

RATIFICATIONS,  
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 47 (1987)

**SECOND  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1987**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm 196]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
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# SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1987

*[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm 196]*

*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 June 1987.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ARBITRATION</b>		
<i>See</i> <b>DISPUTES</b>		
<b>AVIATION</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on International Civil Aviation .. .. .	Chicago, 7 Dec., 1944	8/1953 Cmd. 8742
Adherence— Cook Islands .. .. .	20 Aug., 1986	
<b>Convention</b> for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation .. .. .	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Ratification in London— Congo .. .. .	19 Mar., 1987	
<b>Multilateral Agreement</b> relating to Route Charges, .. ..	Brussels, 12 Feb., 1981	2/1987 Cm 48
Ratification— Spain .. .. .	4 May, 1987	
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>		
<i>See</i> <b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>		
<b>CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat .. .. .	Adopted, Ramsar, Iran 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Signature— Gabon (without reservation as to ratification)† .. ..	30 Dec., 1986	
Ratification— United States of America* .. .. .	18 Dec., 1986	
<p>†The following wetlands have been designated by Gabon, in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up under the Convention: the Wongha-Wonghe national reserve (Petit Bam-Bam and Grand Bam-Bam); the Petit Loango national park, consisting of the Iguela and N'Goue-N'Dogo hunting grounds; the Sette Cama reserve, including the Ounga plain reserve.</p> <p>In addition to a description of these wetlands, Gabon has furnished maps showing their boundaries and their location.</p> <p>*In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetlands have been designated by the United States of America for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention: ' Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge in Nevada; Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>CONSERVATION (continued)</b>		
Refuge in New Jersey; Izembek National Wildlife Refuge and State Game Refuge in Alaska and Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in Southeastern Georgia and Northern Florida.		
In addition to a document describing these wetlands, the United States of America has enclosed maps indicating their location.		
<b>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats</b> .. .. .	Berne, 19 Sept., 1979	56/1982 Cmnd. 8738
Accession— Senegal .. .. .	13 Apr., 1987	
<b>Note—</b>		
By a letter dated 26 March 1987, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 31 March 1987, the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> modified reservations made on ratification as follows:		
"I have the honour to refer to Miss Stoddart's communication of 28 May 1982 with which she enclosed the United Kingdom instrument of Ratification of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.		
The final paragraph of her communication predicted that many of the reservations then entered in respect of Northern Ireland would be lifted following the enactment of the appropriate legislative measures. I now have the pleasure, in accordance with Article 22 paragraph 4 of the Convention, of notifying you that those reservations in respect of Northern Ireland are hereby withdrawn in their entirety. In so doing, may I also take the opportunity to revise the reservations in respect of Great Britain. These revisions comprise the complete amendment of the Reservation for Deer in Scotland and the addition of a Reservation on the use against seals of a semi-automatic weapon with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition.		
I attach a list of the Article 22 Reservations for Great Britain as amended."		
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b> Reservations are made, as set out below, in respect of the prohibitions listed in Appendix IV.		
<b>Hares</b> Snares (except for self-locking snares) Tape Recorders Electrical Devices capable of killing and stunning Artificial light sources Mirrors and other dazzling devices Devices for illuminating targets Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter Nets Traps Semi-automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than 2 rounds of ammunition Aircraft Motor vehicles in motion		
<b>Stoats</b> A reservation is made on prohibited methods as for Hare above, with the addition of gassing or smoking out.		
<b>Weasels</b> A reservation is made on prohibited methods as for Hare above, with the addition of gassing or smoking out.		
<b>Deer in England and Wales</b> Red Deer: ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> ) Stags from 1 August to 30 April inclusive; Hinds from 1 November to 29 February inclusive.		

**CONSERVATION** (continued)

Fallow Deer: (*Dama dama*) Buck from 1 August to 30 April inclusive; Doe from 1 November to 29 February inclusive.

Roe Deer: (*Capreolus capreolus*) Buck from 1 April to 31 October inclusive; Doe from 1 November to 29 February inclusive.

Sika Deer: (*Cervus nippon*) Stags from 1 August to 30 April inclusive; Hinds from 1 November to 29 February inclusive.

For any person entering land with the consent of the owner/occupier/lawful authority (unless subject to limited exception under S10, 10A, and 11 of the Deer Act 1963 as amended by Schedule 7 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981).

**Tape Recorders**

Electrical Devices capable of killing and stunning

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Semi-automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than 2 rounds of ammunition (except for other extensive prohibitions on firearms, weapons and ammunition)

Devices for illuminating targets

**Deer in Scotland**

For lawful killing under the Deer (Scotland) Act 1959 as amended:

**Tape Recorders**

Artificial light sources

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Devices for illuminating targets

Semi-automatic weapon with a magazine capable of holding more than 2 rounds of ammunition

Aircraft

**Open Seasons in Scotland**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Open Seasons</i>
Red Deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> ), Sika Deer ( <i>Cervus nippon</i> ) and Red/Sika Deer hybrids ( <i>Cervus elaphus/ Cervus nippon</i> )	Male, 1 July–20 October inclusive Female, 21 October–15 February inclusive
Fallow Deer ( <i>Dama dama</i> )	Male, 1 August–30 April inclusive. Female, 21 October–15 February inclusive
Roe Deer ( <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> )	Male, 1 April–30 October inclusive Female, 21 October–31 March inclusive

**Seals**

Grey Seal from 1 January to 31 August inclusive

Common Seal from 1 September to 31 May inclusive

**Tape Recorders**

Electrical Devices capable of killing and stunning

Artificial light sources

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Devices for illuminating targets

Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter

Nets

Traps

Semi-automatic weapon with a magazine capable of holding more than 2 rounds of ammunition

Any rifle using ammunition having a muzzle energy of not less than 600 footpounds and a bullet weighing not less than 45 grains.

Aircraft

Motor vehicles in motion.

*Date*

*Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTY</b>		
<b>Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</b> .. .. .	Paris, 23 Nov., 1972	2/1985 Cmnd. 9424
Ratifications—		
Gabon .. .. .	30 Dec., 1986	
Finland .. .. .	4 Mar., 1987	
<b>CUSTOMS</b>		
<b>Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials</b> .. .. .	Lake Success, New York, 22 Nov., 1950	42/1954 Cmnd. 9185
Extension—		
Aruba .. .. .	1 Jan., 1986 (effective date)	
<b>Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring and Additional Protocol relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material</b> .. .. .	New York, 4 June, 1954	70/1957 Cmnd. 308
Ratification of Convention and Additional Protocol—		
Argentina .. .. .	19 Dec., 1986	
<b>Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials</b> .. .. .	New York, 1 Mar., 1977	33/1984 Cmnd. 9217
Accession—		
Finland (with declaration*) .. .. .	17 Feb., 1987	
*The instrument of accession contains a declaration made pursuant to Article 16 (a) of the Protocol, to the effect that the State concerned shall not be bound by parts II and IV and annexes C.1, F and G of the Protocol.		
Extension—		
Aruba .. .. .	1 Jan., 1986 (effective date)	
<b>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</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg, 28 Apr., 1960	52/1960 Cmnd. 1136
Signature—		
European Economic Community* .. .. .	30 Mar., 1987	
*without reservation in respect of ratification		
<b>Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Packings</b>	Brussels, 6 Oct., 1960	77/1978 Cmnd. 7299
Accession—		
Zimbabwe .. .. .	18 Feb., 1987	
<b>Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 8 June, 1961	62/1963 Cmnd. 2125
Accession—		
Zimbabwe .. .. .	18 Feb., 1987	
<b>DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS</b>		
<b>Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations</b> .. .. .	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Note—		
The Secretary-General of the United Nations received, on 27 January 1987, from the Government of <i>Japan</i> the following objection with regard to reservations made on accession to the		

**DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (continued)**

above-mentioned Convention by Bahrain and by Qatar (*see Treaty Series No. 93 (1971), Cmnd. 4911, p. 6 and Treaty Series No. 68 (1986), Cm. 159, p. 4*):

“With respect to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961, the Government of Japan believes that the protection of diplomatic correspondence by means of diplomatic bags constitutes an important element of the Convention, and any reservation intended to allow a receiving State to open diplomatic bags without the consent of the sending State is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

Therefore the Government of Japan does not regard as valid the reservations concerning Article 27 of the Convention made by the Government of Bahrain and the Government of Qatar on 2 November 1971 and on 6 June 1986, respectively. The Government of Japan also desires to record that the above-stated position is applicable to any reservations to the same effect to be made in the future by other countries.”

**Note—**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations received, on 10 February 1987, the following objection from the Government of *Australia* with regard to the reservations made on accession by Yemen and by Qatar (*see Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm. 61, p. 5 and Treaty Series No. 68 (1986), Cm. 159, p. 4*):

“Australia does not regard as valid the reservations made by the State of Qatar and the Yemen Arab Republic in respect of treatment of the diplomatic bag under Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961.”

**DISARMAMENT**

**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  
Washington,  
11 Feb., 1971

13/1973  
Cmnd. 5266

**Ratification in London—**

Korea, Republic of .. .. . 25 June, 1987

**Note—**

In a Note dated 4 March 1987 the Government of *Australia* communicated to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a depositary of the Treaty the following:

“The Australian Government takes the view that the declaration made by Mexico is incompatible with international law to the extent that it lays claims to rights over the continental shelf which a coastal state is not entitled to exercise under the Treaty itself or under international law as reflected in the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea”.

(*See Treaty Series No. 45 (1984), Cmnd. 9261, p. 8*)

**Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction** .. .. .

London,  
Moscow and  
Washington,  
10 Apr., 1972

11/1976  
Cmnd. 6397

**Ratification in London—**

Korea, Republic of .. .. . 25 June, 1987

**DISPUTES**

**Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards** .. .. .

New York,  
10 June,  
31 Dec., 1958

20/1976  
Cmnd. 6419

**Accession—**

China, The People's Republic of (with declaration\*) 22 Jan., 1987

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DISPUTES (continued)</b>		
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i>		
1. The People's Republic of China will apply the Convention, only on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of another Contracting State;		
2. The People's Republic of China 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 the People's Republic of China.		
<b>DRUGS</b>		
<i>See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</i>		
<b>ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>Agreement</b> establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development .. .. .	Concluded Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Accession— Korea (North)* .. .. .	23 Feb., 1987	
*Not recognised by the United Kingdom		
Note— The Governing Council of the Fund approved, on 9 December 1986, the membership of Korea (North) as a non-original member of the Fund, in category III.		
Extension— Aruba .. .. .	1 Jan., 1986 (Effective date)	
Note— By Resolution 44/X of 11 December 1986, the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development at its Tenth Annual Session held in Rome from 9 to 12 December 1986, adopted an amendment to Section 8 (a) of Article 6 of the abovementioned Agreement. The amendment will enter into force on 11 March 1987, ie three months after its adoption. English text as follows:		
<b>THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF IFAD</b>		
(a) in Section 8(a) of Article 6 of the Agreement Establishing IFAD, as adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development held on 13 June 1976, in Rome, the word "three" wherever it appears in the paragraph is amended to read "four". The amended paragraph shall read:		
“(a) The Governing Council shall appoint the President by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes. He shall be appointed for a term of four years and shall be eligible for reappointment for only one further term. The appointment of the President may be terminated by the Governing Council by a two-thirds majority of the total number of votes.”		
(b) the following new paragraph (b) shall be added in Section 8 of Article 6 of the Agreement Establishing IFAD:		
“(b) Notwithstanding the restriction on the term of office of the President of four years, contained in paragraph (a) of this Section, the Governing Council may, under special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, extend the term of office of the President beyond the duration prescribed in paragraph (a) above. Any such extension shall be for no more than six months.”;		
(c) The existing paragraphs (b) to (h) of Section 8 of Article 6 of the Agreement Establishing IFAD shall be renumbered as (c) to (i) respectively.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HEALTH</b>		
<b>European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin</b> .. .. .	Paris, 15 Dec., 1958	27/1965 Cmnd. 2591
Signature— European Economic Community* .. .. .	30 Mar., 1987	
*Without reservation in respect of ratification		
<b>European Agreement on the Exchanges of Blood-Grouping Reagents</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg, 14 May, 1962	28/1965 Cmnd. 2596
Signature— European Economic Community* .. .. .	30 Mar., 1987	
*Without reservation in respect of ratification or approval		
<b>Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopeia</b>	Strasbourg, 22 July, 1964	32/1974 Cmnd. 5763
Accession— Spain .. .. .	7 May, 1987	
<b>Protocol amending the European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Detergents in Washing and Cleaning Products</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg, 25 Oct., 1983	75/1984 Cmnd. 9369
Signature— Luxembourg .. .. .	7 Jan., 1987	
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>		
<b>Slavery Convention (as amended by the Protocol agreed at New York on 7 December, 1953)</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	24/1956 Cmnd. 9797
Accession— Yemen, Democratic Republic of .. .. .	9 Feb., 1987	
<b>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide</b> .. .. .	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Accession— Yemen, Democratic Republic of (with reservation*)	9 Feb., 1987	
<b>*Reservation [translation]</b> In acceding to this Convention, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen does not consider itself bound by Article IX of the Convention, which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute. It declares that the competence of the International Court of Justice with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention shall in each case be subject to the express consent of all parties to the dispute.		
<b>Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</b> .. .. .	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmnd. 8969
<b>Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</b> .. .. .	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmnd. 9221
Note— In a letter transmitted to the Council of Europe on 11 May 1987 the Government of <i>Portugal</i> withdrew reservations to the above Convention and Protocol as follows ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 105 (1978), Cmnd. 7502, p. 9):		
[Translation] “.... I have the honour to inform you that Portugal has decided to withdraw the following reservations to the		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms which had been formulated on 9 November 1978, at the time of ratification:		
(a) Ad <i>Article 10</i> , as far as the non-existence of private ownership in television was concerned;		
(b) Ad <i>Article 11</i> , as far as the prohibition of "lock-out" was concerned;		
(c) Ad <i>Article 4(3)(b)</i> , as far as the existence of compulsory civil service was concerned;		
(d) Ad <i>Article 11</i> , as far as the prohibition of organisations adopting fascist ideology was concerned;		
(e) Ad <i>Article 1 of the Additional Protocol</i> , as far as the possibility was concerned, in conditions to be determined by the law, that expropriations of large landowners ("latifundia" owners) and big property owners, directors of undertakings or shareholders might be subject to no compensation;		
(f) Ad <i>Article 2 of the Additional Protocol</i> , as far as the non-denominational character of public education and the supervision of private education by the State were concerned.		
The above-mentioned reservations were withdrawn from the internal legal order by Act No. 12/87, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic on 7 April 1987....."		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms .. .. .	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Declaration under Article 25—		
Malta .. .. .	1 May, 1987 (for five years)	
Declaration under Article 46—		
Malta .. .. .	1 May, 1987 (for five years subject to reciprocity)	
Note—		
In a letter dated 9 December 1986 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> renewed their Declaration under Article 25 in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey as follows:		
"I have the honour to refer to Mr Lush's letter dated 7 January 1986, ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 43 (1986), Cmnd. 9877, p. 8) further renewing for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the declaration made in Mr Boothby's letter of 14 January 1966 ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 8 (1966), Cmnd. 2894) of recognition of the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals.		
I also have the honour to refer to the letters commencing with Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967 ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 98 (1967), Cmnd. 3475) and concluding with Miss Vining's letter of 19 August 1981 ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 11 (1982), Cmnd. 8488) containing declarations in respect of certain territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom were responsible and renewals thereof.		
On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renew, in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey, the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967, of acceptance of the competence of the Commission to receive petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p>		
<p>individuals by further prolonging in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey for five years beginning on 14 January 1986 and ending on 13 January 1991, the period of acceptance of such competence. Except in relation to the date of expiry of this period, the terms of the declaration of 12 September 1967 shall remain unaffected.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a letter dated 9 December 1986 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> renewed their declaration under Article 46 in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey as follows:</p>		
<p>“I have the honour to refer to Mr Lush’s letter dated 7 January 1986, (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 43 (1986), Cmnd. 9877, p.8) further renewing for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, pursuant to Article 46 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the declaration, made in Mr Boothby’s letter of 14 January 1966 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 8 (1966), Cmnd. 2894) of recognition of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights.</p>		
<p>I also have the honour to refer to the letters commencing with Mr Boothby’s letter dated 12 September 1967 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 98 (1967) Cmnd. 3475) and concluding with Miss Vining’s letter of 19 August 1981 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 11 (1982), Cmnd. 8488) containing declarations in respect of certain territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom were responsible and renewals thereof.</p>		
<p>On instructions from Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renew, in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey, the declaration, made in Mr Boothby’s letter dated 12 September 1967, of recognition of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights, further prolonging in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey for five years beginning on 14 January 1986 and ending on 13 January 1991, the period of recognition of such jurisdiction. Except in relation to the date of expiry of this period, the terms of the declaration of 12 September 1967 shall remain unaffected.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 23 April 1987 the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe received the following letter from the Government of Greece following the notification of acceptance by the Government of Turkey of Article 25 of the Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm. 196 p. 8)</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p>		
<p>Referring to your letter of 29 January 1987 which concerns “the Declaration made by the Government of Turkey in application of Article 25 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms”, I have the honour, on behalf of my Government, to inform you of the following:</p>		
<p>The Turkish Government, departing from the practice which has up to now been followed by all States in respect of declarations made pursuant to the aforementioned provision, has thought it right to reduce substantially its conventional obligations by formulating a certain number of reservations. It is true of course that the Turkish Government has not expressly used the term reservation in its declaration but it is self-evident that what is important in this case is not the nomenclature or absence of nomenclature of the act in question but its content and effect. Accordingly, any unilateral declaration which limits a State’s contractual obligations is incontestably, from the point of view of international law, a reservation. This question concerns one of the most established principles of international treaty law, which has been codified by the two Vienna Conventions—the</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)		
<p>Convention of 1969 on the law of treaties and the Convention of 1986 on the law of treaties between States and international Organisations or between international Organisations. Both Conventions provide in identical terms that "the expression 'reservation' means a unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State" (Article 2 para 1 (d)).</p>		
<p>It is therefore evident that limitations and restrictions contained in the aforementioned declaration of the Turkish Government constitute reservations from the point of view of international law. Moreover, this results clearly from the expression "subject to" used in the Turkish declaration.</p>		
<p>Accordingly, the question which arises is to know whether the reservations are compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights. In our opinion, there is no doubt that they are incompatible and in particular for the following reasons:</p>		
<p>The issue of reservations is regulated very strictly by Article 64 of the Convention which states that:</p>		
<p>"1. Any State may, when signing this Convention or when depositing its instrument of ratification, make a reservation in respect of any particular provision of the Convention to the extent that any law then in force in its territory is not in conformity with the provision. Reservations of a general character shall not be permitted under this Article.</p>		
<p>"2. Any reservation made under this Article shall contain a brief statement of the law concerned."</p>		
<p>It is self-evident that the Turkish reservations are far from being in agreement with the conditions set out in this article since they are neither compatible with the requirement of time nor with the basic conditions provided therein.</p>		
<p>It is moreover incontestable that reservations to the European Convention on Human Rights may not be formulated on the basis of any provision other than Article 64. This conclusion results not only from Article 64 itself, which is the only provision regulating reservations, but also from the overall structure and nature of the European Convention on Human Rights as well as the general principles of international law relating to reservations. Furthermore, Article 25 provides neither directly nor implicitly the possibility of formulating reservations similar to the reservations set out in the Turkish declaration. The position cannot be otherwise for if reservations could be made on the basis of Article 25, such a method of proceeding would undermine Article 64 and would sooner or later destroy the very foundations of the Convention.</p>		
<p>Article 19, paragraph b, of the Convention of the law of treaties, proclaiming a principle of incontestable legal logic, states that: "a State may, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty, formulate a reservation unless: b) the treaty provides that only specified reservations, which do not include the reservation in question, may be made" (See also Article 19 (b) of the Convention on the law of treaties between States and International Organisations or between international Organisations).</p>		
<p>It follows that the Turkish reservations, as they are outside the scope of Article 64, must be considered as unauthorised reservations under the Convention and, accordingly, as illegal reservations. Consequently, they are null and void and may not give rise to any effect in law.</p>		
<p>In conclusion, we insist on stressing how regrettable it is in this affair of extreme importance which concerns European public order that you have not up to now fully exercised the depositary functions resulting from general international law and, in particular, from the Vienna Conventions of 1969 and 1986 (See Article 77, paragraph 1 (d), and paragraph 2, and Article 78, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 2, and paragraph 2, respectively), particularly since over and above your depositary role, you are one of the organs which must</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b> (continued)		
supervise the strict application of the European Convention on Human Rights (Article 57).		
Note—		
On 23 April 1987 the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe received the following letter from the Government of Luxembourg following the notification of acceptance by the Government of Turkey of Article 25 of the Convention:		
[Translation]		
I have the Honour to acknowledge receipt of your notification dated 29 January 1987 concerning the declaration made by the Government of Turkey pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.		
The reservations, which are set out in that declaration and which limit the recognition by the Turkish Government of the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive individual petitions, raise a fundamental question regarding the scope of legal instruments elaborated within the Council of Europe. The question is to know <i>inter alia</i> whether the unilateral expression of a limitation of an international Convention's recognition is valid or not.		
I would be grateful, Mr Secretary General, if you would take note of the fact that Luxembourg reserves to itself the right to express, when it deems appropriate and before the competent bodies of the Council of Europe, its position in regard to the Turkish Government's declaration. Between now and then, the absence of a formal and official reaction on the merits of that problem should not, in any case, be interpreted as a tacit recognition by Luxembourg of the Turkish Government's reservations.		
Please accept, Mr Secretary General, the renewal of my highest consideration.		
Note—		
On 23 April 1987 the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe received the following letter from the Government of Sweden following the notification of acceptance by the Government of Turkey of Article 25 of the Convention:		
"The Swedish Government acknowledges receipt of your notification of 29 January 1987 concerning the declaration by the Turkish Government to recognize the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions in accordance with Article 25 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.		
The Swedish Government considers this declaration an important step for the protection of human rights in Turkey. However, the reservations and declarations which Turkey has made in connection with the said recognition raise various legal questions as to the scope of the recognition. The Government therefore reserves its right to return to this question in the light of such decisions by the competent bodies of the Council of Europe that may occur in connection with concrete petitions from individuals.		
Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration."		
Note—		
On 30 April 1987 the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe received the following letter from the Government of Denmark following the notification of acceptance by the Government of Turkey of Article 25 of the Convention:		
"I have the honour to inform you that the Danish Government acknowledges receipt of your notification of 29 January 1987 concerning the declaration of the Turkish Government about recognition of the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions in accordance with Article 25 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.		
In the view of the Danish Government, the reservations and declarations which accompany the said recognition raise		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<p>various legal questions as to the scope of the recognition. The Government therefore reserves its right to return to these questions in the light of future decisions by the competent bodies of the Council of Europe in connection with petitions from individuals.</p> <p>Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration."</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe has received the following Note Verbale, dated 4 May 1987, from the Government of Norway following the notification of acceptance by the Government of Turkey of Article 25 of the Convention:</p> <p>The Permanent Delegation of Norway to the Council of Europe has the honour to refer to the Secretary General's notification of 29 January 1987 concerning the declaration of the Turkish Government recognizing the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions in accordance with Article 25 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.</p> <p>In the view of the Norwegian Government the step taken by the Turkish Government is to be welcomed as an important contribution to the strengthening of human rights in Europe. However, the wording of the declaration could give rise to difficult issues of interpretation as to the scope of the recognition of the right to petition. In the event, such issues fall to be resolved by the European Commission of Human Rights in dealing with concrete petitions from individuals.</p> <p>The right of individual petition under Article 25 of the Human Rights Convention forms an essential part of the system of procedural safeguards for human rights in Europe. It is therefore desirable to avoid any doubt as to the scope and validity of the recognition by individual States of this right which may be raised by generalized stipulations in respect of the context in which petitions would be accepted as admissible, interpretative statements or other conditionalities.</p> <p>The Permanent Delegation of Norway to the Council of Europe avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General the assurance of its highest consideration.</p>		
<b>Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</b> .. .. .	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmd. 9221
Signature— Liechtenstein .. .. .	7 May, 1987	
<b>Convention on consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages</b> .. .. .	New York, 10 Dec., 1962	102/1970 Cmnd. 4538
Accession— Yemen, Democratic Republic of .. .. .	9 Feb., 1987	
<b>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</b>	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accession— Uganda .. .. .	21 Jan., 1987	
<b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b> .. .. .	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 5 March 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Belgium the following declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the Covenant:</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>The Kingdom of Belgium declares that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p> <p><i>Derogations under Article 4:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>On 8 October 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> a notification dated 3 October 1986, to the effect that by Supreme Decree No. 029-86-IN, the Government of Peru has extended the state of emergency in the following provinces for a period of 60 days, starting on 1 October 1986:</p> <p>Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashuamán and Sucre);</p> <p>Department of Huancavelica (Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytará and Churcampa);</p> <p>Department of Apurímac (Province of Chincheros);</p> <p>Department of Huánuco (Provinces of Huaycabamba, Huamalíes, Dos de Mayo and Ambo).</p> <p>The notification specifies that the said extension of the state of emergency had been declared as indicated above owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage.</p> <p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant will continue to be derogated from in the regions in question for the said period of time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p>On 20 November 1986, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Chile</i> a notification of the same date, to the effect that the state of siege has also been lifted, as at 11 November 1986, in the Provinces of Cardenal Caro in the 6th Region, Arauco in the 8th Region and Palena in the 10th Region.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p>On 30 January 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received in the name of the Government of <i>Nicaragua</i> a notification dated 29 January 1987, as follows:</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, owing to the continuation and escalation of the military, political and economic aggression to which the Nicaraguan Government and people are subjected by the Government of the United States; and by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Political Constitution of Nicaragua promulgated on 9 January 1987; as from that date has re-established the State of National Emergency by Decree No. 245, pursuant to Article 185 of the new Constitution of the Republic, a copy of which is attached.</p> <p>Consequently, in compliance with Article 4 (3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, I request you to inform the States parties to that Covenant that the following provisions of the Covenant have been suspended throughout the territory of Nicaragua until 8 January 1988:</p> <p>Article 2 (3) is suspended in respect of acts which undermine national security and public order and of the rights and guarantees set forth in those provisions of the Covenant which have been suspended;</p> <p>Article 9, although the recourse referred to in paragraph 4 is suspended solely for offences against national security and public order. Article 12 and Article 14 (3) (c); Article 17, in so far as it relates to home and correspondence, with the other rights remaining in effect; and Articles 19, 21 and 22.</p> <p>On behalf of my Government, I would reaffirm that this exceptional measure is aimed at preserving national security and public order, and that it is in force for one year, subject to renewal.</p>		
<p><b>HYDROGRAPHY</b></p> <p>See <b>OCEANOGRAPHY</b></p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations</b>	Rome, 26 Oct., 1961	38/1964 Cmnd. 2425
Ratification— France (with reservations*) .. .. .	3 Apr., 1987	
*Reservations [ <i>translation</i> ]		
<i>Article 5</i>		
The Government of the French Republic declares, in conformity with Article 5, paragraph 3 of the Convention, concerning the protection of phonograms, that it rejects the criterion of first publication in favour of the criterion of first fixation.		
<i>Article 12</i>		
The Government of the French Republic declares, first, that it will not apply the provisions of this article to all phonograms the producer of which is not a national of a Contracting State, in conformity with the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 (a) (iii) of this Convention.		
Secondly, the Government of the French Republic declares that, with regard to phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, it will limit the extent and duration of the protection provided in this Article (Article 12), to those which the latter Contracting State grants to phonograms first fixed by French nationals.		
<b>Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT)</b> .. .. .	Washington, 19 June— 31 Oct., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Note— On 1 April 1987 the Government of the <i>United States of America</i> notified the World Intellectual Property Organization of the withdrawal of the declaration contained in its instrument of ratification of the above Treaty, to the effect that the United States of America is not bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the above Treaty.		
<b>Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure</b>	Budapest, 28 Apr., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Ratification— The Netherlands* .. .. .	2 Apr., 1987	
*For Kingdom in Europe, Netherlands Antilles and Aruba		
Accession— Australia .. .. .	7 Apr., 1987	
<b>INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION</b>		
<b>Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation</b> (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
Signatures—		
Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	15 Apr., 1987	
Benin .. .. .	5 Feb., 1987	
<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION</b>		
<i>See also</i> LABOUR (ILO)		
<b>Instrument for the Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 22 June, 1972	110/1975 Cmnd. 6207
Withdrawal— Vietnam .. .. .	1 June, 1985 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LABOUR (ILO)</b>		
<i>See also</i> <b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION</b>		
<b>International Labour Convention No. 108. Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 13 May, 1958	25/1965 Cmnd. 2575
Ratification— Iraq .. .. .	23 Sept., 1986	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 115. Radiation Protection Convention, 1960</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 22 June, 1960	41/1963 Cmnd. 2058
Ratification— Sri Lanka .. .. .	18 June, 1986	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 122. Employment Policy Convention, 1964</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 9 July, 1964	65/1967 Cmnd. 3360
Ratification— Japan .. .. .	10 June, 1986	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 135. Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 23 June, 1971	30/1974 Cmnd. 5612
Note— Declaration by <i>the Netherlands</i> , applicable without modification to Aruba .. .. .	6 Aug., 1986	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 141. Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	16/1978 Cmnd. 7083
Note— Declaration by <i>France</i> , applicable without modification to the Overseas Departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion), to the Territorial Community of St Pierre and Miquelon and to the Overseas Territories (French Polynesia, New Caledonia) .. .. .	9 May, 1986	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 142. Human Resources Development Convention, 1975</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	17/1978 Cmnd. 7086
Ratifications— Australia .. .. . Japan .. .. .	10 Sept., 1985 10 June, 1986	
Note — Declaration by <i>France</i> , applicable without modification to the Overseas Departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion), to the Territorial Community of St Pierre and Miquelon and to the Overseas Territories (French Polynesia, New Caledonia) .. .. .	9 May, 1986	
Note— Declaration by <i>the Netherlands</i> , applicable without modification to Aruba .. .. .	6 Aug., 1986	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 144. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 21 June, 1976	33/1978 Cmnd. 7164
Note— Declaration by <i>France</i> , applicable without modification to the Overseas Territories (French Polynesia, New Caledonia)	9 May, 1986	
Note— Declaration by <i>the Netherlands</i> , applicable without modification to Aruba .. .. .	6 Aug., 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LABOUR (ILO) (continued)</b>		
<b>International Labour Convention No. 147. Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention 1976</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1976	22/1984 Cmnd. 9186
Note— Declaration by <i>France</i> , applicable without modification to the Overseas Departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion), to the Territorial Community of St Pierre and Miquelon and to the Overseas Territories (French Polynesia, New Caledonia) .. .. .	9 May, 1986	
Note— Declaration by <i>the Netherlands</i> , applicable without modification to Aruba .. .. .	6 Aug., 1986	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 148. Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977</b>	Geneva, 20 June, 1977	40/1980 Cmnd. 7901
Ratifications—		
France .. .. .	30 July, 1985	
Ghana .. .. .	27 May, 1986	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 150. Labour Administration Convention, 1978</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 26 June, 1978	32/1981 Cmnd. 8251
Ratifications—		
Australia .. .. .	10 Sept., 1985	
Congo .. .. .	24 June, 1986	
Ghana .. .. .	27 May, 1986	
Greece .. .. .	31 July, 1985	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 151. Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 27 June, 1978	33/1981 Cmnd. 8252
Ratification—		
Ghana .. .. .	27 May, 1986	
<b>LAW</b>		
<b>European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches</b>	Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985	57/1985 Cmnd. 9649
Ratification—		
Finland .. .. .	16 Jan., 1987	
Signatures—		
Cyprus* .. .. .	19 Dec., 1986	
Norway† .. .. .	14 Apr., 1987	
*With reservation in respect of ratification		
†Without reservation in respect of ratification		
<b>MALAWI</b>		
The Overseas Service (Malawi) Agreement 1971 ( <i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 55 (1977), Cmnd. 6855; Treaty Series No. 84 (1979), Cmnd. 7701; Treaty Series No. 84 (1981), Cmnd. 8423; Treaty Series No. 55 (1986), Cmnd. 9897 and Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm 196, p. 11) .. .. .	Blantyre and Zomba, 11 Jan., 1972	109/1972 Cmnd. 5113
In an Exchange of Notes at Lilongwe on 17/19 March 1987 the above Agreement was amended as follows: “by deleting in sub-paragraph 15 of paragraph 1 the words and figures ‘31 March 1987’ and substituting therefor the words and figures ‘30 September 1987’”.		
The Exchange of Notes, which entered into force on 31 March 1987, shall be cited together with the Agreement as ‘the Overseas Service (Malawi) Agreement 1971/87 (No. 2)’.		
The British Expatriates Supplementation (Malawi) Agreement 1971 ( <i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 54 (1977), Cmnd. 6847; Treaty Series No. 79 (1978), Cmnd. 7313; Treaty Series No. 80 (1978), Cmnd. 7314; Treaty Series No. 9 (1980), Cmnd. 7781; Treaty Series No. 83 (1981), Cmnd. 8419; Treaty Series No. 55 (1985), Cmnd. 9646; Treaty Series No. 64 (1986), Cm. 23, p. 14 and Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm 196 p. 11) .. .. .	Zomba, 27/29 Mar. 1971	71/1972 Cmnd. 5017

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>MALAWI (continued)</b>		
In an Exchange of Notes at Lilongwe on 17/18 March 1987 the above Agreement was amended as follows:		
"by deleting in sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 1 the words and figures '31 March 1987' and substituting therefor the words and figures '30 September 1987'".		
The Exchange of Notes, which entered into force on 31 March 1987, shall be cited together with the Agreement as 'the British Expatriates Supplementation (Malawi) Agreement 1971/87 (No. 2)'.		
<b>MEDICAL EQUIPMENT</b>		
<i>See</i> CUSTOMS		
<b>OCEANOGRAPHY</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on the International Hydrographic Organisation	Monaco, 3 May 1967	30/1971 Cmnd. 4682
Accession— Papua New Guinea .. .. .	24 Apr., 1987	
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<b>International Convention</b> on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage .. .. .	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accession— Peru (with reservation*) .. .. .	24 Feb., 1987	
<i>*Reservation [translation]</i>		
"With respect to Article II, because it considers that the said Convention will be understood as applicable to pollution damage caused in the sea area under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Peruvian State, up to the limit of 200 nautical miles, measured from the base lines of the Peruvian coast".		
<b>International Convention</b> relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties .. .. .	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
<b>Convention</b> on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended .. .. .	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
<b>Protocol</b> 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
<b>Protocol</b> to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 .. .. .	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Note—		
The Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization received on 10 September 1986 a communication transmitted by the <i>Argentine</i> delegation regarding the abovementioned Conventions and Protocols, as follows:		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
I have the honour to inform you that the Argentine Government rejects the extension made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the application to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands of the conventions and protocols ... and reaffirms the rights of sovereignty of the Argentine Republic over those archipelagos which form part of its national territory.		
The General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted resolution 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6 which recognize the existence of a sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Malvinas Islands, urging the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations who is		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION (continued)</b>		
<p>requested to inform the General Assembly on the progress made. Similarly, the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fortieth session adopted resolution 40/21 of 27 November 1985 which again urges both parties to resume the said negotiations.</p> <p>With reference to the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (INTERVENTION 1969), signed at Brussels on 29 November 1969, and to the Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, signed at London on 2 November 1973, the Argentine Government also rejects the extension of its application to the so-called "British Antarctic Territory" made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and, with respect to such extension and to any other declaration that may be made, reaffirms the rights of the Republic of the Argentine Antarctic Sector between longitude 25° and 74° west and latitude 60° south, including those rights relating to its sovereignty or corresponding maritime jurisdiction. It also recalls the safeguards concerning claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica provided in Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty signed at Washington on 1 December 1959 to which the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are Parties.</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization on 15 February 1987, the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> referred to the abovementioned Argentine communication as follows:</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot accept the statement made by the Argentine Republic as regards the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to the United Kingdom sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and, accordingly, their right to extend the application of the Treaties to the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.</p> <p>Equally, while noting the Argentine reference to the provisions of Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty signed at Washington on 1 December 1959, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the British Antarctic Territory, and to the right to extend the application of the Treaties in question to that Territory.</p>		
<b>Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969</b> .. .. .	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession— Peru .. .. .	24 Feb., 1987	
<b>Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution</b>	Geneva, 13–16 Nov., 1979	57/1983 Cmnd. 9034
Ratification— Yugoslavia .. .. .	18 Mar., 1987	
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>		
<b>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</b> .. .. .	The Hague 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Accession— Argentina (with declaration*) .. .. .	8 May, 1987	
<p>*<i>Declaration [translation]</i></p> <p>The Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the application of the Convention abolishing the requirement of legislation of foreign public documents, adopted at The Hague</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b> (continued)		
<p>on 5 October 1961, to the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands which was notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 24 February 1965, and reaffirms its sovereign rights over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, which form an integral part of its national territory.”</p>		
<p>The United Nations General Assembly has adopted Resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21 and 41/40 which recognise the existence of a sovereignty dispute over the Falkland Islands and urges the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to maintain negotiations in order to obtain a peaceful and lasting settlement of the dispute as soon as possible, using the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations who is to report to the General Assembly on the progress achieved.”</p>		
<p>“The Argentine Republic likewise rejects the extension of the Convention to the so-called “British Antarctic Territory”, which took place on the same date, and reaffirms the rights of the Republic to the Argentine Antarctic Sector, including those rights relating to its sovereignty or corresponding maritime jurisdiction. Furthermore, it recalls the safeguards regarding claims to territorial sovereignty contained in Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty signed in Washington on 1 December 1959 to which the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are Parties.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>By a Note dated 24 March 1987, the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of the designation of The Governor of Anguilla as the authority competent to issue the certificate referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3 of the above-mentioned Convention on Anguilla.</p>		
<p><b>Convention</b> on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters .. .. .</p>	<p>The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970</p>	<p>20/1977 Cmnd. 6727</p>
<p>Ratification—</p>		
<p>Spain (with reservation and declarations*) .. .. .</p>	<p>22 May, 1987</p>	
<p><i>*Reservation [translation]</i></p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 33 in relation with Article 4, paragraph 2, Spain will not accept Letters of Request which are not drawn up in Spanish or accompanied by a translation.</p>		
<p><i>Declarations [translation]</i></p>		
<p>(a) The Spanish Central Authority referred to in Article 2 will be: The Ministry of Justice-Technical Secretariat General-(San Bernardo, 45—28015 MADRID), with exclusion of any other Authority.</p>		
<p>(b) With prior authorization of the Spanish Ministry of Justice, a Judge of the requesting State may intervene in the execution of a Letter of Request, in accordance with Article 8.</p>		
<p>(c) In accordance with Articles 16 and 17, the evidence may be taken, without prior permission of the Spanish Authority, in the premises of the diplomatic or consular representation of the requesting State.</p>		
<p>(d) Pursuant to Article 23 Spain does not accept Letters of Request derived from the “pre-trial discovery of documents” procedure known in Common Law countries.</p>		
<p>Accession—</p>		
<p>Argentina (with reservation and declarations†) .. .. .</p>	<p>8 May, 1987</p>	
<p><i>†Reservation [translation]</i></p>		
<p>The Argentine Republic totally excludes the application of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4, as well as those of Chapter II.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<i>Declaration [translation]</i>		
The Argentine Republic will not execute Letters of Request for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents as known in the Common Law Countries.		
<i>Declaration [translation]</i>		
The Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the application of the Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, adopted at The Hague on 18 March 1970, to the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands which was notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Netherlands Foreign Ministry on 23 November 1979, and reaffirms its sovereign rights over the Falklands Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, which form an integral part of its national territory."		
The United Nations General Assembly has adopted Resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40 in which it recognises the existence of a dispute over the sovereignty of the Falkand Islands and urges the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to maintain negotiations in order to obtain a peaceful and lasting settlement of the dispute as soon as possible, using the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations who is to report to the General Assembly on the progress achieved.		
Similarly the Argentine Republic rejects the acceptance given on 19 June 1986 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of the accession of the Principality of Monaco to that Convention.		
<b>Convention</b> on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations .. .. .	The Hague, 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
Note—		
The Government of <i>Australia</i> notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 21 May 1987, in accordance with Article 23 of the Convention, that the Convention shall henceforth apply to all of Australia's legal systems.		
<b>Convention</b> on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations .. .. .	The Hague, 2 Oct., 1973	49/1980 Cmnd. 7939
Signature—		
Denmark .. .. .	26 May, 1987	
<b>Convention</b> on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction .. .. .	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Signature—		
Austria .. .. .	12 May, 1987	
<b>REFUGEES</b>		
<b>Protocol</b> relating to the Status of Refugees .. .. .	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Extension—		
Aruba .. .. .	1 Jan., 1986 (effective date)	
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>		
<b>Agreement</b> concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts .. .. .	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Accession—		
Soviet Union (with reservation and declarations*) ..	19 Dec., 1986	
* <i>Reservation [translation]</i>		
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 10 of the Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions of approval and		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
<p>reciprocal recognition of approval for motor vehicle equipment and parts, of 20 March 1958, and states that, in order for any dispute between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement to be submitted to arbitration, the consent of all the countries involved in the dispute shall be required in each individual case and that only persons appointed by the parties in dispute with their common consent may act as arbitrators.</p>		
<p><i>Declarations</i></p>		
<p>The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to state that the provisions of Article 9 of the Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions of approval and reciprocal recognition of approval for motor vehicle equipment and parts, of 20 March 1958, which envisage the possibility of the Contracting Parties extending it to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outmoded and at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960). [ . . . ]</p>		
<p>Furthermore, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 6, that it does not consider itself bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the said Agreement except the ones listed hereinafter:</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 1:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and/or a driving beam and equipped with filament lamps of category R2;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 2:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric lamps for headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 3:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reflex reflecting devices for power driven vehicles and their trailers;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 4:</b> Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 6:</b> Uniform provisions for the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 7:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 10:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to ratio of interference suppression;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 11:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the strength of door latches and hinges;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 12:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 13:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to braking;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 14:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages on passenger cars;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 15:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine or with a compression-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine—method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines—method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 16:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety belts and restraint systems for adult occupants of power-driven vehicles;</p>		
<p><b>Regulation No. 17:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the strength of seats and</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)		
their anchorages, and the characteristics of any head restraints provided for the seats;		
<b>Regulation No. 18:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use;		
<b>Regulation No. 19:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lights;		
<b>Regulation No. 21:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings;		
<b>Regulation No. 22:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds;		
<b>Regulation No. 23:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers;		
<b>Regulation No. 24:</b> Uniform provisions concerning:		
I. the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants.		
II. the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type.		
III. the approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine;		
IV. the measurement of power of C.I. engine;		
<b>Regulation No. 25:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats;		
<b>Regulation No. 26:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections;		
<b>Regulation No. 27:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of advance-warning triangles;		
<b>Regulation No. 28:</b> Uniform provisions for the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals;		
<b>Regulation No. 29:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle;		
<b>Regulation No. 30:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers;		
<b>Regulation No. 32:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision;		
<b>Regulation No. 33:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision;		
<b>Regulation No. 35:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls;		
<b>Regulation No. 36:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the construction of public service vehicles;		
<b>Regulation No. 37:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers;		
<b>Regulation No. 38:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers;		
<b>Regulation No. 39:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation;		
<b>Regulation No. 40:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine;		
<b>Regulation No. 41:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise;		
<b>Regulation No. 42:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc.);		
<b>Regulation No. 47:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine		

	<i>Date</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b> (continued)	
with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine;	
<b>Regulation No. 48:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices;	
<b>Regulation No. 49:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of diesel engines with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants;	
<b>Regulation No. 50:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such;	
<b>Regulation No. 51:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise;	
<b>Regulation No. 54:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers;	
<b>Regulation No. 61:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel.	
<b>Regulation No. 48.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light signalling devices	
Acceptance— France .. .. .	17 Feb., 1987 (effective date)
<b>Regulation No. 49.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of diesel engines with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants	
Acceptance— United Kingdom .. .. .	6 July, 1987 (effective date)
<b>Regulation No. 50.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such	
Acceptance— France .. .. .	17 Feb., 1987 (effective date)
<b>Regulation No. 51.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise	
Acceptance— France .. .. .	17 Feb., 1987 (effective date)
<b>Regulation No. 54.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers	
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic .. .. .	9 Nov., 1986 (effective date)
<b>Regulation No. 57.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such	
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic .. .. .	9 Nov., 1986 (effective date)

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and  
Command Nos.*

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</b>		
<b>Regulation No. 58.</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their rear underrun protection		
Acceptance— German Democratic Republic .. .. .	9 Nov., 1986 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 68:</b> Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed		
Proposing Governments France and Italy .. .. .	1 May, 1987 (date of entry into force)	
<b>SEYCHELLES</b>		
The Overseas Service Aid Scheme (Seychelles) Agreement 1981	Victoria, 31 Mar., 1981	63/1981 Cmnd. 8343
In an Exchange of Notes dated 6 May/3 June 1986 the above Agreement was amended as follows: "by deleting in paragraph 3 the words and figures '31 March 1986' and substituting therefore 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 Aid Scheme (Seychelles) Agreement 1981/86'.		
The British Expatriates Supplementation (Seychelles) Agreement 1981 .. .. .	Victoria, 31 Mar., 1981	64/1981 Cmnd. 8344
In an Exchange of Notes dated 6 May/3 June 1986 the above Agreement was amended as follows: "by deleting in paragraph 3 the words and figures '31 March 1986' and substituting therefore the words and figures '31 March 1991'; and that the list of employing authorities in the first Annex to the Agreement be amended by deleting 'Seychelles Water Authority' and Seychelles Electricity Corporation and inserting 'Public Utilities Corporation'". The Exchange of Notes, which entered into force on 31 March 1986, shall be cited together with the Agreement as 'the British Expatriates Supplementation (Seychelles) Agreement 1981/86'.		
<b>SHIPPING</b>		
<b>Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965,</b> as amended ( <i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmnd. 5006; Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmnd 7243; Treaty Series No. 67 (1984), Cmnd. 9339 and Treaty Series No. 10 (1987), Cm 85) .. .. .	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Acceptance— Egypt (with declaration*) .. .. .	19 Feb., 1987	
<b>*Declaration [Unofficial translation]</b> "We declare . . . that we accepted, supported and ratified that convention with reservation that this convention does not contradict the terms of the Constantinople Treaty for the year 1888 concerning the Suez Canal."		
<b>International Convention on Load Lines, 1966</b> .. .. .	London, 5 Apr.,— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accessions— Antigua and Barbuda .. .. . Brunei Darussalam .. .. .	9 Feb., 1987 6 Mar., 1987	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>SHIPPING (continued)</b>		
<b>International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969</b> .. .. .	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Accession— Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	3 Mar., 1987	
<b>Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended (see Treaty Series 68 (1984), Cmnd. 9340)</b> .. .. .	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
<i>See also POLLUTION page 19 for text of Argentine objection and United Kingdom reply regarding this Convention.</i>		
Accession— Brunei Darussalam .. .. . Egypt .. .. .	5 Feb., 1987 19 Feb., 1987	
<b>International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974</b>	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession to Convention as amended— Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	9 Feb., 1987	
<b>Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended</b> .. .. .	London, 1 June, 1978	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accession— Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	9 Feb., 1987	
<b>International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978</b> .. .. .	London, 1 Dec., 1978 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accession— Jamaica .. .. .	19 Feb., 1987	
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b>		
<b>European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors (with Protocol)</b>	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	41/1955 Cmd. 9511
Ratification of Agreement and Protocol— Spain .. .. .	15 Jan., 1987	
Note— Declaration by <i>Spain</i> circulated by the Council of Europe on 28 May 1987 regarding the above Agreement as follows:		
<i>Annex I</i>		
SPAIN		
Laws and regulations relating to:		
a. Sickness, maternity, death benefits.		
b. Family allowances.		
c. Ordinary unemployment benefits.		
d. Occupational injuries and diseases benefits.		
All the above schemes are of a contributory nature.		
<i>Annex II</i>		
SPAIN		
a. Convention between Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany on Social Security, and Final Protocol, dated 4 December 1973. Convention between Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany, complementary to the Convention of 4 December 1973, dated 17 December 1975.		
b. General Convention between Spain and Belgium on Social Security, dated 28 November 1956, and Convention revising the former, dated 10 October 1967.		
c. General Convention between Spain and France on Social Security and Protocol, dated 31 October 1974.		
d. Convention between Spain and Italy on Social Security, dated 30 October 1979.		
e. Convention between Spain and Luxembourg on Social Security, and Special Protocol, dated 8 May 1969.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>TERRORISM (continued)</b>		
<i>Declaration [translation]</i>		
The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen declares that its accession to this Convention shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or serve as grounds for the establishment of relations of any sort with Israel.		
<b>European Convention</b> on the Suppression of Terrorism ..	Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977	93/1978 Cmnd. 7390
Signature—		
Malta (with reservations and declarations*) ..	5 Nov., 1986	
<p>*"The Government of the Republic of Malta signs this Convention subject to the provisions of the Maltese Constitution relative to extradition for offences of a political nature;</p> <p>and furthermore declares that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, it reserves the right to refuse extradition in respect of any offence mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention if it considers it to be a political offence or connected with a political offence or inspired by political motives."</p> <p>"The Government of the Republic of Malta also declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 2 and reserves the right to refuse requests for assistance in criminal matters where the offence is regarded by the Maltese authorities to be a political offence or connected with a political offence or inspired by political motives."</p>		
<b>International Convention</b> against the Taking of Hostages ..	New York, 18 Dec., 1979	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Ratification—		
Senegal .. .. .	10 Mar., 1987	
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>		
<b>Exchange of Letters</b> 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 ( <i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm. 61, p. 17 and Treaty Series No. 68 (1986), Cm. 159, p. 21) ..		
	London, 26 July, 1984	70/1984 Cmnd. 9344
<p>In an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 29 May 1987 the above Agreement was extended for a further period of six months.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 29 May 1987.</p>		
<b>ZAMBIA</b>		
The British Expatriates Supplementation (Zambia) Agreement 1981 ( <i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm. 196 p. 19)		
	Lusaka, 19 Mar.— 14 Aug., 1981	6/1982 Cmnd. 8487
<p>By an Exchange of Notes at Lusaka on 19 March 1987 the above Agreement was amended as follows:</p> <p>"in sub-paragraph 4 of the first paragraph delete the words and figures '31 March 1987' and substitute therefor '30 September 1987'".</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes, which entered into force on 31 March 1987, shall be cited together with the Agreement as the 'British Expatriates Supplementation (Zambia) (Continuance) Agreement 1981/1987 (No. 2)'</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>ZAMBIA (continued)</b></p> <p>The Overseas Service (Zambia) Agreement 1981 (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm. 61, p. 18 and Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm. 196 p. 20) . . . . .</p> <p>In an Exchange of Notes at Lusaka on 19 March 1987 the above Agreement was amended by deleting the words and figures '31 March 1987' in sub-paragraph 4 of the first paragraph and substituting therefor the words and figures '30 September 1987'.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes, which entered into force on 31 March 1987, shall be cited together with the Agreement as the 'Overseas Service (Zambia) (Continuance) Agreement 1981/87 (No. 2)'.</p>	<p>Lusaka, 19 Mar.— 14 Aug., 1981</p>	<p>89/1981 Cmnd. 8432</p>