

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 67 (1986)

**THIRD
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1986**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 64 (1986), Cm 23]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1986

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 64 (1986), Cm 23]

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 1986.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANTARCTICA		
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	Canberra, 20 May 1980	48/1982 Cmnd. 8714
Accession— India	17 June, 1985	
AVIATION		
Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 48 (a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	Rome, 15 Sept., 1962	27/1976 Cmnd. 6447
Ratification— Argentina	10 June, 1986	
Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts committed on Board Aircraft	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmnd. 4230
Accession— Brunei Darussalam	23 May, 1986	
International Agreement on the Procedure for the Establishment of Tariffs for Scheduled Air Services	Paris, 10 July 1967	79/1968 Cmnd. 3746
Extension— Aruba	1 Jan., 1986 (effective date)	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession in London— Brunei Darussalam	16 Apr., 1986	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Accession in London— Brunei Darussalam	16 Apr., 1986	
BELGIUM		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium in respect of the Regulation of the Taxation of Road Vehicles in International Traffic	Brussels, 23 July, 1970	25/1971 Cmnd. 4659
In an Exchange of Notes of 25 July, 1986, Article 1 (2) of the above Agreement was amended as follows: “In relation to the United Kingdom, the term (territory) shall mean England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Gibraltar”.		
The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 25 July, 1986.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CAYMAN ISLANDS		
<i>see</i> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
COLOMBIA		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Colombia for Air Services between and beyond their respective Territories (see also Treaty Series No. 6 (1972), Cmnd. 4852)	Bogota, 16 Oct., 1947	61/1952 Cmd. 8698
In an Exchange of Notes at Bogota on 11 and 16 April 1986 the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Colombia agreed to an extension of 60 days until 26 June 1986 to the period of 12 months notice of termination referred to in Article 12 of the Agreement (<i>See</i> Treaty Series No. 50 (1985), Cmnd. 9616, p. 4).		
In a further Exchange of Notes of 23/25 June 1986 the notification of termination of the Agreement for Air Services was withdrawn. The Exchange of Notes came into effect on 25 June 1986.		
CONSERVATION		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted, Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmd. 6465
Signature—		
United States of America	13 Sept., 1985	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (for revised Appendices <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 43 (1984), Cmnd. 9252)	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmd. 6647
Accessions—		
Afghanistan	30 Oct., 1985	
Somalia	2 Dec., 1985	
CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmd. 5219
Accession—		
Yemen, Arab Republic of (with reservations*)	10 Apr., 1986	
*Reservations [Translation]		
1. The accession of the Yemen Arab Republic to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963, in no way implies recognition of Israel and shall not entail the entry of the Yemen Arab Republic with Israel into any of the relations governed by this Convention.		
2. The Yemen Arab Republic understands the words "members of their families forming part of their households" in Article 46, paragraph 1, and Article 49 as being restricted to members of the consular posts and their wives and minor children for the purpose of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by them.		
3. Where there are serious and strong grounds for believing that the consular bag contains articles or substances not mentioned in Article 35, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Yemen Arab Republic reserves its right to request that the bag be opened in the presence of a representative of the consular mission concerned. If the consulate refuses to comply with this request, the bag shall be returned to its place of origin.		
4. The Yemen Arab Republic shall have the right to inspect foodstuffs imported by consular representatives in order to ascertain that they conform in quantity and in kind to the list submitted by them to the customs authorities and the Office of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of obtaining approval for their importation exempt from customs duties.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
<i>See also</i> CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession— Yemen, Arab Republic of (with reservations*)	10 Apr., 1986	
*Reservations [Translation]		
1. The accession of the Yemen Arab Republic to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, in no way implies recognition of Israel and shall not entail the entry of the Yemen Arab Republic with Israel into any of the relations governed by this Convention.		
2. The Yemen Arab Republic has the right to inspect foodstuffs imported by diplomatic envoys and diplomatic missions in order to ascertain that they conform in quantity and in kind to the list submitted by them to the customs authorities and to the Office of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of obtaining approval for their importation exempt from customs duties in accordance with Article 36 of the Convention.		
3. Where there are serious and strong grounds for believing that the diplomatic bag contains articles or substances not mentioned in Article 27, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Yemen Arab Republic reserves its right to request that the bag be opened in the presence of a representative of the embassy concerned. If the embassy refuses to comply with this request, the bag shall be returned to its place of origin.		
4. Reservation concerning the privileges and immunities provided for in Article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention in respect of members of the administrative and technical staff of the mission: the Yemen Arab Republic shall not be bound to implement this paragraph except on a basis of reciprocity.		
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accessions in Moscow—		
Colombia	29 Apr., 1986	
Malawi	4 Mar., 1986	
Ratification in Washington—		
Colombia	8 Apr., 1986	
Accession in Washington—		
Malawi	19 Feb., 1986	
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
Ratification in London—		
Jamaica	30 July 1986	
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June, 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accession—		
Canada (with declaration*)	12 May 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISPUTES (continued)		
*Declaration—		
“The Government of Canada declares, with respect to the Province of Alberta, that it will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.		
The Government of Canada declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of Canada.”		
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank	Manila, 4 Dec., 1965	53/1968 Cmnd. 3762
Admitted to membership under Article 3 (2)—		
China, the People's Republic of	10 Mar., 1986	
Spain	14 Feb., 1986	
EDUCATION		
European Agreement on continued Payment of Scholarships to Students studying abroad	Paris, 12 Dec., 1969	51/1972 Cmnd. 4966
Ratification—		
Austria	9 July, 1986	
Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the Europe Region	Paris, 21 Dec., 1979	21/1986 Cmnd. 9762
Ratification—		
Austria	25 Mar., 1986	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Renewal of declarations made under Article 25—		
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 July, 1986 (for three years)	
Luxembourg	28 Apr., 1986 (for five years)	
Renewal of declarations made under Article 46—		
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 July, 1986 (for three years)	
Luxembourg	28 Apr., 1986 (for five years)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
<i>Derogations under Article 4:</i>		
I		
On 24 April 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> a notification dated 14 April 1986, made under Article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant, to the effect that by Supreme Decree No. 004-86-IN, the Government of Peru has extended the state of emergency as of 3 April 1986 for a period of 60 days in the following provinces:		
Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuamán);		
Department of Huancavelica (Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytará and Churcampa);		
Department of Apurímac (Province of Chincheros);		
Department of Huánuco (Provinces of Huaycabamba, Huamalíes, Dos de Mayo and Ambo).		
On the same date, The Secretary-General received a further notification also dated 14 April 1986, made under Article 4 of the Covenant, to the effect that by Supreme Decree No. 005-86-IN, the Government of Peru has extended the state of emergency in the city of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao for a period of 60 days as of 3 April 1986.		
The notifications specify that the said extensions had been declared as indicated above owing to the continued or increased terrorist acts of violence and sabotage.		
As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant continue to be derogated from in the regions in question for the said periods of time.		
II		
On 17 and 19 March 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Ecuador</i> two notifications, dated respectively 14 and 18 March 1986, made under Article 4 of the above-mentioned Covenant, concerning respectively the proclamation of the state of emergency in the provinces of Pichincha and Manabí and the subsequent termination of the said state of emergency.		
The first notification concerning the establishment of the state of emergency indicates that the state of emergency was declared on 14 March 1986 due to the acts of subversion and armed uprising by a high-ranking officer no longer on active service, backed by extremist groups.		
The notification further specified that the Articles of the Covenant being derogated from are 12, 21 and 22, it being understood that no Ecuadorian may be exiled or deported outside the capitals of the provinces or to a region other than the one in which he lives.		
The state of emergency was lifted on 17 March 1986.		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm 14 July, 1967	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Ratification—		
Iceland	13 June, 1986	
Accession—		
Lesotho	18 Aug., 1986	
Universal Copyright Convention as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2)	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Ratification—		
Finland	25 July, 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971	41/1973 Cmnd. 5275
Note— In a notification, received on 1 July 1986, to the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization the Government of <i>Sweden</i> withdrew the declaration made at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, that it will apply the criterion according to which it affords protection to producers of phonograms solely on the basis of the place of first fixation instead of the criterion of the nationality of the producer.		
Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of Registration of Marks of 15 June, 1957, as revised at Stockholm on 14 July, 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May, 1977	Geneva, 13 May, 1977	72/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Extension— Aruba	8 Nov., 1986 (effective date)	
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY		
<i>See PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</i>		
LABOUR (ILO)		
International Labour Convention No. 100. Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, 1951	Geneva, 29 June, 1951	88/1972 Cmnd. 5039
Ratifications— Equatorial Guinea San Marino	12 June, 1985 23 May, 1985	
International Labour Convention No. 124. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965	Geneva, 23 June, 1965	105/1967 Cmnd. 3478
Ratifications— Argentina Ireland, Republic of Portugal	20 June, 1985 10 June, 1985 2 May, 1985	
International Labour Convention No. 142. Human Resources Development Convention, 1975	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	17/1978 Cmnd. 7086
Ratification— San Marino	23 May, 1985	
International Labour Convention No. 144. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976	Geneva, 21 June, 1976	33/1978 Cmnd. 7164
Ratifications— San Marino Sierra Leone Syria	23 May, 1985 21 Jan., 1985 28 May, 1985	
International Labour Convention No. 147. Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention 1976	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1976	22/1984 Cmnd. 9186
Ratifications— Iraq Portugal	15 Feb., 1985 2 May, 1985	
Note— By a declaration registered at the International Labour Office on 28 July 1986, the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> stated that Convention No. 147 would be applied without modification to Bermuda.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LABOUR (ILO) (continued)		
International Labour Convention No. 148. Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977	Geneva, 20 June, 1977	40/1980 Cmnd. 7901
Ratifications—		
Iraq	17 Apr., 1985	
Italy	28 Feb., 1985	
Labour Administration Convention No. 150. Labour Administration Convention, 1978	Geneva, 26 June, 1978	32/1981 Cmnd. 8251
Ratification—		
Italy	28 Feb., 1985	
International Labour Convention No. 151. Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978	Geneva, 27 June, 1978	33/1981 Cmnd. 8252
Ratification—		
Italy	28 Feb., 1985	
LAW		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Accessions—		
Byelorussia (with reservations and declarations*)	1 May, 1986	
Senegal	11 Apr., 1986	
Soviet Union (with reservations and declaration†)	29 Apr., 1986	
Ukraine (with reservations and declaration‡)	14 May, 1986	
*Reservations [Translation]		
The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and declares that, in order for any dispute among the Contracting Parties concerning the application or the interpretation of Articles 53 or 64 to be submitted to the International Court of Justice for a decision, or for any dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of any of the other articles in Part V of the Convention to be submitted for consideration by a conciliation commission, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each particular case, and that the conciliators constituting a conciliation commission may only be persons nominated by the parties to the dispute by common consent.		
The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will consider that it is not obligated by the provisions of Article 20, paragraph 3, or of Article 45 (b) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, since they are contrary to established international practice.		
Declaration [Translation]		
The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that it reserves the right to take any measures to safeguard its interests in the event of the non-observance by other States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.		
‡Reservations [Translation]		
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and declares that, in order for any dispute among the Contracting Parties concerning the application or the interpretation of Articles 53 or 64 to be submitted to the International Court of Justice for a decision, or for any dispute concerning the application or interpretation of any other articles in Part V of the Convention to be submitted for consideration by the Conciliation Commission, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each separate case, and that the conciliators constituting the Conciliation Commission may only be persons appointed by the parties to the dispute by common consent.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>LAW (continued)</p> <p>The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will consider that it is not obligated by the provisions of Article 20, paragraph 3 or of Article 45 (b) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, since they are contrary to established international practice.</p> <p><i>Declaration [Translation]</i></p> <p>The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it reserves the right to take any measures to safeguard its interests in the event of the non-observance by other States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p> <p>‡ <i>Reservations [Translation]</i></p> <p>The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and declares that, in order for any dispute among the Contracting Parties concerning the application or the interpretation of Articles 53 or 64 to be submitted to the International Court of Justice for a decision, or for any dispute concerning the application or interpretation of any other articles in Part V of the Convention to be submitted for consideration by the Conciliation Commission, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each separate case, and that the conciliators constituting the Conciliation Commission may only be persons nominated by the parties to the dispute by common consent.</p> <p>The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will consider that it is not obligated by the provisions of Article 20, paragraph 3, or of Article 45 (b) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, since they are contrary to established international practice.</p> <p><i>Declaration [Translation]</i></p> <p>The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that it reserves the right to take any measures to safeguard its interests in the event of the non-observance by other States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.</p>		
<p>European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985</p>	<p>57/1985 Cmnd. 9649</p>
<p>Signature— Finland* *with reservation in respect of ratification</p>	<p>7 July, 1986</p>	
<p>LESOTHO</p> <p>On 22 January, 1986 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of Lesotho.</p> <p>“I have the honour to inform you, and through you members of the United Nations that the newly constituted Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho is mindful of the desirability of maintenance of the legal continuity of agreements between Lesotho and the several other states with which Lesotho enjoys treaty relations. Accordingly, I take this opportunity to make the following declaration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As regards bilateral treaties validly concluded by the previous government, the new government of the Kingdom of Lesotho shall continue to apply within its territory, on a basis of reciprocity, the terms of all treaties. 2. The new Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho shall also continue to apply within its territory all multilateral treaties validly entered into on behalf of Lesotho by the previous government. 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LESOTHO (continued)		
<p>3. However, with regard to treaties entered into or extended to Lesotho prior to independence, the terms of such treaties, if they are bilateral treaties, shall be extended to Lesotho without limit of time, pending the reaching of a satisfactory accord with each state concerned, and, if they are multilateral treaties, the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho will review each of them, and indicate to the depository concerned what steps it desires to take in relation to such treaties.</p> <p>It would be appreciated if Your Excellency would arrange for the text of this declaration to be circulated to all members of the United Nations.”</p> <p>(See also Treaty Series No. 107 (1967), Cmnd. 3492; Treaty Series No. 102 (1969), Cmnd. 4209 and Treaty Series No. 93 (1971), Cmnd. 4911.)</p>		
MARITIME LAW		
International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships	Brussels, 10 Oct., 1957	52/1968 Cmnd. 3678
Denunciation— United Kingdom*	1 Dec., 1986 (effective date)	
*The United Kingdom denunciation includes the following territories: Jersey Guernsey Isle of Man Bermuda British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Falkland Islands Gibraltar Hong Kong Montserrat Turks and Caicos Islands		
Protocol amending the International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships dated 10 October 1957.. .. .	Brussels, 21 Dec., 1979	78/1984 Cmnd. 9388
Denunciation— United Kingdom	1 Dec., 1986 (effective date)	
PLANTS		
International Plant Protection Convention	Rome, 6 Dec., 1951	16/1954 Cmd. 9077
Adherences— Liberia Zambia	2 July, 1986 24 June, 1986	
POLLUTION		
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Accession— South Africa	1 July, 1986	
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973	London, 2 Nov., 1973	27/1983 Cmnd. 8924
Accession— Finland	4 Aug., 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York, 20 June, 1956	85/1975 Cmnd. 6084
Accession— Cyprus	8 May, 1986	
Note— In accordance with Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention, the Government of Cyprus has designated the Ministry of Justice of the Republic as the authority which will act in its territory as Transmitting and Receiving Agency.		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Note— By a Note dated 28 July 1986 the <i>United States of America</i> informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of a change made by the State of Washington in the list of its authorities competent to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3 of the above-mentioned Convention. The authorities are now: Secretary of State; Assistant Secretary of State; Director, Department of Licensing. By a Note dated 22 August 1986 the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> referred to the list of authorities competent to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3 of the above-mentioned Convention and added the authority for Aruba, namely: het Hoofd van de Burgerlijke Stand en het Bevolkingsregister (the Head of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Register and the Population Register).		
European Convention on the Adoption of Children	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1967	51/1968 Cmnd. 3673
Note— In a letter registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 8 September 1986, the Republic of <i>Austria</i> made a declaration renewing the reservation made on ratification as follows: [Translation] “The Republic of Austria, by virtue of Article 25, paragraph 1 of the European Convention on the Adoption of Children, declares that it renews the reservation not to prescribe, in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 2, that the child’s obligations towards his father and mother relating to maintenance and succession shall cease to exist.”		
Note— The <i>Italian Government</i> in a letter dated 31 July, 1986 informed the Secretary General of the Council of Europe that it intends to renew for a further period of five years from 25 August, 1986, the reservations made at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 61 (1982), Cmnd. 8807, p. 16), as follows: Reservation (1) has been modified given that Law No. 431 of 5 June 1967 has been abrogated by Law No. 184 of 4 May 1983. Accordingly, the reservation should now read as follows: “1. The Italian Government, availing itself of the possibility provided for in Article 24, declares that it will apply the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 24, only to the cases of adoption which entail full legitimation, introduced into Italian legislation by virtue of Law No. 184 of 4 May 1983.”		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Reservation (2) remains unchanged, namely:
 "2. The Italian Government, availing itself of the possibility provided for in Article 25, declares that it will not apply the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 3, which allows anyone to adopt his own child not born in lawful wedlock if such adoption improves the legal position of the minor."

European Convention on Information on Foreign Law

London,
7 June, 1968

117/1969
Cmnd. 4229

Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law

Strasbourg,
15 Mar., 1978

88/1981
Cmnd. 8431

Extension—

Aruba

1 Jan., 1986
(effective date)

Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters

The Hague,
18 Mar., 1970

20/1977
Cmnd. 6727

Extensions—

Anguilla*

3 July, 1986

Aruba

28 May, 1986

*The extension to Anguilla contains the following declarations and designations:

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 4 and 33 of the Convention Anguilla will not accept a Letter of Request in French.

Designations in accordance with Article 35:

- (a) Under Articles 16, 17 and 18 of the Convention the Registrar of the East Caribbean Supreme Court is designated as the competent authority for Anguilla.
- (b) Under Article 24 of the Convention, the Governor of Anguilla is designated as an additional authority competent to receive Letters of Request for execution in Anguilla.

Declarations in accordance with Article 35:

- (a) In accordance with Article 8, members of the judicial personnel of the requesting authority may be present at the execution of a Letter of Request in Anguilla.
- (b) In accordance with Article 18, a diplomatic officer, consular agent or commissioner authorised to take evidence under Articles 15, 16 and 17 of the Convention may apply to the competent authority in Anguilla designated above for appropriate assistance to obtain such evidence by compulsion provided that the Contracting State whose diplomatic officer, consular agent or commissioner makes the application has made a declaration affording reciprocal facilities under Article 18.
- (c) In accordance with Article 23, Anguilla will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents. Anguilla 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:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) 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.

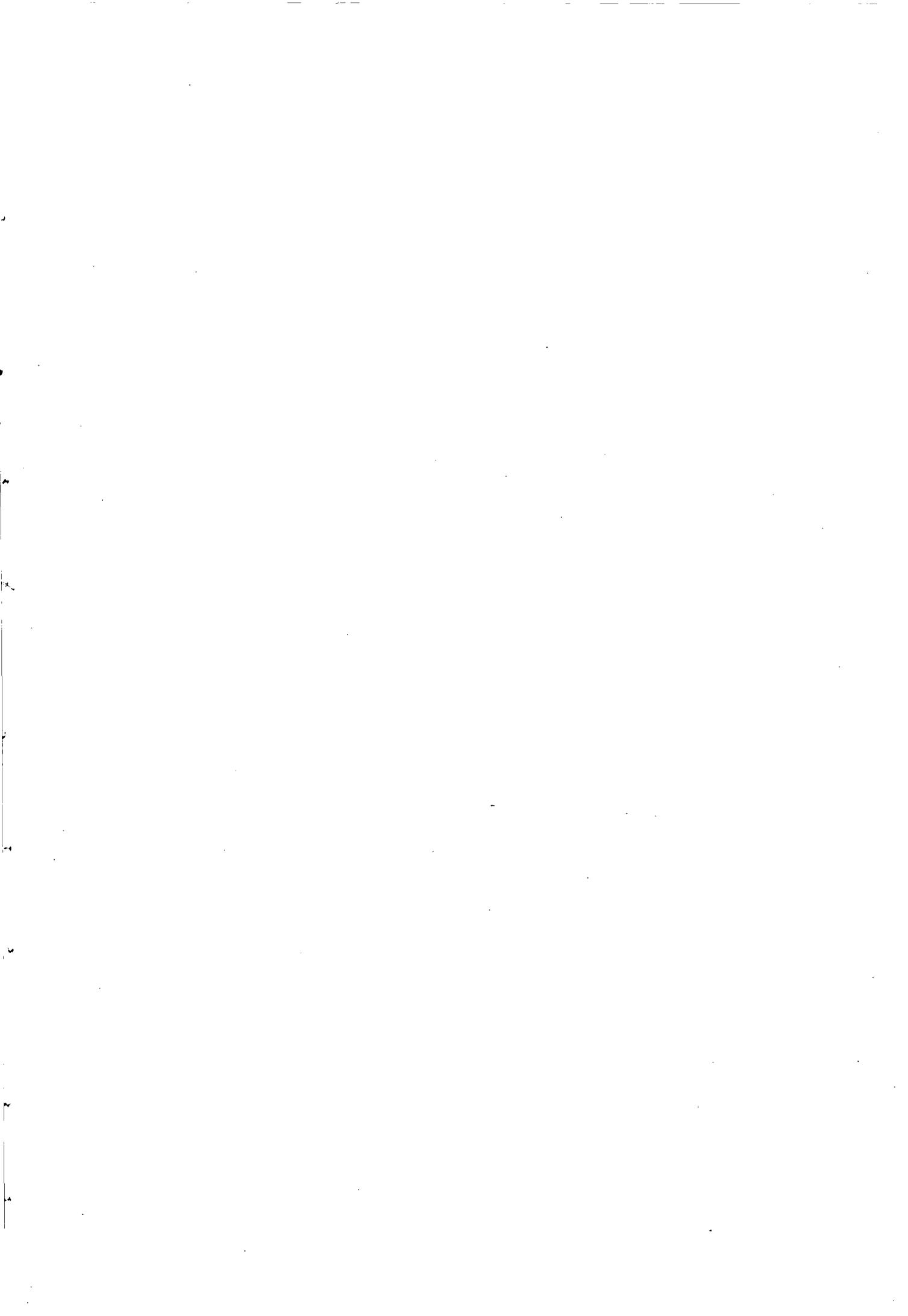
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>(d) In accordance with Article 27, by the law and practice of Anguilla the prior permission referred to in Articles 16 and 17 of the Convention is not required in respect of diplomatic officers, consular agents or commissioners of a Contracting State which does not require permission to be obtained for the purposes of taking evidence under Articles 16 or 17.</p>		
<p>Note— The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Monaco</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:</p>		
Netherlands (Kingdom of Europe)	15 May, 1986	
United Kingdom*	19 June, 1986	
<p>* The United Kingdom acceptance is also in respect of the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, the Isle of Man, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the island of Cyprus.</p>		
Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations	The Hague, 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
<p>Extension—</p>		
Aruba	28 May, 1986	
<p>Note— According to Article 29, paragraph 3, this extension will have effect only as regards the relations with such Contracting States as will have declared their acceptance of the extension.</p>		
European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock	Strasbourg, 15 Oct., 1975	43/1981 Cmnd. 8287
<p>Note— In a letter registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 8 September 1986, the Republic of <i>Austria</i> made a declaration renewing the reservation made on ratification as follows:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>“The Republic of Austria declares, in pursuance of Article 14, paragraph 2 of the European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock, that it renews the reservation not to accord to a child born out of wedlock, as provided in Article 9 of the Convention, the same right of succession in the estate of its father and of a member of its father’s family as if it had been born in wedlock.”</p>		
<p>Note— In a letter of 20 May 1986 to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> renewed their reservations and declaration as follows:</p>		
<p>“I have the honour to refer to the European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock which was opened for signature at Strasbourg on 15 October 1975, and to the reservations and declaration made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland when depositing their instrument of ratification of the Convention on 24 February 1981.</p>		
<p>On instructions from Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renew for a further period of five years, from 24 May 1986, the said reservations and declaration.</p>		
<p>I further have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renew the reservation made on behalf of the Isle of Man when extending the Convention to that territory with effect from 1 January 1986.” (See Treaty Series No. 63 (1985), Cmnd. 9792, p. 17.)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	Strasbourg, 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Signature— Ireland, Republic of	20 Aug., 1986	
Ratification— Austria (with declarations*)	9 Sept., 1986	
* Declarations:		
<i>Article 9</i>		
Austria will in principle apply the procedure referred to in Article 9, paragraph 1, subsection <i>b</i> , —Article 11—. However, the application of the procedure referred to in Article 9, paragraph 1, subsection <i>a</i> —Article 10—, in cases where the other Contracting Party is not willing to apply the procedure referred to in Article 9, paragraph 1, subsection <i>b</i> —Article 11— and where an interest of transfer prevails, is not excluded.		
<i>Article 16</i>		
Austria requests to be notified of the transit by air of sentenced persons. The transit by air will not be authorized if the person to be transferred is an Austrian citizen.		
<i>Article 17</i>		
If requests for transfer and supporting documents are not written in German, French or English they must be accompanied by a translation into one of these languages.		
 PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted New York, 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmnd. 855
Accession— Australia*	9 May, 1986	
*The Government of Australia, in accordance with section 43 of the Convention, has undertaken to apply the provisions of the said Convention to the following specialized agencies:		
International Labour Organisation		
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Second revised text of annex II)		
International Civil Aviation Organization		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		
International Monetary Fund		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development		
World Health Organization (Third revised text of annex VII)		
Universal Postal Union		
International Telecommunication Union		
World Meteorological Organization		
International Maritime Organization (Revised text of annex XII)		
International Finance Corporation		
International Development Association		
World Intellectual Property Organization		
International Fund for Agricultural Development		
Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna, 1 July, 1959	27/1962 Cmnd. 1675
Acceptance— Australia	9 May, 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)		
Protocol on INTELSAT Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities	Washington, 19 May– 20 Nov., 1978	2/1981 Cmnd. 8103
Ratifications—		
Chad	7 July, 1986	
Egypt	28 July, 1986	
Malawi	25 July, 1986	
RED SEA LIGHTS		
<i>see</i> SHIPPING		
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmnd. 9171
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 29 April 1986, the Government of <i>Botswana</i> , with reference to Article 1 (B) (1) of the above-mentioned Convention, confirmed that it has no objection to being listed among the States applying the Convention without any geographical limitation. (See also Treaty Series No. 80 (1969), Cmnd. 4138, p. 11–12 and Treaty Series No. 68 (1983), Cmnd. 9075, p. 27).		
European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees	Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1959	32/1969 Cmnd. 3922
Note—		
Declaration contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of <i>France</i> dated 15 September 1986, received by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 16 September 1986, as follows:		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
“In pursuance of the measures which have just been taken by the Government in the field of the movement of persons, France finds itself constrained to suspend immediately, with effect from 16 September at 0 hour:		
... ..		
—The European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees in application of the provisions of its Article 7.”		
SHIPPING		
International Agreement Regarding the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea	London, 20 Feb.– 19 Aug., 1962	8/1967 Cmnd. 3191
Acceptance—		
Greece	17 July, 1986	
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr.– 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accession—		
Congo	6 June, 1986	
International Convention on the Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Accession—		
Cyprus	9 May, 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) with Operating Agreement	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Accession to the Convention and Operating Agreement— Malaysia	12 June, 1986	
TELEVISION		
European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts	Strasbourg, 22 June, 1960	87/1961 Cmnd. 1508
Note— In a letter received by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on 30 June 1986, the Government of <i>Sweden</i> withdrew its reservation made on ratification to Article 3.1(f) with effect from 1 July 1986. The reservations made by the Government of Sweden at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification read "In accordance with Article 10 of the Arrangement, the Swedish Government has availed itself of reservations (b), (c) and (f) provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 3."		
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
Accessions— The Bahamas	22 July, 1986	
Egypt	25 June, 1986	
TONGA		
Overseas Service (Tonga) Agreement 1971, amended and extended 31 March 1981 (see Treaty Series No. 54 (1981), Cmnd. 8299)	Nuku'alofa, 21 March/ 24 April 1973	79/1973 Cmnd. 5351
Note— In an Exchange of Notes at Nuku'alofa on 27 March 1986 between the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Tonga the above Agreement was amended as follows: in sub-paragraph 15 of paragraph 1 delete the words and figures "31 March 1986" and substitute therefor the words and figures "31 March 1991". The Exchange of Notes which entered into force on 31 March 1986 shall be cited, together with the Agreement as the Overseas Service (Tonga) Agreement 1971/1986.		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Exchange of Letters between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Cayman Islands and Matters connected with, arising from, related to, or resulting from any Narcotics Activity referred to in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	London, 26 July, 1984	70/1984 Cmnd. 9344
In an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 29 November 1985 the above Agreement was extended for an initial period of six months, or until the entry into force of a Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, whichever comes sooner. In a further Exchange of Notes at Washington on 28 May 1986, which entered into force on 29 May 1986, the above Agreement was extended for a second second-six month period, or until the recently negotiated Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters enters into force, whichever occurs sooner.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION		
Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmnd. 6539
Ratification— Turkey	25 June, 1986	
VISAS		
<i>See</i> REFUGEES		
ZAMBIA		
Overseas Service (Zambia) Agreement 1981	Lusaka, 19 Mar. 14 Aug., 1981	89/1981 Cmnd. 8432
<p>In an Exchange of Notes at Lusaka on 27 March, 1986 the above Agreement was amended by deleting the words and figures "31 March 1986" in sub paragraph 4 of the first paragraph and substituting therefor the words and figures "30 September 1986".</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 31 March 1986 and should be cited together with the Agreement as the "Overseas Service (Zambia) (Continuance) Agreement 1981/1986".</p>		





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