of the state of emergency in the aforementioned provinces and districts still persist;</p> <p>That article 13 of the Political Constitution of Peru gives the President of the Republic the power to decree a state of emergency in the event of disturbance of the peace or domestic order or of a serious situation affecting the life of the nation;</p> <p>That article 137 (1) of the Political Constitution of Peru provides that extension of the state of emergency requires a new decree; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Subject to a vote of approval by the Council of Ministers and to notification of the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Article 1: Extension of the state of emergency</p> <p>The state of emergency is hereby extended for a period of 60 (sixty) days in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convencion, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepcion, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Article 2: Suspension of constitutional rights</p> <p>The state of emergency referred to in the above article, the constitutional recognised in article 2 (9), (11), (12) and (24,f) of the Political Constitution of Peru are hereby suspended.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Article 3: Entry into force</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the date of its issuance.</p> <p>Article 4: Endorsement</p> <p>The present Supreme Decree shall be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>Done at Government House, Lima, on 25 September 2003.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Beatriz Merino Lucero President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Aurelio Loret de Mola Bohme Minister of Defence</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Fernando Rospigliosi C. Minister of the Interior</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Signed)</i> Fausto Alvarado Dodero Minister of Justice</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">DEFENCE</p> <p>Armed forces given responsibility for domestic order during extension of state of emergency in various provinces and districts of the departments of Apurimac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Supreme Decision No. 335-DE/SG</p> <p>Lima, 25 September 2003</p> <p>Considering,</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 083-2003-PCM, the state of emergency in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convencion, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepcion, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin, was extended for a period of 30 (thirty) days;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That, in conformity with the provisions of article 137 (1) of the Political Constitution of Peru, the armed forces assume responsibility for domestic order during a state of emergency, if the President of the Republic so decides;</p> <p>It is decided that:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 1</p> <p>The armed forces shall assume responsibility for domestic order for the duration of the state of emergency in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, the province of La Convencion, department of Cusco; in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepcion, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</p> <p>The national police shall assist in the performance of that task in the departments and provinces indicated in the above paragraph.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 2</p> <p>The present Supreme Decision shall be endorsed by the Minister of Defence and the Minister of the Interior.</p> <p>The present Supreme Decision is hereby registered, issued and published.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(<i>Signed</i>) Dr. Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic (<i>Signed</i>) Aurelio Loret de Mola Bohme Minister of Defence (<i>Signed</i>) Fernando Rospigliosi C. Minister of the Interior</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further note dated 1 December 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of Peru a notification, made under article 4 (3) of the above Covenant, transmitting Supreme Decree No. 093- 2003-PCM of 26 November 2003, which declared extended a state of emergency for 60 days, and Supreme Decision No. 474-DE/SG of 26 November 2003.</p> <p>The Government of Peru specified that during the state of emergency, the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.</p> <p>An English translation of the above notification. Decree and Decision is attached herewith.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that by Supreme Decree No. 093-2003-PCM the state of emergency in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja. department of</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Huancavelica, in the province of La Convencion, department of Cusco, in the province of Satipo. In the district of Andamarca, province of Concepcion, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba. province of Huancayo, department of Junin, has been extended for a period of 60 days.</p> <p>During the state of emergency, the constitutional rights recognised in article 2, paragraphs 9,11,12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution of Peru shall be suspended.</p> <p>The Mission of Peru encloses herewith a copy of the aforementioned decree and of Supreme Decision No. 474-2003-DE/SG, dated 26 November 2003, under which the armed forces are given responsibility for ensuring law and order in the provinces and districts in which a state of emergency has been declared.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.</p> <p>New York, 1 December 2003</p> <p>Declaration of a state of emergency in several provinces and districts of the departments of Apurimac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin</p> <p>Supreme Decree No. 093-2003-PCM The President of the Republic</p> <p>Considering,</p> <p>That in Supreme Decree No. 083-2003-PCM of 25 September 2003, a state of emergency for a period of 60 days was declared in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, in the province of La Convencion, department of Cusco, in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepcion, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</p> <p>That the state of emergency which was extended by the above-mentioned Supreme Decree has expired without any change in the conditions that led to the declaration of a state of emergency in certain provinces and districts of the above-mentioned departments;</p> <p>That it is the responsibility of the President of the Republic to comply and ensure compliance with the Constitution and to oversee internal order within the Republic in accordance with the provisions of article 118, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Constitution;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>That article 137 of the Political Constitution of Peru provides that, in case of breach of the peace or internal order, or grave circumstances that affect the life of the nation, the President of the Republic may decree a state of emergency; and</p> <p>With the vote of approval of the Council of Ministers and with responsibility to report to the Congress of the Republic;</p> <p>Hereby decrees:</p> <p>Article 1. Declaration of a state of emergency A state of emergency for a period of sixty (60) days is declared in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, in the province of La Convencion, department of Cusco, in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepcion, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</p> <p>The National Police shall assist in achieving the above-mentioned objective in the departments and provinces referred to in the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>Article 2. Suspension of constitutional rights During the state of emergency referred to in the preceding article, the constitutional rights provided for in article 2, paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 24 (f), of the Political Constitution are suspended.</p> <p>Article 3. Entry into force The present Supreme Decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication.</p> <p>Article 4. Countersignature The present Supreme Decree shall be countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>DONE at Government House, Lima, on 26 November 2003</p> <p>Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic Beatriz Menno Lucero President of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Aurelio Loret de Mola Bohme Minister of Defence Fernando Rospigliosi C. Minister of the Interior Fausto Alvarado Dodero Minister of Justice</p> <p>The Armed Forces are given responsibility for ensuring law and order during the state of emergency in several provinces and districts of the departments of Apurimac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Cusco and Junin</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>Supreme Decision No. 474-2003-DE/SG Lima, 26 November 2003</p> <p>Considering:</p> <p>That pursuant to Supreme Decree No. 093-2003-PCM a state of emergency for a period of sixty (60) days was declared in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, in the province of La Convencion, department of Cusco, in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepcion, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin;</p> <p>That, in accordance with the provisions of article 137, paragraph 1, of the Political Constitution of Peru, the Armed Forces shall be responsible for ensuring law and order in a state of emergency, if the President of the Republic so decides;</p> <p>It is hereby decided:</p> <p>Article 1. The Armed Forces shall be responsible for ensuring law and order during the state of emergency in the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros, department of Apurimac, in the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, in the province of Tayacaja, department of Huancavelica, in the province of La Convencion, department of Cusco, in the province of Satipo, in the district of Andamarca, province of Concepcion, and in the district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huancayo, department of Junin.</p> <p>The National Police shall assist in achieving the above-mentioned objective in the departments and provinces referred to in the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>Article 2. The present Supreme Decision shall be countersigned by the Minister of Defence and the Minister of the Interior.</p> <p>This Supreme Decision shall be registered, communicated and published.</p> <p>Alejandro Toledo Constitutional President of the Republic Aurelio Loret de Mola Bohme Minister of Defence Fernando Rospigliosi C. Minister of the Interior</p>		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p> <p>Ratification- San Marino</p>	<p>New York 18 Dec., 1979</p> <p>10 Dec., 2003</p>	<p>002/1989 Cm 643</p>

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Note-

On 5 September 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of New Zealand a withdrawal of reservation in respect only of the Metropolitan Territory of New Zealand^{1,2} as follows

[Original: English]

The Government of New Zealand...reserve[s] the right not to apply the provisions of article 11 (2) (b)."

1.Refer to depositary notification C.N.17.1985.TREATIES-2 of 10 January 1985 (New Zealand: Ratification)

2.Refer to depositary notification C.N.916.2003.TREATIES-20 of 5 September 2003 (New Zealand: Territorial Exclusion)

Note-

[Original: English]

In a further Note dated 5 September, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of *New Zealand* a declaration, on Territorial Exclusion^{1,2} as follows:

"Declares that, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, the withdrawal of this reservation shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."

1.Refer to depositary notification C.N.17.1985.TREATIES-2 of 10 January 1985 (New Zealand: Ratification)

2.Refer to depositary notification C.N.916.2003.TREATIES-19 of 5 September 2003 (New Zealand: Territorial Exclusion)

Note-

On 14 August 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of *Austria* an Objection to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹ as follows:

[Original: English]

"The Government of Austria has examined the reservation 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, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g) and article 16, paragraph 2.

Date

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of Austria finds that the reservations to article 2, article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4, 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. This is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria further considers that, in the absence of further clarification, the reservation to article 16, paragraph 2, which refers to the contents of Islamic Sharia, does not clearly specify the extent of the reservation and therefore raises doubts as to the degree of commitment assumed by the Syrian Arab Republic in becoming a party to the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of Austria would like to recall that, according to article 28 (2) of the Convention as well as customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.</p> <p>It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Government of Austria objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>This position, however, does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Austria."</p> <p><small>1. Refer to depositary notification C.N.267.2003.TREATIES-6 of 7 April 2003 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)</small></p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 25 August 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Germany</i> an Objection to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹ as follows :</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in respect of Article 2: Article 9, paragraph 2; Article 15, paragraph 4; Article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g); and Article 16, paragraph 2.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany finds that the aforesaid reservations would allow to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State with regard to essential provisions of the Convention and therefore raise doubts as to the commitment assumed by this State in acceding to the Convention.</p> <p>Consequently, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers that these reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. According to Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Convention reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>1 .Refer to depositary notification C.N.267.2003.TREATIES-6 of 7 April 2003 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 3 December 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Romania</i> an Objection to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession¹ as follows :</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of Romania has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic at the time of its 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.</p> <p>The Government of Romania considers that the reservations to article 2, article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4, article 16 paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), article 16 paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women are incompatible with the object and purpose of the above-mentioned Convention, taking into account the provisions of article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969).</p> <p>As a consequence, the Government of Romania objects to the above-mentioned reservations made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>1 .Refer to depositary notification C.N.267.2003.TREATIES-6 of 7 April 2003 (Syrian Arab Republic: Accession)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data [ETS No. 108]	Strasbourg 28 Jan., 1981	086/1990 Cm 1329
Ratification - Czech Republic (<i>with declaration*</i>)	24 Sep., 2003	
* <i>Declaration</i>		
The Czech Republic declares that, according to Article 3, subparagraph 2.c, of the Convention, it will also apply this Convention to personal data files which are not processed automatically.		
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	New York 10 Dec., 1984	063/1991 Cm 1775
Note-		
On 12 September 2003, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Guatemala</i> the following :		
<i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i>		
In accordance with article 22 of the Convention..., the Republic of Guatemala recognises the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of the provisions of the Convention in respect of acts, omissions, situations or events occurring after the date of the present declaration.		
Note-		
On 12 September 2003, the Secretary–General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Ukraine</i> a declaration under Article 21 and 22 ¹ as follows :		
<i>[Original: English]</i>		
"Ukraine fully recognises extension to its territory of Article 21 of the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as regards recognition of the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.		
Ukraine fully recognises extension to its territory of Article 22 of the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as regards recognition of the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to jurisdiction of a State Party who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Ukraine declares that the provisions of Articles 20, 21 and 22 of the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment shall extend to cases which may arise as from the date of receipt by the UN Secretary General of the notification concerning the withdrawal of reservations and relevant declarations of Ukraine."		
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.41.1987.TREATIES-1 of 16 April 1987 (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Ratification)		
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty	New York 15 Dec., 1989	039/2000 Cm 4676
Signature - San Marino	26 Sep., 2003	
Accession - Timor-Leste	18 Sep., 2003	
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict	New York 25 May, 2000	048/2003 Cm 6065
Ratification - Belize (<i>with declaration</i> *)	26 Sep., 2003	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
<i>[Original: English]</i>		
"The Government of Belize declares that in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol, the minimum age at which voluntary recruitment to any military service in Belize shall be permitted is sixteen years. In recruiting among persons who have attained sixteen years but less than eighteen years, the following principles are to be observed:		
1. Such recruitment is to be genuinely voluntary and reliable proof of age must be given;		
2. Such persons are to receive the informed consent of his/her parent or guardian;		
3. Such persons are, before being recruited, well-informed of the duties involved in the military service;		
4. Such persons may be able to withdraw from the military service within the first month of having enlisted."		
The Protocol will enter into force for Belize on 1 January 2004 in accordance with its article 10 (2).		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
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 - Kiribati	28 Oct., 2003	
Amendments to the title and substantive Provisions of the Convention on the International Maritime Organisation (London, 14 November 1975 and 9 November 1977)	London 14 Nov, 1975	034/1982 Cmnd 8632
Acceptance - Kiribati	28 Oct., 2003	
Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948 adopted by the Tenth Assembly of the Organisation	London 17 Nov, 1977	008/1986 Cmnd 9719
Acceptance - Kiribati	28 Oct., 2003	
Amendments to Article 17,18,20 and 51 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948	London 15 Nov, 1979	026/1986 Cmnd 9777
Acceptance - Kiribati	28 Oct., 2003	
Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organisation	London 4 Nov, 1993	056/2002 Cm 5727
Acceptance - Kiribati	28 Oct., 2003	
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 - Iran	25 Sep., 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

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Accession - Saudi Arabia	11 Dec., 2003	
Convention for the Reciprocal Recognition of Proof Marks of Small-Arms [with Regulations of the Permanent International Commission (CIP) and Annexes I and II]	Brussels 1 July, 1969	084/1980 Cmnd 8063
Note-		
In a communication dated 20 September 2003 the government of <i>Belgium</i> , as depositary, issued the following :		
L' Ambassade de Belgique presente ses compliments au Foreign and Commonwealth Office et a l'honneur de lui communiquer que le 20 septembre 2003 sont		
Décisions prises par la CIP en mai 2002		
Concernant la		
Convention pour la reconnaissance reciproque des poincons d'epreuves des armes à feu portatives, et Reglement avec Annexes I et II. faits à Bruxelles le 1er juillet dont le <i>Gouvernement belge est dépositaire</i>		
à l'exception de la décision XXVII-3 contre laquelle l'Ambassade d'Italie avait formulé une opposition.		
Le Foreign and Commonwealth Office voudrait bien trouver sous ce pli les décisions entrées en vigueur ainsi que la copie de la note verbale de l'Italie. en double exemplaire.		
L'Ambassade de Belgique à Londres saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Foreign and Commonwealth Office les assurances de sa très haute considération.		
Londres, le 1er décembre 2003		
Service des Traités J4-CD.2003-Cir.1223 N° du Traité:4285		
CONVENTION POUR LA RECONNAISSANCE RECIPROQUE DES POINCONS D'EPREUVES DES ARMES A FEU PORTATIVES ET REGLEMENT, FAITS A BRUXELLES LE 1er JUILLET 1969.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Texte des Decisions prises par la Commission internationale Permanente lors de sa XXVIIe session Pleniere de mai 2002 telles qu'adoptees par les Parties Contractantes conformement aux dispositions de l'article 8,1 du Reglement de la Commission Internationale Permanente (C.I.P.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Entree en vigueur: 20 septembre 2003</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Commission Internationale Permanente</p> <p style="text-align: center;">pour l'Epreuve des</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Armes à Feu portatives</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C.I.P.</p> <p>La Commission Internationale Permanente pour l'Epreuve des Armes à Feu,</p> <p>se référant à la Convention pour la reconnaissance reciproque des poincons d'epreuve des acmes a feu portatives et au Règlement faits à Bruxelles le 1^{er} juillet 1969,</p> <p>a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance des Parties contractantes les decisions prises tors de la XXVI I^{eme} Session plénière.</p> <p>XXVII-1 Déclarations faites en application du paragraphe 5 de l'article I de la convention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La loi N° 156/2000 REC du 18 mai 2000 sur les épreuves des armes de tir, des munitions et des objets pyrotechniques ainsi que l'arrete n° 313/2000 REC de la République Tchèques sont conformes aux prescriptions de la C.I.P. - Les décrets 296 et 397 du Gouvernement de la République Slovaque relatifs aux exigences techniques et les precedes devaluation de la conformité portant sur les armes de tir et les munitions sont conformes aux prescriptions de la C.I.P. - La publication au journal Officiel du Royaume de Belgique « Moniteur Beige » des décisions de la XXVI^{eme} Session Plénière de la C.I.P. sont conformes aux prescriptions de la C.I.P. - La publication au Journal Officiel de la République Italienne « Gazette Ufficiale » des décisions de la XXV^{eme} et XXVI^{eme} Session Plénières sont conformes aux prescriptions de la C.I.P. 		

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)**XXVII-2 Declaration de la C.I.P.**

Conformément à la Convention de 1969, de son règlement ainsi que des décisions C.I.P., toutes les armes à feu portatives ainsi que les pièces essentielles doivent subir les épreuves légates dans le Bane d'Épreuves du pays C.I.P. du fabricant, et pour les armes importées, dans le Bane d'Épreuves du pays C.I.P. ou les armes sont importées pour la première fois. Il en est de même pour les munitions du commerce.

XXVII-3 Règlement type pour la conduite des épreuves individuelles des armes chargées par la culasse.

a été rejetée suite à une opposition faite par l'Italie
(cfr. Article 8,1 du Règlement).

XXVII-4 Mesure de la pression des cartouches à percussion centrale destinées aux armes à canon(s) rayé(s) long(s). Méthode transducteurs mécano électriques.

Décision prise en application du paragraphe 1 de l'article 5 du Règlement

Modifications à apporter à la décision XX-9

Ajouter le paragraphe 5 suivant.

5. Exploitation des résultats

Pour le contrôle de la munition lors de sa fabrication ou pendant sa mise en consommation, ainsi que pour la détermination de la pression d'épreuve, il sera précédé au tir d'une série d'au moins 10 cartouches. Si, pour un contrôle, on dispose de moins de 10 cartouches, il faudra mentionner, avec la pression obtenue, le nombre de mesures effectuées. L'exploitation des résultats se fera en appliquant les règles de la statistique.

P_{max} = pression maximale moyenne admissible selon les prescriptions de la C.I.P.;

P_i = pression individuelle;

P_n = pression moyenne arithmétique de n mesures;

S_n = écart type de la pression de n mesures;

$K_{i,n}$ = coefficient de tolérance pour n mesures (voir 3.2).

La pression moyenne de la cartouche du commerce doit être inférieure ou au plus égale à la valeur P_{max} admise. En outre, l'obligation pour une munition du commerce de ne donner aucune valeur de pression individuelle supérieure de 15% à la valeur P_{max} est respectée si dans 99% des cas la valeur supérieure de la limite de tolérance ne dépasse pas $1,15 P_{max}$ avec une certitude statistique de 95% c.a.d. si l'inégalité suivante est satisfaite :

$$P_n + K_{i,n} \cdot S_n \leq 1,15 P_{max}$$

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>La pression moyenne de la munition d'épreuve des cartouches pour pistolets et revolvers doit être au moins 30% supérieure à la pression maximale admise pour la munition du commerce. La pression moyenne de la munition d'épreuve des cartouches pour armes à canon(s) rayé(s) long(s) doit être au moins de 25% supérieure à la pression maximale admise pour les munitions du commerce. De plus l'énergie cinétique d'épreuve du projectile de la cartouche d'épreuve pour armes à canon(s) rayé(s) long(s) doit être égale ou supérieure aux valeurs des énergies cinétiques mentionnées dans les TDCC</p> <p>En outre, afin que dans 90% des cas la valeur inférieure de la limite de tolérance ne soit pas inférieure à 1,15 Pmax avec une certitude statistique de 95%, il faut que l'inégalité suivante soit satisfaite :</p> $P_n - K^{3.n} \cdot S_n \geq 1,15 P_{max}$ <p>Afin de ne pas solliciter exagérément l'arme soumise à l'épreuve, la munition d'épreuve ne peut pas dépasser une certaine valeur de la pression fixée par l'inégalité suivante:</p> $P_n + K^{3.n} \cdot S_n \leq 1,40 P_{max}$ <p>Les paragraphes 5 et 6 deviennent respectivement 6 et 7.</p> <p>XVII-5 Transducteurs mecano électriques « etalon »</p> <p><i>Decision prise en application du paragraphe 1 de l'article 5 du Règlement</i></p> <p>Modification à apporter à la decision XXVI-12</p> <p>Au paragraphe 3.1, dernière ligne, remplacer « une fois par an » par « une fois tous les deux ans »</p> <p>XXVII-6 Pressions maximales moyennes admissibles mesurées à l'aide de transducteur mecano électrique, des cartouches à percussion centrale et emplacement de la mesure M</p> <p><i>Decision prise en application du paragraphe 1 de l'article 5 du Règlement</i></p> <p>Modifications à apporter à la decision XXVI-14</p> <p>TAB.I. Lire 450 Rigby au lieu de 460 Rigby. Supprimer le calibre 375 Steyer.</p> <p>XXVII-7 Pressions maximales moyennes admissibles mesurées à l'aide de transducteur mecano électrique, des cartouches à percussion centrale et emplacement de la mesure M</p> <p><i>Décision prise en application du paragraphe 1 de l'article 5 du Règlement.</i></p>		

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

TAB.I

Calibres	Pays d'origine	PTmax bar	M mm
17 Libra	CZ	4300	17,5
6x47 SM	CH	3900	25
6,5x63 Messner Mag.	DE	4400	25
7 mm Rem. Ultra Mag.	US	4400	25
7 mm Win. Short Mag.	US	4450	25
7.21 Firebird	FI	4600	25
7,62 UKM	DE	4700	25
9,3x66 Sako	FI	4150	25

270 Win. Short Mag.	US	4450	25
300 Win. Short Mag.	US	4450	25
338 Rem. Ultra Mag.	US	4400	25
338 Win. Short Mag.	US	4150	25
375 Rem. Ultra Mag.	US	4400	25

TAB.II

6x70 R	DE	2600	25
303 Sporting	FR	3300	25

TAB.III

458 Lott	US	4300	25
----------	----	------	----

TAB.IV

30-357 AeT	IT	3000	17,5
9 mm FAR	IT	2600	12,5
10 mm FAR	IT	2250	12,5
11 mm 73	FR	1150	19,5

TAB.VI

6,8/15	DE	2100/4000	
9x20	CZ	1000	
9x27	CZ	3100	
22 Piexon	DE	60 joules	

TAB.X

6,2/7	FR	60 Joules	
8,8x1 OSAPL	FR	6 Joules	
380 ALFA	CZ	300	10,5
380 ME GUM	IT	300	10,5
44/83 SP	FR	300 Joules	
20 mm x 67,5 (6,3/14)	DE	4300	25

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
--	-------------	-----------------------------------------------

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

XXVII-8 Nouveaux Calibres à introduire dans les TDCC.

Décision prise en application du paragraphe 1 de l'article 5 du Règlement

TAB.I

6x 47SM
6,5 x 63 Messner Mag.
7 mm Rem.Ultra Mag.
7 mm Win.ShortMag.
7,21 Firebird
7,62 UKM
9,3 x 66 Sako
17 Libra
270 Win.Short Mag.
300 Win Short Mag.
338 Rem.Ultra Mag.
338 Win.Short Mag.
375 Rem.Ultra Mag.

TAB.II

6 x 70 R
303 Sporting

TAB.III

458 Lott

TAB.IV

30-357 Aet
9 mm FAR
10 mm FAR
11 mm 73

TAB.VI

6,8 15
9x20
9x27
22 Piexon

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

TAB.X

6,2/7
8,8x10SAPL
20 mm x 67 (6,3/14)
44/83 SP
380 ME GUM
380 Alfa

XXVII-9 Calibres révisés

Décision prise en application du paragraphe 1 de l'article 5 du Règlement

TAB.1

6 mm Rem. (244 Rem)
6,5 - 284
30-378 Weath.Mag.

TAB.II

6 x 52 R brettschneider
375 Fl. N.E. 2 1/2
500 / 416N.E3Y1/4

TAB.IV

357 Magnum
38 Super Auto

XXVII-10 CD-Rom contenant les éditions synthétiques des décisions C.I.P. en vigueur.

Décision prise en application du paragraphe 1 de l'article 5 du Règlement.

La Commission Internationale Permanente a pris des décisions utiles dans le cadre des buts définis dans l'article I de la Convention.

Pour faciliter la tâche des délégations et du Bureau Permanent, la C.I.P. a décidé d'élaborer un CD-ROM regroupant par sujet toutes les décisions qui sont en vigueur et en y ajoutant les informations et recommandations votées au cours des Sessions Plénières ainsi que les TDCC.

La C.I.P. prie le Bureau Permanent de maintenir le CD-ROM à jour au fur et à mesure en y introduisant les nouvelles décisions ou modifications des décisions existantes.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>La liste (voir table des matières) mentionne toutes les décisions en vigueur et indique pour chaque décision la vieille classification et le nouveau chapitre.</p> <p>En cas de contradiction entre le CD-ROM et les décisions successives des réunions des Sessions Plénières, ce sont ces dernières qui font foi.</p> <p>La décision XXI-29 est supprimée.</p> <p>Introduction des méthodes modernes informatique.</p> <p>Modification de la décision XXV-14.</p> <p>Le dernier alinéa de la décision XXV-14 est supprimé.</p> <p><i>XXVII-11 Note interprétative</i></p> <p>Décision prise en application du paragraphe 1 de l'article 5 du Règlement.</p> <p>L'Organisme national agréé d'un état membre de la C.I.P. peut, à titre exceptionnel et uniquement pour un motif d'ordre technique, demander à l'Organisme national agréé d'un autre Etat membre, d'effectuer les épreuves officielles à sa place.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a notification dated Brussels 5 June 2003, the Belgium government, as depositary forwarded the following :</p> <p>L'Ambassade d'Italie présente ses compliments au SPF Affaires Etrangères, Commerce Extérieur et Coopération au Développement et a l'honneur de lui communiquer ce qui suit.</p> <p>Le Ministère italien pour les Activités Productives, qui est l'organisme compétent dans la matière, a communiqué que l'Italie - avant l'entrée en vigueur de la Décision XXVII-3 modifiant l'art. 12 de la Décision XVII-11 de la Convention pour la reconnaissance réciproque des poinçons d'épreuves des armes à feu portatives - <u>a l'intention de notifier son opposition aux termes de la 1^{ère} alinéa de l'art.8 du Règlement annexe à la Convention de 1969.</u></p> <p>L'Ambassade d'Italie prie le SPF Affaires Etrangères, Commerce Extérieur et Coopération au Développement de bien vouloir informer les Autorités compétentes de ce qui précède et saisit l'occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa plus haute considération</p> <p>SPF AFFAIRES ETRANGERES, COMMERCE EXTERIEUR ET COOPERATION AU DEVELOPPEMENT Direction Droit International - Traités 1000 BRUXELLES</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations)	Washington 19 June, 1970	078/892 Cm 7340
Note-		
<p>On 6 November 2003, the Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union) at its thirty-second (14th ordinary) session on October 1, 2003, adopted amendments to Regulations under the above Treaty, with effect from January 1 2004, as follows:</p>		
Table of Amendments¹		
Rule 4. 11 ²		
Rule 16 <i>bis</i> .2 ²		
Rule 17.2 ²		
Rule 32.1 ²		
Rule 43 <i>bis</i> . 1 ²		
Rule 44 <i>bis</i> . 1 ²		
Rule 53.2 ²		
Rule 60.1 ²		
Rule 61.1 ²		
Rule 70.16 ²		
Rule 80.5 ²		
Rule 90.2 ²		
Rule 90.5 ²		
Schedule of Fees ³		
<p>¹ See also previous amendments, also adopted with effect from January 1, 2004, set out in PCT Notification No. 159, Certified Copy, Amendments to the Regulations Under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), Adopted by the Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union) at its thirty-first (18th extraordinary) session on October I, 2002.</p>		
<p>² The Rules as amended:</p>		
<p>(a) shall enter into force on January 1, 2004, and shall apply to any international application whose international filing date is on or after January 1, 2004;</p>		
<p>(b) shall not apply to any international application whose international filing date is before January 1, 2004, provided that:</p>		
<p>(i) amended Rules 53.2, 60.1 and 61.1 shall apply to any international application in respect of which a demand for international preliminary examination is filed on or after January 1, 2004, whether the international filing date of the international application is before, on or after January 1, 2004;</p>		
<p>(ii) amended Rule 70.16 shall apply to any international application in respect of which the international preliminary examination report is established on or after January 1, 2004, whether the international filing date of the international application is before, on or after January 1, 2004</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>³ The Schedule of Fees as amended:</p> <p>(a) shall enter into force on January 1, 2004, and shall apply to any international application whose international filing date is on or after January 1, 2004, provided that the Schedule of Fees as worded before its amendment shall continue to apply to any international application which is received by the receiving Office before January 1, 2004, and is accorded an international filing date that is on or after January 1, 2004;</p> <p>(b) shall not apply to any international application whose international filing date is before January 1, 2004, provided that the following provisions shall apply to any international application in respect of which a demand for international preliminary examination is filed on or after January 1, 2004, whether the international filing date of the international application is before, on or after January 1, 2004:</p> <p>(i) item 2 of the Schedule of Fees as amended; and</p> <p>(ii) item 4 of the Schedule of Fees as amended, insofar as it relates to the handling fee</p>		
<p>AMENDMENTS⁴</p>		
<p>Rule 4</p> <p>The Request (Contents)</p>		
<p>4.1 to 4.10 [No change]</p>		
<p>4.11 <i>Reference to Earlier Search, Continuation or Continuation-in-Part, or Parent Application or Grant</i></p>		
<p>(a) If:</p>		
<p>(i) to (iii) [No change]</p>		
<p>(iv) the applicant intends to make an indication under Rule 49bis. 1(d) of the wish that the international application be treated, in any designated State, as an application for a continuation or a continuation-in-part of an earlier application;</p> <p>the request shall so indicate and shall, as the case may be, identify the application in respect of which the earlier search was made or otherwise identify the search, or indicate the relevant parent application or parent patent or other parent grant.</p>		
<p>(b) [No change]</p>		
<p>4.12 to 4.14 [<i>Remain deleted</i>]</p>		
<p>4.14bis to 4.18 [No change]</p>		
<p>Rule 16bis</p> <p>Extension of Time Limits for Payment of Fees</p>		
<p>16bis .1 [No change]</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p><i>16bis.2 Late Payment Fee</i></p> <p>(a) [No change]</p> <p>(b) The amount of the late payment fee shall not, however, exceed the amount of 50% of the international filing fee referred to in item 1 of the Schedule of Fees, not taking into account any fee for each sheet of the international application in excess of 30 sheets.</p> <p>⁴ The following reproduces the text as amended of each Rule that was amended. Where a paragraph or item of any Rule has not been amended, the indication "[No change]" or "[Remains deleted]" appears.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 17 The Priority Document</p> <p>17.1 [No change]</p> <p>17.2 <i>Availability of Copies</i></p> <p>(a) Where the applicant has complied with Rule 17.1 (a), (b) or (<i>b-bis</i>), the International Bureau shall, at the specific request of the designated Office, promptly but not prior to the international publication of the international application, furnish a copy of the priority document to that Office. No such Office shall ask the applicant himself to furnish it with a copy. The applicant shall not be required to furnish a translation to the designated Office before the expiration of the applicable time limit under Article 22. Where the applicant makes an express request to the designated Office under Article 23(2) prior to the international publication of the international application, the International Bureau shall, at the specific request of the designated Office, furnish a copy of the priority document to that Office promptly after receiving it.</p> <p>(b) and (c) [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 32 Extension of Effects of International Application to Certain Successor States</p> <p>32.1 <i>Extension of International Application to Successor State</i></p> <p>(a) to (c) [No change]</p> <p>(d) [<i>Remains deleted</i>]</p> <p>32.2 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 43bis Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority</p> <p>43 bis.1 <i>Written Opinion</i></p> <p>(a) [No change]</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>(b) For the purposes of establishing the written opinion. Articles 33(2) to (6), 35(2) and 35(3) and Rules 43.4, 64, 65, 66.1(e), 66.7, 67, 70.2(b) and (d), 70.3, 70.4(ii), 70.5(a), 70.6 to 70.10, 70.12, 70.14 and 70.15(a) shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i>.</p> <p>(c) [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 44bis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Preliminary Report on Patentability by the International Searching Authority</p> <p><i>44bis. 1 Issuance of Report; Transmittal to the Applicant</i></p> <p>(a) and (b) [No change]</p> <p>(c) The International Bureau shall promptly transmit one copy of the report issued under paragraph (a) to the applicant.</p> <p><i>44bis.2 to 44his.4</i> [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 53</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Demand</p> <p>53.1 [No change]</p> <p>53.2 <i>Contents</i></p> <p>(a) The demand shall contain:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) to (iii) [No change]</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(iv) where applicable, a statement concerning amendments.</p> <p>(b) [No change]</p> <p>53.3 to 53.9 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 60</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Certain Defects in the Demand</p> <p>60.1 <i>Defects in the Demand</i></p> <p>(a) Subject to paragraphs {a-bis} and (a-ter), if the demand does not comply with the requirements specified in Rules 53.1, 53.2(a)(i) to (iii), 53.2(b), 53.3 to 53.8 and 55.1, the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall invite the applicant to correct the defects within a time limit which shall be reasonable under the circumstances. That time limit shall not be less than one month from the date of the invitation. It may be extended by the International Preliminary Examining Authority at any time before a decision is taken.</p> <p><i>(a.-bis}</i> and <i>(a.-ter)</i> [No change]</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>(b) If the applicant complies with the invitation within the time limit under paragraph (a), the demand shall be considered as if it had been received on the actual filing date, provided that the demand as submitted permitted the international application to be identified; otherwise, the demand shall be considered as if it had been received on the date on which the International Preliminary Examining Authority receives the correction.</p> <p>(c) If the applicant does not comply with the invitation within the time limit under paragraph (a), the demand shall be considered as if it had not been submitted and the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall so declare.</p> <p>(d) [Deleted]</p> <p>(e) If the defect is noticed by the International Bureau, it shall bring the defect to the attention of the International Preliminary Examining Authority, which shall then proceed as provided in paragraphs (a) to (c).</p> <p>(f) and (g) [No change]</p>		
<p>60.2 <i>[Remains deleted]</i></p>		
<p>Rule 61 Notification of the Demand and Elections</p>		
<p>61.1 <i>Notification to the International Bureau and the Applicant</i></p>		
<p>(a) [No change]</p> <p>(b) The International Preliminary Examining Authority shall promptly notify the applicant of the date of receipt of the demand. Where the demand has been considered under Rules 54.4, 55.2(d), 58<i>bis.</i> 1(b) or 60.1(c) as if it had not been submitted, the International Preliminary Examining Authority shall notify the applicant and the International Bureau accordingly.</p> <p>(c) <i>[Remains deleted]</i></p>		
<p>61.2 to 61.4 [No change]</p>		
<p>Rule 70 International Preliminary Report on Patentability by the International Preliminary Examining Authority (International Preliminary Examination Report)</p>		
<p>70.1 to 70.15 [No change]</p>		
<p>70.16 <i>Annexes to the Report</i></p>		
<p>(a) Each replacement sheet under Rule 66.8(a) or (b), each replacement sheet containing amendments under Article 19 and each replacement sheet containing rectifications of obvious errors authorised under Rule (e)(iii) shall, unless superseded by later replacement sheets or</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>amendments resulting in the cancellation of entire sheets under Rule 66.8(b), be annexed to the report. Replacement sheets containing amendments under Article 19 which have been considered as reversed by an amendment under Article 34 and letters under Rule 66.8 shall not be annexed.</p> <p>(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), each superseded or reversed replacement sheet referred to in that paragraph shall also be annexed to the report where the International Preliminary Examining Authority considers that the relevant superseding or reversing amendment goes beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed and the report contains an indication referred to in Rule 70.2(c). In such a case, the superseded or reversed replacement sheet shall be marked as provided by the Administrative Instructions.</p> <p>70.17 [No change]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rule 80 Computation of Time Limits</p> <p>80.1 to 80.4 [No change]</p> <p><i>80.5 Expiration on a Non-Working Day or Official Holiday</i></p> <p>If the expiration of any period during which any document or fee must reach a national Office or intergovernmental organisation falls on a day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) on which such Office or organisation is not open to the public for the purposes of the transaction of official business; (ii) on which ordinary mail is not delivered in the locality in which such Office or organisation is situated; (iii) which, where such Office or organisation is situated in more than one locality, is an official holiday in at least one of the localities in which such Office or organisation is situated, and in circumstances where the national law applicable by that Office or organisation provides, in respect of national applications, that, in such a case, such period shall expire on a subsequent day; or (iv) which, where such Office is the government authority of a Contracting State entrusted with the granting of patents, is an official holiday in part of that Contracting State, and in circumstances where the national law applicable by that Office provides, in respect of national applications, that, in such a case, such period shall expire on a subsequent day; <p>the period shall expire on the next subsequent day on which none of the said four circumstances exists.</p> <p>80.6 and 80.7 [No change]</p>		

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)

Rule 90
Agents and Common Representatives

90.1 [No change]

90.2 *Common Representative*

(a) Where there are two or more applicants and the applicants have not appointed an agent representing all of them (a "common agent") under Rule 90.1 (a), one of the applicants who is entitled to file an international application according to Article 9 may be appointed by the other applicants as their common representative.

(b) Where there are two or more applicants and all the applicants have not appointed a common agent under Rule 90.1 (a) or a common representative under paragraph (a), the applicant first named in the request who is entitled according to Rule 19.1 to file an international application with the receiving Office shall be considered to be the common representative of all the applicants.

90.3 and 90.4 [No change]

90.5 *General Power of Attorney*

(a) and (b) [No change]

(c) Any receiving Office, any International Searching Authority and any International Preliminary Examining Authority may waive the requirement under paragraph (a)(ii) that a copy of the general power of attorney is attached to the request, the demand or the separate notice, as the case may be.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), where the agent submits any notice of withdrawal referred to in Rules *90bis. 1* to *90bis.4* to the receiving Office, the International Searching Authority or the International Preliminary Examining Authority, a copy of the general power of attorney shall be submitted to that Office or Authority.

90.6 [No change]

SCHEDULE OF FEES

Fees

1. International filing
fee: **(Rule 15.2)**

Amounts

1,400 Swiss francs plus
15 Swiss francs for each
sheet of the international
application in excess of
30 sheets

Handling fee:
(Rule 57.2)

200 Swiss francs

Date

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>Reductions</p> <p>3. The international filing fee is reduced by the following amount if the international application is, in accordance with and to the extent provided for in the Administrative Instructions, filed:</p> <p>(a) on paper together with a copy thereof in electronic form: 100 Swiss francs</p> <p>(b) in electronic form where the text of the description, claims and abstract is not in character coded format: 200 Swiss francs</p> <p>(c) in electronic form where the text of the description, claims and abstract is in character coded format: 300 Swiss francs</p> <p>4 The international filing fee (where applicable, as reduced under item 3) and the handling fee are reduced by 75% if the international application is filed by:</p> <p>(a) an applicant who is a natural person and who is a national of and resides in a State whose per capita national income is below US\$3,000 (according to the average per capita national income figures used by the United Nations for determining its scale of assessments for the contributions payable for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997); or</p> <p>(b) an applicant, whether a natural person or not, who is a national of and resides in a State that is classed as a least developed country by the United Nations;</p> <p>provided that, if there are several applicants, each must satisfy the criteria set out in either sub-item (a) or (b).</p> <p>I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original text in English of the amendments of the Regulations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), adopted by the Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union) at its thirty-second (14th ordinary) session on October 1, 2003, with effect from January 1, 2004.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kamil Idris Director General World Intellectual Property Organisation November 6, 2003</p>		
<p>International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886</p> <p>Ratification - Israel</p>	<p>Paris 24 July, 1971</p> <p>24 Sep., 2003</p>	<p>063/1990 Cm 1212</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Accession - Saudi Arabia	11 Dec., 2003	
Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks with Common Regulations	Madrid 27 July, 1989 -28 July, 1989	003/1997 Cm 3505
Accession - Iran United States of America	25 Sep., 2003 2 Aug., 2003	
Note-		
On 26 September 2003, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depository, received the following declaration from the government of <i>Moldova</i> as follows:		
“.....in accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), the republic of Moldova wants to receive an individual fee, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3ter of the said Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, instead of a share in revenue produced by supplementary and complementary fees.		
Note-		
On 28 August 2003, Secretary-General of WIPO, as depository, received the following declaration from the government of <i>Ukraine</i> as follows:		
“.....in accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), Ukraine wants to receive an individual fee, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3ter of the said Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, instead of a share in revenue produced by supplementary and complementary fees.		
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT		
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Rome 17 July, 1998	035/2002 Cm 5590
Ratification - Georgia (<i>with notification</i> *)	24 Sep., 2003	
* <i>Notification</i> -		
“.....accordance to the Chapter 8, Section 3 of the Rome Statue any request for co-operation or additional documentation shall be provided in the Georgian language or in adequate translation.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 22 August, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Denmark</i> a communication relating to the interpretative declaration made by Uruguay upon ratification¹ as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"Denmark has carefully examined the interpretative declaration made by Eastern Republic of Uruguay upon ratifying the Statute of the International Criminal Court.</p> <p>Denmark has noted that Uruguay effectively condition its application of provisions of the Statute on their accordance with the Constitution of Uruguay. The Government of Denmark believes that an interpretative declaration to this effect in substance must be understood as a reservation to the Statute, which if accepted would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Statute. In addition, Article 120 of the Statute expressly precludes the making of reservations to the Statute.</p> <p>For these reasons Denmark objects to the reservation made by the Eastern Republic of Uruguay to the Statute of the International Criminal Court.</p> <p>This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Statute between Denmark and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay. The Statute will be effective between the two states, without the Eastern Republic of Uruguay benefiting from its reservations."</p> <p>1.Refer to depositary notification CN.695.2002.TREATIES-30 of 9 July 2002 (Uruguay: Ratification)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 29 August, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Norway</i> a communication relating to the interpretative declaration made by Uruguay upon ratification¹ as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of the Kingdom of Norway has examined the interpretative declaration made by government of Uruguay upon ratifying the Statute of the International Criminal Court.</p> <p>The Government of Norway notes that the interpretative declaration purports to limit the application of the Statute within national legislation, and therefore constitutes a reservation.</p> <p>The Government of Norway recalls that according to Article 120 of the Statute, no reservation may be made to the Statute.</p> <p>The Government of Norway therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Uruguay upon ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. This objection shall not preclude the entry in to force in its entirety between the kingdom of Norway and Uruguay.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (continued)		
The Statute thus becomes operative between the Kingdom of Norway and Uruguay without Uruguay benefiting from reservation”		
LAW OF THE SEA		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Montego Bay	081/1999
	10 Dec 1982	Cm 4524
Ratification -		
Canada (<i>with declaration</i> *)	7 Nov., 2003	
Accession -		
Lithuania	12 Nov., 2003	
* <i>Declaration-</i>		
<i>[Original: English and French]</i>		
“With regard to article 287 of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of Canada hereby chooses the following means for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention without specifying that one has precedence over the other:		
(a) the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with Annex VI of the Convention; and		
(b) an arbitral tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex VII of the Convention.		
With regard to Article 298, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, Canada does not accept any of the procedures provided for in Part XV, section 2, with respect to the following disputes:		
Disputes concerning the interpretation or application of articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations, or those involving historic bays or titles;		
Disputes concerning military activities, including military activities by government vessels and aircraft engaged in non-commercial service, and disputes concerning law enforcement activities in regard to the exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction excluded from the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal under article 297, paragraph 2 or 3;		
Disputes in respect of which the Security Council of the United Nations is exercising the functions assigned to it by the Charter of the United Nations, unless the Security Council decides to remove the matter from its agenda or calls upon the parties to settle it by the means provided for in the Convention.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF THE SEA (continued)		
<p>According to Article 309 of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, no reservations or exceptions may be made to the Convention unless expressly permitted by other articles of the Convention. A declaration or statement made pursuant to article 310 of the Convention cannot purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention in their application to the state, entity or international organisation making it. Consequently, the Government of Canada declares that it does not consider itself bound by declarations or statements that have been made or will be made by other states, entities and international organisations pursuant to article 310 of the Convention and that exclude or modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Convention and their application to the State, entity or international organisation making it.</p> <p>Lack of response by the Government of Canada to any declaration or statement shall not be interpreted as tacit acceptance of that declaration or statement. The Government of Canada reserves the right at any time to take a position on any declaration or statement in the manner deemed appropriate.”</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for Canada on 7 December 2003 in accordance with its Article 308 (2).</p>		
Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, together with GA Resolution 48/263	New York 28 July, 1994	082/1999 Cm4525
Ratification- Canada	7 Nov., 2003	
Accession- Lithuania	12 Nov., 2003	
MINERALS		
Terms of Reference of the International Copper Study Group	Geneva 24 Feb., 1989	067/2000 Cm 4738
Withdrawal- Canada ¹ ¹ with effect 28 November 2003	29 SEP., 2003	
OCEANOGRAPHY		
Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation	Monaco 3 May, 1967	030/1971 Cmnd 4682
Note-		
<p>On the 16 September 2003, H M Consul General, Marseille received from the Government of Monaco, as depositary, the following from the government of <i>the Union of Myanmar</i> as follows:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
OCEANOGRAPHY (continued)		
“...Note 8 no.2002-02998 of 16 September 2003 from the Monegasque authorities confirming the adhesion of the Union of Myanmar to the IHO, the request having been approved by two-thirds of the Member States”.		
PLANTS AND PESTS		
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of 2 December 1961 as Revised at Geneva on 10 November 1972, on 23 October 1978 and on 19 March 1991	Geneva 19/03/1991	012/2001 Cm 5045
Accession - Lithuania	10 Nov., 2003	
POLLUTION		
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-Term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)	Geneva 28 Sep., 1984	075/1988 Cm 521
Accession - Lithuania	7 Nov., 2003	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on 16 September 1987	London 29 Jun., 1990	04/1993 Cm 2132
Ratification - Tonga	26 Nov., 2003	
Accession - Armenia	26 Nov., 2003	
Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	Helsinki 17 Mar., 1992	05/2003 Cm 5741
Ratification - Poland	8 Sep., 2003	
Accession - Slovak Republic	9 Sep., 2003	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal 16 September 1987, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Copenhagen 25 Nov., 1992	048/1995 Cm 2899
Ratification - Cote d'Ivoire	8 Oct., 2003	
Tonga	26 Nov., 2003	

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Accession - Armenia Papua New Guinea	26 Nov., 2003 7 Oct., 2003	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, adopted at the ninth Meeting of the Parties held at Montreal 15-17 September 1997	Montreal 17 Sep., 1997	036/2002 Cm 5593
Ratification - Portugal Tonga Turkey United States of America	3 Oct., 2003 26 Nov., 2003 24 Oct., 2003 1 Oct., 2003	
Accession - Jamaica	24 Sep., 2003	
Acceptance- Denmark (<i>with territorial exclusion*</i>)	24 Sep., 2003	
* <i>Territorial Exclusion</i>		
In respect of the Faroe Islands, was effected on 24 th September 2003 see depositary notification C.N.1098.2003.TREATIES- 15 of 29 September 2003(Denmark : Acceptance)		
Amendment to Annex 1 and adoption of Annexes VIII and IX to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.	Kuching 23 Feb., 1998 -27 Feb., 1998	113/2000 Cm 4860
Note-		
On 20 November 2003, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary issued the following:		
The amendments to Annexes VIII and IX became effective for all Parties to the Convention on 20 November 2003, in accordance with paragraphs 2 (c) and 3 of Article 18 which read as follows:		
"2. (c) On the expiry of six months from the date of the circulation of the communication by the Depositary, the annex shall become effective for all parties to this Convention or to any protocol concerned, which have not submitted a notification in accordance with the provision of subparagraph (b) above.		
3. The proposal, adoption and entry into force of amendments to annexes to this Convention or to any protocol shall be subject to the same procedure as for the proposal, adoption and entry into force of annexes to the Convention or annexes to a protocol. Annexes and amendments thereto shall take due account, inter alia, of relevant scientific and technical considerations."		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>POLLUTION (continued)</p> <p>1. Refer to depositary notification C.N.399.2003.TREATIES-9 of 20 May 2003 (Proposal of Amendments to Annexes VIII and IX of the Convention)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, in a communication dated 20 May 2003 forwarded the following:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENTS TO ANNEXES VIII AND IX OF THE CONVENTION</p> <p>By Decision VI/35, adopted at the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the above Convention, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 9 to 13 December 2002, the Parties adopted amendments to Annexes VIII and IX, in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of article 18.</p> <p>In accordance with paragraphs 2 (c) and 3 of article 18, on the expiry of six months from the date of this notification, the amendments to Annexes VIII and IX shall become effective for all Parties to the Convention which have not submitted a notification in accordance with the provisions of article 18, paragraph 2(b).</p> <p>The texts of the amendments in the six languages are transmitted herewith (see paragraph 3 of the attached Decision VI/35).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>VI/35. Review or adjustment of lists of wastes contained in Annexes VIII and IX to the Basel Convention</u></p> <p>The Conference of the Parties,</p> <p><u>Referring</u> to its decision V/24 on the classification and hazard characterisation of wastes,</p> <p><u>Taking note</u> of the procedure for the review or adjustment of lists of wastes contained in Annexes VIII and IX of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, adopted by the Technical Working Group,</p> <p><u>Taking note also</u> of the applications submitted by Parties to amend the lists of wastes contained in Annexes VIII and IX,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Adopts</u> the procedure for the review or adjustment of the lists of wastes contained in Annexes VIII and IX of the Basel Convention, as contained in the appendix to the present decision; 2. <u>Invites</u> Parties that are submitting applications for the review or adjustment of lists of wastes in Annexes VIII and IX, to state whether the applications are a formal proposal for amendment of the Annexes to the Basel Convention in accordance with articles 17 and 18 of the Convention; 3. <u>Adopts</u> the following amendments to Annexes VII and IX of the Basel Convention: 		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>POLLUTION (continued)</p> <p>(a) <u>Entry B2060</u> in Annex IX: <u>Replace</u> the existing wording by: "Spent activated carbon not containing any Annex I constituents to an extent they exhibit Annex III characteristics, for example, carbon resulting from the treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production (note the related entry on list A, A4160)";</p> <p>(b) <u>New entry B 1250</u> in Annex IX: "Waste end-of-life motor vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components";</p> <p>(c) <u>Entry B1010</u> in Annex IX: Insert "chromium scrap" as a new bullet point;</p> <p>(d) <u>New entry B3035</u> in Annex IX: "Waste textile floor coverings, carpets";</p> <p>(e) <u>New entry B1031</u> in Annex IX: "Molybdenum, tungsten, titanium, tantalum, niobium and rhenium metal and metal alloy wastes in metallic dispersible form(metal powder), excluding such wastes as specified in list A under entry A 1050, Galvanic sludges";</p> <p>(f) <u>New entry A3200</u> in Annex VIII: "Bituminous material (asphalt waste)from road construction and maintenance, containing tar (note the related entry on list B, B2130)";</p> <p>(g) <u>New entry B2130</u> in Annex IX: "Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar "(note the related entry on list A, A3200)</p> <p>(h) <u>New entry B3065</u> in Annex IX: "Waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (e.g, frying oils), provided they do not exhibit an Annex III characteristic";</p> <p>(i) <u>Entry B3010</u> in Annex IX: <u>Replace</u> the existing wording in entry B3010;</p> <p>"• Perfluoroalkoxy alkane (PFA) "• Perfluoroalkoxy alkane (MFA)"</p> <p>with the following new wording:</p> <p>"• Perfluoro alkoxy alkane</p> <p>➤ Tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro vinyl ether (PFA) ➤ Tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro methyl vinyl ether (MFA)"</p> <p>4. <u>Notes</u> that the applications submitted by India concerning the classification of PVC-coated cable scrap will be placed on the agenda of the Open-ended Working Group;</p> <p>5. <u>Requests</u> the Open-ended Working Group to consider issues related to the official translation of the lists of wastes contained in the Annexes to the Basel Convention and to provide guidance as appropriate.</p>		

POLLUTION (continued)

^aThe concentration level of Benzol[a]pyrene should not be 50 mg/kg *or* more.

APPLICATION FORM FOR THE PLACEMENT OR REMOVAL OF WASTES ON ANNEXES VIII AND IX

A. WASTE IDENTIFICATION

Proposed wording for the placement (or replacement wording for an existing category)

- 1. Name of the waste: _____
- 2. Origin of the waste: _____
- 3. Physical form: _____
- 4. Major constituents: _____
- 5. Typical contaminants. _____

- 6. Waste Code: UN Class _____ UN **number** _____
 IWIC OECD _____
 EWC Others (e.g. _____
 Harmonised
 System Code, **BIR, ISRI,**
 IPMI, etc.)

7. Enter all relevant Y numbers

8. Hazardous characteristics

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> H1 | <input type="checkbox"/> H4.3 | <input type="checkbox"/> H6.2 | <input type="checkbox"/> H12 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> H3 | <input type="checkbox"/> H5.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> H8 | <input type="checkbox"/> H13 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> H4.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> H5.2 | <input type="checkbox"/> H10 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> H4.2 | <input type="checkbox"/> H6.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> H11 | |

B. PROPOSED PLACEMENT

PROPOSED REMOVAL

List A of Annex VIII <input type="checkbox"/>	From list A of Annex VIII <input type="checkbox"/>
List B of Annex IX <input type="checkbox"/>	From list B of Annex IX <input type="checkbox"/>

C. NATIONAL DEFINITION

Is the waste legally defined as or considered to be hazardous in the country submitting the application?

Yes No

D. COMMERCIAL CLASSIFICATION

Is the waste routinely traded through established channels and is that evidenced by Commercial classifications?

Yes No

Date

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

POLLUTION (continued)**SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR PROPOSED PLACEMENT**

NB: A detailed case study (no more than eight additional pages) should be attached, taking into consideration the categories) in Annex I to the Basel Convention under which the waste falls and with evidence demonstrating that the waste does or does not exhibit any of the hazardous characteristics in Annex III to the Convention (guidance document to be drafted). Additional material may be submitted in the form of annexes or attachments. All such annexes or attachments must be listed in the application form, together with instructions on how to obtain the documents.

E. NAME OF APPLICANT

Name: _____ Party
 Address: _____ Observer State
 _____ NGO
 _____ Company
 Tel: _____ Individual
 Fax: _____
 E-mail: _____

(Signature)_____
(Stamp)**F. AUTHORITY TRANSMITTING APPLICATION**

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 _____ (Signature)
 Tel: _____
 Fax: _____
 E-mail _____
 _____ (Stamp)

Date of transmission: _____

This application form may include up to 8 additional pages.

Appendix

PROCEDURE FOR THE REVIEW OR ADJUSTMENT OF LISTS OF WASTES CONTAINED IN ANNEXES VIII AND IX OF THE BASEL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

1. Applications.

- (a) Applications must be submitted to the secretariat using the form below. Any Party, observer State, non-governmental organisation, private company or individual has the right to fill out the application form with the proposed placement of wastes under Annex VIII or Annex IX, or with a proposal for removing wastes *from* Annex VIII, Annex IX or working list C. Any application submitted to the secretariat shall be by or through a Party or observer State.

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>POLLUTION (continued)</p> <p>(b) A Party submitting an application shall clearly state whether or not the application is a formal proposal for amendment to the annexes to the Basel Convention in accordance with articles 17 and 18 of the Convention.</p> <p>(c) Competent authorities and focal points are requested to make available any information in addition to the form to all focal points of the Basel Convention and to advise the secretariat that this has been done. If a competent authority or focal point is unable to make available any annexes or attachments to all focal points of the Basel Convention, it may request the secretariat to undertake that function.</p> <p>2. <u>Procedure for transmission of the form.</u></p> <p>(a) The applicant must present the application form with any additional information to a national authority for the Basel Convention.</p> <p>(b) The competent authority and/or focal point should consider the application form with any additional information and only forward it to the secretariat of the Basel Convention if it is properly completed and if the completed application provides sufficient information for the Open-ended Working Group to reach a decision</p> <p>(c) The Open-ended Working Group will consider the application at its following meeting, provided it is received by the secretariat within the time frame stipulated in paragraph 3 (a) below.</p> <p>3. <u>Time frame for application.</u></p> <p>(a) The application form for placement or removal of wastes has to be submitted to the secretariat of the Basel Convention at least three months prior to the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. Any information in addition to the form should also be submitted within that time frame.</p> <p>(b) In exceptional circumstances, a Party may submit the application form for placement or removal of wastes two months before the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, if such proposal(s) cannot be sent to the secretariat within the three-month deadline. The Open-ended Working Group will endeavour to consider such application(s) at its following meeting.</p> <p>4. <u>Procedure before consideration in the Open-ended Working Group.</u></p> <p>(a) After receiving an application, the secretariat will place the application on the Internet web site of the Basel Convention within 30 days (www.basel.int).</p>		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>POLLUTION (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) The secretariat will send an e-mail to all focal points announcing that the application is available. Those Parties which have no access to Internet or e-mail facilities will be sent the application by mail or facsimile. (c) The secretariat will invite the Parties to comment on the application within 20 days directly to the applicant (by mail, facsimile or e-mail). (d) The applicant will make, as necessary, an addendum to the application containing answers to the questions within 20 days. (e) The secretariat will make the addendum available to the Parties at least 20 days before the meeting. (f) In the exceptional cases mentioned in paragraph 3 (b) above, the time frames stipulated in paragraphs 4 (a) and (d) above are reduced to 10 days. <p>5. <u>Action by the Open-ended Working Group.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Open-ended Working Group will consider and review the applications for placement or removal of wastes in Annexes VIII and DC. The applications must be based on sound scientific assessment in accordance with article I, paragraph 1 (a), of the Basel Convention. (b) The Open-ended Working Group should arrive at a decision by consensus. (c) The decisions of the Open-ended Working Group on the placement or removal of wastes on lists contained in Annexes VIII and IX shall be transmitted in a report of the Open-ended Working Group through the secretariat to the following meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In cases where no formal proposal for amendment to the Annexes to the Basel Convention has been made by a Party when submitting an application, the Open-ended Working Group should invite other Parties to submit such a formal proposal to the Conference of the Parties in accordance with articles 17 and 18 of the Convention. <p>6. <u>Effective review procedure.</u></p> <p>Costs of review should be kept to a minimum. Restricting the summary of cases to eight additional pages would help save costs, although a Party wishing to provide more information could do so at its own cost.</p> <p>7. <u>Reporting.</u></p> <p>The secretariat of the Basel Convention should provide a report to Parties on the status of lists of wastes in Annexes VIII and IX of the Basel Convention on a regular basis, and when changes have entered into force.</p>		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Beijing 3 Dec., 1999	055/2002 Cm 5725
Ratification-		
Tonga	26 Nov., 2003	
Trinidad and Tobago	29 Oct., 2003	
Turkey	24 Oct., 2003	
Senegal	8 Oct., 2003	
United States of America	1 Oct., 2003	
Accession-		
Jamaica	24 Sep., 2003	
Uruguay	9 Sep., 2003	
Acceptance-		
Denmark (<i>with territorial exclusion*</i>)	24 Sep., 2003	
* <i>Territorial Exclusion</i>		
In respect of the Faroe Islands, was effected on 24 September 2003 see depositary notification C.N.1101.2003.TREATIES- 9 of 29 September 2003(Denmark : Exclusion)		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of The Hague Conference on Private International Law	The Hague 31 Oct., 1951	065/1955 Cm 9582
Acceptance-		
Iceland	15 Sep., 2003	
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York 20 June, 1956	085/1975 Cmnd 6084
Note-		
On 27 October 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Colombia</i> a communication, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1 and 2 of the convention, the following office has been designated to act as the Transmitting Agency :		
Consejo Superior de la Judicatura Presidencia de la Sala Administrativa Calle 12 No. 7-65, en Bogota D.C. PBX 57'1 5658500		
In the same communication, the following Office had been designated as the Receiving Agency:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Institute Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar Subdirección de Intervenciones Directas Avenida 68 No. 64-01, en Bogotá D.C. PBX 57-1-4377630 www.bienestarfamiliar.gov.co</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In a further note dated 27 October 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Colombia</i> a notification under Article 3, on as follows;</p> <p><i>[Translation from Spanish]</i></p> <p>Proceedings relating to maintenance for minors</p> <p>"Maintenance" is understood to mean everything essential for the support, housing, clothing, medical treatment, recreation, comprehensive training and education or instruction of the minor.</p> <p>Maintenance shall include the obligation to pay the mother's pregnancy and childbirth expenses. Article 133, Decree No. 2737 of 1989, Minors' Code.</p> <p>Every minor is entitled to the protection, care and assistance necessary to achieve adequate physical, mental, moral and social development, and such rights are recognised from the time of conception. Article 3 of Decree No. 2737, Minors' Code.</p> <p>In the event of non-compliance with the maintenance obligation towards a minor, a request for conciliation may be submitted to the Family Ombudsman, the competent judges, the Family Commissioner or the Corrections Inspector of the minor's place of residence by either parent, by the child's relatives, by the guardian or person caring for the child or <i>motu proprio</i>. Article 136, Decree No. 2737 of 1989, Minors' Code.</p> <p>The right to claim maintenance may not be waived and is non-transferable in the event of death. The right to claim maintenance may not be sold or assigned in any way.</p> <p>The person owing maintenance (respondent) may not ask the claimant to offset that debt with sums owed to him by the claimant.</p> <p>Even if the parents have been deprived of parental authority, their maintenance obligation does not cease. This obligation ceases when the minor is adopted.</p> <p>As long as the respondent does not fulfil or agree to fulfil the maintenance obligation towards the minor, he may not claim custody and personal care or exercise other rights over the minor.</p> <p>When necessary, the judge will decide who is to have custody and care of the minor(s) on whose behalf the proceedings were instituted, without prejudice to the relevant judicial actions. Article 150, Decree No. 2737, Minors' Code.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>An expectant mother may claim maintenance in respect of the offspring of the legitimate father (husband) or of the man who has recognised paternity in the case of a child to be born out of wedlock.</p> <p>Article 135, Decree No. 2737 of 1989, Minors' Code.</p> <p>Conciliation Act No. 23 of 1991, Act No. 446 of 1998 and Act No. 640 of 2001</p> <p>Article 35 of Act No. 640 of 2001. "Admissibility requirement. In cases suitable for conciliation, extrajudicial conciliation as of right is an admissibility requirement for application to the civil, administrative law, labour and family courts, as specified in this Act for each of these areas."</p> <p>Accordingly, in requests for imposition of maintenance payments for a minor, the child's mother or father or the child's relatives or officials dealing with the case may initiate conciliation with the person obligated to pay such maintenance.</p> <p>In this case, the (non-compliant) person obligated to pay maintenance will be summoned to the office of the Family Commissioner, the Family Ombudsman or the competent judge to try to reach agreement on the amount of the maintenance payments, the means of making them, their timing and guarantees of observance. The respondent may authorise deduction from his salary of the agreed amounts.</p> <p>When conciliation has produced agreement on the maintenance figure, method of payment, timing of the payments and relevant guarantee, a record will be prepared for signature by the presiding official and the parties. The official will then approve it by means of a writ and the conciliation will thus become enforceable; in other words, in case of non-compliance by the respondent, maintenance enforcement proceedings will be initiated.</p> <p>If the person summoned does not appear, after being summoned twice and after the reason for the summons has been given, or if the conciliation fails, the official may establish a provisional maintenance figure and the writ establishing it will be enforceable. The official must submit the claim for maintenance to the competent judge in order for the figure provisionally established to be confirmed by the judge.</p> <p>Maintenance conciliations may vary depending on the circumstances of the person obligated to pay maintenance and the needs of the person receiving the financial support. In addition, the judicial decision awarding maintenance may be reviewed in order to revise the maintenance figure, when the respondent is the father of another minor or other minors.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>The conciliation record must contain the following information: Place, date and time of the conciliation hearing; Name of the Conciliator; Name of the persons summoned to the conciliation and indication of who attended the proceedings; Brief account of the claims that are the subject of the conciliation; Agreement reached by the parties during the proceedings, Each of the parties participating in the conciliation must receive a copy of the record.</p> <p>Claims for maintenance for minors</p> <p>Claims for maintenance for minors are dealt with in the manner established in Decree No. 2737 of 1989 (Minors' Code); as specified in Decree No. 2272 of 1989, the decision is not subject to appeal.</p> <p>Claims for maintenance must contain the name of the parties, their address for notification purposes (place of residence, domicile, whereabouts or place of work), the amount of maintenance claimed, the justification for the claim and the evidence adduced and must be accompanied by any documents in the possession of the claimant.</p> <p>Claims may be submitted orally or in writing. If any document is missing that the claimant is unable to attach, the judge may, at the request of a party or ex officio, order the relevant authority to issue the document.</p> <p>If he deems it necessary, the judge may order attachment of the respondent's salary (in an amount that he considers appropriate) in the writ authorising submission of the claim (in order to guarantee fulfilment of the maintenance obligation), for which purpose he shall communicate officially with the respondent's employer. He may also order retention of an amount that he considers appropriate from the respondent's severance pay, in order to guarantee the minor's maintenance in the event that the respondent resigns or is laid off from his employment.</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>Any judicial decision must be based on the evidence duly and regularly produced in the proceedings. Article 174 of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>Means of proof. The means of proof are statements by the parties, responses under oath, testimony of third parties, expert opinions, physical examination of exhibits, documents, circumstantial evidence and any other means that may help the judge to form an opinion. Article 175 of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>Evidence located abroad</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>When the civil proceedings require formalities on foreign territory, the judge may, depending on the nature and urgency of the matter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Send letters rogatory, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to one of the judicial authorities in the country where the formalities are to take place so that it may conduct them and send the evidence back through the diplomatic or consular agent of Colombia or of a friendly country. 2. Directly request the consul or diplomatic agent of Colombia in the country concerned to conduct the formalities in accordance with national legislation and to send the evidence back directly. The consuls and diplomatic agents of Colombia abroad are authorised to conduct all the judicial formalities in civil cases entrusted to them under article 193 of the Code of Civil Procedure. <p>Evidence is provided at the request of the parties or following an official order from the judge, if he considers it necessary for verification of the facts alleged by the parties. The cost of providing evidence is shared equally by the parties, without prejudice to the judge's decision regarding the costs of the proceedings.</p> <p>Deposition. Statement made before the judge in exercise of his functions. Other statements are extra-judicial.</p> <p>Questioning. The judge may officially summon the parties to answer under oath any questions he wishes to put to them. He may also summon one of the parties, at the request of the other, provided that the request is made in due form.</p> <p>Oath. When the law authorises the judge to request any of the parties to take an oath, the oath must be taken at the time when the evidence is to be presented, at the date and time appointed.</p> <p>Statements by third parties. All persons are obliged to make statements if requested, except in the cases specified by law.</p> <p>Expert opinion. An opinion requiring the participation of experts or persons specialising in specific scientific, technical or artistic subjects.</p> <p>Physical examination of exhibits. Proof established by verification of certain facts germane to the proceedings.</p> <p>Circumstantial evidence. In order for a fact to be considered as circumstantial evidence, it must be fully proved in the proceedings. The judge is authorised to deduce circumstantial evidence from the behaviour of the parties.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Documents. Documents may be public or private. Public documents are those issued by a public official in the performance of his duties or with his intervention. Private documents are those not meeting the requirements to be considered as public documents.</p> <p>Authentic document. A document regarding which certainty exists as to the person who drafted, wrote or signed it. A public document is presumed to be authentic, unless the contrary is proved by evidence of forgery. Private documents are authentic if they meet the requirements specified by law.</p> <p>In order for proceedings to be initiated for recovery of maintenance for minors, the relationship between the minor claiming maintenance and the person obligated to provide it must be proved. This shall be done by reference to the Civil Registry where the minor's birth is recorded. The financial ability of the respondent to provide maintenance must also be proved, even summarily (reason to believe). If such ability cannot be proved, an analysis will have to be made of the respondent's social position and habits and it will ultimately be presumed that the respondent will pay the minor the minimum wage.</p> <p>In order to demonstrate the respondent's ability to pay, a certificate of income and statutory allowances, if he is employed, may be requested as evidence (documentary or oral). The Land Registry Office may be requested to report on immovable property owned by the respondent. The Transit and Transport Secretariat may be asked to determine the ownership of automobiles registered to the respondent. The Chamber of Commerce may be asked to establish the respondent's ownership of or participation in commercial firms. The national Tax Office may be asked to provide the respondent's tax return, and credit or banking institutions may be asked to report on the respondent's balances and on credit card usage. Oral evidence may also be sought, in which persons are asked about the respondent's income.</p> <p>Maintenance is due at the time of the first claim and must be paid monthly in advance, during the first five days of the month in question. Article 421 of the Civil Code, in conformity with the second paragraph of article 498 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Decree No. 2282 of 1989.</p> <p>The maintenance order may specify:</p> <p>An amount to be deducted from the respondent's pay or salary, which may not exceed 50 per cent of his monthly income.</p> <p>Establishment of a fund, the income from which will be used to make the established maintenance payments.</p> <p>A specific sum of money, depending on the respondent's demonstrated ability to pay.</p> <p>Maintenance payments will increase annually, either in order to reflect cost-of-living increases or as agreed between the parties during the conciliation.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>Maintenance enforcement proceedings</p> <p>In the event of non-compliance with the maintenance obligation agreed during the conciliation or decreed by decision of the judge, the family judge concerned may initiate maintenance enforcement proceedings, with the legal consequences, if necessary, of attachment and auction of property.</p> <p>Complaints of failure to provide maintenance</p> <p>"Any person who without good reason fails to provide maintenance legally due to his relatives in the ascending line, descendants, adopter or adoptee, or spouse shall be liable to imprisonment for a term ranging from one (1) to three (3) years and a fine ranging from ten (10) to twenty (20) times the monthly legal minimum wage in force."</p> <p>"The penalty shall be imprisonment ranging from two (2) to four (4) years and a fine ranging from fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) times the monthly legal minimum wage in force if the failure to provide maintenance concerns a minor under fourteen (14) years of age." Article 233 of the Penal Code.</p> <p>"Aggravating circumstances. The penalty specified in the preceding article shall be increased by up to one third if the respondent has fraudulently concealed, reduced or encumbered his income or assets in order to avoid paying maintenance." Article 234 of the Penal Code.</p> <p>"Repetition. Enforcement of the sentence shall not preclude the initiation of further proceedings if the person concerned again fails to make maintenance payments." Article 235 of the Penal Code.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 24 September 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Czech Republic</i> a communication, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 3 of the convention, the following office has been designated to act as the Transmitting Agency as well as the Receiving Agency:</p> <p>Contact:</p> <p>Office for International Legal Protection of Children Benesova 22 602 00 Brno Czech Republic tel.:+420-54 221 5443 fax:+420-542212836</p> <p>Contact Persons:</p> <p>Mr. R. Zalesky tel.:+420-54 221 2836 email: rzalesky@iol.cz Ms. M. Novakova tel.: +420-54 221 5443 ext.27 email: marketa.novakova@det.wisa.cz</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters [ETS No. 30]</p> <p>On the 26 June 2003, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received a communication from the government of the <i>United Kingdom</i>, as follows:</p> <p>... in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the United Kingdom's ratification of the Convention be extended to the Isle of Man, being a territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible. (This extension would not apply to the Additional Protocol of 1978).</p> <p>This extension has already been effected in respect of certain Contracting Parties by bilateral arrangement between those Contracting Parties and the United Kingdom. Those Contracting Parties are Austria, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Sweden, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Denmark. This Note does not affect those extensions.</p> <p>In order that the provisions of Article 25, paragraph 5, be fulfilled in respect of the remaining Contracting Parties, I request that you circulate this Note to them on the basis that in the absence of receipt of a Note of objection within 90 days of the date of such circulation, an arrangement to this effect for the purposes of Article 25, paragraph 5, will be deemed to have been made between the United Kingdom and each of the Contracting Parties.</p> <p>For the Purposes of Chapter V of the Convention, the Judicial Authority for the Isle of Man should be:</p> <p>Address: Office of the Attorney General, Victory House, Prospect Hill, Douglas, Isle of Man ; Tel.: 44(0) 1624.685.452; Fax: 44(0) 1624.629.162;</p>	<p>Strasbourg 20 Apr., 1959</p>	<p>024/1992 Cm 1928</p>
<p>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</p>	<p>The Hague 5 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>032/1965 Cmnd 2617</p>
<p>Accession - Albania</p>	<p>10 Sep., 2003</p>	
<p>Note-</p> <p>In a communication received by Secretary-General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary, on the 3 September 2003, as Article 3, paragraph 1, of this convention the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be the competent authority for issuing certificate for the <i>Albanian</i> government.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>Note-</p> <p>Following the deposit of an instrument of accession on 2 April 2003, in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 3, the above convention will enter in to force for <i>Ukraine</i> and the other Contracting States, which have not raised an objection to accession, on the 22 December 2003.</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 3 October 2003, 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 Ukraine and the Kingdom of Belgium.”</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>On 20 October 2003, 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 from German]</i></p> <p>“Ukraine has declared its accession to the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents of 5 October 1961. The Embassy [of the Federal Republic of Germany] hereby raises an objection to Ukraine's accession with reference to Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention”.</p>		
<p>Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters</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, Bulgaria, Kuwait, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Ukraine</i> China</p>	<p>26 June, 2003</p>	
<p>The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Bulgaria</i> Luxembourg</p>	<p>23 July, 2003</p>	
<p>The following States have declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Romania</i> Denmark The Netherlands</p>	<p>31Oct., 2003 31Oct., 2003</p>	
<p>In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>China</i> and Belarus</p>	<p>25 Aug., 2003</p>	

		<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Bulgaria	25 Aug., 2003	
Kuwait	25 Aug., 2003	
Lithuania	25 Aug., 2003	
Russian Federation	25 Aug., 2003	
Slovenia	25 Aug., 2003	
Sri Lanka	25 Aug., 2003	
Ukraine	25 Aug., 2003	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Luxembourg</i> and Bulgaria	21 Sep., 2003	
In accordance with Article 39, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Denmark, The Netherlands</i> and Romania	30 Dec., 2003	
European Convention on State Immunity	Basle 16 May 1972	074/1979 Cmnd 7742
Note-		
On the 23 September 2003, the Secretary –General of the Council of Europe, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Belgium</i> a declaration, as follows;		
In accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Kingdom of Belgium declares that the French Community, the Flemish Community and the German-speaking Community as well as the Walloon Region, the Flemish Region and the Brussels-Capital Region may invoke the provisions of the European Convention on State Immunity applicable to Contracting States, and have the same obligations.		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations	The Hague 2 Oct., 1973	049/1980 Cm 7939
Signature - Greece	13 Nov., 2003	
Ratification - Greece (<i>with reservation</i> *)	13 Nov., 2003	
<i>*Reservation</i>		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
“Reservations to article 26 of the Convention: Greece reserves the right not to recognise or enforce decisions or settlements in maintenance obligations: a) between persons related collaterally (except for brothers and sisters), nor b) between persons related by affinity”.		:

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition	The Hague 1 July, 1985	014/1992 Cm 1825
Ratification - Luxembourg (<i>with reservation</i> *)	16 Oct., 2003	
<i>*Reservation</i>		
The Government of Luxembourg declares, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 3 of the Convention, that Article 16, paragraph 2, will not be applicable.		
The Government of Luxembourg declares, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, that the provisions of the Convention, have been extended to trusts by judicial decision.		
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime [ETS No. 141]	Strasbourg 8 Nov., 1990	014/1992 Cm 1825
Note-		
On the 21 October 2003, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, as depositary received from the government of Slovak Republic the following:		
The Republic of Slovak withdraws its reservation to Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention, contained in the instrument of ratification deposited on 7 May 2001.		
Furthermore, changes were made in the addresses of the following responsible authorities :		
Requests under Chapter III shall be sent in the Slovak Republic to the following authorities :		
a) Requests under Section 2		
Prezidium Policajneho zboru (Presidium of the Police Force)		
Sprava kriminalnej a financnej policie (Division of Criminal and Financial Police)		
Urad financnej Policie (Office of Financial Police)		
<i>Racianska 45</i>		
812 72 Bratislava		
b) Requests under Section 3		
Generalna prokuratura Slovenskej republiky (General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic)		
<i>Sturova 2</i>		
812 85 Bratislava		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES & IMMUNITIES		
Protocol regarding the Immunities of the Bank of International Settlements	Brussels 30 July, 1936	025/1937 Cmd 5489
Signature - Philippines	4 Sep., 2003	
General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe [ETS No. 2]	Paris 2 Sep., 1949	034/1953 Cmd 8852
Accession - Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 Oct., 2003	
Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe [ETS No. 10]	Paris 6 Nov., 1952	017/1957 Cmd 84
Accession - Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 Oct., 2003	
REFUGEES		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York 31 Jan., 1967	015/1969 Cmnd 3906
Accession - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (<i>with reservation*</i>)	3 Nov., 2003	
<i>*Reservation</i>		
<i>[Original: English]</i>		
"In accordance with the provisions of Article VII paragraph 1 of the aforesaid Protocol, however, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines makes a reservation with respect to Articles IV of the Protocol that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of that article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the express consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case."		
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road	Geneva 19 Mar., 1956	090/1967 Cmnd 3455
Accession - Mongolia	18 Sep., 2003	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>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</p>	Geneva 20 Mar., 1958	007/1965 Cmnd 2535
Note-		
<p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>Australia</i> a notification of disagreement (within the period of six months from the date of depositary notification¹) under Article 1(2)of the agreement, as follows:</p>		
<p>The Government of Australia notified, on 23 September 2003, its disagreement with the said draft Regulation. Therefore, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement, the above-mentioned Regulation will not enter into force for Australia on the date of its adoption.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.334.2003.TREATIES-1 of 30 April 2003(Draft regulation)</p>		
Note		
<p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, received from the government of <i>Japan</i> a notification of disagreement (within the period of six months from the date of depositary notification¹) under Article 1(2)of the agreement, as follows:</p>		
<p>The Government of Japan notified, on 17 October 2003, its disagreement with the said draft Regulation. Therefore, in accordance with article 1(4) of the Agreement, the above-mentioned Regulation will not enter into force for Australia on the date of its adoption.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.334.2003.TREATIES-1 of 30 April 2003(Draft regulation)</p>		
<p>Regulation No 36 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction</p>		
Note-		
<p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 30 April 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 36 with effect 30 October 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.325.2003.TREATIES-4 of 30 April 2003</p>		
<p>Regulation No 48 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 30 April 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 48 with effect 30 October 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.327.2003.TREATIES-2 of 30 April 2003</p>		
<p>Regulation No 54 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 30 April 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 54 with effect 30 October 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.328.2003.TREATIES-1 of 30 April 2003</p>		
<p>Regulation No 64 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary –use spare wheel/tyres</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 30 April 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 64 with effect 30 October 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.329.2003.TREATIES-1 of 30 April 2003</p>		
<p>Regulation No 98 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles headlamps with gas-discharge light sources</p>		
<p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, on 30 April 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 98 with effect 30 October 2003.</p>		
<p>¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.330.2003.TREATIES-1 of 30 April 2003</p>		
<p>Regulation No 107 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-decker larger passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depository, on 30 April 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 107 with effect 30 October 2003.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depository notification C.N.331.2003.TREATIES-1 of 30 April 2003</p> <p>Regulation No 108 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depository, on 30 April 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 108 with effect 30 October 2003.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depository notification C.N.332.2003.TREATIES-1 of 30 April 2003</p> <p>Regulation No 112 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of for motor vehicles headlamp emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament lamps</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depository, on 30 April 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 112 with effect 30 October 2003.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depository notification C.N.333.2003.TREATIES-1 of 30 April 2003</p> <p>Regulation No 115 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of : I. Specific LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of LPG in their propulsion systems; II Specific CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of CNG in their propulsion systems</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Agreement, the proposed Amendments which were circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depository, on 30 April 2003¹ were considered to be adopted and binding upon all Contracting Parties applying Regulation 115 with effect 30 October 2003.</p> <p>¹ Refer to depository notification C.N.334.2003.TREATIES-1 of 30 April 2003</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)	Geneva 1 July, 1970	103/1978 Cmnd 7401
Note-		
The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary and with reference to depositary notification C.N.512.2003 .TREATIES-1 of 27 May 2003, concerning the amendments proposed by France to Article 12 of the above Agreement, communicates the following:		
By 27 November 2003, that is to say, on the expiry of a period of six months following the date on which the proposed amendments were communicated by the depositary, no objection had been notified to the Secretary-General, Consequently, the amendments are deemed accepted. In accordance with article 21 (6), they will enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the date of acceptance, i.e., on 27 February 2004.		
¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.512.2003.TREATIES-1 of 27 May 2003 (Proposal of amendments by France to Article 12 of the Agreement)		
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
Agreement establishing the European Molecular Biology Laboratory	Geneva 10 May, 1973	012/1975 Cmnd 5835
Accession - Ireland	21 Nov., 2003	
SHIPPING		
Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation [with Appendices]	Geneva 6 Mar., 1964	054/1958 Cmnd 589
Acceptance - Kiribati	28 Oct., 2003	
Amendments to Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948	London 15 Sep., 1964	092/1967 Cmnd 3463
Acceptance - Kiribati	28 Oct., 2003	
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended	London 9 Apr., 1964	046/1967 Cmnd 3299
Accession - Tonga	18 Sep., 2003	
Amendment to Article 28 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948 adopted by the Assembly of the Organisation	London 28 Sep., 1965	105/1968 Cmnd 3839

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SHIPPING (continued)		
Acceptance - Kiribati	28 Oct., 2003	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	Rome 10 Mar., 1988 - 9 Mar., 1989	064/1995 Cm 2947
Accession - Bosnia & Herzegovina	28 July, 2003	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf	Rome 10 Mar., 1988 - 9 Mar., 1989	064/1995 Cm 2947
Accession - Afghanistan Bosnia & Herzegovina Myanmar Qatar	23 Sep., 2003 28 July, 2003 19 Sep., 2004 18 Sep., 2003	
SOCIAL SECURITY		
European Code of Social Security [ETS No. 48]	Strasbourg 16 Apr., 1964	010/1969 Cmnd 3871
Signature - Moldova	17 Mar., 2003	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT) with Final Act of the Conference.	London 3 Sep., 1976	094/1979 Cmnd 7722
Accession - Tonga	18 Sep., 2003	
Operating Agreement to the International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT)	London 3 Sep., 1976	094/1979 Cmnd 7722
Accession - Tonga	18 Sep., 2003	
TERRORISM		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism [ETS No. 90]	Strasbourg 27 Jan., 1977	093/1978 Cmnd 7390
Ratification - Bosnia and Herzegovina	26 Sep., 2003	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages	New York 17 Dec., 1979	081/1983 Cmnd 9100
Ratification - Uganda	05 Nov., 2003	
Accession - Afghanistan	24 Sep., 2003	
Comoros	25 Sep., 2003	
Madagascar	24 Sep., 2003	
Nicaragua	24 Sep., 2003	
Papua New Guinea	30 Sep., 2003	
Seychelles	12 Nov., 2003	
Sierra Leone	26 Sep., 2003	
South Africa	23 Sep., 2003	
United Arab Emirates	24 Sep., 2003	
Succession - Croatia	23 Sep., 2003	
European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches [ETS No. 120]	Strasbourg 18 Aug., 1985	057/1985 Cmnd 9649
Signature - Monaco	10 Sep., 2003	
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, signed at Montreal 23 September 1971 (United Kingdom Verson)	Montreal 24 Feb., 1988	020/1991 Cm 1470
Accession - Luxembourg	19 Sep., 2003	
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	New York 15 Dec., 1997	057/2001 Cm 5347
Ratification - Madagascar	24 Sep., 2003	
Slovenia	25 Sep., 2003	
Uganda	5 Nov., 2003	
Venezuela (<i>with reservation* and declaration*</i>)	23 Sep., 2003	
Accession - Afghanistan	24 Sep., 2003	
Burkina Faso	1 Oct., 2003	
Malaysia (<i>with notification+ and declaration+</i>)	24 Sep., 2003	
Papua New Guinea	30 Sep., 2003	
Senegal	27 Oct., 2003	
Switzerland (<i>with notification†</i>)	23 Sep., 2003	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>*Declaration</i></p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>“...Moreover, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, having regard for article 6, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, declares that it has established jurisdiction under its domestic law over the offences committed in the situations and under the conditions envisaged in article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention”.</p> <p>The Convention will enter into force for Venezuela on 23 October 2003 in accordance with its article 22 (2).</p> <p><i>*Reservation</i></p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, pursuant to the provisions of article 20, paragraph 2, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, formulates an express reservation regarding the stipulation in paragraph 1 of that article. Accordingly, it does not consider itself bound to resort to arbitration as a means of dispute settlement, and does not recognise the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.</p> <p><i>+Declaration</i></p> <p>The Government of Malaysia understands the phrase "Military forces of a State" in Article 1(4) of the Convention to include the national contingents of Malaysia operating as part of United Nations forces.</p> <p>The Government of Malaysia understands Article 8(1) of the Convention to include the right of the competent authorities to decide not to submit any particular case for prosecution before the judicial authorities if the alleged offender is dealt with under national security and preventive detention laws.</p> <p>(a) Pursuant to Article 20(2) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 20(1) of the Convention; and</p> <p>(b) the Government of Malaysia reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the arbitration procedure set forth in Article 20(1) of the Convention or any other procedure for arbitration."</p> <p><i>+Notification</i></p> <p>In accordance with Article 6(3) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that it has established jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic laws over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in Article 6(1) and 6(2).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>† Notification</i></p> <p>Pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Switzerland establishes its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in all the cases provided for in article 6, paragraph 2.</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 6 October 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Moldova</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Pakistan upon Accession¹ as follows:</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Moldova has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Moldova considers that the declaration is, in fact, a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.</p> <p>The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention...are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Moldova 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. 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 the Republic of Moldova therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Moldova and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Pakistan benefiting from its reservation.</p>		

1 .Refer to depositary notification C.N.955.2002.TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan: Accession)

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 22 September 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of the <i>Russian Federation</i> a communication relating to the declaration made by Pakistan upon Accession¹ as follows:</p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Russian]</i></p> <p>The Russian Federation has considered the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, of 1997.</p> <p>The Russian Federation takes the position that every State which has agreed to the binding nature of the provisions of the Convention must adopt such measures as may be necessary, pursuant to article 5, to ensure that criminal acts which, in accordance with article 2, are within the scope of the Convention, in particular where they are intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.</p> <p>The Russian Federation notes that the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination must not conflict with other fundamental principles of international law, such as the principle of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, the principle of the territorial integrity of States, and the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.</p> <p>The Russian Federation believes that the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p> <p>In the view of the Russian Federation, the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan may jeopardise the fulfilment of the provisions of the Convention in relations between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and other States Parties and thereby impede cooperation in combating acts of terrorist bombing. It is in the common interest of States to develop and strengthen cooperation in formulating and adopting effective practical measures to prevent terrorist acts and punish the perpetrators.</p> <p>The Russian Federation, once again declaring its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustified, regardless of their motives and in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever they are perpetrated, calls upon the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to reconsider its position and withdraw the declaration.</p>		

1 .Refer to depositary notification C.N.955.2002.TREATIES-26 of 6 September 2002 (Pakistan: Accession)

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 5 September 2003, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary, received from the government of <i>Norway</i> an Objection relating to the declaration made by Pakistan upon Accession¹ as follows:</p> <p>"The Government of Norway has examined the declaration made by the Government of Pakistan upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.</p> <p>The Government of Norway considers the declaration 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 terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.</p> <p>The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention according to which 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 and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.</p> <p>The Government of Norway recalls that, according to customary international law, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.</p>		
<p>International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</p>	<p>New York 9 Dec., 1999</p>	<p>028/2002 Cm 5550</p>
<p>Ratification -</p> <p>Croatia (<i>with declaration* and notification*</i>)</p> <p>Ecuador</p> <p>Luxembourg (<i>with declaration +</i>)</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>Uganda</p> <p>Venezuela(<i>with declaration † and reservation †</i>)</p>	<p>1 Dec., 2003</p> <p>9 Dec., 2003</p> <p>5 Nov., 2003</p> <p>24 Sep., 2003</p> <p>5 Nov., 2003</p> <p>23 Sep., 2003</p>	
<p>Accession -</p> <p>Afghanistan</p> <p>Burkina Faso</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan</p>	<p>24 Sep., 2003</p> <p>1 Oct., 2003</p> <p>2 Oct., 2003</p>	
<p><i>*Declaration</i></p> <p>"The Republic of Croatia, pursuant to Article 2 paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, declares that in the application of the Convention to the Republic of Croatia the following treaties shall be deemed not to be included in the Annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>1. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979,</p> <p>2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,</p> <p>3. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,</p> <p>4. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."</p> <p><i>+Declaration</i></p> <p>Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), of the Convention, Luxembourg declares that when the Convention is applied to it, the treaties listed in the annex which have not yet been ratified by Luxembourg shall be deemed not to appear in the annex.</p> <p>As at the date of ratification of the Convention, the following treaties listed in the annex had been ratified by Luxembourg:</p> <p>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague, on 16 December 1970;</p> <p>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal, on 23 September 1971;</p> <p>Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 3 March 1980.</p> <p><i>†Declaration</i></p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>By virtue of the provisions of article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela declares that it has established jurisdiction under its domestic law over offences committed in the situations and under the conditions envisaged in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention.</p> <p><i>†Reservation</i></p> <p><i>[Translation Original: Spanish]</i></p> <p>Pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela hereby formulates an express reservation to the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of that Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p>Accordingly, it does not consider itself bound to resort to arbitration as a means of dispute settlement, and does not recognise the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.</p> <p>Furthermore, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, it declares that in the application of that Convention to Venezuela, the following treaties shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), of that Convention until they enter into force for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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; 2. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980; 3. Protocol on 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, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988; 4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988; 5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988; 6. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997. <p><i>*Notification</i></p> <p>"Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism the Republic of Croatia notifies the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has established jurisdiction over the offence set forth in Article 2 in all the cases described in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."</p> <p>Note-</p> <p>On 6 October 2003, the Secretary –General of the United Nations, as depositary received from the government of <i>Moldova</i> a communication relating to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature¹ as follows:</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>TERRORISM (continued)</p> <p><i>[Original: English]</i></p> <p>"The Government of the Republic of Moldova has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Moldova considers that the reservations with regard to article 2, paragraph 1 (a), and article 14 are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as they purport to exclude the application of core provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Moldova 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. 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 the Republic of Moldova therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Moldova and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Democratic People's Republic of Korea benefiting from its reservations."</p> <p>1. Refer to depositary notification C.N.I.397.2001.TREATIES-101 of 4 December 2001 (Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Signature)</p>		
<p>UNITED NATIONS</p> <p>Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel</p> <p>Accession - Peoples Republic of Korea (<i>with reservation*</i>) Lebanon Sri Lanka</p> <p><i>*Reservation</i></p> <p>"The Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by all of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of the Convention on Safety of United nations and Associated Personnel."</p>	<p>New York 9 Dec., 1994</p> <p>8 Oct., 2003 25 Sep., 2003 23 Sep., 2003</p>	<p>092/2000 Cm 4803</p>

ISBN 0-10-161532-9



9 780101 615327



Published by TSO (The Stationery Office) and available from:

Online

www.tso.co.uk/bookshop

Mail, Telephone Fax & E-mail

TSO

PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN

Telephone orders/General enquiries 0870 600 5522

order through the Parliamentary Hotline *Lo-Call* 0845 7 023474

Fax orders 0870 600 5533

E-mail book.orders@tso.co.uk

Textphone 0870 240 3701

TSO Shops

123 Kingsway, London WC2B 6PQ

020 7242 6393 Fax 020 7242 6394

68–69 Bull Street, Birmingham B4 6AD

0121 236 9696 Fax 0121 236 9699

9–21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS

0161 834 7201 Fax 0161 833 0634

16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD

028 9023 8451 Fax 028 9023 5401

18–19 High Street, Cardiff CF10 1PT

029 2039 5548 Fax 029 2038 4347

71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH3 9AZ

0870 606 5566 Fax 0870 606 5588

TSO Accredited Agents

(see Yellow Pages)

and through good booksellers

0 10 161532 9