

RATIFICATIONS,  
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 61 (1982)

THIRD  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.  
FOR 1982

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 58 (1982), Cmnd. 8743]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
March 1983*

LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

£2.55 net

Cmnd. 8807

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*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 September 1982.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>AVIATION—</b>		
Convention, supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air performed by a Person other than the Contracting Carrier ... ..	Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Sept., 1961	23/1964 Cmnd. 2354
Succession— Zimbabwe ... ..	27 Apr., 1982	
<b>CONSULAR RELATIONS—</b>		
<i>See also</i> <b>DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS</b>		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations ... ..	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accession— Indonesia ... ..	4 June, 1982	
<b>COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY—</b>		
International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, and Protocol ... ..	Geneva, 20 Apr., 1929	5/1960 Cmnd. 932
Accession— Indonesia (with reservation)* ... ..	3 Aug., 1982	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Indonesia contains the following reservation: "The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 19 of this Convention but takes the position that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice for decision, only with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute."		
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTY—</b>		
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage ... ..	London, 6 May, 1969	26/1973 Cmnd. 5224
Ratification— Portugal ... ..	6 July, 1982	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CUSTOMS—</b>		
<i>Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes</i> (for amendment <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 47 (1972), Cmnd. 4961) ... ..	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	49/1954 Cmnd. 9233
<b>Withdrawals—</b>	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Spain ... ..	28 May, 1983	
Yugoslavia ... ..	12 Mar., 1982	
<b>DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—</b>		
<i>See also</i> CONSULAR RELATIONS		
<i>Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations</i> ... ..	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
<b>Accession—</b>		
Indonesia ... ..	4 June, 1982	
<b>Succession—</b>		
Kiribati* ... ..	2 Apr., 1982	
* Kiribati is considered as a party in its own name to the above Convention with effect from the date on which it assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
<b>DISARMAMENT—</b>		
<i>Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America with Additional Protocols I and II</i> ... ..	Mexico City, 14 Feb., 1967	54/1970 Cmnd. 4409
<b>Note—</b>		
The Government of Mexico, as depositary for the above Treaty, received from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following communication dated 2 April, 1982 referring to the understandings made known by the Government of the United States of America when depositing its instrument of ratification to Additional Protocol I of the above Treaty ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 95 (1981), Cmnd. 8523, p. 7-8 and Treaty Series No. 53 (1979), Cmnd. 7624, p. 6-8):		
«Настоящим подтверждается позиция, изложенная в заявлениях, сделанных Советским Союзом при подписании и ратификации Дополнительного протокола II к Договору о запрещении ядерного оружия в Латинской Америке соответственно 18 мая и 12 декабря 1978 г.		
В частности, советская сторона считает необходимым вновь подчеркнуть, что транспортировка ядерного оружия охватывается запрещениями, предусмотренными в статье I Договора, и что допущение транзита ядерного оружия в любой форме через зону действия Договора		

DISARMAMENT (continued)—

противоречило бы целям Договора, согласно которому, как об этом специально говорится в его преамбуле, Латинская Америка должна быть полностью свободной от ядерного оружия, и было бы несовместимо с безъядерным статусом государств—участников Договора и их обязательствами, определенными в статье 1 Договора.»

[Unofficial translation]

The position set forth in the declarations made by the Soviet Union when it signed and ratified Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America on 18 May and 12 December 1978 respectively is hereby confirmed.

In particular, the Soviet party considers that it is necessary once again to stress that the transportation of nuclear weapons comes under the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and that allowing nuclear weapons in any form to pass through the area of application of the Treaty would be contrary to the aims of the Treaty, according to which, as is specifically stated in its preamble, Latin America must be wholly free from nuclear weapons, and it would be incompatible with the non-nuclear status of the States Parties to the Treaty and their responsibilities laid down in Article 1 of the Treaty.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accession in London— Nauru     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	7 June, 1982	
Accession in Moscow— Vietnam   ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	14 June, 1982	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Bio- logical) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	London, Moscow and Washington, 10 Apr., 1972	11/1976 Cmnd. 6397
Ratification in Washington— Japan     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	8 June, 1982	
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques   ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	Geneva, 18 May, 1977	24/1979 Cmnd. 7469
Accessions— Egypt     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	1 Apr., 1982	
Japan     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	9 June, 1982	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>DISPUTES—</b>		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards ... ..	New York, 10 June– 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Ratification— Monaco (with declarations)* ... ..	2 June, 1982	
<p>* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Monaco contains the following declarations:  <i>[Translation]</i>            Referring to the possibility offered by Article 1 (3) of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco will apply the Convention, on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State; furthermore, it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationship, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.</p>		
Accession— Yugoslavia (with reservations)* ... ..	26 Feb., 1982	
<p>* The instrument of accession of the Government of Yugoslavia contains the following reservations:            "1. The Convention is applied in regard to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia only to those arbitral awards which were adopted after the coming of the Convention into effect.            2. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will apply the Convention on a reciprocal basis only to those arbitral awards which were adopted on the territory of the other State Party to the Convention.            3. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will apply the Convention [only] with respect to the disputes arising from the legal relations, contractual and non-contractual, which according to its national legislation, are considered as economic."            In a later declaration dated 28 June, 1982, the Government of Yugoslavia specified that the first reservation only constituted an affirmation of the legal principle of retroactivity and that the third reservation being essentially in accordance with Article I (3) of the Convention, the word "only" was therefore to be added to the original text and note taken that the word "economic" had been used therein as a synonym for "commercial".</p>		
Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ...	Washington, 18 Mar., 1965	25/1967 Cmnd. 3255
Signature— El Salvador ... ..	9 June, 1982	
<b>EDUCATION—</b>		
European Convention on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study ... ..	Paris, 15 Dec., 1956	71/1957 Cmnd. 301
Ratification— Portugal ... ..	8 Sept., 1982	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>EDUCATION (continued)—</b>		
European Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications ... ..	Paris, 14 Dec., 1959	7/1962 Cmd. 1591
Ratification— Portugal ... ..	3 Aug., 1982	
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS—</b>		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (for amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 106 (1970), Cmd. 4552 and Treaty Series No. 48 (1972), Cmd. 4963) ... ..	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	7/1953 Cmd. 8969
Ratification— Liechtenstein (with reservations)* ... ..	<i>Effective date</i> 8 Sept., 1982	
* Liechtenstein's instrument of ratification contains the following reservations:		
[ <i>Translation</i> ]		
<i>Reservation in respect of Article 2</i>		
In accordance with Article 64 of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein makes the reservation that the principle of self-defence, as laid down in Article 2, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (a) of the Convention, shall in the Principality of Liechtenstein also apply to the defence of property and freedom in accordance with the principles at present embodied in Article 2, paragraph (g) of the Liechtenstein Criminal Code of 27 May 1852.		
<i>Reservation in respect of Article 6</i>		
In accordance with Article 64 of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein makes the reservation that the principle that hearings must be held and judgments pronounced in public, as laid down in Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Convention, shall apply only within the limits deriving from the principles at present embodied in the following Liechtenstein laws:		
Act of 10 December 1912 on civil procedure, LGB1. 1912 No. 9/1		
Act of 10 December 1912 on the exercise of jurisdiction and the competence of the courts in civil cases, LGB1. 1912 No. 9/2		
Act of 31 December 1913 on the introduction of a code of criminal procedure, LGB1. 1914 No. 3		
Act of 21 April 1922 on non-contentious procedure, LGB1. 1922 No. 19		
Act of 21 April 1922 on national administrative justice, LGB1. 1922 No. 24		
Act of 5 November 1925 on the Supreme Court ("Haute Cour"), LGB1. 1925 No. 8		
Act of 30 January 1961 on national and municipal taxes, LGB1. 1961 No. 7		
Act of 13 November 1974 on the acquisition of immovable property, LGB1. 1975 No. 5		
The statutory provisions of criminal procedure relating to juvenile delinquency, as contained in		
—the Criminal Code of 27 May 1852, Official Collection of Liechtenstein Acts and Regulations up to the year 1863		
—the Act of 7 April 1922 on the organisation of the courts, LGB1. 1922 No. 16		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—</b>		
—the Act of 1 June 1922 concerning the amending of the Criminal Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure and their additional and subordinate Acts, LGB1. 1922 No. 21		
—the Act of 23 December 1958 on the protection of young persons and social assistance for young persons, LGB1. 1959 No. 8.		
<i>Reservations in respect of Article 8</i>		
In accordance with Article 64 of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein makes the reservation that the right to respect for private life, as guaranteed by Article 8 of the Convention, shall be exercised, with regard to homosexuality, in accordance with the principles at present embodied in paragraphs 129 and 130 of the Liechtenstein Criminal Code of 27 May 1852.		
In accordance with Article 64 of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein makes the reservation that the right to respect for family life, as guaranteed by Article 8 of the Convention, shall be exercised, with regard to the status of illegitimate children, in accordance with the principles at present embodied in the third chapter of the first part and the thirteenth chapter of the second part of the Liechtenstein Civil Code of 1 June 1811 and, with regard to the status of women in matrimonial and family law, in accordance with the principles at present embodied in the fifth chapter of the second part of the Marriage Act of 13 December 1973 (LGB1. 1974 No. 20) and the fourth chapter of the first part of the Liechtenstein Civil Code.		
In accordance with Article 64 of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein makes the reservation that the right to respect for family life, as guaranteed by Article 8 of the Convention, shall be exercised, with regard to aliens, in accordance with the principles at present embodied in the Ordinance of 9 September 1980 (LGB1. 1980 No. 66).		
Declaration made under Article 25— Liechtenstein ... ..	<i>Effective date</i> 8 Sept., 1982 (for three years)	
Renewal of Declaration made under Article 25— Norway ... ..	<i>Effective date</i> 29 June, 1982 (for five years)	
Declaration made under Article 46— Liechtenstein ... ..	<i>Effective date</i> 8 Sept., 1982 (for three years on condition of reciprocity)	
Renewal of Declaration made under Article 46— Norway ... ..	<i>Effective date</i> 29 June, 1982 (for five years)	
<b>Protocol No. 2 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, conferring upon the European Court of Human Rights competence to give Advisory Opinions ... ..</b>	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963	104/1970 Cmnd. 4551

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—</b>		
Ratification— Liechtenstein ... ..	<i>Effective date</i> 8 Sept., 1982	
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—</b>		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization ... ..	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Somali Democratic Republic ... ..	18 Aug., 1982	
Universal Copyright Convention, as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2) ... ..	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Accession— Austria (Convention and Protocols 1 and 2) ...	14 May, 1982	
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms ... ..	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971	41/1973 Cmnd. 5275
Accession— Venezuela ... ..	18 Nov., 1982 (effective date)	
Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals ... ..	Vienna, 15 Nov., 1972	53/1978 Cmnd. 7219
Ratification— Portugal ... ..	6 July, 1982	
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure ... ..	Budapest, 28 Apr.— 31 Dec., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
<b>Declarations under Article 6 (2):</b>		
<p>In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), received on 27 July, 1981, the European Patent Organisation made a declaration to the effect that:</p> <p>“... relating to the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, indicating that the said depository institution is located on the territory of one of the member States of the European Patent Organisation and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depository authority as specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977.” The Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures will acquire the status of international depository authority under the Budapest Treaty as from October 1, 1981, the date indicated in the said communication as the date on which that status should take effect (see Article 7 (2) (b) of the said Treaty).</p>		
<p>In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received on 27 July, 1981, the European Patent Organisation made a declaration to the effect that:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—</b>		
<p>“... relating to the Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen, indicating that the said depository institution is located on the territory of one of the member States of the European Patent Organisation and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depository authority as specified in Article 6 (2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977.” The Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen will acquire the status of international depository authority under the Budapest Treaty as from October 1, 1981, the date indicated in the said communication as the date on which that status should take effect (see Article 7 (2) (b) of the said Treaty).</p>		
<p>In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), received on 9 June, 1982, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a declaration to the effect that:</p>		
<p>“... relating to the National Collection of Type Cultures, indicating that the said depository institution is located on the territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depository authority as specified in Article 6 (2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977.” The National Collection of Type Cultures will acquire the status of international depository authority under the said Treaty as from August 31, 1982.</p>		
<p>In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), received on 26 July, 1982, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a declaration to the effect that:</p>		
<p>“... relating to the Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa, indicating that the said depository institution is located on the territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depository authority as specified in Article 6 (2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977.” The Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa will acquire the status of international depository authority under the said Treaty as from 30 September, 1982.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—</b>		
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (for 1965 amendment <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 78 (1966), Cmnd. 3156)...	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Signature and acceptance— Hungary ... ..	7 July, 1982	
<b>LAW—</b>		
<i>See</i> MARITIME LAW PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
<b>LEGALISATION—</b>		
<i>See</i> PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
<b>MARITIME LAW—</b>		
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading ... ..	Brussels, 25 Aug., 1924	17/1931 Cmd. 3806
Accession— Bolivia ... ..	28 May, 1982	
Denunciation— Netherlands* ... ..	26 Apr., 1983 (effective date)	
Protocol to amend the International Convention for the Unification of certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading signed at Brussels on 25 August 1924	Brussels, 23 Feb., 1968	83/1977 Cmd. 6944
Ratification— Netherlands (with reservation)*† ... ..	26 Apr., 1982	
<p>† In the instrument of ratification it is laid down that the Netherlands reserve the right, by legal prescription, to specify that in the cases provided for in Article 4, paragraph 2 c) to p) of the Convention, the holder of the bill of lading can establish the actual fault of the carrier or the faults of his servants who are not covered by paragraph a).</p> <p>* Following their denunciation of the 1924 Convention and their ratification of the 1968 Protocol the Netherlands are henceforth bound only by the 1924 Convention as amended by the 1968 Protocol.</p>		
<b>METEOROLOGY—</b>		
<i>See</i> WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION		
<b>MINERALS—</b>		
International Tin Agreement, 1975 ... ..	New York, 1 July, 1975– 30 Apr., 1976	110/1977 Cmd. 7033
Withdrawal in accordance with Article 56 (ii)— Turkey ... ..	1 June, 1982	

PLANTS—	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants</b> ... ..</p>	<p>Paris, 2 Dec., 1961– 2 Dec., 1962</p>	<p>74/1969 Cmnd. 4081</p>
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a notification dated 12 July, 1982 to the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, given in accordance with Article 33 (2) of the above Convention, the Government of <i>Spain</i> stated that:</p>		
<p>“... el Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación español por Orden de 26 de mayo de 1982 ha dejado establecida la protección para nuevas obtenciones de: melocotonero, nectarina, naranjo, mandarino, pomelo, limonero, habas, guisantes, judías, veza común y girasol.</p>		
<p>La duración de la protección se ha fijado para un período de veinte años para las variedades de melocotonero, nectarina, naranjo, mandarino, pomelo y limonero y de dieciséis años para las de habas, judías, guisantes, veza común y girasol.</p>		
<p>Por parte de las autoridades españolas y en relación con la protección de las especies mencionadas, no incluidas en la lista aneja al Convenio, no se invocará la facultad de limitación prevista en el artículo 4, apartado 4 de Convenio de París de 2 de diciembre de 1961, extendiéndose, por tanto, el beneficio de la protección a los ciudadanos de los otros Estados de la Unión, así como a las personas naturales o jurídicas con domicilio o residencia en alguno de esos Estados.”</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p>		
<p>... the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has, by order of 26 May 1982, established protection for new varieties of: peach tree, nectarine, orange tree, mandarin tree, grapefruit tree, lemon tree, broad beans, kidney beans, peas, common vetch and sunflower.</p>		
<p>The duration of protection has been set at twenty years for varieties of peach tree, nectarine, orange tree, mandarin tree, grapefruit tree and lemon tree and at sixteen years for varieties of broad beans, kidney beans, peas, common vetch and sunflower.</p>		
<p>With regard to the protection of the above-mentioned species, which are not included in the list annexed to the Convention, the Spanish authorities will not avail themselves of the possibility of limitation provided for in Article 4 (4) of the Paris Convention of 2 December 1961, thereby extending the benefit of protection to citizens of the other States of the Union and also to natural or legal persons domiciled or residing in one of those States.</p>		
<p><b>POLLUTION—</b></p>		
<p><b>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended in 1962 and 1969</b> (see Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354 and Treaty Series No. 21 (1978), Cmnd. 7094) ... ..</p>	<p>London, 12 May, 1954</p>	<p>56/1958 Cmnd. 595</p>
<p>Acceptance—</p>		
<p>Maldives ... ..</p>	<p>17 May, 1982</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)—</b>		
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (for Amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 71 (1979), Cmnd. 7636; Treaty Series No. 20 (1982), Cmnd. 8555) ... ..	London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington, 29 Dec., 1972–31 Dec., 1973	43/1976 Cmnd. 6486
Accession in London—		
Brazil ... ..	26 July, 1982	
Nauru ... ..	26 July, 1982	
Succession in Washington—		
Kiribati ... ..	3 June, 1982	
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 ... ..	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession—		
Netherlands, Kingdom of the ... ..	3 Aug., 1982	
Singapore ... ..	15 Dec., 1981	
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—</b>		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters ... ..	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
Accession—		
Czechoslovakia (with declarations)* ... ..	1 June, 1982 (effective date)	
<p>* The instrument of accession of Czechoslovakia was accompanied by the following declarations:</p> <p>—podle článku 8 Úmluvy na území Československé socialistické republiky nemohou být doručovány soudní písemnosti přímo prostřednictvím diplomatických zástupců nebo konzulárních úředníků jiného smluvního státu s výjimkou písemností, která má být doručena příslušníku státu, ve kterém byla vyhotovena;</p> <p>—na území Československé socialistické republiky nemohou být podle článku 10 Úmluvy doručovány soudní písemnosti z jiného smluvního státu prostřednictvím pošty nebo oprávněných úředních osob;</p> <p>—podle druhého odstavce článku 15 Úmluvy mohou československé soudy vydat rozhodnutí i v případě, nejsou-li splněny podmínky stanovené v prvním odstavci článku 15 Úmluvy;</p> <p>—ustanovení článku 29 Úmluvy, týkající se rozšíření působnosti Úmluvy na území, která smluvní státy v mezinárodních vztazích zastupují, je v rozporu s Deklarací Valného shromáždění Organizace spojených národů o poskytnutí nezávislosti koloniálním zemím a národům ze dne 14. prosince 1960 a z tohoto důvodu se jím Československá socialistická republika nepovažuje za vázanou.</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention, within the territory of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia judicial documents may not be served directly through the diplomatic or consular agents of another contracting State unless the document is to be served upon a national of the State in which the documents originate;</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—</b></p>		
<p>in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, within the territory of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia judicial documents may not be served by another contracting State through postal channels nor through the judicial officers, officials or other competent persons;</p> <p>in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2 of the Convention, Czechoslovakian judges may give judgement even if the conditions pursuant to Article 15, paragraph 1, have not been fulfilled;</p> <p>the provisions of Article 29 of the Convention concerning the extension of the Convention to territories for the international relations of which the contracting States are responsible are at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960, and for this reason the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia does not consider itself to be bound by these provisions.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>By a Note received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 1 April 1982 the Government of the <i>Czechoslovak Socialist Republic</i> declared as follows concerning the declaration regarding Article 29 of the above Convention, made at the time of depositing its instrument of accession:</p>		
<p>“ This declaration cannot be considered a reserve in view of the fact that it does not follow other purposes than a similar declaration made at the ratification of the Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, though a different formulation was used.</p>		
<p>By this declaration the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expresses its disagreement of principle with the status of colonies and other dependent territories which is in contradiction with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of December 14, 1960.</p>		
<p>The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, however, has no intention to exclude the application of the Convention on the relations with the territories on which the use of the Convention has been extended in accordance with its Article 29.”</p>		
<p>The Czechoslovak Government has designated the following authorities as the authorities referred to in Articles 2, 6 and 9 of the Convention:</p>		
<p>competent for the Czech Socialist Republic:  Ministerstvo spravodlnosti České socialistické republiky/Ministry of Justice of the Czech Socialist Republic.  128 10 Praha 2, Vyšehradská 16;</p>		
<p>competent for the Slovak Socialist Republic:  Ministerstvo spravodlivosti Slovenskej socialistickej republiky/Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Socialist Republic.  883 11 Bratislava, Suvorovova 12.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—</b></p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a Note dated 31 March 1982 and received on 1 April 1982 the Government of <i>Finland</i> notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of a modification of the designation of the authorities, pursuant to Articles 2 and 9 of the above-mentioned Convention.</p>		
<p>In Finland the Central Authority which will undertake to receive requests for service referred to in Article 2 of the Convention and the Authority competent to receive documents transmitted by consular channels referred to in Article 9 of the Convention, is the Ministry of Justice as from 1 June 1982.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>By a letter, dated 30 July, 1982 and received on 3 August, 1982, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands of a modification of the designation of authorities of the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Administrator of each of these territories was designated in accordance with Article 18 of the Convention as an additional authority for the purposes of Articles 2, 6 and 9. The foregoing designations are now cancelled and instead the Registrar of the Supreme Court, British Virgin Islands, and the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Turks and Caicos Islands, are designated in respect of the territories named.</p>		
<p>Extension—</p>		
<p>Anguilla (with declarations)* ... ..</p>	<p>28 Sept., 1982</p>	
<p>* The United Kingdom's notification of extension was accompanied by the following declarations:</p>	<p>(effective date)</p>	
<p>(a) in accordance with Article 18 of the Convention the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Anguilla (hereinafter called the designated authority) is designated as the authority competent to receive requests for service in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention.</p>		
<p>(b) the authority competent under Article 6 of the Convention to complete the Certificate of Service is the designated authority.</p>		
<p>(c) in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Convention the designated authority shall receive process sent through consular channels.</p>		
<p>(d) with reference to the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of Article 10 of the Convention, documents sent for service through official channels will be accepted by the designated authority and only from judicial, consular or diplomatic officers of other contracting states.</p>		
<p>(e) the acceptance by the United Kingdom of the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 15 of the Convention shall apply to Anguilla.</p>		
<p>The designated authority will require all documents forwarded to it for service under the provisions of the Convention to be in duplicate and, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 5 of the Convention, will require the documents to be written in, or translated into, the English language.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—</b>		
<b>European Convention on the Adoption of Children ...</b>	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1967	51/1968 Cmnd. 3673
Note—		
The <i>Italian</i> Government has informed the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe that it has decided to renew for a period of five years, until 25 August, 1986 inclusive, the two following reservations that it made when depositing the instrument of ratification of the <i>Convention</i> and which entered into force in respect of Italy on 26 August, 1976 for a period of five years ending on 25 August 1981:		
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 35, 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>Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters ... ..</b>	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Ratification—		
Italy (with declarations)* ... ..	22 June, 1982	
* On depositing the instrument of ratification the Italian Government notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands of the following:		
(1) "Le Gouvernement italien déclare, conformément à l'article 8, que des magistrats de l'autorité requérante d'un autre Etat contractant peuvent assister à l'exécution d'une commission rogatoire, avec l'autorisation préalable de l'Autorité compétente désignée par l'Etat italien, prévue au n. 4, 2e paragraphe."		
(2) "Le Gouvernement italien déclare, conformément à l'article 18, qu'un agent diplomatique ou consulaire ou un commissaire, qui procède à un acte d'instruction aux termes des articles 15, 16, 17, a la faculté de s'adresser à l'Autorité désignée par l'Etat italien, prévue au n. 4, 2e paragraphe, pour obtenir l'assistance nécessaire à l'accomplissement de cet acte par voie de contrainte."		
(3) "Le Gouvernement italien déclare, conformément à l'article 23, qu'il n'exécutera pas les commissions rogatoires qui ont pour objet une procédure connues dans les Etats du Common Law sous le nom de pre-trial discovery of documents."		
(4) "Le Gouvernement italien désigne, conformément à l'article 35, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères en tant que l'Autorité centrale, prévue à l'article 2, qui assume la charge de recevoir les commissions rogatoires émanant d'une autorité judiciaire d'un autre Etat contractant, et de les transmettre à l'Autorité compétente aux fins d'exécution."		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—</b></p>		
<p>Le Gouvernement italien, conformément à l'article susmentionné, désigne la Cour d'Appel du lieu où l'on doit procéder en tant que autorité compétente pour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—autoriser les magistrats étrangers à assister à l'exécution d'une commission rogatoire, selon l'article 8;</li> <li>—autoriser les agents diplomatiques ou consulaires et les commissaires étrangers à procéder à tout acte d'instruction, selon les articles 16, 17;</li> <li>—donner aux agents susmentionnés l'assistance judiciaire requise selon l'article 18."</li> </ul>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>(1) The Italian Government declares, in accordance with Article 8, that members of the judicial personnel of the requesting authority of another Contracting State may be present at the execution of a Letter of Request, subject to prior authorization by the competent authority designated by the Italian State under (4) paragraph 2 below.</p>		
<p>(2) The Italian Government declares, in accordance with Article 18, that a diplomatic officer, consular agent or commissioner who is taking evidence under Article 15, 16 or 17, may apply to the Authority designated by the Italian State under (4) paragraph 2 below, for appropriate assistance to obtain the evidence by compulsion.</p>		
<p>(3) The Italian Government declares, in accordance with Article 23, that it will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents as known in Common Law countries.</p>		
<p>(4) In accordance with Article 35 the Italian Government designates the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pursuant to Article 2 as the Central Authority which will undertake to receive Letters of Request coming from a judicial authority of another Contracting State and to transmit them to the authority competent to execute them.</p>		
<p>In accordance with the abovementioned Article the Italian Government designates the Court of Appeal within whose jurisdiction proceedings are to take place as the authority competent to:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—authorize foreign judicial personnel to be present at the execution of a Letter of Request, pursuant to Article 8;</li> <li>—authorize foreign diplomatic officers, consular agents or commissioners to take evidence under Article 16 or 17;</li> <li>—grant the judicial assistance provided for in Article 18.</li> </ul>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a note dated 31 March 1982 and received on 1 April 1982, the Government of Finland notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands a modification of the designation of the authority, pursuant to Article 2 of the abovementioned Convention.</p>		
<p>The Central Authority in Finland which will undertake to receive Letters of Request referred to in Article 2 of the Convention, is the Ministry of Justice as from 1 June 1982.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—</b>		
Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations ... ..	The Hague, 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
Extension— Bermuda (with reservation)* ... ..	20 Aug., 1982	
<p>* The United Kingdom Government's letter of declaration of extension contained the following reservation:</p> <p>"... In accordance with the provisions of Articles 24 and 25, the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the Convention, in relation to Bermuda, to a divorce or to a legal separation obtained before the date on which the Convention comes into force for Bermuda.</p> <p>Nevertheless the provisions of the Convention will in practice be applied in Bermuda to a divorce or legal separation obtained on or after the date on which the legislation implementing the provisions of the Convention came into force in Bermuda, namely 1st August 1977."</p> <p>The extension will have effect only as regards the relations with such Contracting States as will have declared their acceptance of the extension in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention.</p> <p>Note— In a communication dated 29 June, 1982 the Government of the <i>Netherlands</i> declared that they accepted for the Kingdom in Europe the extension of the above Convention to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar and Hong Kong.</p> <p>In accordance with the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 4 the Convention entered into force between the Netherlands (the Kingdom in Europe) and these territories on 28 August, 1982.</p>		
European Convention on State Immunity ... ..	Basle, 16 May, 1972	74/1979 Cmnd. 7742
Ratification— Switzerland (with declaration)* ... ..	6 July, 1982	
<p>* The following declaration, in a letter from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Council of Europe, was deposited with the instrument of ratification:</p> <p>"J'ai l'honneur de déclarer, au nom du Conseil fédéral suisse et conformément à l'article 24 de ladite Convention, que les tribunaux suisses pourront connaître, en dehors des cas relevant des articles 1 à 13 de la Convention, de procédures engagées contre un autre Etat contractant dans la mesure où ils peuvent en connaître contre des Etats qui ne sont pas parties à la Convention."</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>] I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Swiss Federal Council and in accordance with Article 24 of the Convention, that in cases not falling within Articles 1 to 13, the Swiss courts shall be</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—</b>		
entitled to entertain proceedings against another Contracting State to the extent that its courts are entitled to entertain proceedings against States not Party to the present Convention.		
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—</b>		
General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe ... ..	Paris, 2 Sept., 1949	34/1953 Cmnd. 8852
Accession— Spain ... ..	23 June, 1982	
Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe ... ..	Strasbourg, 6 Nov., 1952	17/1957 Cmnd. 84
Accession— Spain ... ..	23 June, 1982	
Protocol on INTELSAT Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities ... ..	Washington, 19 May— 20 Nov., 1978	2/1981 Cmnd. 8103
Ratification— Cameroon ... ..	29 Mar., 1982	
Accession— Canada ... ..	15 Dec., 1981	
<b>REFUGEES—</b>		
European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees ... ..	Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1959	32/1969 Cmnd. 3922
Ratification— Spain ... ..	30 June, 1982	
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT—</b>		
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts and Reciprocal Recognition thereof ...	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Regulation No. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages on passenger cars.		
Acceptance— Switzerland ... ..	2 July, 1982 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety belts for adult occupants of power-driven vehicles.		
Acceptance— Switzerland ... ..	2 July, 1982 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—</b>		
<b>Regulation No. 22. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets for drivers and passengers of motor cycles.</b>		
Acceptance— Switzerland ... ..	2 July, 1982 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 38. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers.</b>		
Acceptance— Finland ... ..	10 Aug., 1982 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 45. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlight cleaners for power-driven vehicles and the approval of vehicles with regard to headlight cleaners.</b>		
Acceptance— Italy ... ..	16 May, 1982 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 46. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors.</b>		
Acceptance— Finland ... ..	10 Aug., 1982 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 47. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine.</b>		
Acceptance— Italy ... ..	16 May, 1982 (effective date)	
France ... ..	15 June, 1982 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 49. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of diesel engines with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants.</b>		
Proposing Governments— Czechoslovakia, France ... ..	<i>Date of entry into force</i> 15 Apr., 1982	
<b>Regulation No. 50. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lights, rear position lights, stop lights, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such.</b>		
Proposing Governments— Italy, Netherlands ... ..	<i>Date of entry into force</i> 1 June, 1982	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—</b>		
Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)...	Geneva, 1 Sept., 1978– 31 Aug., 1979	6/1981 Cmnd. 8138
Accession— France (with declaration)* ... ..	14 Apr., 1982	
* The instrument of accession by the Government of France contains the following declaration:		
[ <i>Translation</i> ] The Government of the French Republic, referring to Article 9 of the Protocol, declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 8, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.		
Extension— Isle of Man ... ..	19 Apr., 1982	
<b>SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA—</b>		
See SHIPPING		
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>		
Note— In a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 14 March, 1979 and received on 26 March, 1979, the Government of <i>Saint Lucia</i> made the following declaration: “... Saint Lucia became an independent nation on 22nd February and is now ready to participate with other nations in fulfilling obligations under international law with respect to treaties to which this Government succeeded upon Independence. However, it is necessary to examine in depth such treaties to ascertain whether or not under customary international law any may have lapsed. Until this has been done the Government of Saint Lucia wish: (a) that it be presumed that each treaty has been legally succeeded to by Saint Lucia; and (b) that future action be based on the presumption in (a) above.  You will be notified in due course of those treaties this Government regards as having lapsed and those treaties which this Government wishes to terminate. Notice of lapse or termination in an appropriate form will also be given to the country or countries that is or are party to those treaties.”		
<b>SHIPPING—</b>		
See also MARITIME LAW		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended in 1971 and 1978 (see Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmnd. 5006 and Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmnd. 7243) ... ..	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SHIPPING (continued)—</b>		
Accession— Peru ... ..	16 July, 1982	
<b>International Convention on Load Lines, 1966</b> ...	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accessions— Jamaica ... ..	18 Aug., 1982	
Vanuatu ... ..	28 July, 1982	
<b>Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972</b> ... ..	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accession— Vanuatu ... ..	28 July, 1982	
Succession— Solomon Islands ... ..	7 July, 1978 (effective date)	
<b>International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974</b> ... ..	London, 1 Nov., 1974— 1 July, 1975	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accessions— Ecuador ... ..	28 May, 1982	
Vanuatu ... ..	28 July, 1982	
<b>Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Con- vention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974</b> ... ..	London, 1 June, 1978— 1 Mar., 1979	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accessions— Panama ... ..	14 July, 1982	
Peru ... ..	16 July, 1982	
Vanuatu ... ..	28 July, 1982	
<b>SPACE—</b>		
<b>Amendments to the Protocol concerning the Exploitation of a Pre-Operational Meteorological Satellite (METEOSAT) of 17 December 1975</b> ... ..	Paris, 24 Oct., 1980	24/1982 Cmnd. 8564
Acceptance— Denmark ... ..	7 June, 1982	
<b>TIN—</b>		
<i>See MINERALS</i>		
<b>TRANSPORT—</b>		
<i>See also ROAD TRANSPORT</i>		
<b>International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC)</b> ...	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Accession— South Africa ... ..	25 June, 1982	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>TREATY SUCCESSION—</b>		
<i>See SAINT LUCIA</i>		
<b>TURKEY—</b>		
Exchange of Notes, United Kingdom/Turkey Programme Loan 1981 ... ..	Ankara, 20 July, 1981	4/1982 Cmnd. 8448
<p>Note— By an Exchange of Notes dated 13 July 1982 at Ankara, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Turkey agreed to amend paragraph 7 by the deletion of the words and figures "31 December 1982" and the substitution therefor of the words and figures "31 December 1983".</p>		
<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION—</b>		
Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (as amended) ( <i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 82 (1965), Cmnd. 2784; Treaty Series No. 99 (1970), Cmnd. 4511; Treaty Series No. 104 (1976), Cmnd. 6651; Treaty Series No. 59 (1977), Cmnd. 6864; and Treaty Series No. 56 (1981), Cmnd. 8304). ... ..	London, 16 Nov., 1945	36/1961 Cmnd. 1376
Signature— Antigua and Barbuda ... ..	15 July, 1982	
Acceptance— Antigua and Barbuda ... ..	15 July, 1982	
<b>UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—</b>		
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union ... ..	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmnd. 3141
Accession— Vanuatu ... ..	16 July, 1982 (effective date)	
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union ... ..	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmnd. 5358
Accession— Vanuatu ... ..	16 July, 1982 (effective date)	
Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union ... ..	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmnd. 6539
Accession— Vanuatu ... ..	16 July, 1982 (effective date)	
<b>VISAS FOR REFUGEES—</b>		
<i>See REFUGEES</i>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—</b>		
Amendments to Articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization signed at New York on 22 July, 1946 ... ..	Geneva, 22 May, 1973	50/1977 Cmnd. 6832
Acceptance— Luxembourg ... ..	22 June, 1982	
<b>WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION—</b>		
Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (as later amended) ( <i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 38 (1976), Cmnd. 6472) ... ..	Washington, 11 Oct., 1947	26/1969 Cmnd. 3902
Accessions— Belize ... ..	25 May, 1982	
Vanuatu ... ..	24 June, 1982	