

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 62 (1987)

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

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 61 (1987), Cm 286]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
April 1988*

**LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
£3.60 net**

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N.B. Unless otherwise stated, the dates given herein are the dates of deposit of the ratifications, etc. and are not necessarily effective dates, which must normally be determined from the terms of the treaties concerned.

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 31 December, 1987.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANTARCTICA		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmnd. 1535
Accession— Ecuador	15 Sept., 1987	
AVIATION		
<i>See also CANADA</i>		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession in London— The Maldives	1 Sept., 1987	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Accession in London— The Maldives	1 Sept., 1987	
CANADA		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Canada for Air Services between and beyond their respective Territories (with Exchange of Notes), see also Cmnd. 543; Cmnd. 1231 and Treaty Series No. 50 (1981), Cmnd. 8291	Ottawa 19 Aug., 1949	Cmd. 7857
In a Note dated 18 September 1986, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> gave notice to the Government of Canada of the termination of the above Agreement. In accordance with the provisions of Article XII of the Agreement, the effective date of the termination is 18 September 1987.		
CONSERVATION		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Signature (without reservation as to ratification)— Niger*	30 Apr., 1987	
*The following wetland was designated by the Government of Niger, in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of that Convention: the 'W' National Park. In addition to a description of the wetland, the Government of Niger has also provided a map showing its location and limits.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION (continued)		
Accession— Mali†	25 May, 1987	
<p>†In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the Debo Lake and the Walado Debo, the Seri plain and the Horo Lake have been designated by Mali for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention.</p> <p>In addition to a description of these wetlands, Mali has enclosed maps indicating their boundaries and location.</p>		
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 Cmnd. 6647
Succession— Belize	19 Aug., 1986 (effective date) 21 Sept., 1981	
Notes—		
<p><i>Japan</i> has declared, on 13 October 1987, that the reservations made with reference to the species <i>Chelonia Mydas</i> and <i>Varanus Griseus</i> are withdrawn, with effect on 22 October 1987 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series 96 (1980), Cmnd. 8172, p. 4).</p> <p>The Kingdom of <i>Thailand</i> has declared, on 29 July 1987, that the reservations made with reference to the species <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>, <i>Crocodylus porosus</i>, <i>Varanus bengalensis</i>, <i>Python molurus bivittatus</i> and <i>Python reticulatus</i> are withdrawn, with effect on 17 August 1987 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series 45 (1983), Cmnd. 8998, p. 3).</p> <p>The Republic of <i>Zambia</i> has declared, on 5 August 1987, that the reservations made with reference to the species <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> and <i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i> are withdrawn, with effect on 26 August 1987 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series 96 (1980), Cmnd. 8172, p. 4).</p>		
CONSULAR RELATIONS		
<i>See also</i> DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accessions—		
German Democratic Republic (with declarations*) ..	9 Sept., 1987	
Samoa	26 Oct., 1987	
Vanuatu	18 Aug., 1987	
* <i>Declarations [translation]</i>		
<p>1. While acceding to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 the German Democratic Republic reserves itself the right, in accordance with Article 73 of the Convention, to conclude agreements with other State-parties in order to supplement and complete the provisions as regards bilateral relations. This concerns, in particular, the status, privileges and immunities of independent consular missions and their members as well as the consular tasks.</p> <p>2. The German Democratic Republic holds the opinion that the provisions of Articles 74 and 76 of the Convention are in contradiction to the principle according to which all states that are guided in their policy by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter have the right to accede to conventions affecting the interests of all states.</p>		
Note—		
<p>On 1 September 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following objection concerning certain of the reservations made by the Yemen Arab Republic (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 67 (1986) Cm 61 p. 4):</p>		

CONSULAR RELATIONS (continued)

“The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the Instrument of accession of the Yemen Arab Republic to the above-mentioned Convention contain declarations in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declarations which are explicitly of a political character, are incompatible with the purposes and objectives of those Conventions and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon the Yemen Arab Republic under general international law or under particular conventions.

The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter adopt towards the Yemen Arab Republic, an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

Note—

On 4 September 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *United States of America* the following objection with regard to certain reservations made by the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic (see Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61 p. 4):

“... the Government of the United States wishes to state its objection to the reservation regarding the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations made with respect to paragraph 3 of Article 35 by the Yemen Arab Republic.

Finally, the Government of the United States notes that the reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of Article 46 and Article 49 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations by the Yemen Arab Republic states that the Yemen Arab Republic understands the term “members of their families forming part of their households” in paragraph 1 of Article 46 and Article 49 as being restricted to members of the consular posts and, *inter alia*, their wives for the purpose of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by them.

The United States understands this term to include members of the consular posts and their spouses, regardless of whether the spouse is a husband or wife. Accordingly, the Government of the United States wishes to state its objection if the Yemen Arab Republic does not include all spouses of the members of the consular posts as being within the meaning of the term “members of their families forming part of their households” in paragraph 1 of Article 46 and Article 49.

The Government of the United States, however, considers the Conventions as continuing in force between it and the respective above-mentioned States except for the provisions to which the reservations are addressed in each case.”

CULTURAL PROPERTY

Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Paris,
23 Nov., 1972

2/1985
Cmd. 9424

Ratifications—

Burkina
Gambia, The
Laos

2 Apr., 1987
1 July, 1987
20 Mar., 1987

CULTURAL RELATIONS

European Cultural Convention

Paris,
19 Dec., 1954

49/1955
Cmd. 9545

Accession—

Yugoslavia

7 Oct., 1987

CUSTOMS

Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)

Brussels,
15 Dec., 1950

50/1954
Cmd. 9232

Accession—

Mozambique

1 July, 1987

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
Note— With effect from 1 July, 1987, <i>Hong Kong</i> was admitted as a separate member of the Customs Co-operation Council.		
Convention on the Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, with Protocol of Amendment of 1 July, 1955	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	29/1960 Cmnd. 1070
Withdrawals—		
Australia	16 Oct., 1987	
Austria	30 Sept., 1987	
Finland	29 Sept., 1987	
Zimbabwe	26 Oct., 1987	
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
See also CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Note— On 1 September 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following objection concerning certain of the reservations made by the Yemen Arab Republic (see Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61 p. 5): “The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the Instrument of accession of the Yemen Arab Republic to the above-mentioned Convention contain declarations in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declarations which are explicitly of a political character, are incompatible with the purposes and objectives of those Conventions and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon the Yemen Arab Republic under general international law or under particular conventions. The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter adopt towards the Yemen Arab Republic, an attitude of complete reciprocity.”		
Note— On 4 September 1987 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>United States of America</i> the following objection with regard to certain reservations made by the Yemen Arab Republic (see Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61 p. 5) and Qatar (see Treaty Series No. 68 (1986), Cm 159, p. 4): “The Government of the United States of America wishes to state its objections to the reservations regarding the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made with respect to paragraph 4 of Article 27 by the Yemen Arab Republic and with respect to paragraph 3 of Article 27 and paragraph 2 of Article 37 by the State of Qatar, respectively. [...] The Government of the United States, however, considers the Conventions as continuing in force between it and the respective above-mentioned States except for the provisions to which the reservations are addressed in each case.”		
DISARMAMENT		
Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare	Geneva, 17 June, 1925	24/1930 Cmd. 3604
Accessions—		
Afghanistan	9 Dec., 1986	
Benin	9 Dec., 1986	
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (with declarations*)	9 Dec., 1986 (effective dates)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
<i>*Declarations [unofficial translation]</i>		
(A) The accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the said Protocol does not mean recognition of a State or the establishment of relations with any State which the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen does not recognise or with which it has no relations.		
(B) In the event of any State not respecting in any way the prohibition mentioned in this Protocol, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen would consider that it is free of its undertaking under the terms of the said Protocol.		
Note—		
The Government of <i>Australia</i> has withdrawn the reservation made at the time of accession to the Protocol. This information was contained in a communication dated 9 Dec., 1986 from the Government of France as depositary of the Protocol.		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accession in London—		
Spain	5 Nov., 1987	
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June, 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Ratification—		
Costa Rica	26 Oct., 1987	
DRUGS		
<i>See also UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</i>		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York, 30 Mar., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Accession—		
Oman	24 July, 1987	
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York, 8 Aug., 1975	23/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Note—		
Consequent on its accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Oman will become on 23 August 1987 a party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1982 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at New York on 8 August 1975.		
EXPOSITIONS		
International Convention relating to International Exhibitions	Paris, 22 Nov., 1928	9/1931 Cmd. 3776
Protocol revising the Convention signed at Paris on 22 November 1928 relating to International Exhibitions	Paris, 30 Nov., 1972	21/1983 Cmnd. 8863
Amendment to the Convention relating to International Exhibitions signed at Paris on 22 November 1928, as revised by the Protocol of 30 November 1972	Paris, 24 June, 1982	82/1983 page 7 Cmnd. 9107
Accession—		
Korea, Republic of	19 May, 1987	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FOOD		
International Coffee Agreement, 1983	New York, 1 Jan.— 30 June, 1983	27/1986 Cmnd. 9775
Approval— European Economic Community	30 Sept., 1987	
Note— On 17 September 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received a communication from the Government of <i>New Zealand</i> confirming that the Governments of the Cook Islands and Niue wish to be associated with New Zealand's withdrawal from the Agreement (<i>see Treaty Series No. 61 (1987), Cm 286 p. 8</i>).		
Note— On 30 September 1987, during its fifth plenary meeting, the International Coffee Council adopted Resolution No. 343, which extends, to 30 September 1988, the time-limit within which Liberia may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.		
HEALTH		
European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin	Paris, 15 Dec., 1958	27/1965 Cmnd. 2591
Signature— Spain (with declaration*)	9 Dec., 1987	
* <i>Declaration</i> In accordance with the provisions of Article 6, the Spanish competent authority for the distribution of therapeutic substances of human origin is: Dirección General de Farmacia y Productos Sanitarios Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo Paseo del Prado, 18 28071 MADRID		
European Agreement on the Exchanges of Blood-Grouping Reagents	Strasbourg, 14 May, 1962	28/1965 Cmnd. 2596
Ratification— Germany, Federal Republic of (with declaration*) ..	1 Dec., 1987	
* <i>Declaration</i> In connection with the deposit today of the instrument of ratification to the European Agreement on the Exchange of Blood-Grouping Reagents of 14 May 1962, I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that the said Agreement and the Additional Protocol thereto (Agreement of the Council of Europe No. 111) shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which the Agreement enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. (<i>See Treaty Series No. 12 (1986), Cmnd. 9725.</i>)		
European Agreement on the Exchange of Tissue-typing Reagents (with Revised Text of Protocol and Annex) and Additional Protocol of 24 June 1976	Strasbourg, 17 Sept., 1974	51/1979 Cmnd. 7558
Ratification of Agreement— Greece	11 Sept., 1987	
Ratification of Additional Protocol— Greece	11 Sept., 1987	
Protocol amending the European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Detergents in Washing and Cleaning Products	Strasbourg, 25 Oct., 1983	75/1984 Cmnd. 9369
Ratification— Spain	9 Dec., 1987	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		
Accession—		
Equatorial Guinea	25 Sept., 1987	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
<i>Derogations under Article 4</i>		
I		
<p>On 18 June 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Peru</i> a notification dated 8 June 1987, to the effect that the state of emergency in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco) had been extended for 60 days as of 8 June 1987.</p>		
<p>As a result, the Government of Peru continued to derogate from Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant for the said period of time; the notification specifies that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall continue to exercise political and military control in the provinces in question and that with respect to Article 21 of the Covenant, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the said Article 21.</p>		
II		
<p>On 24 June and 23 July 1987, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru two notifications dated 24 June and 20 July 1987, respectively, to the effect that the state of emergency in the Provinces of Lima and Callao had been successively extended for a period of 30 days starting from 20 June 1987 and 20 July 1987.</p>		
<p>As a result, the Government of Peru continued to derogate from Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant for the said periods of time; the notifications specify that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall maintain responsibility for domestic public order in those regions and that with respect to Article 21 of the Covenant, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the said Article 21 of the Covenant.</p>		
III		
<p>On 23 July 1987, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Peru a notification dated 20 July 1987, to the effect that the Government of Peru had declared a state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 14 July 1987, in the following areas:</p>		
<p>Province of Leoncio Prado and District of Choló Province of Marañón (Department of Huánuco) Provinces of Mariscal Cáceres and Tocache (Department of San Martín)</p>		
<p>The notification specifies that the state of emergency had been declared owing to the continuing acts of terrorism and sabotage in those regions.</p>		
<p>As a result, Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being derogated from for the said period of time; the notification further specifies that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall continue to exercise political and military control of the areas in question.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
IV		
<p>On 1 July 1987, the Secretary General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Panama</i> a notification dated 30 June 1987, as follows:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p>		
<p>I have the honour to refer to our note MPP NY-631 of 11 June 1987, by which we informed you of the suspension, throughout the territory of the Republic of Panama and for reasons of national emergency, of certain articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which our country is a party.</p>		
<p>I should like to notify you that by Legislative Assembly resolution of today's date, 30 June 1987, all constitutional guarantees suspended 19 (nineteen) days ago have been reinstated.</p>		
<p>I should like to inform you that, in the text of the resolution reinstating the aforementioned guarantees, the Legislative Assembly states that "at national level, there has been a marked improvement in the situation which prompted the declaration of the state of emergency and the suspension of individual guarantees" and that "the country is now facing foreign aggression through the United States Senate".</p>		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
<p>Universal Copyright Convention as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2)</p>	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
<p>Accession— Korea, Republic of</p>	1 July, 1987	
<p><i>Note—</i></p>		
<p>On 19 August 1985 the <i>Mexican</i> Government notified UNESCO that it intended to renew, for a second ten-year period, its previous notification under Article Vbis of the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 66 (1976), Cmnd. 6580, p. 14) as follows:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article Vbis, paragraph 2, of the Universal Copyright Convention, as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, the Government of the United States of Mexico deposited with the Director-General of Unesco a notification dated 21 November 1975 expressing this country's wish to be considered a developing country for the purposes of the application of the favourable provisions, quoted in the above-mentioned article, concerning the exceptions laid down in Article Vter and Vquater of the Convention.</p>		
<p>In view of the fact that the ten-year period of application concerning Mexico will shortly expire, I have the honour to deposit with you, Sir, a further notification from the Government of the United States of Mexico requesting that the exceptions provided for in the aforementioned Articles Vter and Vquater of the Convention should be applied for a second period of ten years, to run from the date of expiration of the first period, i.e., 21 November of the current year.</p>		
<p>The Mexican authorities were informed by Unesco that their notification had not been presented within the time-limits prescribed by Article Vbis, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Subsequently the Mexican authorities placed the matter before the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, which discussed it during its seventh ordinary session (June 1987).</p>		
<p>The Committee agreed:</p>		
<p>(a) that the question raised by Mexico was within the Committee's competence under Article XI of the Universal Copyright Convention which provides that the Committee may study the problems concerning the application and operation of the Convention;</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
(b) that Mexico was and is a developing country within the meaning of the Convention as far as the advantages established for the benefit of developing countries were concerned;		
(c) that it was up to each State party to the Universal Convention to determine for itself, in the final analysis, the question of the timeliness and consequences, if any, of Mexico's notice of renewal under Article Vbis (2) of the Convention.		
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971	41/1973 Cmd. 5275
Accession— Burkina	14 Oct., 1987	
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest, 28 Apr., 1977	5/1981 Cmd. 8136
Note— The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received, on September 3, 1987, a written communication, dated August 27, 1987, from the Government of the People's Republic of <i>Bulgaria</i> , relating to the National Bank for Industrial Micro-organisms and Cell Cultures, indicating that the said depository institution is located on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depository authority as specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980. The National Bank for Industrial Micro-organisms and Cell Cultures will acquire the status of international depository authority under the Budapest Treaty as from October 31, 1987, the date of publication of the said communication in the October 1987 issue of <i>Industrial Property</i> .		
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 Cmd. 7671
Ratification— Soviet Union (with declaration*)	23 Sept., 1987	
*Declaration [translation] "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to declare that the provisions of Article 13 of the Agreement providing for a possibility of its application to colonies and dependent territories is in contradiction with Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations 1514 (XV) of December 14, 1960."		
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
Statute of the International Court of Justice	San Francisco 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
Note— On 31 August 1987, the Government of <i>Suriname</i> deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a declaration recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as follows: I have the honour by direction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Suriname, to declare on behalf of the Government of Suriname:		

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

(continued)

special administrative region with effect from that date. The People's Republic of China will have international responsibility for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

I am also instructed to declare that since China is a contracting state to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, signed in Geneva on 6 March 1948, and the Government of the People's Republic of China accepted the convention on 1 March 1973, the said convention will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. Accordingly, the Government of the People's Republic of China notifies you that, with effect from 1 July 1997, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will continue to meet the essential requirements of the convention for being an associate member of that organization, and therefore may, using the name of "Hong Kong, China", continue to be an associate member of the organization.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ORGANIZATION (INTELSAT)

See **PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES**

LAW

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

Vienna,
23 May, 1969

58/1980
Cmnd. 7964

Ratification—

Germany, Federal Republic of (with declarations and objections *)

21 July, 1987

Accessions—

Bulgaria (with reservation and declaration †)

21 Apr., 1987

Czechoslovakia (with reservation **)

29 July, 1987

Hungary (with reservation ††)

19 June, 1987

*In a note accompanying the said instrument, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention shall also apply to Land Berlin, subject to the rights and responsibilities of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The instrument of ratification was also accompanied by the following objection and declarations:

[Translation]

1. The Federal Republic of Germany rejects the reservations made by Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic [see Treaty Series No. 67 (1986) Cm 61 p. 9 and Treaty Series No. 61 (1987) Cm 286 p. 19]. with regard to Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties as incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention. In this connection it wishes to point out that, as stressed on numerous other occasions, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers Articles 53 and 64 to be inextricably linked to Article 66 (a).

2. The Federal Republic of Germany assumes that the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice brought about by consent of States outside the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties cannot be excluded by invoking the provisions of Article 66 (b) of the Convention.

3. The Federal Republic of Germany interprets "measures taken in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations", as referred to in Article 75, to mean future decisions by the Security Council of the United Nations in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
LAW (continued)		
<p>† <i>Reservation [translation]</i> The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 66, paragraph (a) of the Convention, according to which any one of the parties to a dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of Article 53 or 64 may, by a written application, submit it to the International Court of Justice for a decision unless the parties by common consent agree to submit the dispute to arbitration. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria states that for the submission of such a dispute to the International Court of Justice for a decision, the preliminary consent of all parties to the dispute is needed</p>		
<p><i>Declaration [translation]</i> The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it necessary to underline that Articles 81 and 83 of the Convention, which preclude a number of States from becoming parties to it, are of an unjustifiably restrictive character. These provisions are incompatible with the very nature of the Convention, which is of a universal character and should be open for accession by all States.</p>		
<p>** <i>Reservation [translation]</i> The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 66 of the Convention and declares that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, for any dispute to be submitted to the International Court of Justice or to a conciliation procedure the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each separate case.</p>		
<p>†† <i>Reservation [translation]</i> The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and declares that submission of a dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of Article 53 or 64 to the International Court of Justice for a decision or submission of a dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of any articles in Part V of the Convention to a conciliation commission for consideration shall be subject to the consent of all the parties to the dispute and that the conciliators constituting the conciliation commission shall have been nominated exclusively with the common consent of the parties to the dispute.</p>		
<p>Note— On 25 September 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received a declaration from the Government of the Netherlands dated 23 September 1987 regarding the above-mentioned Convention as follows:</p>		
<p>"... [the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands] with reference to the accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic [see Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61, p. 9] and the German Democratic Republic [see Treaty Series No. 61 (1987), Cm 286, p. 19] to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, concluded on 23 May 1969, recalls attention to its objections formulated upon its accession to the above-mentioned Convention on 9 April 1985.</p>		
<p>In conformity with the terms of the objections the Kingdom of the Netherlands must be deemed to have objected to the reservations, excluding wholly or in part the procedures for the settlement of disputes, contained in Article 66, as formulated by the above-mentioned States as from the date of their respective accession. Accordingly, the treaty relations between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic do not include any of the provisions contained in Part V of the Convention.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>LAW (continued)</p> <p>The Kingdom of the Netherlands reiterates that the absence of treaty relations between it and the above-mentioned States in respect of Part V of the Convention will not in any way impair the duty of those States to fulfil any obligation embodied in those provisions to which they are subject under international law independent of the Convention."</p>		
<p>LEBANON</p> <p>Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Lebanese Republic concerning the Mutual Recognition of Tonnage Certificates of Merchant Ships</p> <p>In a Note dated 17 October 1986, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> gave notice to the Government of the <i>Lebanese Republic</i> of termination of the above-mentioned Agreement as follows:</p> <p>"Following the entry into force for the United Kingdom on 18 July 1982 of the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969 [see Treaty Series No. 50 (1982), Cmnd 8716] the Government of the United Kingdom hereby gives notice in accordance with Article 4 of the said Agreement that</p> <p>(a) in so far as it applies in respect of any ship the keel of which is laid, or which is at a similar stage of construction, on or after 18 July 1982, the said Agreement shall terminate with effect from twelve months from the date of your receipt of this notification; and</p> <p>(b) in so far as it applies in respect of other ships, the said Agreement shall terminate on 18 July 1994, unless it has been terminated with effect from an earlier date in accordance with its provisions."</p>	<p>London, 6 Aug., 1975</p>	<p>41/1981 Cmnd. 8278</p>
<p>MALAWI</p> <p>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; Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm 196, p. 11 and Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217, p. 18)</p> <p>In an Exchange of Notes at Lilongwe on 11 September 1987 the above Agreement was amended as follows:</p> <p>"by deleting in sub-paragraph 15 of paragraph 1 the words and figures '30 September 1987' and substituting therefore the words and figures '31 March 1988'".</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes, which entered into force on 30 September 1987, shall be cited together with the Agreement as "the Overseas Service (Malawi) Agreement 1971/87 No. 2)".</p> <p>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; Treaty Series No. 36 (1987), Cm 196, p. 11 and Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217, p. 18)</p> <p>In an Exchange of Notes at Lilongwe on 11 September 1987 the above Agreement was amended as follows:</p> <p>"by deleting in sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 1 the words and figures '30 September 1987' and substituting therefore the words and figures '31 March 1988'".</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes, which entered into force on 30 September 1987, shall be cited together with the Agreement as "the British Expatriates Supplementation (Malawi) Agreement 1971/87 (No. 2)".</p>	<p>Blantyre and Zomba, 11 Jan., 1972</p> <p>Zomba, 27/29 Mar., 1971</p>	<p>109/1972 Cmnd. 5113</p> <p>71/1972 Cmnd. 5017</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PLANTS		
International Plant Protection Convention	Rome, 6 Dec., 1951	16/1954 Cmd. 9077
Adherence— Mali	31 Aug., 1987	
POLLUTION		
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accessions— Côte d'Ivoire	5 Oct., 1987	
Nigeria	11 Sept., 1987	
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter	London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington, 29 Dec., 1972– 31 Dec., 1973	43/1976 Cmnd. 6486
Accession— Côte D'Ivoire	9 Oct., 1987	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention relating to a Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods	The Hague, 1 July, 1964– 31 Dec., 1965	74/1972 Cmnd. 5029
Convention relating to a Uniform Law on the Formation of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods	The Hague, 1 July, 1964– 31 Dec., 1965	75/1972 Cmnd. 5030
Ratification— Luxembourg (with declaration*)	6 Feb., 1979	
*Declaration [translation]		
Pursuant to Article III of the Convention relating to a uniform law on the international sale of goods and Article III of the Convention relating to a uniform law on the formation of contracts for the international sale of goods, the Uniform Laws will be applied only if each of the Parties to the contract of sale has his place of business or, if he has no place of business, his habitual residence in the territory of a different Contracting State.		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Note— The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of Argentina to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Denmark	8 Oct., 1987	
Israel	24 Sept., 1987	
Italy	11 Aug., 1987	
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba)	11 Sept., 1987	
Sweden	21 Sept., 1987	
In accordance with the provisions of Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between Argentina and		
Denmark	7 Dec., 1987	
Israel	23 Nov., 1987	
Italy	10 Oct., 1987	
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba)	10 Nov., 1987	
Sweden	20 Nov., 1987	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
European Convention on State Immunity	Basle, 16 May, 1972	74/1979 Cmnd. 7742
Ratification— Luxembourg (with declarations*)	11 Dec., 1986	
*Declarations [translations]		
1. The competent Court, under Article 21 of the Convention, to determine the question whether effect should be given to a judgment delivered in pursuance of Article 20, is the Court of Appeal of Luxembourg, judging in accordance with the procedure of civil appeals, as for summary and urgent matters. Its decision is subject to appeal to the Supreme Court in compliance with the ordinary rules in civil matters.		
2. In accordance with Article 24 of the Convention, the Courts of Luxembourg are entitled, in cases falling outside Articles 1 to 13 of the Convention, to entertain proceedings against another Contracting State to the extent to which its Courts are entitled to entertain such proceedings against States not Party to the Convention.		
Note—		
Declarations contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> , dated 25 November 1987, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 27 November 1987:		
I have the honour to refer to the European Convention on State Immunity, done at Basle on 16 May 1972, which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ratified on 3 July 1979. In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 2, thereof, I hereby declare, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, that the said Convention shall extend to Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.		
I have the further honour to state that the notifications made to your predecessor in paragraph 1(a) and (b) of Mr Cape's letter of 2 July 1979 in connection with the said Convention shall apply equally to Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man as territories in respect of which the United Kingdom is a Party to the said Convention.		
In addition, in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 21 of the said Convention, the United Kingdom designate as competent courts:		
In Guernsey: — in the Island of Guernsey: the Royal Court of Guernsey; — in the Island of Alderney: the Court of Alderney; — in the Island of Sark: the Court of the Seneschal;		
In Jersey: — the Royal Court of Jersey;		
In the Isle of Man: — the High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man.		
The question whether effect is to be given to a judgment in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 21 may however also be justifiable in other civil courts in the exercise of their normal jurisdiction.		
I further have the honour to inform you that the United Kingdom is also acceding, separately in the name of Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man, to the International Convention for the Unification of certain Rules concerning the Immunity of State-owned Ships, done at Brussels on 10 April 1926, and of the protocol supplementary thereto, done at Brussels on 24 May 1934, subject to the same reservations as are referred to in paragraph 2 of Mr Cape's afore-mentioned letter.		
I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions relating to Maintenance Obligations	The Hague, 2 Oct., 1973	49/1980 Cmnd. 7939
Ratification— Denmark (with reservations*)	7 Oct., 1987	
<i>*Reservations</i> In accordance with Article 34, Denmark made the reservations mentioned in Article 26, Numbers 1 and 2, under a and b. The ratification is, with the same reservations, also applicable to the Faroe Islands. Subject to the ulterior decision of Denmark the Convention will not be applicable to Greenland.		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	Strasbourg, 15 Mar., 1978	88/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Ratification— Greece	29 Oct., 1987	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Signatures— Germany, Federal Republic of The Netherlands	9 Sept., 1987 11 Sept., 1987	
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	Strasbourg, 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Ratification— Luxembourg (with declarations*)	9 Oct., 1987	
Acceptance— The Netherlands (with declarations†)	30 Sept., 1987	
<i>*Declarations [translation]</i> Article 3, paragraph 3 The Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg declares that it intends to exclude, as administering State, the application of the procedure provided for in Article 9.1.b in its relations with other Parties. Article 17, paragraph 3 The Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg declares, in accordance with Article 17.3 of the Convention, that requests for transfer and supporting documents should be accompanied by a translation into French or German.		
<i>†Declarations</i> Declaration contained in the instrument of acceptance, deposited on 30 September 1987: "The Convention is accepted for the Kingdom in Europe." Declarations accompanying the instrument of acceptance deposited on 30 September 1987: "1. With regard to Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Convention: As far as the Kingdom of the Netherlands is concerned, the term "national" should include all those who fall under the provisions of the Act governing the position of Moluccans of 9 September 1976 (Bulletins of Acts, Orders and Decrees 468), as well as aliens or stateless persons whose only place of ordinary residence is within the Kingdom and who, according to a statement to this effect issued to the government of the sentencing State by the Netherlands government, do not, under the terms of the present Convention, lose their right of residence in the Kingdom as a result of the execution of a punishment or measures. 2. With regard to Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention: Documents submitted to the Kingdom should be drawn up in Dutch, French, English or German, or accompanied by a translation in one of the above four languages."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 4: Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	4 Oct., 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 5: Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting a European asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	4 Oct., 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 6: Uniform provisions for the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	4 Oct., 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 7: 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		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	4 Oct., 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 23: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	4 Oct., 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 38: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	4 Oct., 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 47: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	4 Oct., 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 69: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers		
Acceptance— Denmark	18 Sept., 1987 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 71: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision		
Proposing Governments— France and Italy	1 Aug., 1987 (date of entry into force)	
Note— On 30 July 1987, the Government of <i>Austria</i> , pursuant to Article 1 (7) of the above-mentioned Agreement, notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it intends to cease to apply Regulation No. 40 as from 30 July 1988.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
RUBBER		
International Rubber Agreement, 1979	New York, 2 Jan.— 30 June., 1980	30/1983 Cmnd. 8929
Note—		
On 17 November 1986, the notification of withdrawal by the Government of <i>Iraq</i> from the above-mentioned Agreement was received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.		
Pursuant to Article 64 (2), a member ceases to be a contracting party one year after the date of receipt of the notification of withdrawal. <i>Iraq</i> will therefore cease to be a party to the Agreement on 17 November 1987, provided that the Agreement itself is not terminated sooner.		
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY		
Agreement establishing the European Molecular Biology Laboratory	Geneva, 10 May, 1973	12/1975 Cmnd. 5835
Accession— Spain	24 Nov., 1987	
SHIPPING		
<i>See also</i> LEBANON		
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr.— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accession— Colombia	6 May, 1987	
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Accession— Côte d'Ivoire	5 Oct., 1987	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accession— Côte d'Ivoire	5 Oct., 1987	
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 1972 as amended in 1981 (see Treaty Series No 93 (1981), Cmnd. 8445) and 1984 (see Treaty Series No 20 (1984), Cmnd. 9180)	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Approval— Yugoslavia	16 Sept., 1987	
Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences	Geneva, 6 Apr., 1974	45/1987 Cm 213
Ratification— Belgium (with reservations and declarations*)	30 Sept., 1987	
I. <i>Reservation [translation]</i>		
1. For the purposes of the Code of Conduct, the term "national shipping line" may, in the case of a State member of the European Economic Community, include any vessel-operating shipping line established on the territory of that member State, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community.		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
2. (a) Without prejudice to paragraph (b) of this reservation, Article 2 of the Code of Conduct shall not be applied in conference trades between States members of the Community and, on a reciprocal basis, between these States and other OECD countries which are parties to the Code:		
(b) Point (a) shall not affect the opportunities for participation as third country shipping lines in such trades, in accordance with the principles reflected in Article 2 of the Code, of the shipping lines of a developing country which are recognized as national shipping lines under the Code and which are:		
(i) already members of a conference serving these trades;		
or		
(ii) admitted to such a conference under Article 1 (3) of the Code.		
3. Articles 3 and 14 (9) of the Code of Conduct shall not be applied in conference trades between the States members of the Community and, on a reciprocal basis, between these States and other OECD countries which are parties to the Code.		
4. In trades to which Article 3 of the Code of Conduct applies, the last sentence of that Article is interpreted as meaning that:		
(a) the two groups of national shipping lines will co-ordinate their positions before voting on matters concerning the trade between their two countries;		
(b) this sentence applies solely to matters which the conference agreement identifies as requiring the assent of both groups of national shipping lines concerned, and not to all matters covered by the conference agreement.		
II. Declarations:		
1. In accordance with the Resolution on non-conference shipping lines adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, as reproduced in annex II-2 to this Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium shall not prevent non-conference shipping lines from operating, provided that they compete with the conferences on a commercial basis, respecting the principle of fair competition. This Government confirms its intention to abide by the said Resolution.		
2. The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium declares that it will implement the Convention and its annexes in accordance with the basic concepts and considerations herein stated and, in so doing, is not precluded by the Convention from taking appropriate steps in the event that another contracting party adopts measures or practices that prevent fair competition on a commercial basis in its liner trades.		
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession to Convention as amended— Côte d'Ivoire	5 Oct., 1987	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended	London, 1 June, 1978	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accessions— Côte d'Ivoire	5 Oct., 1987	
St Vincent and the Grenadines	13 July, 1987	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec., 1978— 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accessions— Côte d'Ivoire	5 Oct., 1987	
Italy	26 Aug., 1987	
Kiribati	5 Aug., 1987	
Venezuela	13 Oct., 1987	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue 1979	London, 1 Nov., 1979– 31 Oct., 1980	59/1986 Cm 12
Accessions—		
Cameroon	9 Jan., 1987	
Côte d'Ivoire	5 Oct., 1987	
Finland	6 Nov., 1986	
Mexico	26 Mar., 1986	
South Africa	25 Aug., 1987	
Venezuela	8 July, 1986	
SOCIAL SECURITY		
European Code on Social Security	Strasbourg, 16 Apr., 1964	10/1969 Cmnd. 3871
Note—		
Declaration contained in a telex from the <i>Portuguese</i> Ministry for Foreign Affairs, dated 20 November 1987, to the Council of Europe:		
Portugal ratified the European Code of Social Security 15 May 1984.		
Following this ratification, concerning the Code, Portugal has accepted Parts II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX and X (Part VI has not been accepted) . . . (see Treaty Series No. 81 (1984), Cmnd. 9398, p.20)		
European Convention on the Social Protection of Farmers	Strasbourg, 6 May 1974	3/1982 Cmnd. 8447
Ratification—		
Spain (with reservations*)	9 Dec., 1987	
* <i>Reservations [translation]</i>		
The Spanish State reserves the right not to apply the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs b, c and d.		
The Spanish State excludes from the field of application of this Convention the workers which, occupied exclusively or mainly in agriculture, do not derive the major part of their income from such activity.		
SPACE		
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Declaration of acceptance under Article XXII deposited in London—		
European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT)	30 Nov., 1987	
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—		
Qatar	28 Sept., 1987	
International Telecommunication Convention	Nairobi, 6 Nov., 1982	33/1985 Cmnd. 9557
Note—		
By Note dated 9 September 1987, the Permanent Mission of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> has requested that the full text of the following Note be brought to the attention of Member States of the International Telecommunication Union . . .		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)		
<p>“ The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom has the honour to refer to declarations concerning the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands made by the Argentine Republic in respect of their Ratification of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi 1982) (see Treaty Series No. 47 1987, Cm 217 p.28) . . . published in ITU Notification No. 1231.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom wish to inform that the Government of the United Kingdom reject the statements made regarding the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands by the Argentine Republic when ratifying the International Telecommunications Convention (1982). . . .</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom have no doubt as to British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. As stated in the declaration (No. 102) made by the United Kingdom Delegation at the time of the signing of the Final Protocol at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary in 1982, the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are, and remain, an integral part of the territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible.”</p>		
TERRORISM		
<p>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents</p>	<p>New York, 14 Dec., 1973– 31 Dec., 1974</p>	<p>3/1980 Cmnd. 7765</p>
<p>Accession— China, People’s Republic of (with reservation*)</p>	<p>5 Aug., 1987</p>	
<p><i>*Reservation [translation]</i> [The People’s Republic of China] declares that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the Convention, the People’s Republic of China has reservations on paragraph 1 of Article 13 of the Convention and does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the said paragraph.</p>		
<p>Note— On 21 August 1987, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following objection concerning the declaration made by Democratic Yemen (see Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217 p. 29); “The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession by Democratic Yemen to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons Including Diplomatic Agents contains a declaration in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Democratic Yemen under general international law or under particular conventions. The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards Democratic Yemen an attitude of complete reciprocity.”</p>		
<p>European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977</p>	<p>93/1978 Cmnd. 7390</p>
<p>Ratification— France (with reservation and declarations*)</p>	<p>21 Sept., 1987</p>	
<p><i>*Reservation [translation]</i> The Government of the French Republic declares that it reserves the right to refuse extradition in accordance with the provisions of Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TERRORISM (continued)		
<i>Declarations</i>		
<p>1. France wishes to recall, in accordance with the declaration which it made at the time of signature of the Convention, on 27 January 1977, that the struggle to be carried on against terrorism must be reconciled with respect for the fundamental principles of our criminal law and our Constitution which states in its preamble that "anyone persecuted on account of his action for the cause of liberty has the right to asylum in the territories of the Republic" and that the enforcement of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism should not result in derogating from the right of asylum.</p>		
<p>2. The Government of the French Republic declares that it will only apply the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism to offences committed after the date of its entry into force.</p>		
<p>3. In accordance with Article 12.1 of the Convention, the Government of the French Republic declares that the Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism applies to the European and overseas departments of the French Republic.</p>		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ..	New York, 18 Dec., 1979	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
<i>Accessions—</i>		
Denmark	11 Aug., 1987	
Ghana	10 Nov., 1987	
Hungary (with reservation*)	2 Sept., 1987	
<i>*Reservation [translation]</i>		
<p>The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention, since in its opinion, the jurisdiction of any arbitral tribunal or of the International Court of Justice can be founded only on the voluntary prior acceptance of such jurisdiction by all the Parties concerned.</p>		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
<p>Exchange of Letters 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 (see also Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61, p.17, Treaty Series No. 68 (1986), Cm 159, p.21 and Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217, p.30)</p>	London, 26 July, 1984	70/1984 Cmnd. 9344
<p>In an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 27 November 1987 the above Agreement was extended for a further period of six months.</p>		
<p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 27 November 1987 with effect from 29 November 1987.</p>		



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