

RATIFICATIONS, ETC.



Treaty Series No. 86 (1976)

SECOND  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.  
FOR 1976

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 66 (1976), Cmnd. 6580]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
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# SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1976

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 66 (1976), Cmdd. 6580]

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

This publication contains information received up to 30 June, 1976.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ADOPTION—</b>		
<i>See</i> PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
<b>ARBITRATION—</b>		
<i>See</i> DISPUTES		
<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—</b>		
Agreement between the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic relating to Trade and Commerce	London, 1 Dec., 1936	Argentina No. 1 (1936) Cmd. 5324
Note—		
By an Exchange of Notes dated 30 June, 1975, the above Agreement, as prolonged by an Exchange of Notes of 13/19 March, 1947 (Treaty Series No. 32 (1947), Cmd. 7123), was terminated with effect from 30 June, 1975.		
<b>ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—</b>		
<i>See</i> ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
<b>ASTRONAUTS—</b>		
<i>See</i> SPACE		
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Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air ... ..	Warsaw, 12 Oct., 1929	11/1933 Cmd. 4284
Accession— Kuwait ... ..	11 Aug., 1975	
Convention on International Civil Aviation ... ..	Chicago, 7 Dec., 1944	8/1953 Cmd. 8742
Accession— Surinam ... ..	5 Mar., 1976	
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Acceptance— Yugoslavia ... ..	17 May, 1976	

## AVIATION (continued)—

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October, 1929</b> ...	The Hague, 28 Sept., 1955	62/1967 Cmnd. 3356
<b>Ratification—</b>		
Morocco ... ..	17 Nov., 1975	
<b>Accessions—</b>		
China, People's Republic of ... ..	20 Aug., 1975	
Kuwait ... ..	11 Aug., 1975	
Lesotho ... ..	17 Oct., 1975	
<b>Note—</b>		
In a notification of succession dated 6 November, 1975, the Government of <i>Papua New Guinea</i> informed the Government of Poland that they consider themselves bound by the Warsaw Convention of 1929 and the Hague Protocol of 1955 amending the Convention, which had been applied to their territory by Australia before the attainment of independence.		
<b>Protocol on the Authentic Trilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944)</b> ... ..	Buenos Aires, 24 Sept., 1968	115/1969 Cmnd. 4198
<b>Entered into force for—</b>		
Surinam ... ..	4 April, 1976	
<b>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft</b> ... ..	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
<b>Ratifications in Moscow—</b>		
Austria ... ..	11 Feb., 1974	
Italy ... ..	19 Feb., 1973	
New Zealand ... ..	12 Feb., 1974	
<b>Accession in Moscow—</b>		
Papua New Guinea ... ..	7 Jan., 1976	
<b>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation</b> ... ..	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
<b>Ratifications in Moscow—</b>		
Poland ... ..	28 Jan., 1975	
Romania (with reservation)* ... ..	15 Aug., 1975	
<b>Accessions in Moscow—</b>		
Japan ... ..	12 June, 1974	
Papua New Guinea ... ..	7 Jan., 1976	

\* At the time of ratification the Government of Romania confirmed the reservation provided for under Article 14 (2) which they made on signature.

**Note—**

On depositing their instrument of ratification in Moscow on 9 June, 1972, the Government of the *German Democratic Republic* confirmed the reservation provided for under Article 14 (2) of the Convention which they made at the time of signature.

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<b>BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS—</b>		
<i>See</i> <b>DISARMAMENT</b>		
<b>COFFEE—</b>		
<i>See</i> <b>FOOD</b>		
<b>CONSULAR RELATIONS—</b>		
<i>See</i> <b>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS</b>		
<b>COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY—</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency</b> ... ..	Geneva, 20 Apr., 1929	5/1960 Cmnd. 932
<b>Accession—</b> Morocco (with reservation)* ... ..	4 May, 1976	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Morocco contains the following reservation:		
<i>Translation—</i> The Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by Article 19 of the Convention which provides that any disputes which might arise relating to the said Convention shall be settled by the Permanent Court of International Justice. However, it may accept the jurisdiction of the International Court, by way of exception, in cases where the Moroccan Government expressly states that it accepts such jurisdiction.		
<b>CUSTOMS—</b>		
<b>Convention on the Establishment of a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)</b> ... ..	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmnd. 9232
<b>Accession—</b> Senegal ... ..	10 Mar., 1976	
<b>Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Scientific Equipment</b> ... ..	Brussels, 11 June, 1968– 30 June, 1969	127/1969 Cmnd. 4238
<b>Accession—</b> Hungary (with declaration)* ... ..	25 Feb., 1976	
* On depositing their instrument of accession the Government of Hungary made the following declaration:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CUSTOMS (continued)—</b>		
<i>Translation—</i>		
The Hungarian People's Republic considers it necessary to state that the provisions of Article 23 of the Convention are not in accordance with the principles of modern international law and conflict with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations (Resolution 1514 (XV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, dated 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.		
<b>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS—</b>		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations ... ..	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes ... ..	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession to Additional Protocol— Pakistan ... ..	29 Mar., 1976	
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, with Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes and Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality ... ..	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accession to Convention— Cyprus ... ..	14 Apr., 1976	
Accession to Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes— Pakistan ... ..	29 Mar., 1976	
<b>DISARMAMENT—</b>		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Ratification in London— Japan (with statement)* ... ..	8 June, 1976	
Ratification in Washington— Singapore ... ..	10 Mar., 1976	
*At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification in London the Government of Japan made the following statement:		
[Translation by the Government of Japan]		
Today the Government of Japan is depositing its Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States, and Japan becomes a party to this Treaty.		

## DISARMAMENT (continued)—

Japan, as the only nation to have suffered atomic bombing, has consistently followed a fundamental policy of forsaking nuclear armament and has steadfastly pursued the foreign policy of a nation committed to peace under its peace constitution. On the occasion of the depositing of its Instruments of Ratification of this Treaty, the Government of Japan declares anew to the world this fundamental policy. It firmly believes that Japan's adherence to this Treaty will contribute to stability in international relations, and, in particular, to peace and stability in Asia.

Japan, as a party to this Treaty, is determined hereafter to intensify its efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to contribute to international co-operation with respect to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

This treaty permits only the "nuclear-weapon States" to possess nuclear weapons and allows them a special status. The Government of Japan holds the belief that the nuclear-weapon States must rectify this discrimination in the future by totally abolishing their nuclear weapons. To achieve this end, the Government of Japan is determined to make special efforts for the furthering of nuclear disarmament.

On the basis of these fundamental considerations, the Government of Japan stresses especially the following points:

1. The Government of Japan hopes that as many States as possible, whether possessing a nuclear explosive capability or not, will become parties to this Treaty in order to make it truly effective. In particular, it strongly hopes that the Republic of France and the People's Republic of China, which possess nuclear weapons but are not parties to this Treaty, will accede thereto.
2. The Government of Japan urges the nuclear-weapon States, which have special responsibilities for nuclear disarmament, to take concrete nuclear disarmament measures such as the reduction of nuclear arms and the realization of a comprehensive nuclear test ban, in accordance with Article VI of this Treaty. It urges the nuclear-weapon States not party to this Treaty also to take nuclear disarmament measures.
3. The Government of Japan takes particular note of the Declarations in June 1968 of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States concerning the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, as well as of Security Council Resolution 255 (1968), and hopes that the nuclear-weapon States will make further efforts towards effective measures for the security of non-nuclear-weapon States. It further urges all States, both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States, to refrain, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, from the threat or use of force in their international relations involving either nuclear or non-nuclear weapons.
4. The Government of Japan is convinced that, for the well-being of all mankind, international

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<b>DISARMAMENT (continued)—</b>		
<p>co-operation with respect to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions should be vigorously promoted in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty. It considers that peaceful nuclear activities in non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty should in no way be hampered by this Treaty and also that Japan should not be discriminated against in favour of other States party to the Treaty in any aspect of such activities.</p>		
<p>5. The Government of Japan appreciates the Declarations of the United Kingdom and the United States, both nuclear-weapon States, that they will accept the application of safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency to their peaceful nuclear activities. It urges the other nuclear-weapon States to take similar action.</p>		
<p>6. The Government of Japan hopes that Review Conferences, as provided for in this Treaty, will continue to be held at regular intervals in order to ensure the appropriate operation of this Treaty.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a communication to the Italian Government dated 30 June, 1976, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> referred to the declaration made by <i>Italy</i> on deposit of their instrument of ratification of the above Treaty in London on 2 May, 1975 (see Treaty Series No. 125 (1975), Cmnd. 6268, page 6) and made the following statement:</p>		
<p>“The Government of the United Kingdom, as a State party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, take the view that the obligations in Articles I and II of the Treaty apply without any distinction to all nuclear explosive devices. They are accordingly unable to agree with the interpretation of the Treaty, and of those Articles in particular, contained in paragraph 8 of the Note of the Italian Embassy.”</p>		
<p>Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof ... ..</p>	<p>London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971</p>	<p>13/1973 Cmnd. 5266</p>
<p>Ratification in London— Switzerland ... ..</p>	<p>4 May, 1976</p>	
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a communication dated 12 April, 1976, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> referred to the deposit of their instrument of ratification of the above Treaty in London on 18 November, 1975 (see Treaty Series No. 162 (1975), Cmnd. 6454, page 13) and made the following declaration:</p>		
<p>“Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland möchte mit Bezug auf die Note der Regierung von Kanada vom 17. Mai 1972, die Note der Regierung der Republik Indien vom 20. Juli 1973 and die Note der Regierung der Sozialistischen Föderativen Republik Jugoslawien vom 25. Februar 1974 zum</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DISARMAMENT (continued)—</b>		
<p>Ausdruck bringen, dass die in den vorgenannten Noten enthaltenen Erklärungen nicht geeignet sind, den Regierungen dieser drei Staaten weitergehende Rechte zuzuerkennen, als sie ihnen nach geltendem Völkerrecht zustehen. Die Bundesregierung ist ausserdem der Auffassung, dass alle nach geltendem Völkerrecht bestehenden Rechte, die nicht unter die Verbotsbestimmungen fallen, durch den Vertrag nicht berührt werden."</p>		
<p>[Translation supplied by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany]</p>		
<p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would like to state with regard to the Note of the Government of Canada of 17 May 1972 [Treaty Series No. 13 (1973), Cmnd. 5266, page 11], the Note of the Government of the Republic of India of 20 July 1973 [see Treaty Series No. 123 (1973), Cmnd. 5510, page 8] and the Note of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 25 February 1974 [see Treaty Series No. 125 (1975), Cmnd. 6268, page 10] that the declarations contained in the above-mentioned Notes are not of a nature to confer on the Governments of those three countries more far-reaching rights than those to which they are entitled under current international law. Moreover, the Federal Government holds the view that all rights existing under current international law which are not covered by the prohibitions are left intact by the Treaty.</p>		
<p>Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction ... ..</p>	<p>London, Moscow and Washington, 10 Apr., 1972</p>	<p>11/1976 Cmnd. 6397</p>
<p>Ratifications in London—</p>		
<p>Sierra Leone... ..</p>	<p>29 June, 1976</p>	
<p>Switzerland (with reservations)* ... ..</p>	<p>4 May, 1976</p>	
<p>Signature in Moscow—</p>		
<p>Sweden ... ..</p>	<p>27 Feb., 1975</p>	
<p>Ratifications in Moscow—</p>		
<p>Luxembourg ... ..</p>	<p>23 Mar., 1976</p>	
<p>Mexico ... ..</p>	<p>8 Apr., 1974</p>	
<p>Singapore ... ..</p>	<p>2 Dec., 1975</p>	
<p>Sweden ... ..</p>	<p>5 Feb., 1976</p>	
<p>* On depositing their instrument of ratification in London the Government of Switzerland confirmed the reservations made at the time of signature, viz.:</p>		
<p>"1. Du fait que la Convention s'applique aussi aux armes, à l'équipement ou aux vecteurs destinés à l'emploi des agents biologiques ou des toxines, la délimitation de son champ d'application peut donner lieu à des difficultés, vu qu'il n'y a guère d'armes, d'équipement ou de vecteurs typiques à cet emploi.</p>		



	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>DISARMAMENT (continued)—</b>		
<p>La Suisse se réserve dès lors de décider elle-même quels moyens auxiliaires tombent sous cette définition.</p> <p>2. En raison des obligations résultant de son statut d'Etat perpétuellement neutre, la Suisse est tenue de faire la réserve de portée générale que sa collaboration dans le cadre de cette Convention ne peut aller au-delà de ce que ce statut lui impose. Cette réserve vise spécialement l'article VII de la Convention ainsi que toute clause analogue qui pourrait remplacer ou compléter cette disposition dans la Convention (ou dans un autre arrangement)."</p>		
<i>Unofficial translation—</i>		
<p>1. Owing to the fact that the Convention applies also to arms, equipment or means of delivery designed for the use of biological agents or toxins, the delimitation of its sphere of application may give rise to difficulties, since there are scarcely any arms, equipment or means of delivery designed for such use. Switzerland now reserves the right to decide for itself which auxiliary means come under this definition.</p> <p>2. Owing to the obligations resulting from its status as a perpetually neutral State, Switzerland is bound to make the general reservation that its co-operation within the framework of this Convention cannot go beyond what this status prescribes. This reservation relates especially to Article VII of the Convention as well as any analogous clause which may replace or complete this provision in the Convention (or in any other arrangement).</p>		
<b>DISPUTES—</b>		
Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes ... ..	The Hague, 18 Oct., 1907	6/1971 Cmnd. 4575
Note—		
In a communication dated 6 September, 1974, the Government of the <i>German Democratic Republic</i> notified the Government of the Netherlands that they consider themselves a party to the above Convention.		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards ... ..	New York, 10 June– 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accession—		
South Africa ... ..	3 May, 1976	
<b>DIVORCES—</b>		
See PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—</b>		
Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank ... ..	Manila, 4 Dec., 1965– 31 Jan., 1966	53/1968 Cmnd. 3762
Admission to membership— Cook Islands ... ..	20 Apr., 1976 (effective date)	
Note—		
In a communication received on 12 May, 1976, the Government of <i>Australia</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they had decided to withdraw the declaration made on ratification under Article 24 (2) (ii) of the Agreement. That declaration reads as follows:		
“The Government of Australia declares in accordance with paragraph 2 (ii) of Article 24 of the said Agreement that it desires the use of the portion of its subscription paid pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 6 of the said Agreement to be restricted to payments for goods or services produced in its territory and that any purchases of goods or services in the territory of Australia, subject to the usual consideration of competitive tendering, shall be first charged against the portion of its subscription paid pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 6 of the Agreement.”		
<b>EDUCATION—</b>		
Statute of the European School (with Annex and Protocol) ... ..	Luxembourg, 12 Apr., 1957	120/1972 Cmnd. 5145
Ratification of Protocol— Belgium (with declaration)* ... ..	30 Dec., 1975	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Belgium was accompanied by the following declaration:		
“L'application du deuxième alinéa de l'article 1er ne porte pas atteinte à la législation belge concernant les conditions d'accès aux établissements d'enseignement.”		
<i>Translation—</i>		
The application of the second paragraph of Article 1 shall not affect Belgian legislation concerning conditions of admission to education establishments.		
<b>EUROPEAN SCHOOL—</b>		
<i>See</i> EDUCATION		
169145		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>FOOD—</b>		
<b>Protocol for the Continuation in Force of the International Coffee Agreement 1968 as extended</b> ...	London, 1 Nov., 1974– 31 Mar., 1975	160/1975 Cmd. 6396
<b>Ratifications—</b>		
El Salvador ... ..	30 Mar., 1976	
Guatemala ... ..	27 May, 1976	
Mexico ... ..	22 Apr., 1976	
<b>Protocols for the Further Extension of the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention constituting the International Wheat Agreement, 1971</b> ... ..	Washington, 25 Mar.– 14 Apr., 1975	132/1975 Cmd. 6282
<b>Protocol for the Further Extension of the Wheat Trade Convention—</b>		
<b>Ratifications—</b>		
Cuba (with declarations)* ... ..	6 Apr., 1976	
Ecuador ... ..	23 Dec., 1975	
Finland ... ..	23 Jan., 1976	
United States of America ... ..	5 Jan., 1976	
<b>Acceptance—</b>		
Japan ... ..	20 Feb., 1976	
<b>Accessions—</b>		
El Salvador ... ..	7 Jan., 1976	
Luxembourg ... ..	5 Jan., 1976	
Tunisia ... ..	13 Apr., 1976	
* At the time of ratification the Government of Cuba confirmed the declarations made on signature.		
<b>Protocol for the Further Extension of the Food Aid Convention—</b>		
<b>Ratifications—</b>		
Finland ... ..	23 Jan., 1976	
United States of America ... ..	5 Jan., 1976	
<b>Acceptance—</b>		
Japan (with reservation)† ... ..	20 Feb., 1976	
<b>Accession—</b>		
Luxembourg ... ..	5 Jan., 1976	
† At the time of acceptance the Government of Japan confirmed the reservation made on signature.		
<b>HEALTH—</b>		
<i>See</i> <b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>		
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS—</b>		
<b>Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (as amended by Protocol No. 3 (Treaty Series No. 106 (1970), Cmd. 4552) and Protocol No. 5 (Treaty Series No. 48 (1972), Cmd. 4963)) (for 1952 Protocol see Treaty Series No. 46 (1954), Cmd. 9221)</b> ... ..	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—</b>		
Renewal of Declaration made under Article 25— Luxembourg ... ..	28 Apr., 1976 (for five years)	
Renewal of Declarations made under Article 46— Luxembourg ... ..	28 Apr., 1976 (for five years)	
Sweden ... ..	13 May, 1976 (for five years on condition of reciprocity)	
<b>Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</b> ...	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmd. 9221
Signature— Switzerland ... ..	19 May, 1976	
Note— The instrument of ratification of the Government of Greece, which was deposited on 28 November, 1974 (see Treaty Series No. 102 (1975), Cmd. 6174, page 9) contains the following reservation with respect to the above Protocol: “For the application of Article 2 of the 1952 Protocol, the Government of Greece, in view of certain provisions of the Education Acts in force in Greece, formulates a reservation according to which the principle affirmed in the second sentence of Article 2, is accepted only so far as it is compatible with the provision of efficient instruction and training, and the avoidance of unreasonable public expenditure.”		
<b>Convention on the Political Rights of Women</b> ...	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmd. 3449
Accessions— Mauritania ... ..	4 May, 1976	
United States of America ... ..	8 Apr., 1976	
<b>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</b> ... ..	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmd. 4108
Accession— Zaire ... ..	21 Apr., 1976	
<b>HYDROGRAPHY—</b>		
See OCEANOGRAPHY		
<b>INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY—</b>		
See INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—</b>		
European Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications ... ..	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	43/1955 Cmd. 9526
Denunciation— United Kingdom ... ..	24 Mar., 1977 (effective date)	
International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March, 1883 ... ..	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	61/1970 Cmnd. 4431
Ratification— Greece ... ..	15 July, 1976 (effective date)	
Accession— Mexico ... ..	26 July, 1976 (effective date)	
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization ... ..	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Qatar ... ..	3 June, 1976	
Strasbourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification ... ..	Strasbourg, 24 Mar.– 30 Sept., 1971	113/1975 Cmnd. 6238
Ratification— Luxembourg (with declaration)* ... ..	9 Apr., 1977 (effective date)	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Luxembourg was accompanied by the following declaration:		
<i>Translation—</i>		
In accordance with Article 4 (4) (ii), the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg does not undertake to include the symbols relating to groups and sub-groups of the Classification in the documents and notices referred to in paragraph (3).		
<b>INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—</b>		
Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization ... ..	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptances—		
Bangladesh ... ..	27 May, 1976	
Gabon ... ..	1 Apr., 1976	
Jamaica ... ..	11 May, 1976	
Papua New Guinea ... ..	6 May, 1976	
Portugal ... ..	17 Mar., 1976	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—</b>		
Constitution of the International Labour Organisation (as amended) ( <i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1961), Cmnd. 1428; Treaty Series No. 9 (1964), Cmnd. 2259 and Treaty Series No. 110 (1975), Cmnd. 6207) ...	Montreal, 9 Oct., 1946	47/1948 Cmd. 7452
Acceptances—		
Bahamas ... ..	25 May, 1976	
Mozambique ... ..	28 May, 1976	
Papua New Guinea ... ..	1 May, 1976	
International Labour Convention No. 10. Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (modified on 9 October 1946) ... ..	Geneva, 16 Nov., 1921	1/1964 Cmd. 2227
Succession—		
Bahamas ... ..	25 May, 1976	
<b>LABOUR—</b>		
<i>See</i> INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION		
<b>LAW—</b>		
<i>See</i> LAW OF THE SEA MARITIME LAW PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
<b>LAW OF THE SEA—</b>		
Convention on the High Seas ... ..	Geneva, 29 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1958	5/1963 Cmd. 1929
Convention on the Continental Shelf ... ..	Geneva, 29 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1958	39/1964 Cmd. 2422
Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone ... ..	Geneva, 29 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1958	3/1965 Cmd. 2511
Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas ... ..	Geneva, 29 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1958	39/1966 Cmd. 3028
Note—		
In a communication dated 25 February, 1976 and received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 April, 1976, the Government of <i>Papua New Guinea</i> declared that they do not regard themselves as bound as a contracting party to the above four Conventions, which were applied to the Territory of Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea before independence.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>LOAD LINES—</b>		
<i>See</i> SHIPPING		
<b>MARINE POLLUTION—</b>		
<i>See</i> POLLUTION		
<b>MARITIME LAW—</b>		
<i>See also</i> SHIPPING		
International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Seagoing Ships (with Protocol of Signature) ... ..	Brussels, 10 Oct., 1957	52/1968 Cmnd. 3678
Signature— Japan ... ..	1 Mar., 1976	
Ratification— Japan (with reservations)* ... ..	1 Mar., 1976	
* At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification the Government of Japan availed themselves of the three reservations provided for in paragraph 2 (a), (b) and (c) of the Protocol of Signature.		
<b>METEOROLOGY—</b>		
Convention of the World Meteorological Organisation (as later amended) ... ..	Washington, 11 Oct., 1947	26/1969 Cmnd. 3902
Accession— The Comoros ... ..	19 Mar., 1976	
Convention establishing the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (with Protocol on Privileges and Immunities) ... ..	Brussels, 11 Oct., 1973– 11 Apr., 1974	2/1976 Cmnd. 6366
Accession— Turkey ... ..	16 Mar., 1976	
<b>NUCLEAR WEAPONS—</b>		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		
<b>OCEANOGRAPHY—</b>		
Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation ... ..	Monaco, 3 May, 1967	30/1971 Cmnd. 4682
Accession— Nigeria ... ..	31 May, 1976	
<b>OIL POLLUTION—</b>		
<i>See</i> POLLUTION		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PATENTS—</b>		
<i>See</i> INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
<b>PLANTS—</b>		
Convention for the Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation, as amended ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 74 (1962), Cmnd. 1880) ... ..	Paris, 18 Apr., 1951	44/1956 Cmd. 9878
Acceptance—		
Iran ... ..	6 Apr., 1976	
International Plant Protection Convention ... ..	Rome, 6 Dec., 1951	16/1954 Cmd. 9077
Ratification—		
Cuba (with reservation and declaration)* ... ..	14 Apr., 1976	
<p>* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Cuba was accompanied by the following declaration and reservation:</p> <p><i>Translation—</i></p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Cuba hereby declares that the provisions contained in Article XI of the International Plant Protection Convention are contrary to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 of 14 December 1960) which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all forms and manifestations.</p> <p>Accordingly the Council of Ministers makes the following reservation:</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article IX, believing that any differences in interpretation or implementation of the Convention between parties must be solved by direct negotiation through diplomatic channels.</p>		
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants ... ..	Paris, 2 Dec., 1961– 2 Dec., 1962	74/1969 Cmnd. 4081
Note—		
<p>In a communication dated 12 January, 1976, the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> notified the Government of the Swiss Confederation as follows:</p> <p><i>Translation—</i></p> <p>With reference to Article 33, paragraph (2), of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of 2 December 1961, the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany has the honour to state that another 27 species have been added to the Annex to the Order by the Federal Republic of Germany on the List of Species attached to the Law on the Protection of Plant Varieties of 12 December 1974 (<i>Federal Law Gazette</i>, Part I,</p>		



Date

Treaty Series  
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## PLANTS (continued)—

p. 3489) in addition to those hitherto listed in the Annex to the Law on the Protection of Plant Varieties of 20 May 1968 (*Federal Law Gazette*, Part I, p. 429). The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has been applying the Convention to these newly included species with effect from 31 December 1974. For the sake of completeness attention is drawn to the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany has thus carried out in full its obligations under Article 4, paragraph (3), second sentence, sub-paragraph (c), of the Convention. With regard to Article 33, paragraph (1), second sentence, the Embassy has the honour to state that, with reference to the genera and species in accordance with Section 23, paragraph 1, of the Law on the Protection of Plant Varieties, last amended by the Law Amending the Law for the Protection of Plant Varieties of 9 December 1974 (*Federal Law Gazette*, Part I, p. 3416, which come under Article 4, paragraph (4) of the Convention, rights under this Law appertain *inter alia* to nationals of another Member State of the Union and physical persons and corporate bodies having their domicile or registered office in another Member State of the Union only if the Member State of the Union of which they are nationals or in which they have their domicile or registered office affords protection to varieties of the same species or if a variety is entered according to its species in the List annexed to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants.

## List of Species attached to the Law of 12 December, 1974, on the Protection of Plant Varieties:

Agrostis spec.	Straussgras
Allium cepa L.	Zwiebel
Allium porrum L.	Porree
Alopecurus pratensis L.	Wiesenfuchsschwanz
Apium graveolens L.	Sellerie
Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex J. S. et K. B. Presl	Glatthafer
Asparagus officinalis L.	Spargel
Avena nuda L.	Nackthafer
Avena sativa L.	Hafer
Begonia-Elatior-Hybriden	Elatior-Begonie
Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. alba DC.	Runkelrübe
Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. altissima Doell	Zuckerrübe
Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef.	Rote Rübe
Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris	Mangold
Brassica juncea (L.) Czern. et Coss. ssp. juncea	Sareptasenf
Brassica napus L. emend. Metzger var. napobrassica (L.) Rchb.	Kohlrübe
Brassica napus L. emend. Metzger var. napus	Raps

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos</i>
<b>PLANTS (continued)—</b>		
Brassica nigra (L.) W. Koch	Schwarzer Senf	
Brassica oleracea L. convar. acephala (DC.) Alef. var. gongyloides L.	Kohlrabi	
Brassica oleracea L. convar. acephala (DC.) Alef. var. sabellica L.	Grünkohl	
Brassica oleracea L. convar. acephala (DC.) Alef. var. viridis L. sowie var. medullosa Thell.	Futterkohl	
Brassica oleracea L. convar. botrytis (L.) Alef. var. botrytis	Blumenkohl	
Brassica oleracea L. convar. capitata (L.) Alef. var. capitata	Rotkohl, Weisskohl	
Brassica oleracea L. convar. capitata (L.) Alef. var. sabauda L.	Wirsing	
Brassica oleracea L. convar. oleracea var. gemmifera DC.	Rosenkohl	
Brassica rapa L. emend. Metzger var. rapa	Herbstrübe, Mairübe	
Brassica rapa L. emend. Metzger var. silvestris (Lam.) Briggs	Rübsen	
Bromus inermis Leyss.	Wehrlose Trespe	
Cannabis sativa L.	Hanf	
Capsicum annuum L.	Paprika	
Chamaecyparis spec.	Scheinzypresse	
Chrysanthemum-Indicum- Hybriden	Chrysantheme	
Cichorium endivia L.	Winterendivie	
Cichorium intybus L. var. sativum DC.	Wurzelzichorie	
Cucumis sativus L.	Gurke	
Cucurbita maxima Duch.	Riesenkürbis	
Cucurbita pepo L.	Gartenkürbis, Ölkürbis	
Cynosurus cristatus L.	Kammgras	
Dactylis glomerata L.	Knautgras	
Daucus carota L. ssp. sativus (Hoffm.) Arcang.	Möhre	
Dianthus-Caryophyllus- Hybriden	Nelke	
Euphorbia fulgens Karw.	Korallenranke	
Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch	Poinsettie (Weihnachtsstern)	
Fagopyrum esculentum Moench	Buchweizen	
Festuca spec.	Schwingel	
Fragaria spec.	Erdbeere	
Freesia-Hybriden	Freesia	
Glycine max (L.) Merrill	Sojabohne	
Helianthus annuus L.	Sonnenblume	
Helianthus tuberosus L.	Topinambur	
Hordeum vulgare L. convar. distichon (L.) Alef.	Zweizeilige Gerste	
Hordeum vulgare L. convar. vulgare	Mehrzeilige Gerste	
Humulus lupulus L.	Hopfen	

		Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PLANTS (continued)—</b>			
Juniperus spec.	Wacholder		
Lactuca sativa L.	Salat		
Larix spec.	Lärche		
Lathyrus cicera L.	Rotblühende Platterbse		
Lathyrus sativus L.	Gewöhnliche Platterbse		
Lathyrus tingitanus L.	Purpurbühende Platterbse		
Lens culinaris Med.	Linse		
Linum usitatissimum L.	Lein		
Lolium spec.	Weidelgras		
Lotus corniculatus L.	Hornschotenklee		
Lotus uliginosus Schkuhr	Sumpfschotenklee		
Lupinus albus L.	Weisslupine		
Lupinus angustifolius L.	Blaue Lupine		
Lupinus luteus L.	Gelbe Lupine		
Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karst. ex Farw.	Tomate		
Malus sylvestris Mill.	Apfel		
Medicago falcata L.	Sichelluzerne		
Medicago lupulina L.	Gelbklee (Hopfenklee)		
Medicago sativa L.	Blaue Luzerne		
Medicago x varia Martyn	Bastardluzerne		
Nicotiana rustica L.	Bauerntabak		
Nicotiana tabacum L.	Tabak		
Onobrychis viciifolia Scop.	Espарsette		
Ornithopus sativus Brot.	Serradella		
Panicum miliaceum L.	Rispenhirse		
Papaver somniferum L.	Mohn		
Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym. ex A. W. Hill	Petersilie		
Phacelia tanacetifolia Benth.	Phazelie		
Phalaris arundinacea L.	Rohrglanzgras		
Phaseolus coccineus L.	Prunkbohne		
Phaseolus vulgaris L. var. nanus (L.) Aschers.	Buschbohne		
Phaseolus vulgaris L. var. vulgaris	Stangenbohne		
Phleum bertolonii DC.	Zwiebellieschgras		
Phleum pratense L.	Wiesenlieschgras		
Picea spec.	Fichte		
Pisum sativum L. s. lat.	Futtererbse, Gemüseerbse, Trockenspeiseerbse		
Poa spec.	Rispengras		
Populus spec.	Pappel		
Prunus avium L.	Süsskirsche		
Prunus cerasus L.	Sauerkirsche		
Pseudotsuga spec.	Douglasie		
Pyrus communis L.	Birne		
Raphanus sativus L. var. niger (Mill.) S. Kerner	Rettich		
Raphanus sativus L. var. oleiformis Pers.	Ölrettich		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PLANTS (continued)—</b>		
Raphanus sativus L. var. sativus	Radieschen	
Rhododendron spec.	Rhododendron, Azalee	
Ribes nigrum L.	Schwarze Johannisbeere	
Ribes niveum Lindl.	Weisse Johannisbeere	
Ribes sylvestre (Lam.) Mert. et W. Koch	Rote Johannisbeere	
Ribes uva-crispa L.	Stachelbeere	
Rosa spec.	Rose	
Rubus subg. Eubatus Focke	Brombeere	
Rubus idaeus L.	Himbeere	
Saintpaulia ionantha H. Wendl.	Usambaraveilchen	
Salix spec.	Weide	
Scorzonera hispanica L.	Schwarzwurzel	
Secale cereale L.	Roggen	
Setaria italica (L.) Beauv.	Kolbenhirse	
Sinapis alba L.	Weisser Senf	
Solanum tuberosum L.	Kartoffel	
Sorghum dochna (Forssk.) Snowden	Besenhirse, Zuckerhirse	
Spinacia oleracea L.	Spinat	
Thuja spec.	Lebensbaum	
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	Alexandrinier Klee	
Trifolium hybridum L.	Schwedenklee	
Trifolium incarnatum L.	Inkarnatklee	
Trifolium pratense L.	Rotklee	
Trifolium repens L.	Weissklee	
Trifolium resupinatum L.	Persischer Klee	
Trisetum flavescens (L.) Beauv.	Goldhafer	
Triticale	Triticale	
Triticum aestivum L. emend. Fiori et Paol.	Weichweizen	
Triticum durum Desf.	Durumweizen (Hartweizen)	
Triticum spelta L.	Spelz	
Valerianella locusta (L.) Laterrade	Feldsalat	
Vicia articulata Hornem.	Wicklinse	
Vicia faba L. var. major Harz	Dicke Bohne (Puffbohne)	
Vicia faba L. var. minor Harz	Ackerbohne	
Vicia pannonica Crantz	Pannonische Wicke	
Vicia sativa L.	Saatwicke	
Vicia sepium L.	Zaunwicke	
Vicia villosa Roth	Zottelwicke	
Vitis spec.	Ertragsrebe, Unterlagsrebe	
Zea mays L.	Mais	
<b>POLLUTION—</b>		
International Convention for Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, as amended in 1962 ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354) ... ..	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Extension by United States of America— Midway Islands, Wake Island and Johnston Island ... ..	18 Mar., 1976	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>POLLUTION (continued)—</b>		
<b>International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties ...</b>	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
<b>Accessions—</b>		
Mexico ... ..	8 Apr., 1976	
Tunisia ... ..	4 May, 1976	
<b>International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage ... ..</b>	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
<b>Accessions—</b>		
New Zealand ... ..	27 Apr., 1976	
Tunisia ... ..	4 May, 1976	
<b>Extensions—</b>		
Belize, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Dependencies, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu and the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus ...	1 Apr., 1976 (effective date)	
<b>Note—</b>		
<p>In communications dated 4 May, 28 May, 29 April, 1 June and 1 June, 1976, respectively, the Governments of <i>Denmark, France, Norway, Sweden</i> and the <i>United Kingdom</i> referred to the reservation in respect of Article XI (2) made by the <i>Soviet Union</i> on acceding to the above Convention on 24 June, 1975 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 161 (1975), Cmnd. 6369, page 18</i>) and made the following declarations:</p>		
<p><i>Denmark</i></p> <p>“When depositing its instrument of accession the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a reservation to the effect that it did not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article XI, paragraph 2, of the Convention since these provisions by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were considered to contradict the principle of the judicial immunity of a foreign State.</p> <p>“In this connection Denmark wishes to recall that a reservation relating to paragraph 2 of Article XI will have the effect that the contracting States will have no other obligations towards each other as regards the question of judicial immunity in respect of ships owned by the other State than those obligations ensuing from general principles of public international law. Denmark considers that these principles do not grant a State the right to immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of another State in proceedings relating to commercial activities carried out by the former State. Danish legislation relating to immunity for State-owned ships is based on the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Immunity for State-</p>		

## POLLUTION (continued)—

owned Ships, done at Brussels on 10th April 1926. Under this legislation immunity cannot be granted in respect of ships used for commercial purposes.”

*France*

## [Translation]

The Government of the French Republic is not able to accept the reservation concerning Article XI, paragraph 2 of the Convention made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Government of the French Republic considers that international law does not authorise States to put in a plea of sovereign immunity as regards their vessels when those vessels are operated for purely commercial ends.

As regards application of the Convention, the Government of the French Republic understands, as the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made clear to the Government of the French Republic by aide-mémoire of 16 January 1976, that the reservation in question will in no way prevent French courts from dealing with cases concerning vessels belonging to the Soviet State, since those vessels are operated by State organizations subject to autonomous responsibility and can therefore be considered as the “owners” of the said vessels in the meaning of Article 1, paragraph 3 of the Convention.

Consequently, the Government of the French Republic considers that the declaration does not impede the entry into force of the Convention as between the French Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Norway*

“Upon depositing the instrument of accession, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserved itself against being bound by paragraph 2 of Article XI, because in the Soviet view the provision in this article conflicts with the principle of the legal immunity of foreign States.

“In this connection Norway would point out that in the event that this reservation is accepted, the consequence will be that Norway, instead of the provision in paragraph 2 of Article XI, will have to evaluate the question of the legal status of Soviet ships in relation to Norwegian Courts on the basis of the general principles of international law.

“In the Norwegian view no State enjoys any immunity under the applicable rules of international law before the courts of another State with respect to State-operated commercial activities.

“Under the Norwegian law implementing the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Immunity of State-owned Ships, done at Brussels on 10 April 1926, no immunity is recognized for State-owned commercial vessels.”

*Sweden*

“When depositing its instrument of accession the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a reservation to the effect that it did not consider itself bound

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## POLLUTION (continued)—

by the provisions of Article XI, paragraph 2, of the Convention since these provisions were considered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to contradict the principle of the judicial immunity of a foreign State.

“In this connection the Swedish Government wishes to point out that the effect of the said reservation, if accepted by another State party, will be that the relations between the reserving State and the State accepting the reservation will, as regards the subject matter dealt with in paragraph 2 of Article XI, be governed by the general rules of international law. The Swedish Government considers that these rules do not grant a State the right to immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of another State in proceedings concerning civil liability in respect of commercial activities carried out by the former State. Swedish legislation relating to the immunity of State-owned ships corresponds to the provisions of the International Convention on the Unification of Certain Rules relating to the Immunity of State-owned Vessels, done at Brussels on April 10th, 1926. Under this legislation immunity cannot as a rule be granted in respect of ships used for commercial purposes.”

*United Kingdom*

“Her Majesty’s Government have taken note of the reservation to Article XI (2) of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969, which was formulated on the occasion of the deposit, on 24 June 1975, of an Instrument of Accession to that Convention by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Her Majesty’s Government regret that they are unable to accept that reservation. They would draw attention to the provisions of Article I (3) of the Convention according to which, in the case of a ship owned by a State and operated by a company which in that State is registered as the ship’s operator, the company is treated as the ship’s owner for the purposes of the Convention. It is the understanding of Her Majesty’s Government that the Soviet reservation to Article XI (2) is not intended to derogate from the principle that actions on claims under the Convention arising from damage caused by ships which are used for commercial purposes and which are owned by the Soviet State can be brought, in accordance with the jurisdiction established in the Convention, against a company which, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is registered as the ship’s operator. On this basis, Her Majesty’s Government, while being unable to accept the Soviet reservation, do not regard this declaration as precluding the entry into force of the Convention as between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.”

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>POLLUTION (continued)—</b>		
<b>Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter</b> ... ..	London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington, 29 Dec., 1972– 31 Dec., 1973	43/1976 Cmnd. 6486
<b>Accession in London—</b> Yugoslavia ... ..	25 June, 1976	
<b>Accession in Mexico City—</b> Tunisia ... ..	10 May, 1976	
<b>Ratification in Moscow—</b> Canada ... ..	13 Nov., 1975	
<b>Ratification in Washington—</b> Tunisia ... ..	26 Apr., 1976	
<b>Note—</b>		
In a communication dated 5 March, 1976, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> notified the Governments of Mexico, the Soviet Union and the United States of America that the measures required to implement the provisions of the Convention in the Bailiwick of <i>Jersey</i> had been taken. The Convention entered into force for the Bailiwick of <i>Jersey</i> on 4 April, 1976.		
<b>POSTAL SERVICES—</b>		
See UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION		
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—</b>		
<b>International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (with Protocol)</b> ... ..	Geneva, 7 June, 1930	14/1934 Cmnd. 4594
<b>Succession—</b> Bahamas (with declaration)* ... ..	19 May, 1976	
* In their notification of succession the Government of the Bahamas declared that they maintain the limitations contained in Section D of the Protocol to the Convention, subject to which the Convention was made applicable to their territory ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 75 (1938), Cmnd. 5930, page 3).		
<b>International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques (with Protocol)</b> ... ..	Geneva, 19 Mar., 1931	26/1933 Cmnd. 4443
<b>Succession—</b> Bahamas ... ..	19 May, 1976	
<b>European Convention on the Adoption of Children</b> ...	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1967	51/1968 Cmnd. 3673
<b>Ratification—</b> Italy (with reservation and declaration)* ...	25 May, 1976	
* At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification the Government of Italy made the following declaration and reservation:		



	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—</b>		
<i>Translation—</i>		
1. The Italian Government, availing itself of the possibility provided for in Article 24, declares that it will apply only to the special adoption introduced into Italian legislation by Law No. 431 of 5 June 1967, the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 24;		
2. The Italian Government, availing itself of the possibility provided for in Article 25, declares that it will not apply the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 3, which allows anyone to adopt his own child not born in lawful wedlock if such adoption improves the legal position of the minor.		
<b>European Convention on Information on Foreign Law</b>	London, 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd. 4229
<i>Accession—</i>		
Costa Rica ... ..	15 Mar., 1976	
<b>Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations</b> ... ..	The Hague, 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
<i>Ratifications—</i>		
Czechoslovakia (with reservations and declaration)* ... ..	12 May, 1976	
Switzerland (with reservation)† ... ..	18 May, 1976	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Czechoslovakia contains the following reservations: "En adoptant la présente Convention nous déclarons que la République Socialiste Tchécoslovaque se réserve selon l'article 19, paragraphe 1, le droit de ne pas reconnaître un divorce ou une séparation de corps entre deux époux qui, au moment où il a été acquis, étaient Tchécoslovaque, lorsqu'une loi autre que celle désignée par le droit international privé tchécoslovaque a été appliquée, à moins que cette application n'ait abouti au même résultat que si l'on avait observé cette dernière loi. Conformément aux stipulations de l'article 24 nous déclarons que la Convention ne s'appliquera pas à un divorce ou à une séparation de corps acquis avant la date de son entrée en vigueur pour la République Socialiste Tchécoslovaque."		
<i>Translation—</i>		
In accepting the present Convention we declare that the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia reserves the right, under Article 19, paragraph 1, to refuse to recognise a divorce or a legal separation between two spouses who at the time of the divorce or legal separation were nationals of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and of no other State, and a law other than that indicated by the rules of Czechoslovak private international law was applied, unless the result reached is the same as would have been reached by applying the law indicated by those rules. In conformity with Article 24 we		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—</b>		
<p>declare that the Convention shall not apply to a divorce or to a legal separation obtained before the date on which it entered into force for the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.</p> <p>At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification the Government of Czechoslovakia made the following declaration:</p> <p>“La République Socialiste Tchécoslovaque déclare que les dispositions de l'article 29 de la Convention sur la reconnaissance des divorces et des séparations de corps, conclue à La Haye le 1er juin 1970, accordant aux Etats le droit de déclarer que la Convention entre en vigueur pour les territoires qu'ils représentent du point de vue international, sont périmées et en contradiction avec la Déclaration de l'Assemblée Générale de l'O.N.U. sur l'indépendance accordée aux pays et peuples coloniaux (résolution No. 1514/XV en date du 14 décembre 1960).”</p> <p><i>Translation—</i></p> <p>The Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia wishes to state that the provisions of Article 29 of the Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations, concluded at The Hague on June 1, 1970, under which any State may apply the Convention to all territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, are out of date and in contradiction with the United Nations Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (Resolution No. 1514/XV of December 14, 1960).</p> <p>† The instrument of ratification of the Government of Switzerland contains the following reservation:</p> <p>“Conformément à l'article 24, 2e alinéa, de la Convention, la Suisse se réserve le droit de ne pas appliquer la Convention à un divorce ou à une séparation de corps acquis avant la date de son entrée en vigueur pour la Suisse.”</p> <p><i>Translation—</i></p> <p>In conformity with Article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Switzerland reserves the right not to apply the Convention to a divorce or to a legal separation obtained before the date on which it entered into force for Switzerland.</p>		
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</b>		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations ...	Adopted 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmnd. 855
Succession— Tonga* ... ..	17 Mar., 1976	
* Annex I—ILO; Annex II—FAO; Annex III—ICAO; Annex IV—UNESCO; Annex VII—WHO (second revised text); Annex VIII—UPU; Annex IX—ITU; Annex XI—WMO; Annex XII—IMCO (revised text—see Treaty Series No. 16 (1969), Cmnd. 3963).		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)—</b>		
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 24 May, 1976, the Government of <i>Egypt</i> undertook to apply the provisions of the Convention to the International Finance Corporation (Annex XIII).		
<b>RACIAL DISCRIMINATION—</b>		
See HUMAN RIGHTS		
<b>RAILWAYS—</b>		
<b>Additional Convention to the International Convention concerning the Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Rail (CIV) of 25 February 1961 relating to the Liability of the Railway for Death of and Personal Injury to Passengers, with Protocol B (and Protocol I signed at Berne 22 October–31 December 1971) ...</b>	Berne, 26 Feb.– 1 July, 1966	20/1973 Cmnd. 5249
Ratification—		
Italy ... ..	1 July, 1976 (effective date)	
Accession—		
Sweden ... ..	28 June, 1976 (effective date)	
<b>Protocol II concerning the Extension of the Period of Validity of the Additional Convention to the CIV of 1961 relating to the Liability of the Railway for Death of and Personal Injury to Passengers, signed on 26 February, 1966, and entered into force on 1 January, 1973 ... ..</b>	Berne, 9 Nov. 1973– 31 Jan., 1974	42/1975 Cmnd. 5899
Ratification—		
Italy ... ..	20 May, 1976	
<b>International Convention concerning the Carriage of Goods by Rail (CIM), with Additional Protocol (and Protocol I signed at Berne 9 November, 1973–31 January, 1974) ... ..</b>	Berne, 7 Feb.– 30 Apr., 1970	40/1975 Cmnd. 5897
Ratifications of Convention—		
Italy ... ..	<i>Effective dates</i> 1 May, 1976	
Turkey ... ..	1 July, 1976	
Ratifications of Additional Protocol—		
Italy ... ..	<i>Effective dates</i> 1 May, 1976	
Turkey ... ..	1 July, 1976	
<b>International Convention concerning the Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Rail (CIV), with Additional Protocol (and Protocol I signed at Berne 9 November, 1973–31 January, 1974) ...</b>	Berne, 7 Feb.– 30 Apr., 1970	41/1975 Cmnd. 5898
Ratifications of Convention		
Italy ... ..	<i>Effective dates</i> 1 May, 1976	
Turkey ... ..	1 July, 1976	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>RAILWAYS (continued)—</b>		
Ratifications of Additional Protocol—		
Italy ... ..	<i>Effective dates</i> 1 May, 1976	
Turkey ... ..	1 July, 1976	
<b>Protocol III concerning the Increase in the Maximum Rates per Kilometre of the Contributions of Contracting States towards the Expenses of the Central Office ... ..</b>	Berne, 9 Nov., 1973– 31 Jan., 1974	43/1975 Cmnd. 5900
Ratification—		
Italy ... ..	2 Mar., 1976	
<b>REFUGEES—</b>		
<b>Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees ... ..</b>	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession—		
Guinea-Bissau ... ..	11 Feb., 1976	
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT—</b>		
<b>Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts and Reciprocal Recognition thereof</b>	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
<b>Regulation No. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages on private cars.</b>		
Acceptance—		
Italy ... ..	15 June, 1976 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety belts for adult occupants of power-driven vehicles.</b>		
Acceptance—		
Italy ... ..	16 June, 1976 (effective date)	
<b>SHIPPING—</b>		
<i>See also</i> <b>INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION MARITIME LAW POLLUTION</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960 ... ..</b>	London, 17 June, 1960	65/1965 Cmnd. 2812
Acceptance—		
Papua New Guinea ... ..	18 May, 1976	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>SHIPPING (continued)—</b>		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965 ... ..	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Accession— India ... ..	25 May, 1976	
Extension by United States of America— Midway Islands, Wake Island and Johnston Island ... ..	18 Mar., 1976	
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 ...	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accession— Papua New Guinea ... ..	18 May, 1976	
Extension by United States of America— Midway Islands, Wake Island and Johnston Island ... ..	18 Mar., 1976	
<b>Note—</b>		
<p>In a communication dated 21 November, 1975, the Government of the <i>People's Republic of China</i> referred to the reservation in respect of Regulations 49 and 50 of Annex II to the Convention made at the time of deposit of their instrument of accession (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 57 (1974), Cmnd. 5945, page 21) and made the following statement:</p> <p>“... in the light of this reservation, the Register of Shipping of the People's Republic of China has defined to its ‘Rules for the Loadlines of Sea-going Ships’, 1975 the Seasonal tropical areas off the Chinese coast as follows:</p> <p>Off the Chinese Coast:</p> <p>(A) An area lying north of the parallel of latitude 10°N. and adjacent to the coast of China.</p> <p>Seasonal periods:  <i>Tropical</i>: 21 January to 30 September.  <i>Summer</i>: 1 October to 20 January.</p> <p>(B) An area bounded  on the west and north by the coast of China from Hongkong to the Yalu estuary;  on the east by the rhumb line from the coast of China at the Yalu estuary to the point latitude 26°N., longitude 124° 40'E., thence the rhumb line to the point latitude 22°N., longitude 122°E., thence the rhumb line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude 19°N. with the rhumb line from Hongkong to Port Sual; on the south by the rhumb line from Hongkong to Port Sual.</p> <p>Seasonal periods:  <i>Tropical</i>: 16 April to 30 September.  <i>Summer</i>: 1 October to 15 April.</p> <p>Hongkong and Sual are to be considered as being on the boundary of the areas.</p> <p>A foreign vessel flying the flag of a Party to the Convention may comply with the provisions of the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 when entering the off-coast areas of China.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY—</b>		
European Social Charter ... ..	Turin, 18 Oct., 1961	38/1965 Cmnd. 2643
Signature—		
Switzerland ... ..	6 May, 1976	
<b>SPACE—</b>		
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space ... ..	London, Moscow and Washington, 22 Apr., 1968	56/1969 Cmnd. 3997
Declaration of acceptance under Article 6 deposited in London—		
European Space Agency ... ..	31 Dec., 1975 (effective date)	
Accession in Washington—		
France ... ..	31 Dec., 1975	
Declaration of acceptance under Article 6 deposited in Washington—		
European Space Agency ... ..	31 Dec., 1975 (effective date)	
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects ... ..	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Accession in London—		
Sweden (with declaration)* ... ..	15 June, 1976	
Ratifications in Moscow—		
Byelorussia ... ..	27 Dec., 1973	
Iran ... ..	22 Feb., 1974	
Mexico ... ..	8 Apr., 1974	
New Zealand ... ..	30 Oct., 1974	
Singapore ... ..	19 Aug., 1975	
Switzerland ... ..	22 Jan., 1974	
Accessions in Moscow—		
Australia ... ..	20 Jan., 1975	
Canada ... ..	20 Feb., 1975	
France ... ..	31 Dec., 1975	
Yugoslavia ... ..	20 Oct., 1975	
Accessions in Washington—		
France ... ..	31 Dec., 1975	
Germany, Federal Republic of (also applies to Berlin (West)) ... ..	18 Dec., 1975	
Kenya ... ..	25 Sept., 1975	
Yugoslavia ... ..	20 Oct., 1975	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Sweden deposited in London was accompanied by the following declaration:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SPACE (continued)—</b>		
<p>“Having regard to the terms of operative paragraph 3 of Resolution 2777 (XXVI) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 29, 1971, I hereby declare, on behalf of the Government of Sweden, that Sweden will recognise as binding, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the decision of a Claims Commission concerning any dispute to which Sweden may become a party under the terms of the Convention on Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, opened for signature at Washington, London and Moscow on March 29, 1972.”</p>		
<b>STAMP LAWS—</b>		
<i>See</i> PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS—</b>		
Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization “INTELSAT” (with Operating Agreement) ... ..	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmnd. 5416
Accessions to Agreement—		
Bangladesh ... ..	1 Mar., 1976	
Qatar ... ..	2 Feb., 1976	
Operating Agreement. Signed by the Government or telecommunications entity designated by the Government of:		
Bangladesh ... ..	1 Mar., 1976	
Qatar ... ..	2 Feb., 1976	
International Telecommunication Convention (with Final Protocol, Additional Protocols I to VI and Optional Additional Protocol) ... ..	Malaga- Torremolinos, 25 Oct., 1973	104/1975 Cmnd. 6219
Ratifications of Convention—		
Bangladesh (with statement)* ... ..	6 Apr., 1976	
India ... ..	20 Apr., 1976	
Madagascar ... ..	17 Mar., 1976	
Malaysia ... ..	13 Apr., 1976	
Spain ... ..	29 Apr., 1976	
Switzerland ... ..	28 Apr., 1976	
United States of America (with reservation)† ... ..	13 Apr., 1976	
Ratification of Optional Additional Protocol—		
Switzerland ... ..	28 Apr., 1976	
<p>* At the time of ratification the Government of Bangladesh confirmed the statement contained in No. XVII of the Final Protocol.</p> <p>† At the time of ratification the Government of the United States of America confirmed the reservation contained in No. XXXVIII of the Final Protocol.</p>		
<b>TRADE AND COMMERCE—</b>		
<i>See</i> ARGENTINE REPUBLIC		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>UNITED NATIONS—</b>		
<i>See also</i> PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945 ... ..	Adopted New York, 20 Dec., 1965	5/1969 Cmnd. 3869
Ratification— Cuba ... ..	17 May, 1976	
Amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, for the Enlargement of the Economic and Social Council ... ..	Adopted New York, 20 Dec., 1971	130/1973 Cmnd. 5511
Ratification— Cuba ... ..	17 May, 1976	
<b>UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—</b>		
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union ... ..	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmnd. 3141
Ratifications— Colombia ... ..	11 May, 1976	
Liberia ... ..	16 Sept., 1975	
Accessions— Papua New Guinea ... ..	<i>Effective dates</i> 4 June, 1976	
Surinam ... ..	20 Apr., 1976	
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union ... ..	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmnd. 5358
Accessions— Papua New Guinea ... ..	<i>Effective dates</i> 4 June, 1976	
Surinam ... ..	20 Apr., 1976	
<b>WHEAT—</b>		
<i>See</i> FOOD		
<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—</b>		
Constitution of the World Health Organization, as amended in 1959 and 1967 ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 24 (1961), Cmnd. 1351 and Treaty Series No. 109 (1975), Cmnd. 6204) ... ..	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmnd. 7458
Acceptances— Angola ... ..	15 May, 1976	
Papua New Guinea ... ..	29 Apr., 1976	
Sao Tome and Principe ... ..	23 Mar., 1976	
Surinam ... ..	25 Mar., 1976	
Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization signed at New York on 22 July 1946 ... ..	Adopted Geneva, 23 May, 1967	109/1975 Cmnd. 6204
Acceptance— Guinea-Bissau ... ..	12 May, 1976	



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