

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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**8th meeting of the
Conference of the Parties to the
CETS no. 198**

Strasbourg, 25 – 26 October 2016

**Review of the Reservations and Declarations
with respect to CETS no. 198**

Memorandum prepared
by the Secretariat

Review and discussion of the Reservations and Declarations to CETS no. 198

Note by the Secretariat

25 October 2016

Issues for discussion:

- *State Parties are invited to discuss the reservations and declarations under the Convention*
- *Each Party is invited to provide an update on any relevant action(s) planned, underway or completed in respect of issues discussed at the last Conference of the Parties' meeting*

I. OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION: STATUS AS OF 25 October 2016

1. The Convention allows making declarations and reservations in respect of a series of substantive provisions; these possibilities are summed up and regulated in Article 53.

Article 53 – Declarations and reservations

1. Any State or the European Community may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, make one or more of the declaration provided for in Article 3, paragraph 2, Article 9, paragraph 4, Article 17, paragraph 5, Article 24, paragraph 3, Article 31, paragraph 2, Article 35, paragraphs 1 and 3 and Article 42, paragraph 2.
2. Any State or the European Community may also, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General, reserve its right not to apply, in part or in whole, the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph c; Article 9, paragraph 6; Article 46, paragraph 5; and Article 47.
3. Any State or the European Community may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare the manner in which it intends to apply Articles 17 and 19 of this Convention, particularly taking into account applicable international agreements in the field of international co-operation in criminal matters. It shall notify any changes in this information to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
4. Any State or the European Community may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare:
 - a) that it will not apply Article 3, paragraph 4 of this Convention; or
 - b) that it will apply Article 3, paragraph 4 of this Convention only partly; or
 - c) the manner in which it intends to apply Article 3, paragraph 4 of this Convention.

It shall notify any changes in this information to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

5. No other reservation may be made.
6. Any Party which has made a reservation under this article may wholly or partly withdraw it by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The withdrawal shall take effect on the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

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| 7. A Party which has made a reservation in respect of a provision of the Convention may not claim the application of that provision by any other Party; it may, however, if its reservation is partial or conditional, claim the application of that provision in so far as it has itself accepted it. |
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2. The Convention also requires countries to make declarations concerning the designation of responsible authorities under Articles 33 paragraph 2 and Article 46 paragraph 13 and in accordance with Article 51, Parties may specify the territorial application of the Convention in their respect.
3. The table attached in appendix II below provides an updated overview of the various declarations and reservations made by State Parties.

II. SOME OBSERVATIONS

4. Some comments can be made on the basis of the above table, bearing in mind that with the ratification of the France and Turkey on 2016, 28 States are Parties to the Convention.
5. 27 countries have made declarations/reservations; the on-line database of the Treaty Office does not contain, in respect of Albania, any information on its declarations/reservations, not even in respect of the central authority responsible for legal assistance (Article 33 paragraph 2) although this is a “mandatory” declaration; this constitutes an anomaly.¹
6. Not all countries have communicated the name of the authority acting as an FIU (Article 46 paragraph 13); contrary to the designation of the central authority responsible for legal assistance (Article 33 paragraph 2 mentioned above), Article 46 paragraph 13 does not require that the name of the entity be formally communicated to the Secretary General at the time of the deposit of instruments of ratification. 18 countries have identified the FIU through the declaration under Article 33 but, for some of the Parties, there is still no indication of the FIU.²
7. The number of reservations/declarations made in respect of substantive aspects of the Convention varies greatly and the number of countries which have made use of reservations (as opposed to declarations) is rather low; it would appear that the legal provisions of the vast majority of countries allow for the monitoring of bank accounts Article 7 paragraph 2, sub-paragraph c), to pronounce a conviction for money laundering without the need to establish precisely which criminal acts constitute the predicate offence (Article 9 paragraph 6), for the national FIU to provide information to foreign counterparts without a formal written request (Article 46 paragraph 5), and to cooperate for the postponement of transactions (Article 47).
 - a) Among these reservations Slovakia reserved the right not to apply in whole Article 7 paragraph 2, sub-paragraph c) for monitoring of bank accounts.
 - b) The UK and Jersey have indicated that Article 47 (international cooperation for the postponement of transactions) shall not be applied. Georgia, Turkey and Ukraine

¹ This matter is currently subject to an exchange between the CoE Treaty Office and Albania.

² E.g. Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Malta, Poland, Spain, Sweden.

indicated that it would only be applied subject to domestic legislation, though it remains unclear to what extent such cooperation could be afforded.

- c) Hungary, Poland and Ukraine reserved the right not to apply the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 6 of the Convention for conviction for money laundering without establishing precisely which is the predicate offence. Slovakia and Turkey declared to apply this provision with some conditions.
8. The vast majority of countries also do not limit requests for information on bank accounts to the categories of offences listed in the Appendix to the convention (Article 17 paragraph 5).
9. About one third of the Parties have limited the applicability of confiscation measures to certain offences (Article 3 paragraph 2) and have limited the incrimination of money laundering to certain underlying predicate offences (Article 9 paragraph 4). Most countries have provided for this limitation by reference to the categories of offences in the Appendix to the Convention or by reference to all offences punishable with deprivation of liberty, or with more than one year imprisonment. Hungary reserves the right to apply confiscation measures only to offences specified in the Criminal Code and the Netherlands not to apply these to tax-, Customs- and excise-related offences. Money laundering predicate offences is limited in the Netherlands to offences that qualify as “misdrijven” (crimes), whereas, in Turkey, these are all offences as defined in domestic law which are punishable by deprivation of liberty for a minimum of more than six months.
10. Likewise (only) one third or so of the State Parties (11 out of 28) do not – partly or fully – accept the principle of reversed burden of proof for confiscation purposes (Article 3 paragraph 4). This may be seen as quite remarkable, if one looks back to the intensity of discussions on this matter in the last 15 years.
11. The areas which have most frequently triggered declarations appear to be the following:
- the language of requests for assistance and information (Article 35 paragraph 3); and
 - prior consent of the Party to the use of information for other investigations and proceedings by the requesting country (Article 42 paragraph 2).
12. Moreover, more than half of the State Parties – when asked to execute a foreign confiscation order – are prevented by fundamental principles from being bound by the findings as stated by the requesting Party’s (Article 24 paragraph 3).
13. Seven countries appear to have largely accepted the principles of the Convention as they have not made any declaration or reservation in respect of its substantive provisions: Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, and Spain.
14. It is worth recalling that some State Parties removed or changed a number of their reservations and declarations, which is very welcome³.

³ San Marino removed and changed a number of its reservations and declarations in 2013. Republic of Moldova, Slovenia and Latvia indicated their competent authority respectively in 2014, 2016 and 2016. The Netherlands added several declarations and reservations in 2015 especially with regards to its overseas territories.

15. As for declarations on the territorial application of CETS 198:

- d) The Republic of Moldova has excluded the applicability to Transnistria,
- e) The Kingdom of the Netherlands extended the convention to the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) as per 10 October 2010 and clarified in 2015 that the Convention applies also to Aruba,
- f) The UK declared that it has ratified the Convention in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the Bailiwick of Jersey.
- g) Ukraine has made a general declaration on the limited application and implementation of the Convention with respect to the autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, and certain districts of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine.

Appendix I – CETS no. 198

Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism CETS No.: 198

Treaty open for signature by the member States, the non-member States which have participated in its elaboration and by the European Union, and for accession by other non-member States

Opening for signature

Place: Warsaw
Date : 16/5/2005

Entry into force

Conditions: 6 Ratifications including 4 Member States.
Date : 1/5/2008

Status as of: 25/10/2016

Member States of the Council of Europe

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Albania	22/12/2005	6/2/2007	1/5/2008							
Andorra										
Armenia	17/11/2005	2/6/2008	1/10/2008			X	X			
Austria	16/5/2005									
Azerbaijan										
Belgium	16/5/2005	17/9/2009	1/1/2010				X			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19/1/2006	11/1/2008	1/5/2008				X			
Bulgaria	22/11/2006	25/2/2013	1/6/2013		X	X	X			
Croatia	29/4/2008	10/10/2008	1/2/2009			X	X			
Cyprus	16/5/2005	27/3/2009	1/7/2009			X	X			
Czech Republic										
Denmark	28/9/2012									
Estonia	7/3/2013									
Finland	16/12/2005									
France	23/3/2011	08/12/2015	01/4/2016				X			
Georgia	25/3/2013	10/1/2014	1/5/2014		X	X	X			
Germany	28/1/2016									
Greece	12/10/2006									
Hungary	14/4/2009	14/4/2009	1/8/2009		X	X	X			
Iceland	16/5/2005									
Ireland										

Italy	8/6/2005										
Latvia	19/5/2006	25/2/2010	1/6/2010			X	X				
Liechtenstein											
Lithuania	28/10/2015										
Luxembourg	16/5/2005										
Malta	16/5/2005	30/1/2008	1/5/2008			X	X				
Moldova	16/5/2005	18/9/2007	1/5/2008		X	X	X	X			
Monaco											
Montenegro	16/5/2005	20/10/2008	1/2/2009	55			X				
Netherlands	17/11/2005	13/8/2008	1/12/2008			X	X	X			
Norway											
Poland	16/5/2005	8/8/2007	1/5/2008			X	X				
Portugal	16/5/2005	22/4/2010	1/8/2010			X	X				
Romania	16/5/2005	21/2/2007	1/5/2008			X	X				
Russia	26/1/2009										
San Marino	14/11/2006	27/7/2010	1/11/2010		X	X	X				
Serbia	16/5/2005	14/4/2009	1/8/2009	55			X				
Slovakia	12/11/2007	16/9/2008	1/1/2009		X	X	X				
Slovenia	28/3/2007	26/4/2010	1/8/2010		X	X	X				
Spain	20/2/2009	26/3/2010	1/7/2010			X	X				
Sweden	16/5/2005	23/6/2014	1/10/2014		X	X	X				
Switzerland											
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17/11/2005	27/5/2009	1/9/2009			X	X				
Turkey	28/3/2007	02/5/2016	1/9/2016		X	X	X				
Ukraine	29/11/2005	2/2/2011	1/6/2011		X	X	X				
United Kingdom	29/09/2014	27/04/2015	01/08/2015		X	X	X				

Non-members of the Council of Europe

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Canada										
Holy See										
Japan										
Mexico										
Morocco										

Appendix II – List of declarations and reservations to CETS no. 198

DECLARATIONS under article 53 para. 1		
Article 3, paragraph 2 (limitation of confiscation to certain offences)	Armenia	Armenia will apply Article 3, paragraph 1, only to offences specified in the appendix to the Convention.
	Cyprus	The Republic of Cyprus declares that Article 3, paragraph 1, shall apply only in so far as the offence is punishable by deprivation of liberty or a detention order for a maximum of more than one year.
	Georgia	Georgia declares that Article 3, paragraph 1, shall be applied only in so far as the offence is punishable by deprivation of liberty for a maximum of more than one year.
	Hungary	The Republic of Hungary reserves the right that Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Convention will apply only to offences specified in the Criminal Code of Hungary.
	Malta	Malta declares that Article 3, paragraph 1, shall apply only in so far as the offence is punishable by deprivation of liberty or a detention order for a maximum of more than one year.
	Netherlands	The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it reserves the right not to apply Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention with regard to the confiscation of the proceeds from offences punishable under legislation on taxation or on customs and excise. The Kingdom of the Netherlands, for Aruba, declares that it reserves the right not to apply Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention with regard to the confiscation of the proceeds from offences punishable under legislation on taxation or on customs and excise.
	Sweden	Sweden reserves the right to apply Article 3.1 on confiscation, only in so far the offence is punishable by deprivation of liberty for a maximum of more than one year. Sweden reserves the right not to apply Article 3.1 in respect of confiscation of the proceeds from tax offences, in so far as such proceeds can be recovered within the framework of taxation proceedings
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that it will apply paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Convention only to the offences which are punishable by deprivation of liberty.
	United Kingdom	Jersey declares that Article 3, paragraph 1, only applies in respect of offences in Jersey which are liable to a term of one or more years of deprivation of liberty.
	Total: 10	
Article 9, paragraph 4 (limitation of money laundering incrimination to certain offences)	Cyprus	The Republic of Cyprus declares that Article 9, paragraph 1, shall apply only in so far as the offence is punishable by deprivation of liberty or a detention order for a maximum of more than one year.
	Hungary	The Republic of Hungary reserves the right that Article 9, paragraph 4 shall apply only in so far as the offence is punishable by deprivation of liberty.
	Malta	Malta declares that Article 9, paragraph 1, shall apply only in so far as the offence is punishable by deprivation of liberty or a detention order for a maximum of more than one year.
	Netherlands	the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention will only be applied to predicate offences that qualify as “ <i>misdriften</i> ” (crimes) under the domestic law of the European part of the Netherlands or under the domestic law of the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba). The Kingdom of the Netherlands, for Aruba, declares that Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention will only be applied to predicate offences that qualify as “ <i>misdriften</i> ” (crimes) under the domestic law of Aruba.
	Turkey	Turkey declares that Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Convention applies only to the offences punishable by deprivation of liberty for a minimum of more than six months.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that it will apply paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Convention only in so far as the predicate offence is punishable by deprivation of liberty.
	United Kingdom	Jersey declares that Article 9, paragraph 1, only applies in respect of predicate offences in Jersey which are liable to a term of one or more years of deprivation of liberty.
	Total: 7	
Article 17, paragraph 5 (limitation of requests for information on bank accounts to the categories of offences in Appendix)	Armenia	The Republic of Armenia will apply Article 17 of the Convention only to the categories of offences specified in the list contained in the appendix to the Convention.
	Portugal	The Portuguese Republic declares that the referred disposition applies only to the categories of infractions contained in the Appendix to the Convention, as defined by its legislation.
	Turkey	Turkey declares that it shall apply Article 17 of the Convention only to the categories of offences specified in the list contained in the appendix to the Convention.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that it will apply Article 17 of the Convention only to the categories of offences specified in the list contained in the appendix to the Convention.

	Total: 4	
Article 24, paragraph 3 (Execution of foreign confiscation orders: requested Party not bound by the findings as stated by the requesting Party)	Armenia	The Republic of Armenia will apply Article 24, paragraph 2 only subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system.
	Bulgaria	The Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 2, shall apply only subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system.
	Croatia	The Republic of Croatia declares that Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention, applies only subject to the constitutional principles and the basic concepts of the Republic of Croatia's legal system.
	Cyprus	The Republic of Cyprus declares that Article 24, paragraph 2, shall apply subject to Cyprus's constitutional principles and to the basic concepts of the Cyprus legal system.
	Georgia	Georgia declares that Article 24, paragraph 2, shall be applied only subject to the constitutional principles and to the basic concepts of the legal system of Georgia.
	Hungary	The Republic of Hungary declares that the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 2, shall apply only subject to the constitutional principles and the basic concepts of the Hungarian legal system.
	Latvia	The Republic of Latvia declares that Article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, applies only subject to the constitutional principles and the basic concepts of the Republic of Latvia's legal system.
	Malta	Malta declares that Article 24, paragraph 2, shall apply subject to Malta's constitutional principles and to the basic concepts of the Maltese legal system.
	Republic of Moldova	The Republic of Moldova declares that the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 2, shall apply only subject to the constitutional principles and the basic concepts of the Republic of Moldova's legal system.
	Romania	The provisions of Article 24, paragraph 2 shall apply only subject to the constitutional principles and the basic concepts of the Romanian legal system.
	San Marino	The Republic of San Marino declares that Article 24, paragraph 2, applies only subject to the constitutional principles and the basic concepts of the Republic of San Marino's legal system.
	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic declares that Article 24, paragraph 2, shall be only subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system.
	"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	The Republic of Macedonia declares that Article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, applies only subject to the constitutional principles and the basic concepts of the legal system of the Republic of Macedonia.
	Turkey	Turkey declares that Article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, applies only subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that it will apply paragraph 2 of Article 24 of the Convention only subject to the constitutional principles of Ukraine and the basic concepts of its legal system.
	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom declares that Article 24, paragraph 2, only applies subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system Jersey declares that Article 24, paragraph 2, only applies subject to its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system.
	Total: 16	
Article 31, paragraph 2 (restrictions to possibilities of direct communication of judicial documents)	Hungary	The Republic of Hungary declares that judicial documents must be delivered through the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement as Central Authority.
	Latvia	The Republic of Latvia declares that in the pre trial criminal proceedings the official serving of judicial documents is made by the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Latvia. In the adjudication of a case the official serving of judicial documents is made by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia.
	Republic of Moldova	The Republic of Moldova declares that notification of judicial documents, as well as of those received by national authorities, shall effect through the: a. Center for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption – until the establishment of criminal prosecution; b. General Prosecutor's Office – during the criminal prosecution; c. Ministry of Justice – during the trial procedure and the execution of judgments.
	Poland	The Republic of Poland declares that the methods of transmission referred to in Article 31, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall be applied on its territory only in so far as they are provided for in appropriate international agreements relating to legal assistance between the Republic of Poland and the Party transmitting a judicial document.
	Portugal	The Portuguese Republic declares that its application is subordinate to the existence of bilateral or multilateral conventions on judiciary mutual assistance between the Portuguese Republic and the Party of origin.
	Romania	In accordance with Article 31, paragraph 2, of the Convention, a) the requests of judicial assistance formulated in the stage of criminal investigations and criminal pursuit shall be addressed to the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice;

		b) the requests of judicial assistance formulated during the trial stage and the execution of punishment stage shall be addressed to the Ministry of Justice.
	San Marino	The Republic of San Marino declares that judicial documents can be delivered only through its Central Authority, without prejudice to what is provided by bilateral agreements.
	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic declares that it does not accept the procedure of serving the judicial documents mentioned in Article 31, paragraph 2, sub paragraphs a) and b).
	Sweden	Sweden reserves the right not to apply Article 31.2 b, as regards the serving of documents
	Turkey	Turkey declares that judicial documents, mentioned in Article 31, paragraph 2, of the Convention, shall be served only through the "Central Authority" on mutual assistance in criminal matters.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that it will not use in its territory the methods of sending judicial documents provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 31 of the Convention.
	United Kingdom	Jersey declares that judicial documents should only be sent through its central authority which is: Her Majesty's Attorney General Law Officers' Department Morier House Halkett Place St Helier Jersey JE1 1DD Tel: +44 (0) 15 34 44 12 00 Fax: +44 (0) 15 34 44 12 99
	Total: 12	
Article 35 paragraph 1 (Modalities of transmission of requests for cooperation)	Bulgaria	The Republic of Bulgaria declares that concerning requests which are sent and received electronically or by any other means of telecommunication, the Bulgarian competent authorities shall be able to request the certification of authenticity of the materials sent, as well as to obtain originals by express mail.
	Georgia	Georgia declares that it will accept and execute requests received by electronic or other means of telecommunication, if the request is urgent and its authenticity is undisputed, provided the requesting authority subsequently submits the original of the request within the period specified by the requested authority.
	Republic of Moldova	The Republic of Moldova declares that acceptable languages for the requests for legal assistance and for the documents supporting such requests are : Moldavian, English or Russian.
	Romania	The requests and the documents supporting such requests addressed to Romanian authorities shall be accompanied by a translation in Romanian language or in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.
	San Marino	The Republic of San Marino commits to accept and execute requests received electronically or by other means of communication provided that the Requesting Party simultaneously transmits the original of such requests.
	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic declares that the competent authorities will start to proceed upon the request of the foreign authority delivered to them by fax or in electronic form, provided they do not doubt its authenticity and the case is of urgent character. Subsequently, the original copy of the request has to be delivered within the period laid down by the requested authority unless it drops the requirement of submitting such original copy.
	Slovenia	The Republic of Slovenia declares that it is ready to accept and execute requests received electronically or by other means of communication under the condition that the request was sent by a secure e-mail, in an encrypted form (e.g.: PGP key – Pretty Good Privacy or other equivalent commonly accepted mode of encoding) or by a protected network, as are ESW (Egmont Secure Web) and FIU-net.
	Sweden	Sweden reserves the right to require that requests made to it and documents supporting requests be made in Swedish, Danish, Norwegian or English or accompanied by a translation into one of these languages.
	Ukraine	Ukraine agrees to accept and execute requests, transmitted electronically or by any other means of communication, provided that the requesting Party simultaneously shall send the original of such requests by post or by courier. The information concerning the execution of requests transmitted electronically or by any other means of communication, will be sent to the requesting Party after the receipt of their original.
Total: 9		
Article 35, paragraph 3 (language of requests)	Armenia	The requests made to the Republic of Armenia and the documents supporting such requests shall be accompanied by a translation into English.
	Bulgaria	The Republic of Bulgaria declares that, for each individual case, it will require requests and supporting documents sent to it pursuant to Article 35, paragraph 1, to be accompanied by a translation into Bulgarian or into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.
	Croatia	The Republic of Croatia declares that requests and documents supporting such requests should be accompanied by a translation into the Croatian language or, if this is not possible, into the English language.

	Cyprus	The Government of Cyprus declares that requests and annexed documents should be addressed to it accompanied by a translation in English.
	Georgia	Georgia declares that requests and documents supporting such requests should be accompanied by a translation into the Georgian language or into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe if these requests and documents are not made in these languages.
	Hungary	The Republic of Hungary reserves the right that the requests and the documents supporting such requests shall be in Hungarian or in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe or they shall be accompanied by a translation into one of these languages. Concerning those Member States which accept requests not solely in their own official languages or requests accompanied by a translation into one of these languages, the Republic of Hungary accepts the request in English, in French or in German or with a translation into one of these languages.
	Latvia	The Republic of Latvia declares that requests made to the Republic of Latvia and documents supporting such requests shall be accompanied by a translation into Latvian or into English.
	Malta	The Government of Malta declares that requests and annexed documents should be addressed to it accompanied by a translation into English.
	Republic of Moldova	In accordance with Article 35, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova declares that acceptable languages for the requests for legal assistance and for the documents supporting such requests are : Moldavian, English or Russian.
	Netherlands	In accordance with Article 35, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that requests made to the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) and documents supporting such requests in a language other than Dutch, English or Spanish shall be accompanied by a translation into one of these languages. The Kingdom of the Netherlands, for Aruba, declares that requests made to Aruba and documents supporting such requests in a language other than Dutch, English or Spanish shall be accompanied by a translation into one of these languages.
	Poland	The Republic of Poland declares that all requests and documents transmitted to its authorities under Chapter IV of the Convention shall be accompanied by a translation in Polish or into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.
	Portugal	The Portuguese Republic declares that, for its purposes, the requirements and documents annexed which are addressed to it should be accompanied by the respective translation into Portuguese or into one of the Council of Europe's official languages.
	Romania	The requests and the documents supporting such requests addressed to Romanian authorities shall be accompanied by a translation in Romanian language or in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.
	San Marino	The Republic of San Marino declares that requests and documents supporting such requests shall be accompanied by a translation into Italian or, if it is not possible, into English.
	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic declares that it reserves the right that requests made to it and documents supporting such requests be accompanied by a translation into the Slovak language. In urgent cases they can be sent with a translation into the English language.
	Slovenia	the Republic of Slovenia declares that it reserves the right to require that the requests and documents supporting such requests, addressed to the central authority of the Republic of Slovenia are accompanied by a translation into Slovenian or English language.
	Sweden	Sweden reserves the right to require that requests made to it and documents supporting requests be made in Swedish, Danish, Norwegian or English or accompanied by a translation into one of these languages.
	"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	The Republic of Macedonia declares that requests and annexed documents supporting such requests should be accompanied by a translation into the Macedonian language, or if this is not possible, they can be sent with a translation into the English language.
	Turkey	Turkey declares that, all requests and supporting documents must be accompanied by their Turkish translations.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that requests and documents supporting them shall be sent to Ukraine with a translation into Ukrainian or into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe if they are not made in these languages.
	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom declares that requests and documents supporting such requests must be accompanied by a translation into the English language. Jersey declares that requests and documents supporting such requests must be accompanied by a translation into the English language.
	Total: 21	
Article 42, paragraph 2 (prior consent)	Armenia	Information or evidence provided by the Republic of Armenia, under Chapter 7, may not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.

of the requested Party to the use of information for other investigations and proceedings by the requesting Party)	Bulgaria	The Republic of Bulgaria declares that information or evidence provided by it under Chapter IV of the Convention may not, without the prior consent of the competent Bulgarian authorities, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Croatia	The Republic of Croatia declares that, without its prior consent, information or evidence may not be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Cyprus	The Government of Cyprus declares that information or evidence provided by it under this Convention may not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the Requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Georgia	Georgia declares that, without its prior consent, information and documents provided by it under Chapter IV of the Convention may not be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Hungary	The Republic of Hungary declares that the information and evidence provided under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Convention may not be used or transmitted for any purpose other than investigations or proceedings in the request by the authorities of the requesting Party without the prior consent of the authority which provided the information or evidence.
	Latvia	The Republic of Latvia declares that, without its prior consent, information or evidence provided by it may not be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Malta	The Government of Malta declares that information or evidence provided by it under this Convention may not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Republic of Moldova	The Republic of Moldova declares that information and evidence provided under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Convention may not be used or transmitted without the Republic of Moldova's consent, by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Poland	The Republic of Poland declares that information and evidence transmitted for the execution of a request filed pursuant to Chapter III of the Convention shall not, without its prior consent, be used for purposes other than those specified in the request.
	Portugal	The Portuguese Republic declares that the information or elements of proof rendered by the Portuguese State cannot, without its consent, be used or transmitted by the applicant authorities of the Party aimed at investigation or procedures different from those specified in the requirement.
	Romania	The information or evidence provided under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Convention may not be used or transmitted without its prior consent by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	San Marino	The Republic of San Marino declares that information and evidence provided by it under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Convention may not, without the prior consent of San Marino's competent authority, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic declares that without its prior consent the information or evidence provided under Chapter IV of this Convention may not be used or forwarded by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or criminal proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Slovenia	The Republic of Slovenia declares that, without its prior consent, information or evidence provided by it under the Chapter IV, may not be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	The Government of the the Republic of Macedonia declares that information or evidence provided by it under this Convention may not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Turkey	Turkey declares that without its prior consent the information or evidence provided by it under this Convention shall not be used or forwarded by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or criminal proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that, without a prior consent of Ukraine, information or evidence provided by it under chapter IV of the Convention may not be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.

	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom declares that information and evidence provided by the United Kingdom under Chapter IV may not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request. Jersey declares that information and evidence provided by Jersey under Chapter IV may not, without its prior consent, be used or transmitted by the authorities of the requesting Party in investigations or proceedings other than those specified in the request.
	Total: 19	
RESERVATIONS under article 53 para. 2		
Article 7, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph c (monitoring of bank accounts)	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic reserves the right not to apply in whole the procedure under Article 7, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph c).
	Total: 1	
Article 9, paragraph 6 (conviction for money laundering without establishing precisely which is the predicate offence)	Hungary	The Republic of Hungary reserves the right not to apply the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 6, of the Convention.
	Poland	The Republic of Poland declares that Article 9, paragraph 6, shall not be applied.
	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic reserves the right, while sentencing the person for money laundering, to exactly specify a predicate criminal offence that gave rise to property subject to Article 9, paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs a) or b).
	Turkey	Turkey declares that Article 9, paragraph 6, shall apply only to offences defined in its domestic law.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that it will not apply paragraph 6 of Article 9 of the Convention.
	Total: 5	
Article 46, paragraph 5 (provision of information by the requested FIU without a formal written request)	Georgia	Georgia declares that Article 46, paragraph 5, shall not be applied.
	Turkey	Turkey declares that Article 46, paragraph 5, shall apply only to cases which are in competence of the Ministry of Finance, Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK), in accordance with its domestic law.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that it will apply paragraph 5 of Article 46 of the Convention, provided that the requesting Party shall ensure the use of the received information exclusively for the purposes of criminal proceeding in cases on legalization (laundering) of the proceeds from crime or on the financing of terrorism.
	Total: 3	
Article 47 (international cooperation for the postponement of transactions)	Georgia	Georgia declares that the Financial Monitoring Service of Georgia (FMS) shall adopt the measures defined in Article 47 as far as the legislation of Georgia permits.
	Turkey	Turkey declares that Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK) shall adopt the measures defined in Article 47 as far as its domestic law permits.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that it will apply paragraph 1 of Article 47 of the Convention subject to the national legislation.
	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom declares that Article 47 shall not be applied. Jersey declares that Article 47 shall not be applied.
	Total: 4	
DECLARATIONS under article 53 para. 3		
Modalities of application of Article 17 (requests for information on bank accounts) and 19 (requests for the monitoring of banking transactions)	Turkey	Turkey declares that it shall apply Article 17 and 19 of the Convention only to the categories of offences specified in the list contained in the appendix to the Convention and in conformity with the principles of the Turkish domestic law.

DECLARATIONS under article 53 para. 4

Article 3 paragraph 4 Reversal of the burden of proof for confiscation (Non-application or only under specific circumstances)	Bulgaria	The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it shall not apply Article 3, paragraph 4, of this Convention.
	Georgia	Georgia declares that the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 4, shall be applied only in relation to the civil procedures of confiscation, in conformity with the legislation in Georgia.
	Republic of Moldova	The Republic of Moldova declares that the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 4, shall apply only partially, in conformity with the principles of the domestic law.
	Poland	The Republic of Poland declares that Article 3, paragraph 4, shall not be applied.
	Romania	The provisions of Article 3, paragraph 4 shall apply only partially, in conformity with the principles of the domestic law.
	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic declares that it does not apply the right to require that, in respect of a serious offence or offences as defined by the national law, an offender demonstrates the origin of alleged proceeds or other property liable to confiscation.
	Slovenia	The Republic of Slovenia declares that it reserves the right not to apply Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Convention.
	Sweden	Sweden reserves the right not to apply Article 3.4 with regard to confiscation
	Turkey	Turkey declares that Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Convention shall not be applied.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that it will not apply paragraph 4 of Article 3 of the Convention.
	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom declares that it will apply Article 3, paragraph 4, as follows, in accordance with the principles of domestic law. If a defendant has been convicted of an offence listed in Schedule 2 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 or has a stated pattern or history of offending as set out in that legislation, they are deemed to have a "criminal lifestyle", and as such are subject to a confiscation regime which requires them to demonstrate the legitimate origin of their property, or have it become liable to confiscation. The court must assume that everything a defendant holds, and had held, in the last six years, is the proceeds of crime and so must calculate the value of this property into the amount set on the confiscation order. The court must not make such an assumption however, if it is shown to be incorrect or there would be a serious risk of injustice.
	Total: 11	

DECLARATIONS concerning the designation of authorities

Article 33 para. 2 Central Authority for legal assistance	Armenia	The Financial Monitoring Center of the Central Bank of the Republic of Armenia is the central authority which shall be responsible for sending and answering requests made under this chapter, the execution of such requests or the transmission of them to the authorities competent for their execution.
	Belgium	Belgium declares that the central authority designated under Article 33, paragraph 2, of the Convention, is the <i>Service Public Fédéral Justice, Direction générale Législation, Libertés et Droits fondamentaux, Service de coopération internationale pénale, Boulevard de Waterloo 115, B-1000 BRUXELLES</i> .
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	The central authority designated by Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purposes of Article 33 of the Convention is : Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina <u>Contact person:</u> Mr Branislav Pavlovic Sector for International Operative Police Collaboration Email : branislav.pavlovic@dkpt.gov.ba Tel : +387 33 250 062, Fax : +387 65 698 728
	Bulgaria	The Republic of Bulgaria declares that requests made under Chapter IV shall be sent and received through the following central authorities : - the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria – for the pre-trial stage of the criminal proceedings; - the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Bulgaria – for the trial stage.
	Croatia	The Republic of Croatia declares that the central authorities designated in pursuance of paragraph 1 of Article 33 of the Convention are the Ministry of the Interior, Police Directorate, Criminal Police Department, Illica 335, Zagreb, and State Attorney's Office of the Republic of Croatia, Gajeva 30a, Zagreb.
	Cyprus	The Republic of Cyprus declares that the central authorities designated in pursuance of paragraph 1 are: - The Ministry of Justice and Public Order - The Unit for Combating Money Laundering (MOKAS) for decisions of freezing and confiscation
	France	The central authority designated by France for the purposes of Article 33 of the Convention is the: <i>Bureau de l'entraide pénale internationale</i> <i>Direction des affaires criminelles et des grâces</i> <i>Ministère de la Justice français</i>

	Georgia	Georgia declares that the designated central authority, as stipulated by this Article, shall be: The Ministry of Justice of Georgia Address: 24, Gorgasali str. 0114 Tbilisi, Georgia. Phone: +995 32 240 51 42 Email: international@justice.gov.ge
	Hungary	The Republic of Hungary informs the Secretary General of the Council of Europe that the Central Authorities designated are: - Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement (4 Kossuth Lajos Sqr., Budapest 1055, Hungary, 1363 Budapest, P.O. Box 54) - Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Hungary (16 Markó Str., Budapest 1055, Hungary, 1372 Budapest, P.O. Box 438).
	Latvia	The Republic of Latvia declares that the central authorities designated are as follows: In the pre-trial criminal proceedings up to the commencement of criminal prosecution: State Police Ciekurkalna 1st line 1, k-4 Riga, LV-1026 Latvia Phone: +371 67075212 Fax: +371 67371227 E-mail: kanc@vp.gov.lv Website : www.vp.gov.lv In the pre-trial criminal proceedings up to the transfer of a case to the court: Prosecutor General's Office Kalpaka Blvd. 6 Riga, LV-1801 Latvia Phone: +371 67044400 Fax: +371 67044449 E-mail: webmaster@lrp.gov.lv Website : www.lrp.gov.lv In the adjudication of a case: Ministry of Justice Brivibas Blvd. 36 Riga, LV-1536 Latvia Phone: +371 67036801 Fax: +371 67285575 E-mail: tm.kanceleja@tm.gov.lv Website : www.tm.gov.lv
	Malta	Malta declares that the central authority designated in pursuance of paragraph 1 is: The Office of the Attorney General Attorney General's Chambers The Palace Valletta Malta
	Moldova	Central authorities: National Anticorruption Center bld Ștefan cel Mare 198, MD-2004, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova Ministry of Justice str. 31 August 1989, nr. 82, MD-2012, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova General Prosecutor's Office str. Bănulescu Bodoni 26, MD-2012, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova
	Republic of Montenegro	Montenegro designates the Ministry of Justice and the Directorate Against Money Laundering and Against the Financing of Terrorism as the central authorities responsible for carrying out the functions foreseen by this Convention : Ministry of Justice Vuka Karadzica 3

		81 000 Podgorica Tel. +382 20 407 501 Fax +382 20 407 515 Directorate Against Money Laundering and Against the Financing of Terrorism Novaka Miloševa bb 81 000 Podgorica Tel. +382 20 210 025 Fax +382 20 210 086
	Netherlands	The central authority, referred to in Article 33, paragraph 1, designated for the European part of the Netherlands and for the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) is: <i>Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie</i> (Ministry of Security and Justice) Afdeling Internationale Rechtshulp in Strafzaken P.O. Box 20301 2500 EH The Hague The Netherlands The central authority referred to in Article 33, paragraph 1, designated for Aruba is: <i>De Procureur-Generaal van Aruba</i> Havenstraat 2 Oranjestad, Aruba Telephone: +297-521-4100 Fax: +297-521-4190 Email: irh@omaruba.aw
	Poland	The Republic of Poland declares that the central authorities shall be : – the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Poland, Al. Ujazdowskie 11, 00-950 Warsaw, and – the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Poland, Swietokrzyska Street 12, 00-916 Warsaw.
	Portugal	The Portuguese Republic declares that, for its purposes, the central authority is the <i>Procuradoria-Geral da República</i> , situated on the Rua Escola Politécnica, 140, 1269 269, Lisbon.
	Romania	In accordance with Article 33, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Romanian central authorities designated for the application of the provisions of Chapter IV of the Convention are : - National Office for Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering Str. Splaiul Independentei nr. 202A, sectorul 6 Bucuresti, România - Ministry of Justice Str. Apolodor nr. 17, sectorul 5 Bucuresti, România - Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice Bd. Libertatii nr. 14, sectorul 5 Bucuresti, România - Ministry of Administration and Interior Piata Revolutiei nr. 1A, sectorul 1 Bucuresti, România - Ministry of Public Finance Str. Apolodor nr. 17, sectorul 5 Bucuresti, România.
	San Marino	In accordance with Article 33, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of San Marino declares that the Central authority designated is: <i>Segreteria di Stato per gli Affari Esteri</i> (Palazzo Begni, Contrada Omerelli, n. 31, 47890 San Marino - Repubblica di San Marino), without prejudice of provisions specified by bilateral agreements allowing direct relations between judicial authorities.
	Serbia	In accordance with Article 33 of the Convention, Serbia designates as central authorities in charge of the implementation of the Convention: Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia Directorate of Crime Police Department for the fight against organized crime Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 2 11070 Novi Beograd Tel./Fax: +381 11 31 48 66 Ministry of Finances of the Republic of Serbia Directorate for the prevention of money laundering

		<p>Masarikova 2 11000 Beograd</p> <p>Tel.: +381 11 20 60 151 Fax: +381 11 20 60 150 Email: uprava@apml.org.rs Internet: www.apml.org.rs</p>
	Slovak Republic	<p>The Slovak Republic informs that the competent authorities are: Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic Župné námestie 13 813 11 Bratislava Slovakia and General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic Štúrova 2 812 85 Bratislava Slovakia</p>
	Slovenia	<p>The Republic of Slovenia declares that the central authority, responsible for sending and answering requests made under the Chapter IV, the execution of such requests or the transmission of them to the authorities competent for their execution, is: Ministry of Finance – Office for Money Laundering Prevention Cankarjeva 5, 1001 Ljubljana Phone: +386 (1) 200 18 00 Fax: +386 (1) 425 20 87 E-mail: mf.uppd@mf-rs.si</p>
	Spain	<p>Spain declares that the central authority designated is the “<i>Subdirección General de Cooperación Jurídica Internacional</i>” of the Ministry of Justice.</p>
	Sweden	<p>Sweden declares that the central authority for the serving of judicial documents (Article 31) is: The County Administrative Board of Stockholm The central authority for international service of documents Box 22067 104 22 STOCKHOLM Tel: + 46 (0)8 785 40 00 Fax: + 46 (0)8 785 40 01 E-mail: stockholm@lansstyrelsen.se Sweden declares that the central authority for matters other than the serving of judicial documents is: The Ministry of Justice Division for Criminal Cases and International Judicial Co-operation Central authority SE-103 33 STOCKHOLM SWEDEN Tel: 00 46 8 405 10 00 (switchboard), 00 46 8 405 45 00 (office) fax: 00 46 8 405 46 76 E-mail: ju.birs@gov.se</p>
	“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	<p>The Republic of Macedonia has designated the Ministry of Justice and the Office for Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism at the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Macedonia as the central authorities responsible for carrying out the functions foreseen by this Convention: Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Macedonia “Dimitrie Cuposki” N° 9 1000 Skopje Tel. +389 (0)2 3117-277 Fax. +389 (0)2 3226-975 Office for Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism at the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Macedonia “Veljko Vlahovic” N° 11 1000 Skopje Tel. +389 (0)2 3297-540 Fax. +389 (0)2 3224-824.</p>

Turkey	<p>In accordance with Article 33, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Turkey declares that the Ministry of Justice is designated as Central Authority within the meaning of this article:</p> <p>Ministry of Justice Milli Müdafaa Caddesi No. 22/8 06659 Bakanlıklar /Ankara TURKEY</p>
Ukraine	<p>Ukraine declares that its central authorities, designated in pursuance of paragraph 1 of Article 33 of the Convention, shall be the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (concerning the execution of judgments) and the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (concerning legal proceedings during the investigation of criminal cases).</p>
United Kingdom	<p>The United Kingdom declares that for the purpose of sending, answering requests and transmission of them to the authorities competent for their execution, the central authority for the United Kingdom is:</p> <p>1. For the purposes of sending, answering and executing requests relating to England & Wales and Northern Ireland, the central authority for criminal requests is the Home Office.</p> <p>United Kingdom Central Authority Judicial Cooperation Unit Home Office Seacole Building 2 Marsham Street London SW1P 4DF Tel: +44 (0)207 035 4040 Fax: +44 (0)207 035 6985 Email: ukca-ilor@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>2. For the purposes of sending, answering and executing requests relating to England & Wales and Northern Ireland, the central authority for non-conviction based confiscation is the Home Office.</p> <p>Criminal Finances Strategic Centre for Organised Crime – Pursue Office of the Security and Counter-Terrorism Home Office Sixth Floor Peel Building 2 Marsham Street London SW1P 4DF Tel: 44 (0)207 035 1559 Email: Stephen.Goadby@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>3. For the purposes of answering and executing requests relating to tax matters and fiscal customs matters in England & Wales and Northern Ireland, the central authority is HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC).</p> <p>Mutual Legal Assistance HMRC Room 2E10 100 Parliament Street London SW1A 2BQ Fax: +44 (0)3000 586908 Email: mla@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>4. For the purposes of sending, answering requests and transmission of them to the authorities competent for their execution in Scotland, the central authority is the Crown Office and Prosecutor Fiscal Service.</p> <p>International Cooperation Unit Crown Office 25 Chambers Street Edinburgh EH1 1LA</p>

		<p>Tel: +44 (0)131 243 8152 Fax: +44 (0)131 243 8153 Email: coicu@copfs.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Jersey declares that for the purposes of sending, answering requests and transmission of them to the authorities competent for their execution, the central authority for Jersey is:</p> <p>Her Majesty's Attorney General Law Officers' Department Morier House Halkett Place St Helier Jersey JE1 1DD Tel: +44 (0) 15 34 44 12 00 Fax: +44 (0) 15 34 44 12 99</p>
	Total: 27	
Article 46 para.13 Unit acting as the FIU	Belgium	Belgium declares that the unit which acts as FIU, designated pursuant to Article 46, paragraph 13, of the Convention, is the <i>Cellule de traitement de informations financières</i> (Belgian Financial Intelligence Unit), <i>Avenue de la Toison d'Or 55 (boîte 1), B-1060 BRUXELLES</i> .
	Cyprus	<p>The Financial Intelligence Unit designated for the Republic of Cyprus is: Unit for Combating Money Laundering (MOKAS) P.O. Box: 23768 1686 Nicosia Cyprus Email: mokas@mokas.law.gov.cy</p>
	Georgia	<p>The Financial Intelligence Unit designated for Georgia shall be: The Financial Monitoring Service of Georgia (FMS) Address: Sanapiro str. 2, 0105 Tbilisi, Georgia. Phone: +995 32 229 67 00 Email: Info@fms.gov.ge</p>
	Hungary	The Republic of Hungary designates the Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard Central Criminal Investigation Bureau as domestic financial intelligence unit.
	Latvia	In accordance with Article 46, paragraph 13, of the Convention, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for Latvia is the Office for the Prevention of Laundering of Proceeds derived from Criminal Activity (Raiņa Boulevard 15, LV - 1050 Riga - Email: KD@kd.gov.lv).
	Moldova	<p>Central authorities: Office for the prevention and fight against money laundering, National Anticorruption Center bld Ștefan cel Mare și Sfânt 198, MD-2004, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova email: spscb@spscb.cna.md, tel: +373 22 257 206, fax: +373 22 257 318</p>
	Montenegro (through a declaration concerning article 33 para.2)	<p>Montenegro designates the Ministry of Justice and the Directorate Against Money Laundering and Against the Financing of Terrorism as the central authorities responsible for carrying out the functions foreseen by this Convention:</p> <p>Ministry of Justice Vuka Karadzica 3 81 000 Podgorica Tel. +382 20 407 501 Fax +382 20 407 515 Directorate Against Money Laundering and Against the Financing of Terrorism Novaka Miloševa bb 81 000 Podgorica Tel. +382 20 210 025</p>
	Netherlands	The Financial Intelligence Unit designated for the European part of the Netherlands and for the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) is :

		<p>Financial Intelligence Unit Nederland P.O. Box 3016 2700 KZ Zoetermeer The Netherlands</p> <p>The Financial Intelligence Unit designated for Aruba is:</p> <p><i>Meldpunt Ongebruikelijke Transacties (MOT)</i> P.O. Box 462 Oranjestad, Aruba Telephone: +297-583-3115 / +297-583-3206 / +297-583-3471 Fax: +297-583-7637 Email: mot.aruba@setarnet.aw / mot@aruba.gov.aw</p>
	Portugal	The Portuguese Republic declares that, for its purposes, the unit which is the FIU is the <i>Unidade de Informação Financeira</i> , situated on Rua Luciano Cordeiro, 77, 1150-213, Lisbon.
	Romania (through a declaration concerning article 33 para.2)	<p>The Romanian central authorities designated for the application of the provisions of Chapter IV of the Convention are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>National Office for Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering</u> <u>Str. Splaiul Independentei nr. 202A, sectorul 6</u> <u>Bucuresti, România</u> - Ministry of Justice Str. Apolodor nr. 17, sectorul 5 Bucuresti, România - Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice Bd. Libertatii nr. 14, sectorul 5 Bucuresti, România - Ministry of Administration and Interior Piata Revolutiei nr. 1A, sectorul 1 Bucuresti, România - Ministry of Public Finance Str. Apolodor nr. 17, sectorul 5 Bucuresti, România.
	San Marino	The Republic of San Marino declares that Financial Intelligence Unit designated for the Republic of San Marino is: <i>Agenzia di Informazione Finanziaria</i> (Strada Paderna, n. 2, 47895 Domagnano, Repubblica di San Marino. Email: info@aif.sm , tel. +378 (0549) 888180, fax +378 (0549) 888181).
	Serbia (through a declaration concerning article 33 para.2)	<p>Serbia designates as central authorities in charge of the implementation of the Convention:</p> <p>Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia Directorate of Crime Police Department for the fight against organized crime Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 2 11070 Novi Beograd Tel./Fax: +381 11 31 48 66</p> <p><u>Ministry of Finances of the Republic of Serbia</u> <u>Directorate for the prevention of money laundering</u> <u>Masarikova 2</u> <u>11000 Beograd</u> <u>Tel.: +381 11 20 60 151</u> <u>Fax: +381 11 20 60 150</u> <u>Email: uprava@apml.org.rs</u> <u>Internet: www.apml.org.rs</u></p>
	Slovak Republic	<p>The Slovak Republic declares that the financial intelligence unit shall be:</p> <p>Police Force Presidium Bureau of Combating Organized Crime Financial Intelligence Unit Racianska 45 812 72 Bratislava</p>

	Slovakia	
	Slovenia	In accordance with Article 46, paragraph 13, of the Convention, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for Slovenia is: Ministry of Finance Office for Money Laundering Prevention Cankarjeva 5, 1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia Phone: +386 (1) 200 18 00 Fax: +386 (1) 425 20 87 E-mail: mf.uppd@mf-rs.si
	"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (through a declaration concerning article 33 para.2)	The Republic of Macedonia has designated the Ministry of Justice and the Office for Prevention of <u>Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism at the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Macedonia</u> as the central authorities responsible for carrying out the functions foreseen by this Convention: Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Macedonia "Dimitrie Cuposki" N° 9 1000 Skopje Tel. +389 (0)2 3117-277 Fax. +389 (0)2 3226-975 Office for Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism at the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Macedonia "Veljko Vlahovic" N° 11 1000 Skopje Tel. +389 (0)2 3297-540 Fax. +389 (0)2 3224-824.
	Turkey	Turkey declares that the Ministry of Finance, Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK), is the Turkish FIU within the meaning of this article.
	Ukraine	Ukraine declares that the authority, empowered by Ukraine to execute the functions of a financial intelligence unit within the meaning of Article 46 of the Convention, shall be the central authority of executive power with the special status on issues of financial monitoring of Ukraine.
	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom designates the National Crime Agency, Units 1-6 Citadel Place, Tinworth Street, London SE11 5EF, as the Financial Intelligence Unit of the United Kingdom. Jersey designates the Joint Financial Crimes Unit, States of Jersey Police, Broadcasting House, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3ZA (+44 (0) 15 34 61 22 50) as the Financial Intelligence Unit of Jersey.
	Total: 18	
DECLARATIONS concerning the Convention's territorial application (article 51)		
	Republic of Moldova	The Republic of Moldova declares that, until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Convention shall be applied only on the territory effectively controlled by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.
	Netherlands	The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that the Convention shall apply to the Netherlands (the Kingdom in Europe). The Convention currently apply to the Netherlands are hereby declared applicable, from 10 October 2010, to the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba). The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the Convention for Aruba.
	Total: 2	

In addition to the above:

- Spain has made a declaration (in relation to the particular situation of Gibraltar) which does not concern a specific provision of the Convention,
- The UK has made a declaration that the Convention has been ratified in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the Bailiwick of Jersey.
- Ukraine made a general declaration on the limited application and implementation of the Convention in respect of parts of its territory.