

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 81 (1984)

THIRD
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1984

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 65 (1984), Cmnd. 9335]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
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THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1984

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 65 (1984), Cmnd. 9335]

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.

Declarations, reservations, etc., are given only in English, being either the texts of the originals or, alternatively, translations from foreign language texts. In the latter case, the translations given are not in all cases official or authoritative; for an authoritative statement, the foreign language text of the original should be consulted.

This publication contains information received up to 30 September, 1984.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANTARCTICA—		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmnd. 1535
Accession— Finland	15 May, 1984	
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	Canberra, 20 May, 1980	48/1982 Cmnd. 8714
Accession— Sweden	6 June, 1984	
AVIATION—		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession in Washington—		
Guinea	2 May, 1984	
Haiti	9 May, 1984	
Mauritius	25 Apr., 1983	
Nauru	17 May, 1984	
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—		
Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank with Protocol to Provide for Procedure for Amendment of Article 36 of the Agreement ...	Kingston, 18 Oct., 1969	36/1970 Cmnd. 4358
Accession— France (with declaration)*	11 May, 1984	
<p>* On 11 May 1984, the instrument of accession to the above-mentioned Agreement by the Government of France was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>The instrument contains the following declaration:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p> <p>In acceding to the Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank, the French Republic recalls that the Departments of Guyana, Martinique and Guadeloupe are integral parts of the French territory and that, as a result, it is a state of the Caribbean region.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (continued)—		
<p>Furthermore, on 16 May 1984, the Secretary-General received from the Government of France the following interpretative note with regard to the above-mentioned declaration:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>The declaration accompanying the instrument of accession by the French Republic to the Agreement of 18 October 1969 establishing the Caribbean Development Bank cannot be interpreted as a reservation to the conditions set forth in Resolutions 5/82 and 5/83 of the Board of Governors for the admission of France to membership in the Bank.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 3 (3) of the Agreement and Resolution 5/83 of the Bank, France became a party to the Agreement and a member of the Bank on 11 May 1984, the date appointed by the Board of Governors.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>It will be recalled that, by Resolution No. 9/76 of 20 August 1976, the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank adopted an amendment to Article 29 of the Agreement to delete paragraph 1 (a) of the said article and substitute therefor the following paragraph:</p>		
<p>“ 1. (a) The Board of Directors shall be composed of eleven (11) members of whom— (i) nine (9) shall be selected by the Governors representing regional members; and (ii) two (2) shall be selected by the Governors representing non-regional members.”</p>		
<p>The foregoing amendment entered into force on 2 September 1976, the date specified in the formal communication, addressed to all members of the Bank on 30 August 1976, confirming its adoption, in accordance with Article 58 (3) of the Agreement.</p>		
<p>The present reminder is intended to supplement the relevant files, as the amendment was not, at the time, circulated in a depositary notification.</p>		
COMMODITIES—		
<p>See RUBBER</p>		
CONSERVATION—		
<p>See ANTARCTICA</p>		
CONSULAR RELATIONS—		
<p>Vienna Convention on Consular Relations</p>	<p>Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963</p>	<p>14/1973 Cmd. 5219</p>
<p>Accession— Korea (North)*</p>	<p>8 Aug., 1984</p>	
<p>* Note—</p>		
<p>The Government of the United Kingdom does not recognise Korea (North).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS—		
Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials	Lake Success, New York, 22 Nov., 1950	42/1954 Cmd. 9185
Accession— Portugal	11 June, 1984	
International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures	Kyoto, 18 May, 1973— 30 June, 1974	36/1975 Cmnd. 3938
Accession— Lesotho	14 May, 1982	
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—		
<i>See</i> TERRORISM		
DISARMAMENT—		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Succession in London— Dominica	10 Aug., 1984	
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	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmnd. 5266
Accession in Washington— Mexico (with declaration)*	23 Mar., 1984	
* <i>[Translation]</i>		
“ In depositing its instrument of accession to the 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, the Government of Mexico makes the following declaration:		
1. In the view of the Mexican Government, no provision of the Treaty, including Article 1 thereof, can be interpreted as meaning that a State has the right to emplace nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction, or arms or military equipment of any type, on the continental shelf of Mexico.		
2. Consequently, the Government of Mexico reserves the right to verify, inspect, remove, or destroy any military weapon, structure, installation, device, or equipment placed on its continental shelf, including nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.		
3. The well-known position of the Government of Mexico in all international disarmament negotiations has been that disarmament must be general and complete everywhere possible. In this respect, although the Government of Mexico would have preferred a treaty that more clearly prohibits the emplacement of nuclear weapons or		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
<p>other weapons of mass destruction anywhere in the world, it is acceding to this Treaty limiting such prohibition to the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof, for it considers it to be a step toward achieving the universal prohibition mentioned above through the establishment of worldwide denuclearized zones.</p> <p>4. Having signed and ratified the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of Mexico considers that the provisions it contains pertaining to the stipulations of the Treaty are fully applicable to it."</p>		
DISPUTES—		
Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ...	Washington, 15 Mar., 1965	25/1967 Cmnd. 3255
Signature— St. Lucia	4 June, 1984	
Ratification— St. Lucia	4 June, 1984	
DRUGS—		
Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 concluded at Geneva on 25 March 1972	Geneva, 25 Mar., 1972	23/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Ratification— Belgium (with reservations)*	13 June, 1984	
<p>* The said ratification is subject to reservations excluding the application of the following articles of the Protocol:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 5 amending Article 12 (5) of the Single Convention; 2. Article 9 amending Article 19 (1), (2) and (5) of the Single Convention. <p>In accordance with its Article 18 (2), the Protocol will enter into force for <i>Belgium</i> on 13 July 1984, i.e. the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the instrument. Consequently, Belgium will become on the same date a party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at New York on 8 August 1975.</p>		
ESTABLISHMENT—		
European Convention on Establishment	Paris, 13 Dec., 1955	1/1971 Cmnd. 4573
Withdrawal of Declaration—		
<p>[Translation] (Letter from the Permanent Representative of Italy dated 22 August 1984)</p>		

ESTABLISHMENT (continued)—

" When depositing the instrument of ratification of the European Convention on Establishment (31 October 1963), *Italy* made the following declaration concerning Article 19 of the said Convention:

' Availing itself of the option provided in Article 26, paragraph 1, of the European Convention on Establishment, the Italian Government declares that the provision on arbitration in Article 19 of the said Convention will not be applied, as in Italy Article 812 of the Code of Civil Procedure at present in force stipulates that the " arbitrators " must be of Italian nationality.'

Article 812 aforesaid having been modified by Act No. 28 of 09.02.1983, which stipulates that ' the arbitrators can be as well of Italian nationality as of a foreign nationality ', the above-mentioned declaration is no longer relevant and I should be obliged if you would proceed to its withdrawal."

EXHIBITIONS—

Protocol revising the Convention signed at Paris on 22 November, 1928, relating to International Exhibitions

Paris,
30 Nov., 1972

21/1983
Cmnd. 8863

Ratification—
Portugal

19 Dec., 1983

FISHERIES—

North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention

London,
24 Jan., 1959

68/1963
Cmnd. 2190

Denunciation—
Bulgaria

24 July, 1985
(effective date)

HEALTH—

Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia

Strasbourg,
22 July, 1964

32/1974
Cmnd. 5763

Accession—
Greece

6 June, 1984

Convention for the Mutual Recognition of Inspections in respect of the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products (with Explanatory Notes)

Geneva,
8 Oct., 1970

59/1972
Cmnd. 4983

Accession—
Germany, Federal Republic of (with declaration)*
Romania

20 June, 1983
24 Feb., 1982

*In an accompanying letter, dated 20 June, 1983, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of *Germany* at Stockholm declared on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmd. 4421
Accession— Togo	24 May, 1984	
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Renewal of Declarations under Articles 25 and 46— Italy	1 Aug., 1984 (for three years)	
Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926	New York, 7 Dec., 1953	24/1956 Cmd. 9797
Accession— Cameroon*	27 June, 1984	
*By virtue of the succession to the Convention [7 March, 1962] and accession to the Protocol, Cameroon became on 27 June 1984 a party to the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 as amended by the Protocol done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 7 December 1953.		
Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, supplementary to the International Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September, 1926 ...	Geneva, 7 Sept., 1956	59/1957 Cmd. 257
Accession— Cameroon	27 June, 1984	
International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmd. 4108
Corrigendum: In a communication from the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 7 June, 1984, it was stated with reference to his notification of 14 Feb. 1984 (see Treaty Series No. 45 (1984) Cmd. 9261 pp. 13/14):		
“... that owing to an oversight, the words, as italicized below, were omitted from the last sentence of the English translation of the objection, made by the Government of the <i>Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic</i> , which should read as follows:		
The ratification of the above-mentioned international convention by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which is guilty of the annihilation of millions of Kampuchean and which was overthrown in 1979 by the Kampuchean people, is thoroughly illegal and has no juridical force. There is only one Kampuchean State in the world, namely, the People's Republic of Kampuchea. All authority in this State is vested wholly in its sole legitimate government, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This Government alone has the exclusive right to speak on behalf of Kampuchea at the international level, while the supreme organ of State power, the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has the		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—

exclusive right to ratify international agreements drawn up within the framework of the United Nations.”

Note—

On 15 May 1984 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *France* the following objection to the ratification by Democratic Kampuchea:

[Translation]

“The Government of the French Republic, which does not recognize the coalition government of Democratic Cambodia, declares that the instrument of ratification by the coalition government of Democratic Cambodia of the [International] Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966, is without effect.”

On 7 June 1984, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Mongolia* the following objection to the said ratification:

“The Government of the Mongolian People’s Republic considers that only the People’s Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole authentic and lawful representative of the Kampuchean people has the right to assume international obligations on behalf of the Kampuchean people. Therefore the Government of the Mongolian People’s Republic considers that the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by the so-called Democratic Kampuchea, a regime that ceased to exist as a result of the people’s revolution in Kampuchea, is null and void.”

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ...

New York,
19 Dec., 1966

6/1977
Cmnd. 6702

Accession—

Cameroon 27 June, 1984
Togo 24 May, 1984

Note—

On 18 June 1984, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Peru* a notification dated 15 June 1984 made under Article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant, to the effect that, the Government of Peru has declared a state of emergency for a period of 30 days, starting from 8 June 1984, in the whole of the territory of the Republic of Peru.

As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being derogated from in the Republic of Peru.

On 18 June 1984, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *El Salvador* a notification dated 14 June 1984, made under Article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant, to the effect that, by Legislative Decree No. 28 of 27 January 1984, the Government of El Salvador introduced a change to the effect that political parties would be permitted to

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)--

conduct electoral campaigns, and were thus authorized to engage in partisan campaigning and electoral propaganda activities. The said Decree was extended for successive 30-day periods until the promulgation of Decree No. 97 of 17 May 1984, which rescinded the aforementioned change allowing political parties to conduct electoral campaigns.

The provisions of the Covenant from which it is derogated are Articles 12, 19, 17 (in respect of interference with correspondence) and 21 and 22. As regards Article 22, the suspension refers to the right to association in general, but does not affect the right to join professional associations (the right to form and join trade unions).

On 21 May 1984, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Sri Lanka* a notification of even date, made under Article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant, to the effect that the Government of *Sri Lanka* had found it necessary to proclaim a state of emergency throughout *Sri Lanka*, and to derogate as a consequence from Articles 9 (3) and 14 (3) (b) of the Covenant. The state of emergency took effect on 18 May 1984, the date of publication of the Proclamation in the *Official Gazette*, and is required to be renewed by a resolution of Parliament after the expiry of each thirty day period.

The notification states that the state of emergency was proclaimed owing to acts of violence by extremist terrorist groups agitating for a separate state in the northern and eastern provinces of *Sri Lanka*. These groups have resorted to indiscriminate killings, and this has sparked off disturbances elsewhere in the country.

In a complementary communication received on 23 May 1984, the Government of *Sri Lanka* specified that the Emergency Regulations and Special Laws were temporary measures necessitated by the existence of an extraordinary security situation and that it was not intended to continue with them longer than it was absolutely necessary.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accession—		
Cameroon	27 June, 1984	
Togo	24 May, 1984	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY--		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession—		
Cyprus	26 July, 1984	
Patent Co-operation Treaty	Washington, 19 June— 31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accession—		
Korea, Republic of (reservation)*... ..	10 May, 1984	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
<p>* The instrument of accession contained the following reservation:</p> <p>“ The Republic of <i>Korea</i> declares, pursuant to Article 64, paragraph (1), of the said Treaty, that it is not bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the Treaty concerning international preliminary examination.”</p>		
<p>Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure</p>	<p>Budapest, 28 Apr., 1977– 31 Dec., 1977</p>	<p>5/1981 Cmnd. 8136</p>
<p>Declarations under Article 6 (2):</p>		
<p>In a communication to the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), received on 8 June, 1984, the Government of <i>France</i> made a declaration to the effect that:</p>		
<p>“ ... relating to the Collection Nationale de Cultures de Micro-organismes, indicating that the said depositary institution is located on the territory of France 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 depositary 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.</p>		
<p>The Collection Nationale de Cultures de Micro-organismes will acquire the status of international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty as from August 31, 1984, the date of publication of the said communication in the July/August 1984 issue of <i>Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle</i> (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 2 July, 1984, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> made a declaration to the effect that:</p>		
<p>“ ... relating to the National Collection of Animal Cell Cultures (NCACC), indicating that the said depositary 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 depositary 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.</p>		
<p>The National Collection of Animal Cell Cultures (NCACC) will acquire the status of international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty as from September 30, 1984, the date of publication of the said communication in the September 1984 issue of <i>Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle</i> (see Article 7 (2) (b) of the said Treaty).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—		
<i>See</i> PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—		
<i>See</i> DISPUTES		
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (for 1965 amend- ments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 78 (1966), Cmnd. 3156)	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Signature— Saint Christopher and Nevis	15 Aug., 1984	
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—		
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
Acceptance— Solomon Islands	28 May, 1984	
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION—		
Convention on the International Maritime Organization	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptance— Vietnam, Socialist Republic of (with declaration)*	12 June, 1984	
<p>* On 12 June 1984, the instrument of acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention by the Government of Vietnam was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>The instrument contains the following declaration:</p> <p><i>[Translation by the Government of Vietnam]</i></p> <p>In accepting the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam states to support the purposes of the said Organization as defined in Article 1 of the Convention. On the basis of state sovereignty and proceeding from its Foreign Policy of peace, friendship, co-operation, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will take into consideration the recommendations relating to the subject as provided in Article 1 (b) of the Convention and relating amendments which may arise.</p>		
INVESTMENT DISPUTES—		
<i>See</i> DISPUTES		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MARITIME LAW—		
Protocol amending the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading, 25 August 1924 as amended by the Protocol of 23 February 1968	Brussels, 21 Dec., 1979	28/1984 Cmnd. 9197
Ratification— Poland	6 July, 1984	
MOZAMBIQUE—		
Exchange of Notes. The United Kingdom/Mozambique Programme Loan 1977... ..	Maputo, 18 Oct., 1977	9/1978 Cmnd. 7074
Note— By an Exchange of Notes at Maputo dated 29 September, 1983 and 13 December, 1983, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Mozambique agreed that the above Agreement be extended by the dates in paragraphs 5 (a) (iii) and 5 (c) (iii) being amended to read 30 September, 1985 and the date in paragraph 8 being amended to read 30 September, 1986. The Agreement shall be known as the United Kingdom/Mozambique Programme Loan 1977 (Amendment) 1983.		
Exchange of Notes. The United Kingdom/Mozambique Project Loan 1977	Maputo, 15 July, 1977	74/1978 Cmnd. 7278
Note— By an Exchange of Notes at Maputo dated 29 September, 1983 and 12 November, 1983, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Mozambique agreed that the above Agreement be extended by the dates in paragraph 6a.i.cc. being amended to read 31 December 1985, and that the date in paragraph 8 be amended to read 31 December, 1986. The agreement shall be known as the United Kingdom/Mozambique Project Loan 1977 (Amendment) 1983.		
NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS—		
Protocol amending the Convention on Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality	Strasbourg, 24 Nov., 1977	108/1979 Cmnd. 7756
Signature— France	30 July, 1984	
NUCLEAR ENERGY—		
<i>See</i> DISARMAMENT		
OIL POLLUTION—		
<i>See</i> POLLUTION		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PLANTS—		
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 1961 as revised at Geneva on 10 November, 1972, and on 23 October, 1978	Geneva, 23 Oct., 1978	11/1984 Cmnd. 9152
Acceptance— Netherlands	2 Aug., 1984	
POLLUTION—		
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended (see Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354 and Treaty Series No. 21 (1978), Cmnd. 7094)	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Acceptance— Djibouti	1 Mar., 1984	
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Ratification— Cameroon	14 May, 1984	
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties ...	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Ratification— Cameroon	14 May, 1984	
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accession— Cameroon	14 May, 1984	
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter	London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington, 29 Dec., 1972– 31 Dec., 1973	43/1976 Cmnd. 6486
Ratification in Mexico City— Italy (with declaration)*	30 Apr., 1984	
*[Translation] “The Italian Government considers that this Convention may not be interpreted as modifying in any way the present state of international law in respect of the principles governing responsibility.” This declaration replaced the one made on signature.		
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession— Cameroon	14 May, 1984	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)—		
Amendments to Annexes I and II to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter concerning Incineration at Sea	Adopted, London, 12 Oct., 1978	71/1979 Cmnd. 7656
Ratification—		
Italy	30 Apr., 1984	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Note—		
By a Note dated 21 August 1984 and received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 23 August 1984 the Embassy of the <i>United States of America</i> at The Hague gave notice in accordance with Article 6, second paragraph, of certain changes in the designation by several jurisdictions in the United States of the authorities competent to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3 of the above-mentioned Convention.		
The State and jurisdictions indicated below have added the officials specified by functional title to those originally designated and notified to the Ministry before the Convention entered into force for the United States on 15 October 1981:		
Idaho: Notary Public Clerk		
District of Columbia: Secretary of the District of Columbia		
Puerto Rico: Assistant Secretary of State for International Affairs Chief, Certification Office		
Hawaii, which had not previously designated a competent authority, has now designated the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Hawaii as its competent authority.		
In accordance with Article 6, second paragraph, the Embassy of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands by Note dated 16 August 1984 of a change in the designation by the Hong Kong Government of the authorities competent to issue the certificate referred to in Article 3 (1) of the above-mentioned Convention.		
The authorities are at present:		
" the Deputy Director, Councils and Administration Branch		
the Registrar, Supreme Court		
the Assistant Registrar, Supreme Court "		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Note—		
<i>Notification in conformity with Article 42, sub e, of the Convention</i>		
After having designated the Central Authority on 3 May 1984 the Government of <i>Cyprus</i> informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of the following on 15 May 1984:		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

The Republic of Cyprus makes the following declarations:

1. Under Article 2 the Ministry of Justice is designated as the Competent Authority.
2. Under Article 16 the Ministry of Justice is designated as the Competent Authority.
3. Under Article 17 the Ministry of Justice is designated as the Competent Authority.
4. In accordance with Article 18 the Republic of Cyprus declares that a diplomatic officer, consular agent or commissioner authorised to take evidence under Articles 15, 16 or 17 may apply to the Competent Authority for appropriate assistance to obtain such evidence by compulsion as prescribed by the law for internal proceedings, provided that the requesting Contracting State has made a declaration affording reciprocal facilities under Article 18. Under Article 18 the Supreme Court is designated as the Competent Authority.
5. In accordance with Article 23, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus declares that the Republic of Cyprus will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus further declares that the Republic of Cyprus understands "Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents" for the purposes of the foregoing declaration as including any Letter of Request which requires a person:
 - a. to state what documents relevant to the proceedings to which the Letter of Request relates are, or have been, in his possession, custody or power; or
 - b. to produce any documents other than particular documents specified in the Letter of Request as being documents appearing to the requested court to be, or likely to be, in his possession, custody or power.

The Republic of Cyprus makes the following reservations:

1. In accordance with Article 8 the Republic of Cyprus declares that members of the judicial personnel of the requesting authority may be present at the execution of a Letter of Request.
2. In accordance with the provisions of Article 33 the Republic of Cyprus will not accept a Letter of Request in French.

According to the depositary the declaration under 5 and the reservation under 2 should have been made at the time of accession. The States which have declared to accept Cyprus' accession to the Convention, namely: the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden and Czechoslovakia, are requested to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands whether they accept the declaration and the reservation concerned.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
Note—		
The <i>United Kingdom</i> accepts the declaration under Article 23 and the reservation under Article 33 of the Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters made by the Republic of Cyprus.		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law... ..	Strasbourg, 15 Mar., 1978	88/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Ratification—		
Portugal	19 July, 1984	
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna, 1 July, 1959	27/1962 Cmnd. 1675
Acceptance—		
Cuba (with reservation)*	24 Aug., 1982	
* The Instrument of Acceptance contained the following reservation:		
<i>[Unofficial translation]</i>		
"The Republic of <i>Cuba</i> does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Sections 26 and 34 of Articles VIII and X of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency under which the International Court of Justice shall have obligatory jurisdiction in differences which may arise out of the interpretation or application of the Agreement. With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice on such matters, Cuba holds that for a difference to be referred to the Court for settlement the consent of all parties involved must be obtained in each particular case."		
PUBLICATIONS—		
Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and traffic in, Obscene Publications concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923	Lake Success, New York, 12 Nov., 1947	2/1952 Cmnd. 8438
Acceptance—		
Cuba (with declaration and reservation)* ...	2 Dec., 1983	
* The instrument of acceptance contains the following declaration and reservation:		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
<i>Declaration</i>		
The Government of the Republic of <i>Cuba</i> considers that the content of Article 9 of the Convention of 1923, as amended by the Protocol, is discriminatory in character in that it denies a number of States the right of accession, thus violating the principle of the sovereign equality of States.		

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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PUBLICATIONS (continued)—		
<i>Reservation</i>		
The Government of the Republic of <i>Cuba</i> considers, with respect to the provisions contained in Article 15 of the <i>Convention of 1923</i> , as amended by the Protocol, that disputes relating to the interpretation or implementation of the [Convention] must be resolved by direct negotiations through the diplomatic channel.		
The Protocol entered into force for Cuba on 2 December 1983, subject to the legal effects that each Party might wish to draw from the above reservation.		
By virtue of its participation in the 1923 Convention and the above-mentioned Protocol, Cuba became a party, on 2 December 1983, to the Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947.		
Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910	Lake Success, New York, 4 May, 1949	13/1951 Cmd. 8152
Acceptance— Cuba (with declaration)*	2 Dec., 1983	
* The instrument of acceptance contains the following declaration:		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
The Government of the Republic of <i>Cuba</i> considers that the application of the provisions of Article 7 of the Agreement as amended by this Protocol is contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XIV), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.		
By virtue of its acceptance of the Protocol, Cuba became a party, on 2 December 1983, to the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 4 May 1949.		
RED CROSS—		
<i>Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field</i>	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmdnd. 550
<i>Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea</i>	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmdnd. 550
<i>Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War</i>	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmdnd. 550

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	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
RED CROSS (continued)—		
Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Accession—		
Cape Verde	11 May, 1984	
Namibia, United Nations Council for	18 Oct., 1983	
Note—		
On 12 March 1984, the Republic of <i>South Africa</i> , a Party to the Conventions, deposited with the Swiss Government the following communication, dated 24 February 1984:		
"Accession to the aforementioned Geneva Conventions and Protocols is governed by an identically worded Article which stipulates that		
'From the date of its coming into force, it shall be open to any Power in whose name the present Convention has not been signed, to accede to this Convention.'		
Since South West Africa/Namibia cannot, in terms of international law, be regarded as such a Power and since neither it nor the UN Council for Namibia is able to assume the obligations imposed upon such Power by the four Geneva Conventions, the South African Government rejects the so-called instruments of accession of the UN Council for Namibia to the four Geneva Conventions and its two Additional Protocols as having no legal effect."		
RUBBER—		
International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1979 ...	New York, 2 Jan.— 30 June, 1980	30/1983 Cmnd. 8929
Accession—		
Greece	5 June, 1984	
SHIPPING—		
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 ...	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accession—		
Cameroon	14 May, 1984	
Djibouti	1 Mar., 1984	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended ...	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accession—		
Cameroon	14 May, 1984	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974— 1 July, 1975	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession—		
Cameroon	15 May, 1984	

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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)—		
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—		
Barbados	29 May, 1984	
Singapore	1 June, 1984	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec. 1978— 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Extension—		
Hong Kong	3 Nov., 1984 (effective date)	
SOCIAL SECURITY—		
European Code of Social Security	Strasbourg, 16 Apr., 1964	10/1969 Cmnd. 3871
Ratification—		
Portugal (with declaration)*	15 May, 1984	
* [Translation] “Portugal does not consider itself bound by the obligations of Part VI of the European Code of Social Security relating to employment injury benefit ...”		
SPACE—		
Treaty on the Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies ...	London, Moscow and Washington, 27 Jan., 1967	10/1968 Cmnd. 3519
Accession in Moscow—		
India	18 Jan., 1982	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
Agreement terminating the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Financial Agreement, 1973	London, 30 Mar., 1983	57/1984 Cmnd. 9318
Signature—		
Tanzania	30 Aug., 1984	
Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Financial Agreement, 1983	London, 30 Mar., 1983	58/1984 Cmnd. 9317
Signature—		
Tanzania	30 Aug., 1984	
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
Accession—		
Greece	3 July, 1984	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TERRORISM (continued)—		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	New York, 18 Dec., 1979– 31 Dec., 1980	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Ratification— Portugal	6 July, 1984	
Accession— Spain	26 Mar., 1984	
TRANSPORT—		
<i>See</i> ROAD TRANSPORT SHIPPING		
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC) ...	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	20/1984 Cmnd. 9180
Withdrawal of Objection— Canada (with declaration)*	20 Feb., 1984	
<p>* The Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization received the following communication dated 3 April 1984 from the <i>Canadian High Commission</i>, London:</p> <p>"I have the honour to refer to the International Convention for Safe Containers and to our letter of October 31, 1983, by which we informed you that the Government of Canada enters an objection to the amendments to Annexes I and II of the Convention that were adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee on June 13, 1983.</p> <p>"The Government of Canada supported these amendments but entered an objection because parliamentary approval had to be obtained in accordance with Section 8 of the Safe Containers Act, Statutes of Canada 1981–82, Chapter 9, before effect could be given to the amendments in Canadian law. Such approval was obtained [effective February 20, 1984. Accordingly, I have been instructed to inform you that the Government of Canada withdraws its objection to the amendments to Annexes I and II adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee on June 13, 1983."</p>		
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—		
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmnd. 3141
Accession— Kiribati (with declarations)*	14 Aug., 1984	
<p>*In its declaration, <i>Kiribati</i> reserves the application of the Articles 5 and 33 of the Convention and requests to be ranged within the States listed in the Articles I and II of the Final Protocol of the Convention.</p> <p>With regard to its contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau of the Union, <i>Kiribati</i> is placed in the class of one unit in conformity with Article 21, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (continued)—		
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmnd. 5358
Accession— Kiribati	14 Aug., 1984	
Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmnd. 6539
Ratification— Sri Lanka	20 July, 1984	
Accession— Kiribati	14 Aug., 1984	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—		
Constitution of the World Health Organization (for amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 24 (1961), Cmnd. 1351; Treaty Series No. 109 (1975), Cmnd. 6204; Treaty Series No. 50 (1977), Cmnd. 6832 and Treaty Series No. 41 (1984), Cmnd. 9239)	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmd. 7458
Acceptance— Cook Islands	9 May, 1984	
1976 Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization	Geneva, 17 May, 1976	41/1984 Cmnd. 9239
Acceptance— Kuwait	7 June, 1984	
YUGOSLAVIA—		
Convention between the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters	London, 27 Feb., 1936	28/1937 Cmd. 5542
Extension— Isle of Man*	<i>Effective dates</i> 5 June, 1984	
Northern Ireland†	21 Jan., 1984	
<p>* Requests for the service of documents under Article 3 or for the taking of evidence under Article 7 shall be addressed to Her Majesty's First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls, Rolls Office, Douglas, Isle of Man. Communications and translations are to be in the English language.</p> <p>† Requests for the service of documents under Article 3 or for the taking of evidence under Article 7 shall be addressed to the Supreme Court of Judicature for Northern Ireland, Belfast. Communications and translations are to be made in the English language.</p>		

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