

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 45 (1983)

FIRST
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1983

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 62 (1982), Cmnd. 8930]

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

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—		
<i>See</i> ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
ANIMALS—		
<i>See</i> CONSERVATION		
ATOMIC ENERGY—		
Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy	Paris, 29 July, 1960	69/1968 Cmnd. 3755
Additional Protocol	Paris, 28 Jan., 1964	
Extension— Bailiwick of Jersey	6 Mar., 1981	
Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy	Brussels, 31 Jan., 1963	44/1975 Cmnd. 5948
Additional Protocol	Paris, 28 Jan., 1964	
Extension— Bailiwick of Guernsey	8 Apr., 1982	
AVIATION—		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Ratification in Washington— India	12 Nov., 1982	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Ratification in Washington— India	12 Nov., 1982	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
BELIZE—		
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 16 November, 1982, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> made the following declaration:		
“ The Government of the United Kingdom hereby declare that, when Belize became an independent sovereign State on 21 September 1981, the Government of the United Kingdom ceased to have the obligations and rights they formerly had, as the authority responsible for the administration of Belize, by virtue of any international instrument applying to Belize.”		
BROADCASTING—		
See TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
CONSERVATION—		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted, Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Accessions—		
Austria	16 Dec., 1982	
Mauritania	22 Oct., 1982	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (for revised Appendices see Treaty Series No. 33 (1980), Cmnd. 7857)	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	10/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Ratification—		
Thailand (with reservation)*	21 Jan., 1983	
* The Kingdom of Thailand on depositing its instrument of ratification has entered a reservation concerning the application of the Convention regarding the following species:		
“ <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> <i>Varanus bengalensis</i> <i>Varanus salvator</i> <i>Python molurus bivittatus</i> <i>Python reticulatus.</i> ”		
Accessions—		
Saint Lucia	15 Dec., 1982	
Congo, People's Republic of	31 Jan., 1983	
Note—		
The Government of <i>Liechtenstein</i> has withdrawn, with effect from 1 January 1983 the reservation entered 1 May 1981, regarding the following species:		
<i>Flora—Aztekium ritteri.</i>		
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	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS—		
Convention establishing a Customs Cooperation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accession— Libya	11 Jan., 1983	
Agreement on the Temporary Importation, Free of Duty, of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for Use on Free Loan in Hospitals and other Medical Institutions for Purposes of Diagnosis or Treatment	Strasbourg, 28 Apr., 1960	52/1960 Cmdnd. 1136
Signature— Portugal*	7 Mar., 1983	
* Without reservation in respect of ratification.		
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—		
<i>See</i> TERRORISM		
DISARMAMENT—		
Protocol on the Prohibition of Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare	Geneva, 17 June, 1925	24/1930 Cmd. 3604
Succession— Solomon Islands (with reservation)*	1 June, 1981	
* The <i>Solomon Islands</i> formulated a reservation that they will be bound only in their relations with the States which have ratified the Protocol and which have acceded to it and which abide by its provisions.		
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 Sub-soil Thereof	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmdnd. 5266
Ratification in London— Argentina (with declaration)*	21 Mar., 1983	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Argentina contained the following declaration which confirms the statement made by the Government of Argentina on signature [see Treaty Series No. 13 (1973), Cmdnd. 5266, pp 9, 10]: Una de las preocupaciones permanentes que orientaron nuestra acción fue la de evitar por todos los medios a nuestro alcance que el Proyecto, en virtud de su ámbito de aplicación, pudiese afectar la posición de los diversos estados en las cuestiones del Derecho Marítimo Internacional y, muy especialmente, en aquellas referentes al mar territorial y a la plataforma continental. Dijimos y repetimos enfáticamente que un documento de esta índole no podía ni debía, directa o indirectamente, intentar resolver o siquiera interferir en los complejos problemas atinentes a la Ley del Mar (CCD/PV. 445, párrafo 48 y S.S., CCD/PV. 454, párrafos 10 y 11 y CCD/PV. 475/Add.1, párrafo 16). Por eso,		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
<p>tomamos debidamente nota de las Declaraciones hechas por los coautores en el sentido de que no es ésa la finalidad del Tratado y que sus prescripciones en manera alguna están destinadas o pretenden menoscabar reforzar o incidir en las posiciones de los Estados en dichas cuestiones, como tampoco perjudicar o influir en las decisiones que puedan ser tomadas en el futuro a ese respecto o respaldar o revocar obligaciones contraídas o que pudieran contraerse en virtud de instrumentos internacionales. Sobre la base de estas afirmaciones, a las cuales asignamos el valor de un compromiso formal, como también en virtud de las disposiciones del Artículo IV—la denominada “Cláusula de Salvaguardia”, a cuya letra y espíritu nos atenemos estrictamente—queremos dejar expresa constancia que interpretamos que las referencias a las libertades de la alta mar en modo alguno implican un pronunciamiento respecto de las distintas posiciones en las cuestiones del Derecho Internacional Marítimo. En el mismo orden de ideas, entendemos que la mención de los derechos de exploración y explotación de los Estados ribereños sobre sus plataformas continentales se efectúa exclusivamente en razón de que serían los que podrían ser más frecuentemente afectados por los procedimientos de verificación. En otras palabras, que excluimos desde ya toda posibilidad de que por vía de este documento se consoliden determinadas posiciones en lo concerniente a las plataformas continentales, en detrimento de otras que sustentan criterios diferentes. (CCD/PV. 492, párrafos 51 y 52.)</p>		
<p>Esta Declaración constituye la interpretación auténtica del Tratado y es en ese entendido que el Gobierno de la República Argentina ratifica el Instrumento.”</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>One of the constant concerns by which we have been guided has been to use all available means to obviate the possibility that the Draft, by virtue of its sphere of application, might affect the position of the various States with regard to questions of international maritime law and particularly those relating to the territorial sea and the continental shelf. We have said and we emphatically repeat that a document of this nature could not and must not, either directly or indirectly, attempt to solve or even affect the complex problems pertaining to the Law of the Sea (CCD/PV. 445, para 48 et seq, CCD/PV. 454, paras 10 and 11, and CCD/PV. 475/Add. 1, para 16). For that reason we have taken due note of the statements made by the co-sponsors of the Draft to the effect that such is not the aim of the Treaty and that its provisions are in no way intended or designed to undermine, strengthen or affect the positions of States with regard to such questions, nor to prejudice or influence any decisions that may be taken in future on that subject or endorse or revoke obligations that have been or may be assumed by virtue of international instruments. On the basis of those statements, which we consider equivalent to a</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
<p>formal commitment, and of the provisions of Article IV—known as the “safeguard clause”—by the letter and spirit of which we strictly abide, we wish to place on record that we interpret the references to the freedoms of the high seas as in no way implying a pronouncement on the different positions with regard to questions of international maritime law. By the same token it is our understanding that mention is made of coastal States’ rights of exploration and exploitation over their continental shelves purely because they are the ones that might be most frequently affected by verification procedures. In other words we exclude from the outset any possibility that by means of this document certain positions with regard to continental shelves may be strengthened, to the detriment of others based on different criteria (CCD/PV. 492, paras 51 and 52).</p> <p>This Declaration constitutes the authentic interpretation of the Treaty and it is on that understanding that the Government of the Argentine Republic ratifies the instrument.</p>		
Ratification in Moscow—		
Luxembourg	11 Nov., 1982	
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques		
	Geneva, 18 May, 1977	24/1979 Cmnd. 7469
Ratification—		
Ireland	16 Dec., 1982	
DISPUTES—		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards		
	New York, 10 June, 1958— 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accession—		
New Zealand (with declarations)*	6 Jan., 1983	
<p>* The instrument of accession of New Zealand contains the following declarations:</p> <p>“In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Convention, the Government of New Zealand declares that it 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.”</p> <p>“Accession to the Convention by the Government of New Zealand shall not extend for the time being, pursuant to Article X of the Convention, to the Cook Islands and Niue.”</p>		
Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States		
	Washington, 18 Mar., 1965	25/1967 Cmnd. 3255
Ratification—		
Paraguay	7 Jan., 1983	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank	Manila, 4 Dec., 1965– 31 Jan., 1966	53/1968 Cmnd. 3762
<i>Admitted to membership under Article 3 (2)—</i>	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Bhutan	15 Apr., 1982	
Vanuatu	15 Apr., 1982	
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development	Concluded, Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Accession—		
Belize	15 Dec., 1982	
HEALTH—		
European Agreement on the Exchange of Tissue-typing Reagents (with revised text of Protocol and Annex), and Additional Protocol signed at Strasbourg on 24 June 1976	Strasbourg, 17 Sept., 1974	51/1979 Cmnd. 7558
Ratification—		
Liechtenstein... ..	27 Jan., 1983	
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (for amendments see Treaty Series No. 106 (1970), Cmnd. 4552 and Treaty Series No. 48 (1972), Cmnd. 4963)	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmnd. 8969
Renewal of Declaration made under Article 46—	<i>Effective date</i>	
Cyprus	24 Jan., 1983 (for three years on condition of reciprocity)	
European Social Charter	Turin, 18 Oct., 1961	38/1965 Cmnd. 2643
Note—		
In a letter dated 21 January 1983 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the <i>Netherlands</i> , completing the notification made when they ratified the above Charter on 22 April, 1980 (see Treaty Series 66 (1980) Cmnd. 8025, p. 7) made the following declaration formulated under Article 20, paragraph 3 of the Charter:		
"en ce qui concerne le Royaume en Europe, le Royaume des Pays-Bas s'estimera également lié par les paragraphes 8 et 10 de l'article 19 de la Charte à partir du jour de l'entrée en vigueur—pour le Royaume (Royaume en Europe)—de la Convention européenne relative au statut juridique du travailleur migrant, conclue à Strasbourg le 24 novembre 1977."		
[Translation]		
"as regards the Kingdom in Europe, the Kingdom of the Netherlands will consider itself bound by paragraphs 8 and 10 of Article 19 of the Charter as from the date of entry into force—for the Kingdom		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
(the Kingdom in Europe)—of the European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers, which was concluded at Strasbourg, on 24 November 1977.		
The European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers (to which the <i>United Kingdom</i> is not a Contracting Party) will enter into force on 1 May 1983.		
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	New York, 10 Dec., 1962	102/1970 Cmnd. 4538
Accession— Guatemala (with reservation)*	18 Jan., 1983	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Guatemala contains the following reservation:		
[<i>Translation</i>] With regard to Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Guatemala declares that since its legislation, in respect of its nationals, does not call for the requirements relating to publicity of the marriage and the presence of witnesses for it to be solemnized, it does not consider itself obliged to comply with those requirements where the parties are Guatemalans.		
In accordance with Article 6 (2), the Convention will enter into force for Guatemala on 18 April 1983, <i>i.e.</i> , the ninetieth day after the deposit of its instrument, subject to the legal effects which each Party might wish to draw from the reservation reproduced above as regards the application of the Convention.		
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Ratification— Guatemala	18 Jan., 1983	
Accession— Namibia (<i>United Nations Council for Namibia</i>)	11 Nov., 1982	
Note— On 3 December 1982, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following declaration from the Government of <i>Senegal</i> :		
[<i>Translation</i>] In accordance with that article [Article 14], the Government of Senegal declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee (on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination) to receive and consider communications from individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by Senegal of any of the rights set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.		
The above declaration was deposited with the Secretary-General on 3 December 1982 and took effect on the same day.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
The Government of Senegal deposited its instrument of ratification on 19 April 1972.		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ...	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Note—		
The Secretary-General of the United Nations, referring to the ratification by the Government of the <i>German Democratic Republic</i> on 8 November, 1973 of the above Covenants (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 6 (1977), Cmnd. 6702), communicates the following in a notification dated 9 February 1983:		
Upon ratification, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made in respect of both Covenants the following declaration, which, owing to an administrative oversight, was omitted in the notification:		
“ The German Democratic Republic has ratified the two Covenants in accordance with the policy it has so far pursued with the view to safeguarding human rights. It is convinced that these Covenants promote the world-wide struggle for the enforcement of human rights, which is an integral part of the struggle for the maintenance and strengthening of peace. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights it thus contributes to the peaceful international cooperation of states, to the promotion of human rights and to the joint struggle against their violation by aggressive policies, colonialism and apartheid, racism and other forms of assaults on the right of the peoples to self-determination.		
The Constitution of the German Democratic Republic guarantees the political, economic, social and cultural rights to every citizen independent of race, sex and religion. Socialist democracy has created the conditions for every citizen not only to enjoy these rights but also take an active part in their implementation and enforcement.		
Such fundamental human rights as the right to peace, the right to work and social security, the equality of women, and the right to education have been fully implemented in the German Democratic Republic. The Government of the German Democratic Republic has always paid great attention to the material prerequisites for guaranteeing above all the social and economic rights. The welfare of the working people and its continuous improvement are the leit-motif of the entire policy of the Government of the German Democratic Republic.		
The Government of the German Democratic Republic holds that the signing and ratification of the two human rights Covenants by further Member States of the United Nations would be an important step to implement the aims for respecting and promoting the human rights, the aims proclaimed in the United Nations Charter.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Guatemala	31 Jan., 1983	
Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	Washington, 19 June– 31 Oct., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accession— Mauritania	13 Jan., 1983	
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
Declaration under Article 6 (2):		
In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), received on 31 January 1983, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a declaration to the effect that:		
“... relating to the Culture Collection of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, 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 Collection of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute will acquire the status of international depository authority under the said Treaty as from 31 March, 1983.		
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—		
Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptance— Nicaragua	17 Mar., 1982	
Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization signed at Geneva on 6 March, 1948	Adopted, London, 14 Nov., 1975	34/1982 Cmnd. 8632
Acceptance— Nicaragua	17 Mar., 1982	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation (for amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 4 (1963), Cmnd. 1924 and Treaty Series No. 77 (1966), Cmnd. 3155)	Washington, 25 May, 1955	37/1961 Cmnd. 1377
Acceptance— Maldives	2 Feb., 1983	
LAW—		
<i>See</i> DISPUTES PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
MARITIME LAW—		
<i>See</i> SHIPPING		
Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea signed at Brussels on 23 September 1910	Brussels, 27 May, 1967	22/1978 Cmnd. 7095
Ratification— Brazil	8 Nov., 1982	
MARRIAGE—		
<i>See</i> HUMAN RIGHTS		
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT—		
<i>See</i> CUSTOMS		
METEOROLOGY—		
Agreement for Joint Financing of North Atlantic Ocean Stations	Geneva, 15 Nov., 1974	51/1977 Cmnd. 6833
Denunciation— Sweden	17 Dec., 1982 (effective date 31 Dec., 1983)	
NUCLEAR ENERGY—		
<i>See</i> ATOMIC ENERGY		
OCEAN STATIONS		
<i>See</i> METEOROLOGY		
OIL POLLUTION—		
<i>See</i> POLLUTION		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION—		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Acceptance— Guatemala (with declaration)*	20 Oct., 1982	
* The instrument of acceptance of the Government of Guatemala contained the following declaration:		
[Translation]		
It is declared that relations that may arise with Belize by virtue of this accession can in no sense be interpreted as recognition by the State of Guatemala of the independence and sovereignty unilaterally decreed by Belize.		
Accession— Gabon	21 Jan., 1982	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Accession— Cyprus	13 Jan., 1983	
Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations	The Hague, 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
Accession— Cyprus (with reservation)*	13 Jan., 1983	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Cyprus contains the following reservation: “... the Government of the Republic of Cyprus reserves the right under para. (1) of Article 19 to refuse to recognise a divorce or legal separation between two spouses who, at the time of the divorce or legal separation, were both citizens of the Republic of Cyprus and of no other State and a law other than that indicated by the rules of Private International Law obtaining in Cyprus was applied, unless the result reached is the same as that which would have been reached by applying the law indicated by those rules.”		
Note— In a communication dated 7 December, 1982 and received by the Government of the <i>Netherlands</i> on 13 December, 1982 the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> accepted the extension of the above-mentioned Convention to Bermuda.		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	Strasbourg, 15 Mar., 1978	88/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Signature— Switzerland (with reservation in respect of ratification) (with declaration)*	17 Feb., 1983	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
* At the time of signature of the above Additional Protocol Switzerland made the following declaration: "La Suisse n'entend être liée que par les dispositions du Chapitre I dudit Protocole."		
[Translation] Switzerland will be bound only by the provisions of Chapter I of the said Protocol.		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations... ..	Adopted 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmnd. 855
Note— In a communication received on 30 November 1982 the Government of <i>Gabon</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Section 43 of the above Convention, that it undertook to apply its provisions to the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organization (Annex I); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Second revised text of Annex II); International Civil Aviation Organization (Annex III); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Annex IV); International Monetary Fund (Annex V); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Annex VI); World Health Organization (Third revised text of Annex VII); Universal Postal Union (Annex VIII); World Meteorological Organization (Annex XI); International Maritime Organization (Revised text of Annex XII); International Finance Corporation (Annex XIII); International Development Association (Annex XIV); World Intellectual Property Organization (Annex XV). (For Gabon's accession to the Convention <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 98 (1981), Cmnd. 1530, p. 11.)		
RED CROSS—		
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Accession— Vanuatu	27 Oct., 1982	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES—		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees... ..	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— China, People's Republic of (with reservations)*	24 Sept., 1982	
* The instrument of accession by the People's Republic of <i>China</i> contains the following reservations: (1) Reservation concerning the latter half of Article 14 ("In the territory of any other Contracting State, he shall be accorded the same protection as is accorded in that territory to nationals of the country in which he has his habitual residence.") (2) Reservation concerning Article 16 (3).		
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 18 November 1982, the Government of the People's Republic of <i>China</i> confirmed that it will interpret the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in Article 1 (A) of the Convention as meaning "events occurring in Europe and elsewhere before 1 January 1951" as provided for in Article 1 (B) (1) (b) of the said Convention		
Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmd. 3906
Accession— China, People's Republic of (with reservation concerning Article 4)	24 Sept., 1982	
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
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 Cmd. 2535
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.		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	15 Feb., 1983 (effective date)	
SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA—		
<i>See SHIPPING</i>		
SHIPPING—		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended in 1971 and 1978 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmd. 5006 and Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmd. 7243</i>)	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmd. 3299
Accession— Barbados	30 Sept., 1982	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)—		
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June— 23 Dec., 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Acceptance—		
United States of America*	10 Nov., 1982	
* The instrument of acceptance of the Government of the United States of America contained the following understanding:		
" That in the assessment of tolls for transit of the Panama Canal, the United States will continue to have the right to apply the present Panama Canal tonnage system or to adopt any other basis, in computing tonnages derived from volumes or other measures developed in connection with the said Convention."		
Ratification—		
Bulgaria (with declaration)*	14 Oct., 1982	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Bulgaria contained the following declarations:		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
(a) The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of Article 16 of the Convention are in contradiction with the principle of sovereign equality of states and are not in line with the internationally adopted practice of concluding international treaties of universal significance;		
(b) The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of Article 20 of the Convention concerning its application by the states-Parties on the territories of the international relations of which they are responsible, do not correspond to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Resolution 1514 (XV)) of December 14, 1960.		
Accessions—		
Barbados	1 Sept., 1982	
Chile (with reservation)*	22 Nov., 1982	
Cuba (with declarations)†	9 Nov., 1982	
South Africa	24 Nov., 1982	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Chile contained the following reservation:		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
... amendments referred to in Article 18 of the Convention shall not be binding on Chile until such time as it has brought into operation the internal procedure established by the Political Constitution of the Republic for the approval of international treaties.		
† The instrument of accession of the Government of Cuba contained the following declarations:		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)—		
[Translation]		
The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions contained in Article 2 (3), Article 3 (1) (b) and Article 20 of the Convention, to the extent that they accept that the international relations of any territory may be the responsibility of another Government, are not applicable in that respect because they are contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.		
The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that Article 16 (1) of the Convention, despite the fact that its provisions deal with questions of interest for all States, is of a discriminatory nature in that it withholds from a number of States the right of signature and accession, which is contrary to the principle of universality.		
Extension—		
Bermuda	6 Dec., 1982 (effective date)	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accession—		
Barbados	12 Jan., 1983	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974— 5 July, 1975	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accessions—		
Barbados	1 Sept., 1982	
Guatemala	20 Oct., 1982	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 June, 1978— 1 Mar., 1979	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accessions—		
China, People's Republic of	17 Dec., 1982	
Italy	1 Oct., 1982	
Korea, Republic of	2 Dec., 1982	
SOCIAL SECURITY—		
European Convention on the Social Protection of Farmers	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1974	3/1982 Cmnd. 8447
Ratifications—		
Austria (with reservations)*	15 Feb., 1983	
Liechtenstein (with reservation)†	27 Jan., 1983	
* Austria's instrument of ratification contained the following reservations: “ In accordance with the provisions of Article 19, paragraph 1, of the European Convention on the		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SOCIAL SECURITY (continued)—		
Social Protection of Farmers, the Republic of Austria declares that it reserves the right provided for in the Annex, points 4 and 5:		
Point 4: not to apply the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph d.;		
Point 5: not to apply the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 3."		
† The Principality of Liechtenstein's instrument of ratification contained the following reservation:		
"Conformément à l'article 19, paragraphe 1, de la Convention européenne relative à la protection sociale des agriculteurs, la Principauté de Liechtenstein déclare qu'elle n'appliquera pas les dispositions de l'article 5, paragraphe 1, alinéas b., c. et d. et de l'article 5, paragraphe 3."		
[Translation]		
In accordance with Article 19, paragraph 1, of the European Convention on the Social Protection of Farmers, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that Liechtenstein shall not apply the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs b., c. and d. and of Article 5, paragraph 3.		
SPACE—		
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Ratification in London— Italy	22 Feb., 1983	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) (with Operating Agreement)	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Accession— United Arab Emirates (with statement)*	13 Jan., 1983	
*The instrument of accession of the Government of the United Arab Emirates was accompanied by the following statement:		
"On accepting the said convention and annexes, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention and Annexes does not, in any way, imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention and its Annexes in respect of the said country.		
"The Government of the United Arab Emirates wishes further to indicate that its understanding described above in conformity with general practice existing in the United Arab Emirates regarding signature, ratification, accession or acceptance to a Convention of which a country not recognized by the United Arab Emirates is a party."		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)—		
European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts Transmitted from Stations Outside National Territories	Strasbourg, 22 Jan., 1965	1/1968 Cmnd. 3497
Ratification— Italy	18 Feb., 1983	
TERRORISM—		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York, 14 Dec., 1973- 31 Dec., 1974	3/1980 Cmnd. 7765
<p>Note— On 28 June 1982 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following objection with regard to the reservation made by the Government of <i>Burundi</i> on accession to the above Convention (see Treaty Series No. 34 (1981), Cmnd. 8276, p. 26):</p> <p>“The Government of the State of Israel regards the reservation entered by the Government of Burundi as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is unable to consider Burundi as having validly acceded to the Convention until such time as the reservation is withdrawn.</p> <p>In the view of the Government of Israel, the purpose of this Convention was to secure the worldwide repression of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents, and to deny the perpetrators of such crimes a safe haven.”</p>		
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism	Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977	93/1978 Cmnd. 7390
<p>Note— The Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>, in a letter dated 13 December, 1982 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe concerning the reservation made by the <i>Portuguese</i> Government on 14 December, 1981, on depositing their instrument of ratification of the above Convention (Treaty Series No. 95 (1981), Cmnd. 8523, p. 28) made the following declaration:</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservation made by Portugal with regard to the European Convention of 27 January 1977 on the suppression of Terrorism as incompatible with the meaning and purpose of the Convention. In the German view, the reservation has no basis in the Convention which is not an extradition convention, but merely restricts the possibility of raising the objection with regard to existing obligations to extradite (deriving from bilateral and multilateral arrangements), that the offence for which extradition is requested is to be regarded as a political one. Refusal for other reasons, insofar as there is a general contractual obligation to extradite, cannot be based on reservations with regard to the Convention but only on the arrangement applicable between the requesting and requested States.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TERRORISM (continued)—		
<p>The present declaration shall not be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and Portugal. The German government and the Portuguese government are aware that the reservation made by Portugal will not have any de facto consequences for the practical application of the Convention between Germany and Portugal. Capital punishment has been abolished under German law. Since the entry into force of the 20th law amending penal law the suspension of a life sentence is regulated by law and justiciable. The same applies to detention orders involving deprivation of liberty. The fear on which the Portuguese reservation is based is based therefore generally unfounded.</p>		
TRANSPORT—		
<i>See also SHIPPING—</i>		
<p>International Convention for Safe Containers. (For amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 93 (1981), Cmnd. 8445)</p>	<p>Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972</p>	<p>40/1979 Cmnd. 7535</p>
<p>Note—</p> <p>In a note dated 4 February, 1982 the Government of <i>Canada</i> entered an objection in connection with provisions of Article X, para. 4 (Amendments to Annex I). (<i>See</i> Treaty Series No. 40 (1982), Cmnd. 8655, p. 14.)</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization has received a communication from the Government of <i>Canada</i> dated 12 January 1983 wherein it is stated . . . :</p> <p>“ . . . The legislative procedures necessary to give effect to these amendments in Canadian domestic law have now been completed. Accordingly, I have been instructed to inform you that the Government of <i>Canada</i> withdraws its objection to the amendments to Annex I adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee on 1 August 1981.”</p>		
TREATY SUCCESSION—		
<i>See BELIZE</i>		
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION—		
<p>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 and Treaty Series No. 59 (1977), Cmnd. 6864)</p>	<p>London, 16 Nov., 1945</p>	<p>36/1961 Cmnd. 1376</p>
<p>Signature—</p> <p>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines... ..</p>	<p>14 Jan., 1983</p>	
<p>Acceptance—</p> <p>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines... ..</p>	<p>15 Feb., 1983</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
WETLANDS—		
<i>See</i> CONSERVATION		
WHALING—		
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, as amended by the Protocol of 19 November, 1956 (Treaty Series No. 68 (1959), Cmnd. 849)	Washington, 2 Dec., 1946	5/1949 Cmd. 7604
Adherences—		
Antigua and Barbuda	21 July, 1982	
Belize	15 July, 1982	
Finland	23 Feb., 1983	
Germany, Federal Republic of*	2 July, 1982	
Kenya	2 Dec., 1981	
Senegal	15 July, 1982	
* Includes Berlin (West).		
Withdrawals—		
Canada	<i>Effective dates</i> 30 June, 1982	
Dominica	30 June, 1983	