

STATES OF JERSEY



INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS: PROGRESS REPORT FOR PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2002 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 2004

**Presented to the States on 21st December 2004
by the Policy and Resources Committee**

STATES GREFFE

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS
PROGRESS REPORT FOR PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2002 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 2004**

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**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS: PROGRESS REPORT FOR PERIOD 1
APRIL 2002 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2004**

This report contains a list of international treaties, conventions and agreements that have been referred formally to the Island Authorities during the period of 1st April 2002 to 30th September 2004.

PART ONE:

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

1. The Island is party to a number of Conventions under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation. During this reporting period, the Island was required to submit Convention reports on the following –

Article 22 Reports

Unemployment Convention, 1919	(No. 02)
Minimum Age (SEA) Convention, 1920	(No. 07)
Workman's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925	(No. 17)
Forced Labour Convention, 1930	(No. 29)
Labour Inspection Convention, 1947	(No. 81)
Protection of Wages Recommendation	(No. 85)
Freedom of Association and the Right to Organise, 1949	(No. 87)
Protection of Wages Convention, 1949	(No. 95)
Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, 1950	(No. 98)
Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951	(No. 99)
Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1956	(No. 99)
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957	(No. 105)
Employment Policy Convention, 1964	(No. 122)
Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974	(No. 140)
Human Resources Development Convention, 1975	(No. 142)
Employment Policy (Supplementary Provision) Recommendation, 1984	(No. 169)
Job Creation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Recommendations 1988	(No. 189)
IRR Convention	

2. The Island Authorities were asked to complete 2 ILO Questionnaires, relating to the "October Enquiry" and "Yearbook of National Statistics". The Questionnaires requested information on prices for food items and other consumer prices. The Head of Statistics completed the questionnaires where appropriate and forwarded the information to the ILO in Geneva.
3. The Island Authorities were consulted on a proposal to withdraw 16 specified recommendations, in the light of more relevant and up-to-date ILO instruments. It was agreed there was no objection to the withdrawal of all 16 of these recommendations.
4. The Island Authorities were asked to consider whether they wished the U.K. ratification of ILO Convention 178 – Labour Inspections (Seafarers) Convention 1976 – to be extended to Jersey. As this Convention related to vessels larger than those that could be registered in Jersey, the Convention had no application and it was decided to indicate that extension to Jersey was not appropriate.

PART TWO:

NEW MATTERS REFERRED TO THE ISLAND AUTHORITIES

1. UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

Purpose: To suppress the trade in stolen and illegally removed cultural objects.

Action: The United Kingdom intends to ratify the Convention and the Island Authorities were asked if they wished to have the ratification extended to the Island.

Officers from the Policy and Resources, the Law Officers', and Customs Departments, and The Jersey Heritage Trust considered the content and obligations of the Convention. After careful consideration of all the issues, including the need for secondary and possibly primary legislation and extra resources required to comply with keeping a cultural inventory, it was decided that the Island could not ask for extension at this time. They would, however, revisit the issue at future date.

2. International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)

Purpose: The International Maritime Organisation ("IMO"), a United Nations body set up in the 1950s, was responsible for the creation of the SOLAS Convention in 1960. Until recently, the Convention was concerned only with shipping and crew safety in relation to international maritime traffic.

In the wake of the terrorist events of 11th September 2001, the IMO decided to adopt a new Chapter of the Convention, in response to the increased threat to international ports and shipping. For the first time, therefore, a part of SOLAS will apply onshore as well as onboard and at sea.

The U.K.'s ratification of the Convention has never been extended to Jersey, because the Island only registers vessels, mostly pleasure craft, of a size smaller than that to which SOLAS has applied. Now, however, the new Chapter of SOLAS and the International Ship and Port Security ("ISPS") Code extends not only to all SOLAS ships but also imposes new obligations on the ports that handle them on international voyages. The new Chapter came into effect on 1st July 2004.

Action: Although the Island had not had the SOLAS Convention extended to it, the Island Authorities were asked to consider implementing a Code for the Security of Ships and Port Facilities.

The States adopted, on 18th November 2003, a Proposition of the Harbours and Airports Committee that the Island Authorities request extension of the ratification of the SOLAS Convention.

The Convention and the associated security code, ISPS (see entry number 12) have been given legal effect in the Island through subordinate legislation made under the Shipping (Jersey) Law 2002. On 17th February 2004, the States made Regulations entitled Shipping (SOLAS) (Jersey) Regulations 2004.

However, to allow the Shipping Law to be brought into force, it is necessary to give effect to other Conventions, i.e. –

- **International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969;**
- **International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 and its Protocol of 1988;**
- **1996 Protocol to the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims 1976.**

The Department for Constitutional Affairs has confirmed that notification has been given to the International Maritime Organisation that the 1966 Loadline Convention and its 1988 Protocol were extended to Jersey on 19th May 2004. Confirmation that the other Conventions have also been extended to Jersey is expected.

The Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREGs), although previously extended to Jersey, was given legal effect on 14th April 2004 through the Shipping (Distress Signals and Prevention of Collisions) (Jersey) Order 2004.

3. **Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) with the United States**

Purpose: To promote (international) co-operation in tax matters through the exchange of information.

Action: The Agreement was lodged au Greffe on 24th September 2002 and was agreed by the States 22nd October 2002. The Agreement is now in place and operative for criminal tax matters and, pending further discussions, will be in place for civil tax matters from 1st January 2006.

4. **U.S.A. – U.K. Extradition Treaty**

Purpose: The Treaty provides for more effective co-operation between the two States in the suppression of crime and, for that purpose, for the extradition of offenders sought for trial or punishment for extraditable offences in the other State.

Action: On 26th March 2003 the Island Authorities agreed to extension of the U.S.A. – U.K. Extradition Treaty to Jersey. The Treaty was signed, including its extension to Jersey, in Washington on 31st March 2003.

5. **Draft United Nations Convention against Corruption**

Purpose: The draft Convention is intended to promote and strengthen measures to combat corruption; to facilitate international cooperation against corruption including the return of the proceeds of corruption; and to promote integrity and good governance.

Action: The Island Authorities received the draft Convention from the U.K. in November 2002, requesting comments on the text and indicating the hope that the Convention might be extended to Jersey in due course.

In June 2003 the Island Authorities submitted a number of comments on the draft to the Department for Constitutional Affairs, for consideration by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

6. Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

Purpose: The objectives of the Convention are to achieve and maintain a high level of safety in spent fuel and radioactive waste management.

Action: The Island Authorities have indicated that, in principle, they would support the objectives of this Convention. However, given the limited relevance to activities being carried out within the Island, further consideration would need to be given to the requirement for domestic legislation and the implications of the EURATOM Treaty.

7. U.N. Convention against Transnational Organised Crime

Purpose: The objective of the Convention is to combat international organised crime. States party to the Convention would be required to establish in their domestic laws 4 criminal offences –

- participation in an organized criminal group;
- money laundering;
- corruption; and
- obstruction of justice.

The new instrument spells out how countries can improve cooperation on such matters as extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of proceedings and joint investigations. It contains provisions for victim and witness protection and shielding legal markets from infiltration by organised criminal groups. Parties to the Convention would also provide technical assistance to developing countries to help them take the necessary measures and upgrade their capacities for dealing with organised crime.

Action: The U.K. Extradition Act 2003 received Royal Assent on 20th November 2003 and the Convention will be ratified shortly. The U.K. Authorities have asked whether the Island Authorities wish the ratification to extend to Jersey.

At this stage, the Island does not have in place the legislation necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Convention. This situation will be reviewed in the near future.

8. Agreement between the Government of Canada and the U.K. regarding the sharing of forfeited or confiscated assets

Purpose: To provide for the equitable sharing of assets that have been forfeited or confiscated in one jurisdiction, when assistance has been given by the other.

Action: On the conclusion of the above agreement between Canada and the U.K., the Island Authorities were asked to consider whether they wished the Agreement to be extended to Jersey.

The Island Authorities have informed the U.K. that it would be appropriate to develop a direct asset sharing agreement between Jersey and Canada.

9. U.N. Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Financing

Purpose: The Convention targets the financing and laundering of global terrorist funds.

Action: The U.K. ratified the Convention on 7th March 2001, and enquired in June 2003 whether the Island Authorities wished ratification to be extended to Jersey.

The States adopted the Terrorism (Jersey) Law 2002 on 25th June 2002 and this came into force on 1st September 2003. The Island Authorities have confirmed to the U.K. their wish to have ratification of the Convention extended to Jersey.

10. European Agreement Relating to Persons Participating in Proceedings of the European Court of Human Rights

Purpose: The Agreement requires Parties to ensure that persons participating in proceedings instituted under the European Convention on Human Rights, as amended by Protocol No. 11 (agents, advisors, advocates, applicants, delegates, witnesses, and experts) enjoy immunity from legal process in respect of their acts before the single permanent Court, as well as freedom to correspond with the Court and freedom to travel for the purpose of attending the proceedings.

The Sixth Protocol sets up the privileges and immunities granted to the Judges of the permanent Court of Human Rights during the discharge of their duties as well as during travels made during the discharge of their duties.

Action: The Island Authorities advised that further consideration had been given to the legislative requirements to enable ratification to be extended, which consisted of an amendment to the Privileges and Immunities (Diplomatic, Consular etc.) (Jersey) Law 1998. The draft amendment Law was adopted by the States on 8th June 2004, and is awaiting Royal Assent. The Island Authorities will advise the Department for Constitutional Affairs when the necessary legislative steps have been completed to enable the U.K. ratification of the Agreement to be extended to the Bailiwick.

11. INMARSAT Convention

Purpose: The Convention defines the purposes of INMARSAT as being to improve maritime communications, thereby assisting in improving distress and safety of life at sea communications, the efficiency and management of ships, maritime public correspondence services, and radio determination capabilities.

Action: The Department for Constitutional Affairs has asked whether Jersey has the necessary provisions in place to implement the Convention. The matter is currently being considered.

12. International Ship and Port Security Code (ISPS) – TRANSEC Assessment

Purpose: In December 2002, the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) adopted a new Ship and Port Security Code as part of the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention, in response to the increased threat to international ports and shipping from acts of terrorism. The Code came into effect on 1st July 2004.

The Code introduced new obligations for governments, ships and ports. These obligations affect passenger ships and cargo ships of 500 gross tonnes or more as well as port facilities.

Action: In order to give effect to the enhanced ship and port security arrangements, the

States agreed on 18th November 2003 to the extension of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) to Jersey and implementation of the associated Ship and Port Security Code. The Committee was charged with bringing forward for approval by the States the necessary legislation to give legal effect to the Convention.

The good working relationship with the U.K. Transport Security Division (TRANSEC) has been maintained. Security assessments have been completed and Jersey Harbours has continued to plan to meet the security requirements at an operational level with port users and shipping companies, and also with Harbour Masters of all ports with which the Island regularly trades. The enhanced security standard came into effect on 1st July 2004 and was implemented by the Harbours and Airports Committee.

13. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

Purpose: To ensure that appropriate action is taken against persons committing unlawful acts against ships. These include the seizure of ships by force, acts of violence against persons on board ships, and the placing of devices on board a ship which are likely to destroy or damage it. The convention obliges Contracting Governments either to extradite or prosecute alleged offenders.

Action: As the Convention has not been extended to the Bailiwick, the proposals of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to strengthen the Convention were noted.

14. Agreement on working arrangements between U.K. and Vietnam relating to inter-country adoptions

Purpose: To ensure that a Memorandum of Understanding is in place so that difficulties relating to inter-country adoption are minimised or avoided.

Action: The preliminary view of the Island Authorities was that Jersey should be included in this agreement. Couples from Jersey do seek to adopt children from other jurisdictions and often experience considerable difficulties in doing so.

However, the Island Authorities have recognised that Article 9c of the Agreement may cause difficulties. Article 9c states: 'If an adoption is made in the Receiving Country, the child is or will be authorised to reside permanently in that country', which could imply rights beyond those given to a child who is born in the Island. Given that the Island's housing qualifications are currently undergoing review, the Island Authorities have requested more time to consider the Agreement.

15. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Purpose: The conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security.

Action: The Island Authorities were informed that the United Kingdom Foreign Secretary signed the instrument of ratification for the United Kingdom and Isle of Man on 23rd March 2004. The Island was also informed that if it wanted to have ratification of the Treaty extended to the Bailiwick, it could do so at a later date. The Island Authorities have deferred such a decision until they have taken stock of a number of other international environmental treaties. It is hoped that the necessary measures will soon be in place in order to ratify this and other Conventions and Protocols in the very near

future.

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16. **The 1999 Montreal Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air**

Purpose: To modernise and consolidate the Warsaw Convention and related instruments into one legal instrument that provides an adequate level of compensation for those involved in international air accidents.

Action: The Island Authorities were asked in April 2004 if they would like the Montreal Convention to be extended to the Island. The Island confirmed that it would like the Convention to be extended, but that it was awaiting the appropriate domestic legislation. An Order in Council has now been drafted and is awaiting approval of the Privy Council.

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17. **U.N. Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods**

Purpose: To provide a uniform law for international sale of goods and take into account the different social, economic and legal systems in order to contribute to the removal of legal barriers in international trade and thereby promote its development.

Action: The Island has confirmed that it does not wish the Convention to be ratified on its behalf at present. This position will be reconsidered after the U.K. has formally ratified the Convention and an assessment can be made of the impact, if any, that this has on Island businesses which purchase goods from the U.K. and other E.U. Member States.

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18. **Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to the Automatic Processing of Personal Data (ETS 108)**

Purpose: To improve the application of the principles contained in the original Convention by adding 2 substantive new provisions, one on the establishment of one or more supervisory authorities by each Party and another on transborder flows of personal data to countries or organisations which are not parties to the Convention.

Action: The Island Authorities have confirmed in principle that they would wish to have the Additional Protocol as soon as the necessary legislation is in place. The Data Protection (Jersey) Law 200- was approved by the States on 30th June 2004 and is awaiting Privy Council approval.

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19. **United Nations Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities, 1979**

Purpose: To achieve and maintain worldwide effective physical protection of nuclear material used for peaceful purposes and of nuclear facilities used for peaceful purposes; to prevent and combat offences relating to such material and facilities worldwide as well as to facilitate co-operation among States Parties to those ends.

Action: The Island Authorities have been asked to comment on the proposed amendments to the above Convention. The amendments are mainly intended to strengthen nuclear security measures. The Island Authorities will be included throughout the consultation process and have emphasised that, although there are no nuclear materials or facilities on the Island, it is supportive of any measure that will deliver a greater degree of security and thereby afford greater protection to surrounding populations.

20. International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance: Johannesburg (Nairobi) Convention

Purpose: The Nairobi Convention covers international mutual administrative assistance in customs matters and came into force in 1977. The U.K. is currently participating in World Customs Organisation (WCO) work on drafting a new multilateral Nairobi Convention. It is estimated that the existing Convention will be replaced in the near future by the Johannesburg Convention.

Action: The Island Authorities are currently reviewing a draft of the Johannesburg Convention and will carry out a review of our existing legislation to ensure that we can meet the obligations contained under the amended instrument. The Island Authorities may then need to consider whether the new instrument should be extended to the Island.

21. International Road Transport Agreements with Iran, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan

Purpose: To facilitate international carriage by road of passengers and good between the U.K. and the above countries and in transit through their territories.

Action: The Island Authorities have been asked if they would like to be included in the Agreements and to confirm that the necessary legislation is in place to comply with the Treaties.

22. European Convention on Cinematic Co-Production

Purpose: To undertake to promote the development of European Cinematic Co-Production

Action: The Island Authorities were asked to confirm if they would be interested in future co-operative ventures in the film industry.

23. Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Prevention of Money Laundering by means of Customs Co-operation

Purpose: The main objective of the proposal is to supplement Directive 91/308/EEC, which establishes a system of supervision of and information on monetary transactions by financial and credit institutions (later extended to other professionals). The proposal concerns controls on sums of money transported across borders. It has 2 main components: introducing an obligation to declare movements of sums of money of €15,000 or more across the Community's external borders and transmission to the competent authorities of information on transactions in which money laundering is suspected.

Action: The Island Authorities were asked to comment on the Commission's modified proposal.

PART THREE:

MATTERS REFERRED TO IN EARLIER REPORTS – LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

1. Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Purpose: The Convention aims to conserve migratory (avian, marine and terrestrial) species over the whole of their range. It provides a framework within which Parties may act to conserve migratory species and their habitats.

Action: The following developments occurred during the reporting period –

1. The Island Authorities were asked to comment on the “African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement – U.K. National Report”. Whilst they had no specific comment to make, they found the document of interest.
2. The Island Authorities were asked to comment on the draft resolutions for the Conference on Migratory Species (15-24th September 2002, Bonn) concerning the effect of wind turbines on migratory species and risk of electrocution by overhead power-lines. The Island Authorities welcomed the draft resolutions as further measures for improving the effectiveness of the Convention.
3. Appendices I and II of the Convention, as adopted by the seventh meeting of the Convention of Parties in September 2002, were added to include a number of additional migratory species. The Island Authorities accepted the additions, without reservations, on 10th December 2002.
4. **Contribution to EUROBATS and extension to the Netherlands** – The Island Authorities noted the extension of the EUROBATS Agreement to the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 8th January 2003, and as requested by the Department for Environment and Rural Affairs, enclosed with their response, a report on the implementation of the EUROBATS Agreement in Jersey.

2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climatic Change and the Kyoto Protocol

Purpose: The Convention seeks to monitor the emissions of greenhouse gases, with the Protocol setting out targets for Europe to reduce its emission of the six main gases that cause climate change.

Action: The United Kingdom again requested assurance that all the necessary steps had been taken to meet the Protocol’s obligations, in particular, an indication of the general trend in future greenhouse gas emissions, if the Island is to ask for extension of the Protocol. Whilst the Island Authorities agreed to the principles of the Convention they requested more time to assess whether they could comply with the Protocol’s obligations before responding.

3. RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

Purpose: For the conservation and wise use of wetlands to achieve sustainable development throughout the world.

Action: The Island Authorities considered the United Kingdom National Report of the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties in Valencia, Spain, 2002 (COP8),

as well as all ancillary documents. Of particular interest was the RAMSAR Convention Workplan 2003-2005: Draft United Kingdom National Targets. The Island Authorities expressed concern to the United Kingdom that there were no specific references to the Crown Dependencies but simply a general term of "Overseas Territories". They thus sought clarification on the terminology. A reply was sent from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), via the Lord Chancellor's Department apologising for the Crown Dependencies omission in the Workplan which had been caused by new officials unaware of the difference between "Overseas Territories" and "Crown Dependencies". DEFRA welcomed any suggestions the Island wished to make in the future.

On 22nd July 2004 the States adopted a proposition of the Environment and Public Services Committee and agreed that the Island's offshore reefs should be added to the areas in the Bailiwick that are already designated as RAMSAR sites.

4. U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity and Cartagena Protocol

Purpose: The objectives of this Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.

Action: The following developments occurred during the reporting period –

- (a) The Island Authorities were invited to attend a meeting with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) to discuss the issue of reporting obligations and the collection and collation of information. The Director and Ecologist from Environmental Services represented the Island at the meeting.
- (b) The Island Authorities considered the terms of reference for the review of the implementation of access and benefit sharing (ABS) arrangements of the Convention. It was concluded that relevant Jersey officials would participate in the consultation and contribute information and experience regarding the Island's unique genetic resources. Notice will be given to the Island Authorities of any future ad hoc group meetings.

Cartagena Protocol

Purpose: The purpose of the Protocol is to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health and specifically focussing on transboundary movement of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). The Protocol is the only international instrument to do so.

Action: The Island Authorities are considering whether the Protocol should be extended to the Island.

5. Montreal Protocol and Beijing Protocol Amendments to the Vienna Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Purpose: These Protocols comprise additional measures for the protection of the Ozone Layer, with amendments dealing in respect of trade, licensing, production, new substances and data

reporting.

Action: The Island Authorities were asked if they wished the Island to be included in the United Kingdom's ratification of both Protocols.

The Island Authorities replied that, whilst they were supportive in principle of the Protocols, they were not able to furnish the statistical data required to fulfil the reporting requirements. They would, however, ask for ratification when they were able to put the necessary measures in place to comply.

The Montreal Protocol to the Vienna Convention was ratified by the U.K. on behalf of Jersey on 12th October 2001, and the Beijing Amendment entered into force on 25th February 2002.

In March 2003, the Island Authorities indicated they would not be in a position to comply with the reporting requirements of the Amendment and would ask for ratification to be extended when the necessary measures were in place.

It has been proposed that the Protocol might be implemented in Jersey by means of extending, under the European Communities Legislation (Implementation) (Jersey) Law 1966, the relevant E.C. Regulation 2037/2000, which applies stricter controls than the Montreal protocol.

6. European Convention on Extradition (ECE)

Purpose: To develop uniform rules with regard to extradition and to assist common action in legal matters.

Action: The Island Authorities were asked to consider extending the United Kingdom's ratification of the Second Additional Protocol to the ECE. The Protocol concerns fiscal offences. The Island Authorities confirmed their request for extension in recognition of the commitment of the Island Authorities to the fight against international fiscal crime.

The Island Authorities also confirmed that the ECE should operate as between the Bailiwick of Jersey and the Republic of Ireland.

7. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

Purpose: To establish requirements of notification and consent to transboundary movements of waste, and their regulation, and prohibit movements to and from States not party to the Convention. To provide assistance to developing countries with movements of such waste.

Action: The Island Authorities were asked if they were in a position to request extension of the Convention to the Island. The Island Authorities confirmed that the draft Waste Management (Jersey) Law 200- was adopted by the States on 8th June 2004 and, subject to Royal Assent, would be brought into force on a day to be appointed by the States. The Island Authorities asked the Department for Constitutional Affairs for steps to be taken to proceed with extension of the ratification to the Bailiwick.

8. Council of Europe (COE)/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications Concerning Higher Education in the

European Union

Purpose: To create wider recognition by different countries within the European Union to each other's higher education entry and exit qualifications.

Action: The Island Authorities were asked if they wished for the Island to be included in the U.K.'s ratification of the Convention.

After revisiting the obligations of the Convention, specifically the Island's independent ability to recognise higher education qualifications, the Island Authorities notified the Lord Chancellor's Department that the Island did not wish to be included in the U.K.'s ratification. The U.K. accepted this position and reminded the Island Authorities that the Convention could be extended to the Island a later date.

9. European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR)

Purpose: To enforce within Europe the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to promote the fundamental freedoms of democracy and peace by political democracy and a common understanding and observance of human rights.

Action: On 24th September 2002, the States Assembly approved the renewal of individual application to the European Court of Human Rights on a permanent basis with retroactive effect from 14th January 2001. This was conveyed to the Lord Chancellor's Department.

Protocol 13

Purpose: Protocol 13 to the ECHR concerns the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances. Whilst the Island, through the United Kingdom, has had the sixth Protocol of the ECHR extended to it, this only provides for the abolition of the death penalty in times of peace. Protocol 13, on the other hand, aims precisely at the abolition of the death penalty also in the time of war or of an imminent threat of war.

Action: The States, adopting a proposition of the Policy and Resources Committee on 13th May 2003, agreed it was the wish of the Island Authorities that the U.K.'s ratification of Protocol 13 be extended to Jersey. A request to this effect was forward to the U.K. on 20th October 2003.

10. Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution – Heavy Metal Protocol and Gothenburg Protocol

Purpose: To control emissions of heavy metals caused by anthropogenic activities that are subject to long-range transboundary atmospheric transport and are likely to have significant adverse effects on health or the environment.

The Gothenburg Protocol deals with abatement of Acidification, Lutrophication and Ground-level Ozone.

Action: The Island Authorities advised that they are not in a position to confirm that the necessary arrangements are in place in the Island to provide for the extension of either Protocol.

11. Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and National Habitats

Purpose: The conservation of wild fauna and flora.

Action: The Island Authorities were asked to confirm their request to have the Bern Convention extended to the Island.

The Island Authorities confirmed they would wish to have the Convention extended to the Island, as the enabling law, the Conservation of Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2000 (as amended) came into force on 19th April 2002. The Island Authorities further noted the list of reservations which the United Kingdom has made to the Convention, but after careful consideration did not wish to enter any reservations of their own.

12. U.N. Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings

Purpose: The U.N. Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings plays an important role in ensuring that serious terrorist crimes do not go unpunished simply because of the territory to which perpetrators flee. The Convention was signed in January 1998, ratified on 7th March 2001 and came into force on 23rd May 2001.

Action: The Extradition (Terrorist Bombings) Order 2002, was made by the Privy Council on 16th July 2002 under the provisions of Section 22 of the (U.K.) Extradition Act, as extended to Jersey, and applies to the Crown Dependencies. The U.N. Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings was added to Section 22 of this Act by the Terrorism Act 2000.

The Order extends the offences which are extraditable between the U.K., and the Crown Dependencies, and States with which the U.K. has no extradition relations, or where no bilateral extradition treaty is in place. The practical effect is that Jersey now has an international obligation (by virtue of the Extradition Act) to extradite to, for example, Japan, for crimes involving terrorist bombings. This will also work in the opposite direction.

The U.N. Convention itself has not been extended to the Channel Islands, and the Island Authorities were asked whether they would wish it to be extended.

13. European Convention on the Adoption of Children, 1967

Purpose: The European Convention aims to establish common principles and practices with regard to the adoption of children between signatory States, and to promote the welfare of children who are adopted. It should be noted that the majority of inter-country adoptions are not covered by the European Convention, and involve countries that are parties to the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption.

The Convention ensures that national law on the protection of children applies not only to adoption of children from the Parties but also to those of children from other States.

The Convention contains a core of essential provisions on adoption practice which each Party undertakes to incorporate into its legislation, and a list of supplementary provisions to which Parties are free to give effect.

Action: The United Kingdom indicated in February 2003 its intention to denounce the Convention, following the Adoption and Children Act 2002 coming into force, which enables unmarried couples in the U.K. to apply jointly to adopt. However, the Island Authorities have confirmed that they did not wish the U.K. to denounce the Convention

on Jersey's behalf.

14. UNCITRAL Convention on Independent Guarantees and Standby Letters of Credit

Purpose: The Convention is concerned with providing effective mechanisms for dealing with cases of cross-country insolvency and to promote greater legal certainty for trade and investment, fair administration of insolvencies and to protect the interests of creditors, and related matters.

Action: The Island Authorities were advised in February 2003 that the U.K. has not yet signed this Convention and did not consider it to be a priority matter. The Island Authorities concurred with this view and decided to take no further action at this time.

15. Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944 (Chicago Convention)

Purpose: The Convention is concerned with regulating the safety of international civil aviation and, amongst other matters, established a regulatory body – the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

Action: The Island Authorities were advised in March 2003 of additional ICAO requirements regarding a safety oversight audit programme in connection with air traffic services, aerodromes, and aircraft accident and incident investigation.

Detailed discussions have commenced with the U.K. Department for Transport regarding the best means to implement the ICAO requirements. It is likely this will involve legislation.

16. International Treaty on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

Purpose: The annual report to the U.N. Committee relates to legislative and administrative measures to combat the misuse of drugs; the extent, patterns and trends in drug use; and patterns and trends in drug cultivation, manufacture and trafficking.

Action: A report was forwarded by the Island Authorities on 30th September 2003.

17. U.N. Convention against Torture

Purpose: The Convention is concerned with the issue of torture or degrading treatment, and deaths in prison or custody.

Action: **Third Periodic Report**

The fourth periodic report of the U.K., including the third report by the Island Authorities, was forwarded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office at the end of September 2003.

Fourth Report, Part II

The Island Authorities were informed that the U.N. would be examining the U.K. on the above Report, in relation to allegations about U.K. activities. They were also asked to consider aspects of the Report relating to Jersey and to describe efforts made to bring the Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence (Jersey) Law 2003 into effect.

Optional Protocol

The purpose of the Optional Protocol is to help prevent torture and inhuman treatment

through visits by national and international independent monitoring committees to places of detention in signatory states.

The Island Authorities have confirmed that the Protocol will not be extended to Jersey due to the significant resource consequences, practical difficulties and constitutional issues that would arise were there to be any formal extension or ratification. However, they also re-affirmed that the main Convention does extend to the Island and that the U.N. Sub-Committee and its members would be granted full access to places of detention in the Island if they so wished.

18. Bay of Granville Agreement

Purpose: The aim of this Agreement is to ensure the effective conservation and management of the fishery industry in the Bay of Granville Area, and formally define the zones and fishing rights within the Bay of Granville. It also defines the regulatory authority.

Action: The States brought into force the Sea Fisheries (Amendment) (Jersey) Law 2002, and the Sea Fisheries (Licensing of Fishing Boats) (Jersey) Regulations 2003, to take effect from 1st January 2004. The U.K. government agreed with the government of France to bring the Agreement into effect from the same date.

Satellite monitoring of fishing vessels

A letter from the Department for Constitutional Affairs enclosed copies of the '*Notes Verbales*' exchanged on 1st December 2003, relating to the Bay of Granville Agreement, which was brought into force on 1st January 2004.

The Island Authorities were subsequently asked to consider providing coordinates for the purpose of satellite monitoring of fishing vessels. A copy of the Bay of Granville Agreement, which details the coordinates required for the purposes of satellite monitoring, was supplied to the Department for Constitutional Affairs on 30th January 2004.

The Island Authorities have since drafted Regulations, under provisions of the Sea Fisheries (Jersey) Law 1994, which would require a fishing boat to use satellite monitoring equipment, in accordance with European Union requirements, while the boat is in Jersey waters.

19. UNESCO Convention on World Culture and Natural Heritage

Purpose: The Convention provides for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value, and requires a world heritage list to be established under the management of an inter-governmental World Heritage Committee.

Action: The Island Authorities were requested to complete a questionnaire to collect information on World Heritage issues relating to national heritage and property. A report was submitted in November 2003, as requested by the Department for Culture, Media and Sports.

20. Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) between the European Union and the U.S.A.

Purpose: For the Parties to the Treaty to be able to extradite to each other, pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty, persons sought by the Authorities in the Requesting State for trial or punishment for extraditable offences.

Action: Both Agreements fall outside the scope of Protocol 3. In accordance with the established policy in relation to such matters, the Island Authorities have advised Her Majesty's Government that they did not wish to have the two agreements extended to Jersey. Further consideration is being given to the possible ratification of the 1959 Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance, and the Island Authorities will be writing again on that subject in due course. It is unlikely however, that the E.U. 2000 Mutual Legal Assistance Convention will be extended to Jersey because this is a Convention which arises out of the Third Pillar agreements within the European Union and falls outside the scope of Protocol 3.

21. Eurocontrol Convention

Purpose: Eurocontrol is the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation. The European Community will become a member of Eurocontrol when all the Eurocontrol member states have ratified accession. Community membership is currently being implemented on a provisional basis to enable participation during the ratification process.

The European Commission is working closely together with Eurocontrol to achieve the objectives of the Single European Sky initiative. The development of the Community Single European Sky rules will thus benefit from the technical expertise of Eurocontrol. Much of the work related to developing drafts for implementing rules will also be delegated through a system of mandates to Eurocontrol.

The Island Authorities have been asked to consider whether they wish to be included in the U.K.'s ratification of the accession protocol for the European Community membership.

Action: The Island Authorities have indicated that this raises significant legal and constitutional questions, which are being considered further. Demi-official correspondence with the Department for Constitutional Affairs has requested clarification on some of the complex legal issues, constitutional implications and the matter of representation.

22. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure

Purpose: The objective of this Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

Action: The Island Authorities confirmed that they would support the provisions of the Convention and ensure the spirit of the Convention is complied with in the Bailiwick. However, as far as the Island Authorities are aware, no hazardous chemicals currently listed by the Convention are manufactured and traded in, or from, Jersey other than pesticides. Therefore, the ratification of the Convention was not extended to Jersey.

23. Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

Purpose: The World Trade Organisation Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) is an international agreement on the subject of “intellectual property”. It covers copyright, patents, trademarks, trade secrets, industrial designs, geographical indicia and integrated circuit layouts.

The enactment of TRIPs in 1994 was an unprecedented and effectively mandatory globalisation of intellectual property law. Although subsequent developments (see below) have expanded on TRIPs’ requirements, the Agreement itself remains without doubt the most important international agreement on copyright, patents and other IP rules.

Action: The Island Authorities have indicated that they intend that new legislation on copyright, performers’ rights and rights in designs, which will enable compliance with the requirements of those parts of the TRIPs Agreement which relate to such rights, will be presented to the States in the not too distant future.

24. International Child Abduction and Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children

Purpose: The aim of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction is to protect children from the harmful effects of abduction and retention across international boundaries by providing a procedure to bring about their prompt return through a system of co-operation between central authorities. The Convention provides for the creation of Central Authorities responsible for applying the Convention in each country where it is in force.

The 1980 European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions Concerning Custody of Children and Restoration of Custody of Children recognises in its Preamble that the welfare of the child is of overriding importance in reaching decisions on custody. It seeks to provide a remedy to the difficulties arising caused by custody disputes between parents living in different European States.

Action: The Island Authorities recalled that in 1996, they advised the Home Office that they did not wish for the U.K. legislation to be extended to Jersey at that time and that they had preferred to introduce domestic legislation to enable the extension of the conventions. The preparation of the applicable and related domestic legislation is now at an advanced stage; however, at present it is not appropriate to request extension to the Bailiwick of the U.K.’s ratification of the conventions.

The Island Authorities also advised that they presently did not wish to request Part 1 of the Family Law Act 1986 to be extended to the Bailiwick of Jersey. When the necessary legislative steps have been taken, the Island Authorities will inform the Department for Constitutional Affairs.

PART FOUR:

MATTERS WHERE A DECISION HAS BEEN MADE BY THE ISLAND AUTHORITIES – AWAITING LEGISLATION

1. MARPOL – International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/1978

Purpose: This is the main international instrument covering prevention of pollution of marine environment by ships from operational or accidental causes. It is a combination of 2 treaties adopted in 1973 and 1978 respectively and updated by amendments through the years.

The Convention includes regulations aimed at preventing and minimising pollution from ships – both accidental pollution and that from routine operations – and currently includes six technical annexes

Action:

1. The Island Authorities have not had the Convention extended to the Island, and it is outside the European Union for Port Waste Reception Facilities. They were nonetheless pleased to receive a consultation document on the subject and will continue to take steps which are appropriate in this respect.
2. The Island Authorities were asked whether they wished Annex IV and Annex VI to be extended to the Bailiwick. However, although they have agreed in principle that the U.K. ratification of the MARPOL 73/78 Convention should be extended to Jersey, it has not yet been put into effect.
3. The Island Authorities have proposed to enact legislation under the Shipping (Jersey) Law 2002, which came into force on 1st July 2004, and which will enable ratification of Annex IV and Annex VI in due course.

2. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships 2001 (AFS Convention)

Purpose: The Convention aims to minimise the harmful environmental effects of certain compounds used as biocides to prevent fouling on the hulls of ships.

Action: The Island Authorities were asked on 30th October 2002, whether they would wish the Convention to be extended to Jersey. In response, on 25th November 2002, the Authorities indicated that they would, in principle, wish the Convention to be extended at a later stage, but that they were unable to do so at the time as new legislation would be required for its implementation.

Consideration may be given to making Regulations under the Shipping (Jersey) Law 2002 or by implementing the relevant E.C. Regulation. Further consideration will be given to the matter at a later date.

3. International Convention on the Tonnage Measurement of Ships 1969 and International Convention on Load Lines 1996 (and Protocol 1998)

Purpose: Extension of ratification of these Conventions is necessary for maritime safety and the protection of life at sea; and they are closely linked with the Island's obligations under the SOLAS Convention (See Part 1, Item 2).

Action:

The States, in adopting the Shipping (Jersey) Law 2002, recognised in principle a requirement to introduce a range of subordinate regulations to give further effect to the Law, and to meet obligations under the above Conventions.

Extension of the U.K.'s ratification of both Conventions has been requested. Notification has been received to confirm that the International Convention on Load Lines (and Protocol 1998) was extended to the Island on 19th May 2004. The Island Authorities are awaiting notification for the extension of the Tonnage Measurement Convention.

4. Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims – 1996 Protocol

International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage by Sea of Hazardous and Noxious Substances 1996 (HNS Convention) and Protocol

International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation 1990 (OPRC Convention)

Purpose: Extension of ratification of these Conventions is related to the Island's obligations regarding the prevention and response to marine pollution by substances carried at sea.

Action: In February 2003, the U.K. requested advice on the view of the Island Authorities on extension of Protocols on all three of the above Conventions.

The States, in adopting the Shipping (Jersey) Law 2002, recognised in principle that this would enable the Island to give effect to these Protocols. The Law came into force on 1st June, 2004 and consideration will now be given as to whether the Island Authorities wish for the Protocols to be ratified on their behalf.

5. Aarhus Convention on Access to Information

Purpose: The Aarhus Convention aims to promote access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. It came into force on 31st October 2001.

Action: The Department for Constitutional Affairs requested the Island Authorities in November 2002 to consider extension of ratification of this Convention.

Having considered the implications, it was recognised that the Island was not able at present to comply with the obligations, and further legislative and practical measures would be required. Work is currently progressing with regard to legislation on public access to official information.

6. Council of Europe Convention on Cyber Crime

Purpose: The Convention aims to combat the misuse of computers for criminal purposes.

The Convention was signed on 23rd November 2001, and has not yet been ratified by the United Kingdom.

Action: In January 2001, the Island Authorities were asked whether in due course they would wish ratification of this Convention to be extended to Jersey. However, it was recognised there was need for changes to legislation, particularly the Computer Misuse (Jersey) Law 1995, before this could be requested.

7. U.N. Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

Purpose: The Convention aims to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination and to promote community relations

Action: The Island Authorities, represented as part of the U.K. delegation, reported in July 2003 to the U.N. Committee on measures being taken to combat any racial discrimination in Jersey, including a new Race Discrimination Law and the establishment of a Community Relations Trust.

8. OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Officials

Purpose: This Convention deals with what, in the law of some countries, is called “active corruption” or “active bribery”, meaning the offence committed by the person who promises or gives the bribe, as contrasted with “passive bribery”, the offence committed by the official who receives the bribe.

This Convention seeks to assure a functional equivalence among the measures taken by the Parties to combat bribery of foreign public officials, without requiring uniformity or changes in fundamental principles of a Party's legal system.

Action: The Island Authorities were asked to assist the Department for Constitutional Affairs by updating them on the situation regarding Jersey legislation to enable U.K. ratification of the Convention to be extended to Jersey.

The Island Authorities confirmed that it was still their intention to be included in the U.K.'s ratification, but new legislation was still needed to ensure conformity with this Convention and also with the Council of Europe Convention on Corruption.

The Island Authorities advised that a draft Corruption (Jersey) Law 200- had been prepared and was in the process of being circulated for consultation. It is envisaged that the final version of the Law will be lodged “au Greffe” in the first quarter of 2005.

9. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Purpose: The ‘Washington’ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, CITES, aims to regulate the international trade in wild animals and plants whose survival is endangered. CITES regulates international trade in over 30,000 species, of which approximately 25,000 are plants.

- Action**
- (a) The Island Authorities have been asked to progress domestic legislation equivalent to the E.U. Regulation 338/97 which would thereby comply with the obligations of the Convention. The Island Authorities are still of the opinion that this is a trade in goods matter, despite the Commission ruling. The Law Officers, in consultation with Policy and Resources, Agriculture and Fisheries and Planning and Environment officials, are making progress on the matter. In addition, progress is also being made on the practical issue of CITES certificates.
 - (b) The Island Authorities were asked to comment on working documents and proposals from the Twelfth Conference of the Parties to CITES.
 - (c) The Island Authorities notified the Lord Chancellor's Department/DEFRA of new

Island signatories for CITES licenses.

- (d) Further to recent legal opinion and in correspondence with the U.K. CITES Management Authority, the Island Authorities have proposed revised arrangements to ensure full compliance with the CITES requirements. The Planning and Environment Department is continuing to liaise with the U.K. authority on implementing the new arrangements for licensing systems operations.
- (e) Law drafting instructions for domestic legislation have been approved by the Environment and Public Services Department and law drafting time has been allocated for 2005. This will enable the Island to comply with the Convention.

PART FIVE:

CONFIRMATION OF RATIFICATION OF MATTERS REFERRED TO IN EARLIER REPORTS

1. **Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals – Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (EUROBATS)**

Purpose: The Convention aims to conserve migratory (avian, marine and terrestrial) species over the whole of their range. It provides a framework within which Parties may act to conserve migratory species and their habitats.

Action: The Island Authorities received confirmation that the Amendment to the Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (EUROBATS) which was extended to the Island came into force on 8th June 2002.

The Island Authorities also noted the extension of the EUROBATS agreement to the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 8th January 2003. Further to a request from the Department for Environment and Rural Affairs, they also enclosed with their response a report on the implementation of the EUROBATS Agreement in Jersey.

2. **Vienna Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

Purpose: To protect the ozone layer by controlling ozone depleting substances.

Action: On 22nd May 2002, the Island Authorities received confirmation that the United Kingdom's ratification of the Convention was deposited in New York on 12th December 2001. The ratification was extended to Jersey.

3. **Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction, 1997**

Purpose: To ban the use and development of landmines.

Action: The Lord Chancellor's Department advised the Island Authorities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) were informed that the United Kingdom's ratification on the Convention had been extended to the Island with effect from 3rd April 2002.

4. **Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention)**

Purpose: An agreement to provide procedures whereby foreign arbitral awards may be enforced in the signatory states.

Action: In May 2002, the Island Authorities received a copy of the letter of notification from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) to the Permanent Representative to the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations requesting extension to Jersey. The Convention was extended to Jersey on 20th May 2002.

5. **European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance and Co-operation between Customs Administrators (Naples II)**

Purpose: To provide enhanced administrative co-operation in relation to customs offences and also for special forms of cross-border co-operation.

Action: In September 2002, the Island Authorities received a copy of the notification of adoption by the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies of the Naples II Convention, dated 26th February 2002.

6. U.N. Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971

Purpose: The Convention is concerned with public health and social problems resulting from the misuse of certain psychotropic substances. It aims to combat the abuse and illicit trafficking of such substances, and to regulate the use of these substances for legitimate medical and scientific purposes.

Action: The United Kingdom has confirmed that ratification of this Convention has been extended, at the request of the Island Authorities, with effect from 11th April 2003.

7. Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS)

Purpose: Since migrating cetaceans regularly cross national boundaries, their effective protection can only be achieved by international cooperation. Thus, the aim of the Agreement is to promote close co-operation amongst Parties with a view to achieving and maintaining a favourable conservation status for small cetaceans (porpoises and dolphins) in the Baltic and North Seas.

Action: In October 2003, the Island Authorities were asked whether they wished to be covered by the U.K.'s acceptance of Resolution 4 resulting from the ASCOBANS Meeting of Parties, which extends the area covered by the agreement. The Island Authorities confirmed that, on the understanding that it would have no additional resource implications for Jersey, they wished to be included in the acceptance of the extended territorial scope.

The U.K. has advised that ratification of the Convention was extended to Jersey on 26th September 2003. Since then the Island has participated in reporting requirements.

The Island Authorities submitted their contribution to the ASCOBANS Annual Report for 2003, as requested by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in February 2004.

8. U.N. Convention on Customs Treatment of Pool Containers used in International Transport

Purpose: This Convention aims at facilitating the use in common of containers by members of a Pool, on the basis of equivalent compensation.

Action: The Convention entered into force on 17th January 1998 and on 14th November 2003 the Department for Constitutional Affairs confirmed that it had been ratified by the U.K. on behalf of Jersey on 6th May 2003.

9. The European Union (Accessions) Bill

Purpose: The Accession Treaty provided for the accession of the ten new Members States to the European Union on 1st May 2004.

Action:

According to the requirements of the Island's relationship with the E.U., appropriate amendments were made to align domestic legislation with the revised territorial extent of the E.U. The European Communities (Treaty of Athens) (Jersey) Regulations 2004 entered into force on 16th March 2004.