

RATIFICATIONS,  
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 89 (1990)

**FIRST  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1990**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 64 (1989), Cm 1076]

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by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
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# FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1990

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 64 (1989), Cm 1076]

*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 March 1990.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ANGUILLA</b>		
See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
<b>ANIMAL DISEASES</b>		
International Agreement for the Creation at Paris of an International Office for dealing with Contagious Diseases of Animals .. .. .	Paris, 25 Jan., 1924	11/1926 Cmd. 2663
Accession— Myanmar .. .. .	24 Aug., 1989	
<b>AVIATION</b>		
Protocol amending Article 93 <i>bis</i> of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944 .. .. .	Montreal, 27 May, 1947	63/1961 Cmd. 1448
Ratification— Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	17 Oct., 1988	
Protocol amending Articles 48(a), 49(e) and 61 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944 .. .. .	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	26/1957 Cmd. 107
Ratification— Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	17 Oct., 1988	
Protocol amending Article 45 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944 .. .. .	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	24/1958 Cmd. 482
Ratification— Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	17 Oct., 1988	
Protocol relating to an Amendment of Article 50(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944 .. .. .	Montreal, 21 June, 1961	59/1962 Cmd. 1826
Ratification— Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	17 Oct., 1988	
Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 48(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944 .. .. .	Rome, 15 Sept., 1962	27/1976 Cmd. 6447
Ratification— Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	17 Oct., 1988	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>AVIATION (continued)</b>		
<b>Protocol</b> relating to the Amendment of Article 50(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944 .. .. .	New York, 12 Mar., 1971	62/1973 Cmnd. 5310
<b>Ratification—</b> Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	17 Oct., 1988	
<b>Protocol</b> relating to an Amendment to Article 56 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944 .. .. .	Vienna, 7 July, 1971	98/1975 Cmnd. 6117
<b>Ratification—</b> Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	17 Oct., 1988	
<b>Protocol</b> relating to an Amendment to Article 50(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944 .. .. .	Montreal, 16 Oct., 1974	57/1980 Cmnd. 7960
<b>Ratification—</b> Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	17 Oct., 1988	
<b>Convention</b> on Offences and certain other Acts Committed on board Aircraft .. .. .	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmnd. 4230
<b>Accessions—</b>		
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (with reservation and declaration*) .. .. .	3 Feb., 1988	
Cameroon .. .. .	24 Mar., 1988	
Honduras (with reservation†) .. .. .	8 Apr., 1987	
Maldives .. .. .	28 Sept., 1987	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (with reservation and declaration‡) .. .. .	29 Feb., 1988	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (with reservation and declaration§) .. .. .	3 Feb., 1988	
Yemen Arab Republic .. .. .	26 Sept., 1986	
<b>* Reservation</b> Does not consider itself bound by Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.		
<b>Declaration (dated 17 December 1987)</b> “The accession of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Convention on Offences and certain other Acts Committed on board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party.”		
<b>† Reservation</b> Does not consider itself bound by Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.		
<b>‡ Reservation</b> Does not consider itself bound by Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.		
<b>Declaration</b> “The accession of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Convention on Offences and certain other Acts Committed on board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party.”		
<b>§ Reservation</b> Does not consider itself bound by Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.		
<b>Declaration (dated 4 December 1987)</b> “The accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Convention on Offences and certain other Acts Committed on board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>AVIATION (continued)</b>		
<b>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft</b>	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmdnd. 4956
Note— In a communication dated 10 January 1990, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Government of the United Kingdom of the withdrawal of its reservation regarding paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the above-mentioned Convention made on ratification.		
<b>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation</b> .. .. .	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmdnd. 5524
Note— In a communication dated 10 January 1990, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Government of the United Kingdom of the withdrawal of its reservation regarding paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the above-mentioned Convention made on ratification.		
<b>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>		
See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
<b>CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK</b>		
<b>Agreement</b> establishing the Caribbean Development Bank with Protocol to Provide for procedure for Amendment of Article 36 of the Agreement .. .. .	Kingston, 18 Oct., 1969	36/1970 Cmdnd. 4358
Accession— Germany, Federal Republic of (with declarations, understandings and reservation*) .. .. .	25 May, 1989	
<b>*Declarations [Courtesy translation]</b> Privileges in accordance with Article 54 (b) as regards travel facilities will be granted to the degree that they are extended to World Bank officials in the Federal Republic of Germany; The provision of Article 55 (2) regarding exemption from taxes which merely represent charges for public utility services will be extended to include all charges for services levied by public authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany;		
<b>*Understandings [Courtesy translation]</b> The Federal Republic of Germany proceeds on the understanding that the Caribbean Development Bank will, in accordance with Article 57 of the Agreement, waive immunity from jurisdiction and execution in the event of a civil action for damage arising out of an accident caused by a motor vehicle belonging to the Bank or operated on its behalf or driven by a governor, director, alternate, official or employee of, or expert performing a mission for the Bank; The Federal Republic of Germany proceeds on the understanding that the Bank will not claim exemption from taxation in accordance with Article 55 (3).		
<b>*Reservation [Courtesy translation]</b> The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right for itself and its territorial entities to tax the salaries and other emoluments paid by the Caribbean Development Bank to Germans within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany domiciled or resident in the area of application of the Basic Law;		
Note— In accordance with Article 3(3) of the Agreement and further to resolution 10/88 of the Bank, the Federal Republic of Germany became a party to the Agreement and a member of the Bank on 27 October 1989, the date appointed by the Board of Governors. In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from 27 October 1989, the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>		
<i>See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</i>		
<b>CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>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)</b> .. .. .	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
<b>Ratification—</b> Poland .. .. .	12 Dec., 1989	
<b>Accession—</b> Burkina Faso .. .. .	13 Oct., 1989	
<b>Note—</b> By letter dated 21 November 1989, registered on the same day, <i>Japan</i> has withdrawn, with effect on 30 November 1989, the specific reservation made with regard to <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> at the time of the deposit of its instrument of acceptance of the Convention ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 96 (1980), Cmnd. 8172, p.4).		
<b>Note—</b> By note dated 21 December 1989, registered on 22 December 1989, the Kingdom of <i>Denmark</i> has withdrawn, with effect on 18 January 1990, the reservation made against the proposition by the Republic of India of modification of the list in Appendix III.		
<b>CONSULAR RELATIONS</b>		
<b>Vienna Convention on Consular Relations</b> .. .. .	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
<b>Note—</b> On 29 November 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following objection concerning one of the reservations made by Saudi Arabia upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 80 (1988), Cm 702, p.2): “The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of Saudi Arabia to the above-mentioned Convention contains a reservation in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such reservation which is explicitly of a political character is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of this Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Saudi Arabia 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 Saudi Arabia an attitude of complete reciprocity.”		
<b>Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes</b>	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
<b>Accessions—</b> Hungary .. .. . Nicaragua .. .. .	8 Dec., 1989 9 Jan., 1990	
<b>Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality</b> .. .. .	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
<b>Accession—</b> Nicaragua .. .. .	9 Jan., 1990	
<b>CUSTOMS</b>		
<b>Convention on the establishment of a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
<b>Accession—</b> Togo .. .. .	12 Feb., 1990	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CUSTOMS (continued)</b>		
<b>Convention</b> 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
<b>Withdrawals—</b>	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Denmark .. .. .	13 Oct., 1989	
Spain .. .. .	13 Mar., 1990	
<b>DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS</b>		
<b>Optional Protocol</b> to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
<b>Accessions—</b>		
Hungary .. .. .	8 Dec., 1989	
Nicaragua .. .. .	9 Jan., 1990	
<b>DISARMAMENT</b>		
<b>Treaty</b> on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons .. .. .	London, Moscow and Washington 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
<b>Ratification</b> in Washington—		
Kuwait (with understanding*) .. .. .	17 Nov., 1989	
<i>*Understanding</i>		
“It is understood that the Ratification of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons signed by Kuwait on the 15th of August 1968, does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.”		
<b>Convention</b> on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile use of Environmental Modification Techniques .. .. .	Geneva, 18 May, 1977	24/1979 Cmnd. 7469
<b>Accession—</b>		
Austria (with reservation*) .. .. .	17 Jan., 1990	
<i>*Reservation</i>		
“Considering the obligations resulting from its status as a permanently neutral state, the Republic of Austria declares a reservation to the effect that its co-operation within the framework of this Convention cannot exceed the limits determined by the status of permanent neutrality and membership with the United Nations.”		
<b>DISPUTES</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards .. .. .	New York, 10 June, 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
<b>Note—</b>		
In a communication received on 27 November 1989, the Government of <i>France</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the following declaration, made upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 20 (1976), Cmnd.6419, p.11):		
[ <i>Translation</i> ]		
France declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.		
The said withdrawal took effect on 27 November 1989, the date of receipt of the notification.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>DISPUTES (continued)</b></p> <p>Note— On 21 December 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> the following objection with regard to the declaration made by Argentina upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 62 (1989), Cm 988, p.5):</p> <p>[<i>Courtesy translation</i>] The Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that the second paragraph of the declaration of the Argentine Republic represents a reservation and as such is not only contradictory to Article I (3) of the Convention but is also vague and hence inadmissible; it therefore raises an objection to that reservation.</p> <p>In all other respects this objection is not intended to prevent the entry into force of the Convention between the Argentine Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.</p>		
<p><b>DRUGS</b></p> <p><b>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs</b> . . . . .</p> <p>Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to Article 48(2) of the above-mentioned Convention made upon ratification, which reservation read as follows:</p> <p>“(1) The Government of the Hungarian People’s Republic accepts the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 48 with the reservation that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.”</p> <p><b>Protocol</b> amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, concluded at Geneva on 25 March, 1972 (<i>see</i> Miscellaneous Series No. 19 (1976), Cmnd. 6487).</p>	<p>New York, 30 Mar., 1961</p>	<p>34/1965 Cmnd. 2631</p>
<p>Accession— Cuba (with declarations*) . . . . .</p> <p>*<i>Declarations [translation]</i> The accession of the Republic of Cuba to the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, shall not be interpreted as recognition or acceptance on the part of the Government of the Republic of Cuba of the racist Government of South Africa, which does not represent the South African people and which, because of its systematic practice of the discriminatory policy of apartheid, has been expelled from international agencies, condemned by the United Nations and rejected by all the peoples of the world.</p> <p>The accession of the Republic of Cuba to the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, shall not be interpreted as recognition or acceptance on the part of the Government of the Republic of Cuba of the Government of the Republic of Korea, because Cuba considers that it does not genuinely represent the interests of the Korean people.</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares with respect to the provisions contained in Article 14, paragraph (2) (b) (ii), that in accordance with its legal system, and its national laws and practice, it makes extradition conditional only on the existence of bilateral treaties.</p> <p>In accordance with its Article 18 (2), the Protocol entered into force for Cuba on 13 January 1990, i.e. the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its instrument. Consequently, Cuba on that date also became a party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at New York on 8 August 1975 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 23 (1979), Cmnd. 7466).</p>	<p>14 Dec., 1989</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>DRUGS (continued)</b>		
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
Accessions—		
Bahrain (with reservation and declaration*) .. .. .	7 Feb., 1990	
Malta .. .. .	22 Feb., 1990	
Mauritania .. .. .	24 Oct., 1989	
<i>*Reservation</i>		
“The State of Bahrain does not recognise the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice laid down in Article 48, paragraph 2 of the 1975 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.”		
<i>Declaration</i>		
“Moreover, the accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.”		
<b>ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development .. .. .	Concluded Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Accessions—		
Malaysia .. .. .	23 Jan., 1990	
Myanmar .. .. .	23 Jan., 1990	
Note—		
The Governing Council of the Fund approved, on 23 January 1990, the membership of Malaysia and of Myanmar as non-original members of the Fund, in category III.		
<b>ESTABLISHMENT</b>		
European Convention on Establishment .. .. .	Paris, 13 Dec., 1955	1/1971 Cmnd. 4573
Ratification—		
Turkey (with reservation and declaration*) .. .. .	20 Mar., 1990	
<i>*Reservation</i>		
“Turkey reserves its position on the term ‘in similar circumstances’ mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 21 and understands that this term refers to taxpayers (individuals, legal persons) placed, from the point of view of the application of the ordinary taxation laws and regulations, in substantially similar circumstances both in law and in fact.		
Amongst other things this means that a national of one of the Contracting States, resident of a third state and doing business in the other Contracting State will be subjected to the same taxation or requirements connected therewith in that other Contracting State to which a national of that other Contracting State, resident in a third state and doing business in that other Contracting State, is or may be subjected.”		
<i>*Declaration</i>		
The Government of the Republic of Turkey declares that it shall not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 31, paragraph 1 of the Convention, concerning the settlement of disputes submitted to the International Court of Justice by means of an application by one of the Parties, and declares that in order that a dispute whatsoever between the Contracting Parties concerning the application or the interpretation of the Convention be submitted to the International Court of Justice for decision, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required.		



## HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

## FINLAND

"The Government of Finland has taken note of the reservations made by the United States of America when ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. According to reservation No. 2 'nothing in the Convention requires or authorises legislation or other action by the United States of America prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States'. In the view of the Government of Finland this reservation is subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty."

## IRELAND

"The Government of Ireland is unable to accept the second reservation made by the United States of America on the occasion of its ratification of the above-mentioned Convention on the grounds that as a generally accepted rule of international law a party to an international agreement may not, by invoking the terms of its internal law, purport to override the provisions of the agreement."

## ITALY

"The Government of the Republic of Italy objects to the second reservation entered by the United States of America. It creates uncertainty as to the extent of the obligations which the Government of the United States of America is prepared to assume with regard to the Convention."

## NETHERLANDS

"As concerns the first reservation, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls its declaration, made on 20 June 1966 on the occasion of the accession of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Convention stating that in its opinion the reservations in respect of Article IX of the Convention, made at that time by a number of states, were incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands did not consider states making such reservations parties to the Convention. Accordingly, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not consider the United States of America a party to the Convention. Similarly, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not consider parties to the Convention other states which have made such reservations, i.e., in addition to the states mentioned in the aforementioned declaration, the People's Republic of China, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Philippines, Rwanda, Spain, Venezuela, and Vietnam. On the other hand, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does consider parties to the Convention those states that have since withdrawn their reservations i.e. the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

As the Convention may come into force between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America as a result of the latter withdrawing its reservation in respect of Article IX, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands deems it useful to express the following position on the second reservation of the United States of America:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to this reservation on the ground that it creates uncertainty as to the extent of the obligations the Government of the United States of America is prepared to assume with regard to the Convention. Moreover, any failure by the United States of America to act upon the obligations contained in the Convention on the ground that such action would be prohibited by the constitution of the United States would be contrary to the generally accepted rule of international law, as laid down in Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (Vienna, 23 May, 1969)."

Date

Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.

## HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Date

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Command Nos.

## NORWAY

"The Government of Norway has taken note of the reservations made by the United States of America when ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. According to reservation No. 2 'nothing in the Convention requires or authorises legislation or other action by the United States of America prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States'. In the view of the Government of Norway this reservation is subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty."

## SPAIN

## [Translation]

Spain interprets the reservation entered by the United States of America to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1948, which states that "nothing in the Convention requires or authorises legislation or other action by the United States of America prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States", to mean that legislation or other action by the United States of America will continue to be in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

## SWEDEN

"The Government of Sweden has examined the content of the reservation made by the United States of America, by which the United States of America expresses 'That nothing in the Convention requires or authorises legislation or other action by the United States of America prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States'.

The Government of Sweden is of the view that a State party to the Convention may not invoke the provisions of its national legislation, including the Constitution, to justify that it does not fulfil its obligations under the Convention and therefore objects to the reservation.

This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Sweden and the United States of America."

## UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The Government of the United Kingdom have consistently stated that they are unable to accept reservations to Article IX. Accordingly, in conformity with the attitude adopted by them in previous cases, the Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the first reservation entered by the United States of America.

The Government of the United Kingdom object to the second reservation entered by the United States of America. It creates uncertainty as to the extent of the obligations which the Government of the United States of America is prepared to assume with regard to the Convention."

## Note—

On 11 January 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *Federal Republic of Germany* the following declaration concerning the reservations made by the United States of America upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949, p8):

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has taken note of the declarations made under the heading 'Reservations' by the Government of the United States of America upon ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1948. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany interprets paragraph (2) of the said declarations as a reference to Article V of the Convention and therefore as not in any way affecting the obligations of the United States of America as a State Party to the Convention."

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms . . . . .	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Renewal of Declaration under Article 25— Turkey* . . . . .	28 Jan., 1990 (for three years)	
*Declaration		
The Government of Turkey, acting pursuant to Article 25(1) of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms hereby declares to accept the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions according to Article 25 of the Convention on the basis of the following:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the recognition of the right of petition extends only to allegations concerning acts or omissions of public authorities in Turkey performed within the boundaries of the national territory of the Republic of Turkey;</li> <li>(ii) the circumstances and conditions under which Turkey, by virtue of Article 15 of the Convention, derogates from her obligations under the Convention in special circumstances must be interpreted, for the purpose of the competence attributed to the Commission under this declaration, in the light of Articles 119 to 122 of the Turkish Constitution;</li> <li>(iii) the competence attributed to the Commission under this declaration shall not comprise matters regarding the legal status of military personnel and in particular, the system of discipline in the armed forces;</li> <li>(iv) for the purpose of the competence attributed to the Commission under this declaration, Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Convention shall be interpreted by giving special emphasis to "those legal and factual features which characterize the life of the society" (European Court of Human Rights, Judgment of 23 July 1968, p. 34) in Turkey, as expressed notably by the Turkish Constitution including its Preamble.</li> </ul>		
This declaration extends to allegations made in respect of facts, including judgments which are based on such facts which have occurred subsequent to 28 January 1987, date of the deposit of the previous declaration by Turkey. This declaration is valid for three years as from 28 January 1990		
Renewal of Declaration under Article 46— Turkey† . . . . .	22 Jan., 1990 (for three years)	
†Declaration		
The Government of the Republic of Turkey acting in accordance with Article 46 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, hereby recognizes as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights in all matters concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention which relate to the exercise of jurisdiction within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention, performed within the boundaries of the national territory of the Republic of Turkey, and provided further that such matters have previously been examined by the Commission within the power conferred upon it by Turkey.		
This Declaration is made on condition of reciprocity, including reciprocity of obligations assumed under the Convention. It is valid for a period of three years as from the date of its deposit and extends to matters raised in respect of facts, including judgments which are based on such facts which have occurred subsequent to the date of deposit of the present declaration.		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>Convention on the Political Rights of Women</b> .. .. .</p> <p>Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation relating to Article IX of the above-mentioned Convention made upon ratification, which reservation read as follows:</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>] As regards Article IX: The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.</p>	<p>New York, 31 Mar., 1953</p>	<p>101/1967 Cmnd. 3449</p>
<p><b>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</b> .. .. .</p> <p>Note— On 20 September 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>France</i> the following objection with regard to the reservations made by the Yemen Arab Republic upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 62 (1989), Cm 988, p.8):</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>] Upon its ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Yemen Arab Republic made reservations to Articles 5(c) and 5(d) (IV), (VI) and (VII) of the Convention. France considers that the reservations made by the Yemen Arab Republic to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not valid as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Such objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between France and the Yemen Arab Republic.</p>	<p>New York, 7 Mar., 1966</p>	<p>77/1969 Cmnd. 4108</p>
<p><b>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</b></p> <p>Ratification— Ireland, Republic of (with reservations*) .. .. .</p> <p>* <i>Reservations</i> "Article 2, Paragraph 2 In the context of Government policy to foster, promote and encourage the use of the Irish language by all appropriate means, Ireland reserves the right to require, or give favourable consideration to, a knowledge of the Irish language for certain occupations. Article 13 Paragraph 2(a) Ireland recognises the inalienable right and duty of parents to provide for the education of children, and while recognising the State's obligations to provide for free primary education and requiring that children receive a certain minimum education, nevertheless reserves the right to allow parents to provide for the education of their children in their homes provided that these minimum standards are observed."</p>	<p>New York, 19 Dec., 1966</p> <p>8 Dec., 1989</p>	<p>6/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b> . . . . .	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Ratification— Ireland, Republic of (with declaration and reservations*)	8 Dec., 1989	
<i>*Declaration and Reservations</i>		
" Article 6, Paragraph 5		
Pending the introduction of further legislation to give full effect to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 6, should a case arise which is not covered by the provisions of existing law, the Government of Ireland will have regard to its obligations under the Covenant in the exercise of its power to advise commutation of the sentence of death.		
Article 10, Paragraph 2		
Ireland accepts the principles referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 10 and implements them as far as practically possible. It reserves the right to regard full implementation of these principles as objectives to be achieved progressively.		
Article 14		
Ireland reserves the right to have minor offences against military law dealt with summarily in accordance with current procedures which may not, in all respects, conform to the requirements of Article 14 of the Covenant.		
Ireland makes the reservation that the provision of compensation for the miscarriage of justice in the circumstances contemplated in paragraph 6 of Article 14 may be by administrative procedures rather than pursuant to specific legal provisions.		
Article 19, Paragraph 2		
Ireland reserves the right to confer a monopoly on or require the licensing of broadcasting enterprises.		
Article 20, Paragraph 1		
Ireland accepts the principle in paragraph 1 of Article 20 and implements it as far as it is practicable. Having regard to the difficulties in formulating a specific offence capable of adjudication at national level in such a form as to reflect the general principles of law recognised by the community of nations as well as the right to freedom of expression, Ireland reserves the right to postpone consideration of the possibility of introducing some legislative addition to, or variation of, existing law until such time as it may consider that such is necessary for the attainment of the objective of paragraph 1 of Article 20.		
Article 23, Paragraph 4		
Ireland accepts the obligations of paragraph 4 of Article 23 on the understanding that the provision does not imply any right to obtain a dissolution of marriage."		
Furthermore, the instrument of ratification contains a declaration by which the Government of Ireland recognises the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The declaration reads as follows:		
"The Government of Ireland hereby declare that in accordance with Article 41 they recognise the competence of the said Human Rights Committee established under Article 28 of the said Covenant."		
Note—		
On 18 December 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> :		
". . . the Government of the United Kingdom have [previously] found it necessary to take and continue [measures], derogating in certain respects from obligations under Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p>		
<p>On 14 November 1989 the Home Secretary announced that the Government had concluded that a satisfactory procedure for the review of detention of terrorist suspects involving the judiciary had not been identified and that the derogation notified under Article 4 of the Covenant would therefore remain in place for as long as circumstances require."</p>		
<p><i>Derogations under Article 4:</i></p>		
<p>I</p>		
<p>On 17 November 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received in the name of the Government of <i>Bolivia</i> a notification dated 16 November 1989 to the effect that in implementation of the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of Bolivia, in the exercise of its powers under Articles 96(18) and 111 of the Political Constitution of the State, has proclaimed a state of siege throughout Bolivian territory, by means of Supreme Decree No. 22361.</p>		
<p>The notification states that this legal provision authorises the Executive to restore the peace, which has been seriously breached owing to demands of an economic nature, but with a subversive purpose, that would have put an end to the process of economic stabilisation if they had been met, thus precipitating political and financial chaos in the country. The National Executive is thus fulfilling its obligation to maintain the rule of law, the constitutional system and the peace.</p>		
<p>With reference to its notification of 16 November 1989, the Government of Bolivia has specified, in a communication dated 8 December 1989, that the relevant parts of Article 112, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Political Constitution of the State read as follows:</p>		
<p>"Article 112. The proclamation of a state of siege shall have the following effect:</p>		
<p>"(3) No derogation from the safeguards and rights laid down in this Constitution may be made <i>de facto</i> and in general solely by means of the proclamation of a state of siege; however, derogations may be made from such safeguards and rights in respect of specific individuals charged with conspiring to breach law and order, in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraphs.</p>		
<p>"(4) The legitimate authorities may serve such individuals with summons or order their arrest, but within 48 hours they shall be placed at the disposal of the competent judge, together with the documents on which the arrest was based. If the maintenance of law and order necessitates the removal of such individuals to another location, they may be ordered confined to a departmental or provincial capital, provided that it is not unhealthful."</p>		
<p>The communication stresses that on 3 December 1989, municipal elections were held in a context of complete freedom, in which meetings and peaceful demonstrations were permitted without any restrictions on any political parties, despite the proclamation of a state of siege.</p>		
<p>Temporary derogations have thus been made from Articles 9, 12 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p>		
<p>II</p>		
<p>On 19 December 1989 and 11 January 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>El Salvador</i> two notifications dated, respectively, 13 November 1989 and 5 January 1990 as follows:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation (notification dated 13 November 1989)</i>]</p>		
<p>I have the honour to write to you in order that you may convey to the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the deep concern of the Government of <i>El Salvador</i> at the acts of extreme violence perpetrated by the Frente Farabundo Martí (FMLN) on 11 and 12 November 1989, which have once again caused our people to suffer pain and sorrow at the hands of those for whom democracy and the fundamental human rights of all Salvadorans are totally meaningless.</p>		

**HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)**

As you know, such acts compel the Government of El Salvador to defend State security and protect the fundamental rights of Salvadoran citizens; consequently, Article 29 of our Constitution provides that, in the event of serious disturbances of public order, such as those provoked by FMLN, some of the individual guarantees provided for under part II, chapter I, section I, of the Constitution may be suspended.

By reason of the foregoing, and in exercise of its powers under Article 167, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Constitution, the Executive Body yesterday declared in the Council of Ministers that the constitutional guarantees set out in Article 5, Article 6, paragraph 1, Article 7, paragraph 1, and Article 24 of our Political Constitution, referring respectively to freedom of movement, domicile or residence, freedom of expression and the dissemination of ideas, freedom of association and assembly and the inviolability of correspondence, would be suspended for a period of 30 days.

As you will understand, my Government, which has been legitimately entrusted with the people's sovereign mandate, is the first to desire a return to normalcy within our society as soon as possible and is taking all necessary steps within the framework of the law to that end.

The Government of El Salvador once again wishes to place on record, through me, its deep and sincere determination to endeavour to bring peace to our country, an objective whose attainment is being thwarted by FMLN, which persists in its use of violence and terror to obtain the political authority which the Salvadoran people has decided should be awarded solely through peaceful and democratic means, a fact borne out on six consecutive occasions when it has gone to the polls in genuinely free, fair and internationally verified elections.

*[Translation (notification dated 5 January 1990)]*

I should like to acknowledge receipt of your note No. LA 41 TR/221/1 (4-4) dated 27 December 1989 in which you requested the Government of El Salvador to specify those Articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights from which it had derogated by suspending certain constitutional guarantees in El Salvador so that the Secretary-General might inform the States parties to the Covenant thereof, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3, of that instrument.

I wish to inform you in this regard that the constitutional guarantees suspended on 12 November 1989 relate to the following Articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

- Suspension of the freedom of movement, domicile or residence, as set out in Article 12 of the Covenant;
- Suspension of the right to the inviolability of correspondence, contained in Article 17 of the Covenant;
- Suspension of the freedom of expression and the dissemination of ideas, as set out in Article 19 of the Covenant;
- Suspension of the freedom of association and assembly, as set out in Articles 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

I should also like to inform you that the exceptional measures taken by the Government of El Salvador in suspending certain constitutional guarantees and the communication thereof to the Secretary-General are being undertaken in accordance with Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

**Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women** .. .. .

**Ratifications—**

- Chile .. .. .
- Trinidad and Tobago (with reservation\*) .. .. .

*Date*

*Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*

Adopted  
New York,  
18 Dec., 1979

2/1989  
Cm 643

7 Dec., 1989  
12 Jan., 1990

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<p><i>*Reservation</i>            "With respect to Article 29 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that Article."            [concerning the settlement of disputes]</p>		
<p>Note—            On 27 November 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following communication concerning an objection made by Argentina to the ratification of the above-mentioned Convention, in respect of various territories, by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 62 (1989), Cm 988, p.12):            "The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reject the statement made by the Government of Argentina on 4 April 1989 regarding 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 British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and their consequent right to extend treaties to those Territories."</p>		
<p>Note—            In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation relating to Article 29(1) made upon ratification, which reservation reads as follows:            [Translation]            The Hungarian People's Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by the terms of Article 29, paragraph 1 of the Convention.</p>		
<b>ICELAND</b>		
<p>Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Iceland relating to Trade and Commerce with Protocol .. .. .</p>	<p>London, 19 May, 1933</p>	<p>16/1933 Cmd. 4331</p>
<p>Note—            In a Note dated 23 October 1989, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> gave notice to the Government of the Republic of Iceland of its intention to denounce with immediate effect Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 (paragraph 2) and the Protocol, in so far as they apply to the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, as these provisions are now governed by the terms of the EC/Iceland Agreement of 22 July 1972. These Articles will continue to apply to any other dependent territories to which the Treaty of 1933 now applies.</p>		
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>		
<p>International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations</p>	<p>Rome, 26 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>38/1964 Cmdnd. 2425</p>
<p>Accessions—            Honduras .. .. .            Lesotho (with reservations*) .. .. .</p>	<p>16 Nov., 1989 26 Oct., 1989</p>	
<p><i>*Reservations</i>            "Pursuant to Article 12 of the said Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho declares that the provisions of this Article will not apply in respect of broadcasts made for non-profit making purposes or where communication to the public in public places is not the result of a purely commercial activity;            "Pursuant to Article 13, the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of item (d)."</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development .. .. .	Washington, 27 Dec., 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Note—		
In a communication from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development dated 28 February 1989, concerning the amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the Bank it was stated that:		
"In accordance with Article VIII(a) and (c) of the Bank's Articles of Agreement and Resolution No. 417, the amendment entered into force for all members three months after 15 November 1988, that is, on 16 February 1989. Accordingly, as of that date, Article VIII(a) of the Articles of Agreement has been amended by the deletion of 'four-fifths' in the last sentence thereof and the substitution of 'eighty-five per cent' therefor."		
<b>INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION</b>		
Convention on the International Maritime Organization ..	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmd. 589
Acceptance— Monaco .. .. .	22 Dec., 1989	
<b>LAW</b>		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties .. .. .	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmd. 7964
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to Article 66 of the above-mentioned Convention made upon accession, which reservation read as follows:		
[ <i>Courtesy 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.		
<b>LAW OF THE SEA</b>		
Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes arising from the Law of the Sea Conventions .. .. .	Geneva, 29 Apr., 1958	60/1963 Cmd. 2112
Signature— Hungary* .. .. .	8 Dec., 1989	
*without reservation as to ratification.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LAW OF THE SEA (continued)</b>		
<p><b>Exchange of Notes</b> between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning an Agreement between Canada, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and the Soviet Union on the Resolution of Practical Problems with Respect to Deep Seabed Mining Areas signed at New York on 14 August 1987 . . . . .</p> <p>In a Note at London dated 19 October 1988, the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> informed the Government of the United Kingdom of the completion of its constitutional requirements.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes of 14 August 1987 entered into force on 19 October 1988 in accordance with the terms therein.</p>	<p>The Hague, 14 Aug., 1987</p>	<p>34/1988 Cm 383</p>
<b>LEBANON</b>		
<p><b>Agreement</b> 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>Note— 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 Lebanese Republic of the termination of the above-mentioned Agreement (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 62 (1987), Cm 345, p. 15).</p> <p>The termination date for ships categorised in paragraph (a) of the United Kingdom Note has been declared to be 4 March 1988.</p>	<p>London, 6 Aug., 1975</p>	<p>41/1981 Cmnd. 8278</p>
<b>MARITIME LAW</b>		
<p><b>International Convention</b> relating to the Arrest of Sea-going Ships</p> <p>Signature— Denmark . . . . .</p> <p>Ratification— Denmark . . . . .</p> <p>Note— On 7 August 1989 the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a Note dated 1 August 1989 from the Government of <i>Denmark</i> stating that the above-mentioned Convention will not apply to the Faroe Islands or Greenland.</p>	<p>Brussels, 10 May, 1952</p> <p>30 Mar., 1989</p> <p>2 May, 1989</p>	<p>47/1960 Cmnd. 1128</p>
<b>METROLOGY</b>		
<p><b>Convention</b> establishing an International Organisation of Legal Metrology . . . . .</p> <p>Accession— Saudi Arabia . . . . .</p>	<p>Paris, 12 Oct., 1955</p> <p>19 Oct., 1989</p>	<p>36/1968 Cmnd. 3617</p>
<b>MONTSERRAT</b>		
<p><i>See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</i></p>		
<b>MOROCCO</b>		
<p><b>Exchange of Notes</b> between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Morocco for the Mutual Abolition of Visas on Passports . . . . .</p> <p>In a Note dated 23 February 1990, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> gave notice to the Government of Morocco of the termination of the above Agreement. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (7) of the Agreement, the effective date of the termination is 1 April 1990.</p>	<p>Rabat, 1 Oct., 1958</p>	<p>5/1959 Cmnd. 623</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>THE NETHERLANDS</b>		
See <b>LAW OF THE SEA</b>		
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<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
Accession— Egypt .. .. .	3 Feb., 1989	
<b>Convention</b> 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 in London— Malta .. .. .	28 Dec., 1989	
<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
Accession— Egypt .. .. .	3 Feb., 1989	
<b>Vienna Convention</b> for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Adopted Vienna, 22 Mar., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Accessions— Fiji .. .. .	23 Oct., 1989	
Sri Lanka .. .. .	15 Dec., 1989	
Syria .. .. .	12 Dec., 1989	
United Arab Emirates .. .. .	22 Dec., 1989	
<b>Montreal Protocol</b> on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal, 16 Sept., 1987	19/1990 Cm 977
Accessions— Sri Lanka .. .. .	15 Dec., 1989	
Syria .. .. .	12 Dec., 1989	
United Arab Emirates .. .. .	22 Dec., 1989	
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>		
<b>Convention</b> 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
Denunciation— Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	1 Jan., 1991 (effective date)	
<b>Convention</b> on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Recognition of Decrees relating to Adoptions .. .. .	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	94/1978 Cmnd. 7342
Note— By Note of 14 December 1989, received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 19 December 1989, the Embassy of <i>Austria</i> at The Hague pursuant to Article 17, third paragraph, informed the Ministry of the following change in letter a of its declaration:		
[Translation]		
a. Provisions regarding consent and consultations		
A written contract must be concluded before adoption can take place. If the child to be adopted is not yet competent to act, a legal representative shall act on its behalf in the matter of concluding the contract. The following persons must give their consent:		
1. the parents of a minor adoptive child;		
2. the spouse of the adopter;		
3. the spouse of the person being adopted.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
<p>Any of the above-mentioned persons loses the right to give consent if he/she has concluded an adoption contract as the legal representative of the adoptive child, if he/she is permanently incapable of making a rational statement or if his/her place of residence has been unknown for six months or longer.</p> <p>At the request of a contracting party, the court shall be obliged to give consent where it has been withheld without good reason.</p> <p>The following persons shall be entitled to be consulted;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. an adoptive child who is not competent to act, after reaching five years of age, unless it has been living with the adopter since that date;</li> <li>2. the parents of an adoptive child who has attained the age of majority;</li> <li>3. the foster parents of the child or the director of the children's home in which the child is living;</li> <li>4. the child care and protection agency.</li> </ol> <p>Any of the above-mentioned persons shall lose the right to be consulted if he/she has concluded a contract of adoption as the legal representative of the adoptive child, if it is impossible to consult him/her or if consulting him/her would entail unreasonable difficulty.</p>		
<p><b>Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations</b> .. .. .</p>	<p>The Hague, 1 June, 1970</p>	<p>123/1975 Cmnd. 6248</p>
<p>Note— The following State informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of its acceptance of the accession of <i>Australia</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:</p> <p>Finland .. .. .</p>	<p>2 Feb., 1990</p>	
<p>In conformity with Article 28, paragraph 5, the Convention entered into force between <i>Australia</i> and</p> <p>Finland .. .. .</p>	<p>6 Apr., 1990</p>	
<p><b>Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters</b> .. .. .</p>	<p>The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970</p>	<p>20/1977 Cmnd. 6727</p>
<p>Note— The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Argentina</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:</p> <p>Finland .. .. .</p>	<p>5 Feb., 1990</p>	
<p>In accordance with Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between <i>Argentina</i> and</p> <p>Finland .. .. .</p>	<p>6 Apr., 1990</p>	
<p>Note— The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of the <i>United Mexican States</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:</p> <p>Finland .. .. .</p> <p>Denmark .. .. .</p> <p>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. .. .</p> <p>(the acceptance is also in respect of Anguilla, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, the Isle of Man, Jersey, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the island of Cyprus)</p> <p>Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .</p> <p>Czechoslovakia .. .. .</p> <p>The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) .. .. .</p>	<p>17 Nov., 1989</p> <p>23 Nov., 1989</p> <p>15 Jan., 1990</p> <p>22 Jan., 1990</p> <p>1 Feb., 1990</p> <p>15 Feb., 1990</p>	
<p>In accordance with Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between the <i>United Mexican States</i> and:</p> <p>Finland .. .. .</p> <p>Denmark .. .. .</p>	<p>16 Jan., 1990</p> <p>22 Jan., 1990</p>	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also for Anguilla, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, the Isle of Man, Jersey, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the island of Cyprus)	16 Mar., 1990	
Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	23 Mar., 1990	
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	2 Apr., 1990	
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) .. .. .	16 Apr., 1990	
<b>Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction</b> .. .. .	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
<b>Note—</b>		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession by <i>Belize</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Australia .. .. .	28 Dec., 1989	
Portugal .. .. .	20 Feb., 1990	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Belize</i> and:		
Australia .. .. .	1 Mar., 1990	
Portugal .. .. .	1 May, 1990	
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</b>		
<b>Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations</b> .. .. .	Adopted London, 13 Feb., 1946	10/1950 Cmd. 7891
<b>Note—</b>		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to Section 30 of the above-mentioned Convention made upon accession, which reservation read as follows:		
<i>[Courtesy Translation]</i>		
The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic expressly reserves its position with regard to Section 30 of the Convention, since, in its opinion, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice can be founded only on the voluntary prior acceptance of such jurisdiction by all the parties concerned.		
The said withdrawal took effect on 8 December 1989, the date of receipt of the notification.		
<b>Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations</b> .. .. .	Adopted, New York, 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmnd. 855
<b>Succession—</b>		
Antigua and Barbuda* .. .. .	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
*The Government of Antigua and Barbuda succeeds to the application of provisions of the Convention in respect of the following specialised agencies:		
International Labour Organisation		
Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations		
International Civil Aviation Organisation		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation		
World Health Organisation		
Universal Postal Union		
International Telecommunication Union		
International Refugee Organisation		
World Meteorological Organisation		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)</b>		
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservations with respect to Sections 24 and 32 of the above-mentioned Convention made upon accession, which reservations read as follows:		
[Translation] The Hungarian People's Republic accepts Sections 24 and 32 of the Convention with the reservation that disputes regarding the interpretation and application of the Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties involved in the given dispute.		
The Hungarian People's Republic makes a reservation also with regard to the provisions in Section 32 making the advisory opinion of the Court decisive in certain cases.		
The said withdrawal took effect on 8 December 1989, the date of receipt of the notification.		
Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency . . . . .	Vienna, 1 July, 1959	27/1962 Cmnd. 1675
Acceptance— Syria . . . . .	18 Dec., 1989	
<b>RED SEA LIGHTS</b>		
See SHIPPING		
<b>ROAD TRAFFIC</b>		
Convention on Road Traffic . . . . .	Geneva, 19 Sept., 1949	49/1958 Cmnd. 578
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to Article 33 of the above-mentioned Convention made upon accession, which reservation read as follows: "The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 33 of the Convention."		
Protocol on Road Signs and Signals . . . . .	Geneva, 19 Sept., 1949	80/1967 Cmnd. 3454
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to Article 62 of the above-mentioned Protocol made upon accession which reservation read as follows: "The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound . . . by the provisions of Article 62 of the said Protocol."		
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>		
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (C.M.R.) . . . . .	Geneva, 19 May, 1956	90/1967 Cmnd. 3455
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to Article 47 of the above-mentioned Convention made upon accession, which reservation read as follows: "The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by Article 47 of the Convention."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)</b>		
<b>Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
<b>Regulation No. 55: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles</b>		
Acceptance— Yugoslavia .. .. .	28 Jan., 1990 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 70: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles</b>		
Acceptance— United Kingdom .. .. .	20 Mar., 1990 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 73: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection</b>		
Acceptance— Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	20 Feb., 1990 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 78: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking</b>		
Acceptance— Czechoslovakia .. .. .	1 Jan., 1990 (effective date)	
<b>Regulation No. 80: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages</b>		
Acceptance— Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	20 Feb., 1990 (effective date)	
<b>Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 1 Sept., 1970— 31 May, 1971	42/1981 Cmnd. 8272
Ratification— Portugal .. .. .	15 Aug., 1988	
Accessions— Hungary (with reservation*) .. .. . Ireland, Republic of .. .. .	4 Dec., 1987 22 Mar., 1988	
<b>*Reservation [Courtesy Translation]</b> Acceding to the Agreement, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Agreement that it does not consider itself bound by Article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement.		
<b>SHIPPING</b>		
<i>See also</i> <b>LEBANON</b>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SHIPPING (continued)</b>		
<b>International Agreement regarding the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea</b> .. .. .	London, 20 Feb.– 19 Aug., 1962	8/1967 Cmnd. 3191
<b>Denunciations—</b>	<i>Effective dates</i>	
China, People's Republic of .. .. .	31 Mar., 1990	
Denmark .. .. .	31 Mar., 1990	
Germany, Federal Republic of .. .. .	31 Mar., 1990	
Greece .. .. .	31 Mar., 1991*	
Italy .. .. .	31 Mar., 1991*	
Kuwait .. .. .	31 Mar., 1991*	
Liberia .. .. .	31 Mar., 1990	
Netherlands† .. .. .	31 Mar., 1990	
Norway .. .. .	31 Mar., 1991*	
Portugal .. .. .	31 Mar., 1988	
Sweden .. .. .	31 Mar., 1991*	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland††	31 Mar., 1991*	
United States of America .. .. .	31 Mar., 1990	
		*Unless the Agreement lapses on 31 March 1990
<p>†The Netherlands denounced the Agreement for the Kingdom in Europe, for the Netherlands Antilles and for Aruba. In addition the Netherlands made the following declaration:          "This denunciation does not diminish the importance the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands attaches to the safety of navigation in the Red Sea area.          The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore urges the other states, also with a view to safeguarding the marine environment, to continue to ensure the safety of navigation for ships under their jurisdiction."</p> <p>††In a Note dated 17 March 1989 the Foreign and Commonwealth Office gave notice to all Contracting Governments that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland intended to exercise its right under Article 6(1) of the Agreement to discontinue its obligation to be managing Government and would cease to be managing Government with effect from 31 March 1990.</p>		
<b>International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969</b> .. .. .	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
<b>Accession—</b> North Korea* .. .. .	18 Oct., 1989	
*Not recognised by the United Kingdom		
<b>Protocol on Space Requirements for Special Trade Passenger Ships, 1973</b> .. .. .	London, 13 July, 1973	7/1980 Cmnd. 7761
<b>Accession—</b> Cyprus .. .. .	24 Nov., 1989	
<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
<b>Accession—</b> Cuba .. .. .	5 Dec., 1989	
<b>SPACE</b>		
<b>Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies</b> .. .. .	London, Moscow and Washington, 27 Jan., 1967	10/1968 Cmnd. 3519
<b>Accession in London—</b> Benin .. .. .	2 July, 1986	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>TELEVISION</b>		
<b>European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts</b>	Strasbourg, 22 June, 1960	87/1961 Cmnd. 1508
Denunciations—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Belgium .. .. .	1 Jan., 1990	
Cyprus .. .. .	1 Jan., 1990	
Spain .. .. .	1 Jan., 1990	
Turkey .. .. .	1 Jan., 1990	
<b>TERRORISM</b>		
<b>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents</b> .. .. .	New York, 14 Dec., 1973– 31 Dec., 1974	3/1980 Cmnd. 7765
Extension—		
Anguilla .. .. .	26 Mar., 1987 (effective date)	
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to Article 13(1) of the above-mentioned Convention made upon ratification, which reservation read as follows:		
[ <i>Courtesy translation</i> ]		
The Hungarian People's Republic does not recognize as binding for itself the provisions of Article 13, paragraph 1 of the Convention. These provisions are at variance with the standpoint of the Hungarian People's Republic according to which the submitting to arbitration or the bringing before the International Court of Justice of disputes between states requires the agreement of all the interested parties.		
The said withdrawal took effect on 8 December 1989, the date of receipt of the notification.		
<b>European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism</b> ..	Strasbourg, 27 Jan., 1977	93/1978 Cmnd. 7390
Acceptance—		
Finland (with reservation*) .. .. .	9 Feb., 1990	
* <i>Reservation</i>		
"The Government of Finland, in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of this Convention and subject to the undertaking contained in that Article, reserves the right to refuse extradition in respect of any offence mentioned in Article 1 which it considers to be a political offence."		
<b>International Convention against the Taking of Hostages</b> ..	New York, 18 Dec., 1979	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to Article 16(1) of the above-mentioned Convention made upon accession, which reservation read as follows:		
[ <i>Courtesy translation</i> ]		
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.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>		
<i>See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</i>		
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>		
<p><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; Treaty Series No. 68 (1986), Cm 159, p.21; Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217, p.30; Treaty Series No. 62 (1987), Cm 345, p.25; Treaty Series No. 79 (1988), Cm 597, p.20; Treaty Series No. 81 (1988), Cm 749, p.16; Treaty Series No. 62 (1989), Cm 988, p.20 and Treaty Series No. 64 (1989), Cm 1076, p.25).</p> <p>In an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 27 February 1990 the above Agreement was extended for an additional three-month period or until the Treaty between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the Cayman Islands relating to Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters has come into force, whichever is sooner.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 27 February 1990 with effect from 28 February 1990.</p>	<p>London, 26 July, 1984</p>	<p>70/1984 Cmnd. 9344</p>
<p><b>Exchange of Letters</b> constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to the Turks and Caicos Islands (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 78 (1988), Cm 562, p.23; Treaty Series No. 80 (1988), Cm 702, p.12; Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949, p.27 and Treaty Series No. 63 (1989), Cm 1056, p.15)</p> <p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 19 January 1990 the above Agreement as extended for a further period of six months.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 19 January 1990 with effect from 21 January 1990.</p>	<p>Washington, 18 Sept., 1986</p>	<p>20/1987 Cm 136</p>
<p><b>Exchange of Letters</b> constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to Anguilla (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 80 (1988), Cm 702, p.12; Treaty Series No. 81 (1988), Cm 749, p.16; Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949, p.27 and Treaty Series No. 62 (1989), Cm 988, p.20)</p> <p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 21 December 1989, the above Agreement was extended for an additional three-month period or until the Treaty between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the Cayman Islands relating to Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters enters into force and has been extended to Anguilla by exchange of diplomatic notes in accordance with the Protocol to the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, whichever is sooner.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 21 December 1989 with effect from 27 December 1989.</p>	<p>Washington, 11 Mar., 1987</p>	<p>29/1987 Cm 169</p>
<p><b>Exchange of Letters</b> constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to the British Virgin Islands (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 81 (1988), Cm 749, p. 16; Treaty Series No. 62 (1989), Cm 988, p.20 and Treaty Series No. 64 (1989), Cm 1076, p.26)</p> <p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 9 February 1990 the above Agreement was extended for an additional three-month period or until the Treaty between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the Cayman Islands relating to Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters has come into force, whichever is sooner.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 9 February 1990 with effect from 12 February 1990.</p>	<p>London, 14 April 1987</p>	<p>46/1987 Cm 216</p>

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p><b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> (continued)</p> <p><b>Exchange of Letters</b> constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to Montserrat (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 80 (1988), Cm 702, p.12; Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949, p.27 and Treaty Series No. 63 (1989), Cm 1056, p.15)</p> <p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 27 February 1990 the above Agreement was extended for an additional three-month period or until the Treaty between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the Cayman Islands relating to Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters has come into force, whichever is sooner.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 27 February 1990 with effect from 1 March 1990.</p>	<p>London. 14 March 1987</p>	<p>44/1988 Cm 426</p>





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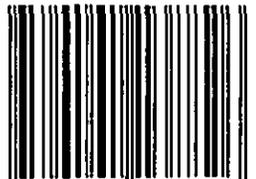
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