

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 90 (1990)

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

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 89 (1990), Cm 1388]

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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 30 June 1990.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANGUILLA		
See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
ANTARCTICA		
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	Canberra, 20 May, 1980	48/1982 Cmnd. 8714
Accession— The Netherlands	23 Feb., 1990	
CONSERVATION		
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Berne, 19 Sept., 1979	56/1982 Cmnd. 8738
Approval— France (with reservation*)	26 Apr., 1990	
Accession— Burkina Faso	14 June, 1990	
*Reservation [translation] At the time of the deposit of the instrument of approval of this Convention, the Government of the French Republic makes a reservation concerning the Appendix II "Strictly protected fauna species" and concerning the species "Chelonia mydas" or green turtle.		
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Adopted Paris, 16 Nov., 1972	2/1985 Cmnd. 9424
Acceptance— Mongolia	2 Feb., 1990	
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	Granada, 3 Oct., 1985	46/1988 Cm 439
Signature— Malta	20 June, 1990	
Ratification— Malta	20 June, 1990	
Accession— Hungary	18 Apr., 1990	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CULTURAL RELATIONS		
European Cultural Convention	Paris, 19 Dec., 1954	49/1955 Cmnd. 9545
Accession— Czechoslovakia	10 May, 1990	
CUSTOMS		
Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes (for amendment <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 47 (1972), Cmnd. 4961)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	49/1954 Cmd. 9233
Withdrawal— Cyprus	6 Oct., 1990 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accessions— German Democratic Republic	27 Mar., 1990	
Iraq	6 June, 1990	
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
Withdrawal— Saudi Arabia	5 May, 1991 (<i>effective date</i>)	
International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods	Adopted Geneva, 21 Oct., 1982	40/1988 Cm 403
Accession— Lesotho	30 Mar., 1988	
International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System with Protocol of Amendment	Brussels, 14 June, 1983— 31 Dec., 1986	15/1989 Cm 695
Accessions— Côte d'Ivoire	25 Jan., 1990	
Malta	20 Dec., 1989	
Niger	16 Mar., 1990	
Senegal	21 Sept., 1989	
Togo	12 Feb., 1990	
Note— By a letter dated 5 September 1989, the Director of Customs of <i>Cameroon</i> informed the Customs Co-operation Council that for Cameroon the above-mentioned Convention entered into force on 1 July, 1989.		
DOMINICA		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica for the Promotion and Protection of Investments	Roseau, 23 Jan., 1987	53/1987 Cm 252
By an Exchange of Notes at Bridgetown and Roseau, dated 3 January 1990 and 22 January 1990 respectively, the above Agreement was extended to Gibraltar. The Agreement entered into force for Gibraltar on 22 January 1990.		
DRUGS		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York, 30 Mar., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Succession— Suriname	25 Nov., 1975 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
Protocol 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)		
Accession— Suriname*	29 Mar., 1990	
*In accordance with its Article 18(2), the Protocol entered into force for Suriname on 28 April 1990, i.e. the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its instrument. Consequently, Suriname also became on the same date a party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at New York on 8 August 1975 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 23 (1979), Cmnd. 7466).		
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
Accession— Ghana	10 Apr., 1990	
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development	Concluded Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Accession— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	8 Mar., 1990	
Note— In accordance with the provisions of Article 3, section 2(b), of the above-mentioned Agreement, the Governing Council of the Fund approved, on 13 December 1982, the membership of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a non-original member of the Fund, in category III.		
EDUCATION		
European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	38/1954 Cmd. 9168
Signature— San Marino	11 May, 1990	
Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the Europe Region	Paris, 21 Dec., 1979	21/1986 Cmnd. 9762
Ratification— Canada (with declaration*)	6 Mar., 1990	
* <i>Declaration</i> "Canada's Constitution provides for a federal system in which legislative powers are allocated between the federal parliament and the provincial legislatures. In accordance with its exclusive legislative powers in education under the Canadian Constitution, each province will assure the application of the Convention within its territory. Pursuant to Part IV of the Convention, federal and provincial authorities will jointly establish a commission to act as a national body. Each post-secondary institution in Canada has responsibility for determining what qualifications it will accept for admission to various levels of study. Most professions are self-governing and have authority conferred on them by legislation to determine the recognition to be given to qualifications, whether obtained in Canada or in other countries, for the purpose of registration or permission to practice a profession in Canada. This declaration is not a reservation."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EDUCATION (continued)		
Note—		
The instrument of ratification of the above-mentioned Convention by the Government of <i>Austria</i> (see Treaty Series No. 67 (1986), Cm 61, p.6) contained the following declaration:		
“The Republic of Austria will recognize the certificates, studies, diplomas and degrees, covered by this Convention, provided that the level and content of the foreign education courses and examinations correspond to the level of comparable Austrian courses and examinations.		
When implementing this Convention, the Republic of Austria will recognize only those educational and higher educational institutions that correspond to equivalent Austrian institutions.”		
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Slavery Convention	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	16/1927 Cmd. 2910
Succession—		
Saint Lucia	22 Feb., 1979 (effective date)	
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmd. 4421
Accession—		
Bahrain (with reservations*)	27 Mar., 1990	
*Reservations		
“With reference to Article IX of the Convention the Government of the State of Bahrain declares that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of this article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the express consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case”.		
“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.”		
Note—		
On 26 January 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Greece</i> the following objection 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, p.8):		
[Translation]		
The Government of the Hellenic Republic cannot accept the first reservation entered by the United States of America upon ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, for it considers such a reservation to be incompatible with the Convention.		
As regards the second reservation entered by the United States of America, the Government of the Hellenic Republic considers that, in accordance with the generally recognized principles of international law, a party to an international convention may not invoke its domestic legislation as a reason to avoid honouring its obligations under that Convention.		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Ratification—		
Finland (with reservation*)	10 May, 1990	
*Reservation		
“In accordance with Article 64 of the Convention, the Government of Finland makes the following reservation in respect of the right to a public hearing guaranteed by Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Convention.		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

For the time being, Finland cannot guarantee a right to an oral hearing insofar as the current Finnish laws do not provide such a right. This applies to:

1. proceedings before the Courts of Appeal, the Supreme Court, the Water Courts and the Water Court of Appeal in accordance with Chapter 26 Sections 7 and 8, as well as Chapter 30 Section 20, of the Code of Judicial Procedure, and Chapter 15 Section 23, as well as Chapter 16 Sections 14 and 39, of the Water Act;
2. proceedings before the County Administrative Courts and the Supreme Administrative Court in accordance with Section 16 of the County Administrative Courts Act and Section 15 of the Supreme Administrative Court Act;
3. proceedings, which are held before the Insurance Court as the Court of Final Instance, in accordance with Section 9 of the Insurance Court Act;
4. proceedings before the Appellate Board for Social Insurance in accordance with Section 8 of the Decree on the Appellate Board for Social Insurance.

The provisions of the Finnish laws referred to above are attached to this reservation as a separate annex."

Note—

The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe received the following letter from the Government of Greece regarding the notification of acceptance of Article 46 of the Convention by Turkey (see Treaty Series No. 89 (1990), Cm 1388, p.13):

[Translation]

With reference to the declaration made by the Turkish Government on 26 December 1989 in accordance with Article 46 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, I have the honour, on my Government's instructions, to submit the following observations:

Article 46 of the said Convention is clear and to be strictly interpreted and applied. It provides that declarations of recognition of the Court's jurisdiction may be subject to two conditions only:

- (a) on condition of reciprocity, if they are not made unconditionally, and
- (b) for a specified period.

Consequently, the above-mentioned declaration by the Turkish Government which, in addition to these two conditions, contains further restrictions or reservations, is, where the latter are concerned, incompatible with Article 46 and with the European Convention on Human Rights in general, as indeed was already pointed out in the Greek Government's letter of 6 April 1987 in connection with the Turkish Government's declaration under Article 25 of the said Convention. It follows that these restrictions or reservations are null and void and may have no legal effect.

Please would you forward this letter to the Governments of the States Parties to the European Convention on Human Rights.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmd. 9221
Ratification— Finland	10 May, 1990	
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Ratification— Paraguay	22 Feb., 1990	
Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926	New York, 7 Dec., 1953	24/1956 Cmd. 9797
Succession— Saint Lucia*	22 Feb., 1979 (effective date)	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery, Supplementary to the International Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September, 1926	Geneva, 7 Sept., 1956	59/1957 Cmnd. 257
Succession— Saint Lucia	22 Feb., 1979 (effective date)	
Protocol No. 2 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, conferring upon the European Court of Human Rights competence to give Advisory Opinions	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963	104/1970 Cmnd. 4551
Ratification— Finland	10 May, 1990	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Accession— Bahrain (with reservations*)	27 Mar., 1990	
Succession— Saint Lucia	22 Feb., 1979 (effective date)	
*Reservations "With reference to Article 22 of the Convention, the Government of the State of Bahrain declares that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of this Article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the express consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case." "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."		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Adopted New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accessions— Korea, Republic of Somalia	10 Apr., 1990 24 Jan., 1990	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Adopted New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accessions— Korea, Republic of (with reservations and declaration*) Somalia	10 Apr., 1990 24 Jan., 1990	
*Reservations [Courtesy translation] The Government of the Republic of Korea [declares] that the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 7 of Article 14, Article 22 and paragraph 4 of Article 23 of the Covenant shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the provisions of the local laws including the Constitution of the Republic of Korea.		
Declaration The Government of the Republic of Korea recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the Covenant.		
Derogations under Article 4:		
I		
On 17 January 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> a notification dated 15 January 1990 as follows:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE NAGORNO-KARABAKH AUTONOMOUS REGION AND CERTAIN OTHER AREAS</p> <p>The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR notes that, despite the actions taken, the situation in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region of the Azerbaijan SSR, far from returning to normal, is continuing to deteriorate. There has been a considerable increase in the activity of various nationalist and separatist associations which are practising incitement and creating antagonism between increasingly broad sectors of the population. Extremist groups are organizing mass disorder, provoking strikes and stirring up dissension and hostility between nationalities. They are engaging in barefaced criminal activities, mining roads and bridges, firing on inhabited areas and taking hostages. That the number of refugees deprived of normal living and working conditions is growing, and losses of human life occurring, in peacetime arouses the concern and profound indignation of Soviet citizens, and of our entire people.</p> <p>In this complex situation, the organs and leadership of the Azerbaijan and Armenian Republics have acted insufficiently firmly and consistently, have not exhausted all possibilities of overcoming the situation that has arisen, and in a number of cases have taken their lead from extremist nationalist elements. As a result, implementation of decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is blocked, and tension in the relations between the nationalities continues to escalate. This has been encouraged by decisions adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR on Nagorno-Karabakh which are not in conformity with the Constitution of the USSR.</p> <p>The situation in Baku, Gyanje and other population centres has now become particularly acute, with murders, looting and attempts to overthrow Soviet power by force of arms and to change by violent means the state and social order embodied in the Constitution of the USSR.</p> <p>In view of the foregoing, and bearing in mind the appeal by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, under Article 119, paragraph 14, of the Constitution of the USSR, decrees that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A state of emergency is proclaimed in the territory of the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region, the regions of the Azerbaijan SSR adjacent thereto, the Gorissa region of the Armenian SSR and the border zone along the state frontier between the USSR and the territory of the Azerbaijan SSR. 2. The organs of State power and control and other organs of State and officials empowered by them for the purpose, are authorized to take in the localities indicated in Article 1 of the present decree the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prohibit the holding of meetings, rallies, street processions and demonstrations, as well as theatrical entertainment, sporting and other mass events, and to exercise control over the mass information media; To halt activity by organizations and independent associations of citizens which is in violation of the law, or to dissolve them; To draft citizens for work in enterprises, institutions and organizations, and also for action to remedy the consequences of the emergency situations; To prohibit strikes; To impose a curfew; To limit the entry and departure of citizens, to arrange the temporary evacuation of citizens from regions where residence would be dangerous and provide other accommodation for them, and to require citizens who are not residents of a given locality to leave it; To limit the movement of means of transport and to regulate and carry out their inspection; 		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>To introduce inspection of documents and also, where necessary, given sufficient evidence that citizens possess arms and refuse to surrender them voluntarily, body searches of citizens and searches of property;</p> <p>To effect the temporary confiscation from citizens, and where necessary from enterprises, institutions and organizations, of fire-arms and other side arms, ammunition, explosive substances and materials and strong chemicals and poisons;</p> <p>To limit or prohibit the utilization of duplicating equipment, as well as of radio and television transmitters, and to impose special rules for the use of communications.</p> <p>3. During the curfew, citizens are not permitted to be on the streets or in other public places without specially issued passes and documents affording proof of their identity, or to be outside their place of residence without documents affording proof of their identity.</p> <p>4. The internal troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR shall be used, in accordance with the law, to remedy the consequences of the emergency situations, protect the rights of citizens and maintain public order, security and essential services. Military units of the Soviet Army, the Soviet Navy and the Committee of State Security of the USSR shall also be used to protect the rights of citizens and maintain essential services. The internal troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR and the military units of the Soviet Army, the Soviet Navy and the Committee of State Security of the USSR so assigned shall act on the basis of the Constitution of the USSR and shall be governed by the provisions of legislation, statutes and the present Decree.</p> <p>5. Persons provoking the breakdown of social order, disseminating provocative rumours, actively impeding citizens and officials in the exercise of their lawful rights and the performance of their lawful duties, or violating the régime of the state emergency may be detained by administrative order for a period of up to 30 days. Such persons may be held administratively or criminally liable in accordance with the law.</p> <p>6. To ensure uninterrupted operation of the transport system, the railways and other means of communication shall be protected using forces from the internal troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, the Soviet Army and the Committee of State Security of the USSR.</p> <p>7. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR is invited to take all necessary measures, including the imposition of a curfew in Baku, Gyanje and other population centres, to ensure the safety of the population, enterprises, institutions and organizations and to bring to account persons guilty of violating the provisions of the legislation in force, including the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 23 November 1988 on urgent measures to restore public order in the Azerbaijan SSR and the Armenian SSR (Gazette of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, 1988, No. 47, p.712).</p> <p>The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR is called upon to take the most decisive steps to halt the acts of incitement taking place from the territory of that Republic, which stir up passions between the nationalities and national hostility between the two peoples.</p> <p>It is considered essential that the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of the Azerbaijan and Armenian SSRs should give immediate consideration at their meetings to practical measures for the implementation of the present Decree and for overcoming the situation that has arisen.</p> <p>The organs for the maintenance of law and the other State organs of the USSR shall render the organs of the Republics the necessary assistance in implementing the above measures.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>8. Articles 1-7 of the present Decree shall enter into force at 11 p.m. local time on 15 January 1990, and shall remain in force until the state of emergency ceases to exist.</p> <p>9. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR shall continue and conclude as rapidly as possible the talks on the régime of the State frontier and related issues of relations between the USSR and Iran, and shall also inform the relevant adjacent States and international organizations of the present Decree.</p> <p>10. The need is acknowledged to speed up the consideration in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the draft law on the legal régime for the state of emergency prepared by the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the instructions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.</p> <p>11. The draft law prepared by a group of scholars and experts on increased penalties for infringement of the national equality of rights of citizens and violent disruption of the territorial unity of the USSR shall be transmitted for consideration by the Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on Questions of Legislation, Legality and Legal Order, with a view to its earliest possible submission for discussion by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p>On 25 January 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> a notification dated 19 January 1990 as follows:</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>DECLARATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE CITY OF BAKU</p> <p>In the light of the sharply deteriorating situation in the city of Baku and attempts by criminal extremist forces, using violence and organizing massive disorder, to overthrow the legally functioning government bodies, and also with a view to ensuring the protection and safety of citizens, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, guided by Article 119, paragraph 14, of the Constitution of the USSR, resolves:</p> <p>To declare, with effect from 20 January 1990, a state of emergency in the city of Baku and to apply to its territory the Decree adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 15 January 1990.</p> <p>In that connection, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has specified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —under Article 9 of the Covenant, administrative detention may be imposed up to 30 days, and citizens and vehicles may be searched; —under Article 12, curfew and restrictions in travel and traffic have been imposed; —under Article 19, issuance of certain newspapers has been temporarily suspended and control of press media has been imposed; —under Article 21, a ban has been imposed on meetings planned for the purposes of fomenting national hatred and breaches of public order; and —under Article 22, the activities of certain Azerbaijanese associations, pursued in violation of the law, are prohibited. 		
<p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p>On 20 March 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Yugoslavia</i> a notification dated 19 March 1990 as follows:</p> <p>“With regard to the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, of which I had already the opportunity to inform you in my letters dated 14 April and 29 May 1989, I have the honour to apprise you that due to the escalation of disorder which also led to the loss of human lives, according to the decision of the Executive Council (Government) of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo of 21 February 1990, the movement of persons in the territory of the Province</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>was prohibited from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m., which is a derogation from the provisions of Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This restriction was terminated on 10 March 1990, whereby the derogation from Article 12 has ceased altogether.</p> <p>With a view to protecting public order and peace and ensuring the rights, freedoms and security of all citizens in the Province, regardless of their nationality, the prohibition of public assembly for the purpose of demonstration is still in effect on the territory of the Province, thus departing from Article 21 of the Covenant. The competent authorities of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are actively engaged in normalizing social and economic life and other activities in the Province, thus creating conditions which will enable the termination of this measure as well, as early as possible. I will keep you informed about developments in this regard.</p> <p>I wish to assure you that Yugoslavia, as in the past, will fully abide by all the obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights."</p>		
<p>IV</p>		
<p>On 22 March 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received in the name of the Government of <i>Bolivia</i> a notification dated 18 March 1990 as follows:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>I have the honour to refer to my note ONU 96/89 of 8 December 1989 in which I informed you that the Government of Bolivia was obliged to declare a temporary state of siege as from 15 November 1989.</p>		
<p>In that connection, I am pleased to inform you that, as the constitutional period of 90 days has expired and the Government has not found it necessary to extend this state of emergency, the guarantees and rights of citizens have been fully restored throughout the national territory with effect from 15 February 1990. Accordingly, the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are being implemented in accordance with its relevant articles.</p>		
<p>I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this note to be distributed to the States Parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p>		
<p>V</p>		
<p>On 26 March 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> a notification dated 23 March 1990 as follows:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has the honour to inform him that, because of the widespread disorders, pogroms, acts of arson and other acts that occurred in Dushanbe (Tadzhik SSR), on 12 February 1990, which resulted in a real threat to the honour, dignity and very life of citizens, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tadzhik SSR adopted a decree entitled "Declaration of a state of emergency and imposition of a curfew in Dushanbe".</p>		
<p>In exercise of the right of a State Party to derogate from the provisions of the Covenant because of the declaration of a state of emergency in Dushanbe, the following measures are being taken.</p>		
<p>With reference to Article 9, the authorities responsible for monitoring compliance with the emergency regulations have been authorized to search vehicles and individuals not provided with special passes and to detain citizens who violate those regulations and to take administrative measures against them. Violation of the emergency regulations may result in the imposition of a fine and, in individual cases, administrative arrest for up to 15 days. A second violation, after</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>administrative penalties have been imposed, is punishable by a fine of up to 1,000 roubles, corrective labour for a period of one to two months or administrative arrest for up to 15 days.</p>		
<p>With reference to Article 12, during the curfew (from 2300 hours to 0500 hours) the free movement of citizens and vehicles not provided with special passes and the presence of citizens outside their houses and apartments without identification papers are forbidden. The authorities responsible for monitoring compliance with the special regulations may limit the movement of citizens and vehicles in places where the special regulations apply.</p>		
<p>With reference to Article 21, street and other demonstrations, meetings, rallies, strikes, etc., are forbidden.</p>		
<p>In addition, for the period during which the state of emergency is in effect, citizens must turn in all weapons in their possession, including registered weapons, within 24 hours of the introduction of the state of emergency. The sale of alcoholic beverages is forbidden.</p>		
<p>The adoption of the above measures was dictated by the need to counter the criminal extremist groups that have been provoking widespread disorder and instigating national dissension and hostility.</p>		
<p>VI</p>		
<p>On 26 April 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received in the name of the Government of <i>Yugoslavia</i> a notification dated 24 April 1990 as follows:</p>		
<p>“Regarding the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, of which I had already the opportunity to inform you in my letters dated 14 April, 29 May 1989 and 19 March 1990 respectively, I have the honour to apprise you that, on 18 April 1990, the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia decided to lift the last remaining emergency measures in the territory of the Province, those relating to the prohibition of public assembly for the purpose of demonstration. The Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia assessed that the desired stabilization of public order and peace in Kosovo had been achieved, thus creating conditions for the adoption of such decision, which would in turn contribute to the further improvement of the overall situation in Kosovo.</p>		
<p>In this way, all the derogations from the particular Articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights have now ceased.</p>		
<p>I wish to assure you that Yugoslavia, as in the past, will fully abide by all the obligations under the Covenant.”</p>		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>	<p>Adopted New York, 18 Dec., 1979</p>	<p>2/1989 Cm 643</p>
<p>Signature— Belize</p>	<p>7 Mar., 1990</p>	
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</p>		
<p>Convention on the Grant of European Patents (European Patent Convention), with related documents</p>	<p>Munich, 5 Oct., 1973</p>	<p>16/1982 Cmnd. 8510</p>
<p>Note— In accordance with Article 33 of the Convention the following decisions have been adopted by the Administrative Council of the European Patent Organisation:</p>		
<p>CA/D 13/86: Decision of 5 December 1986, amending Rule 37 of the Implementing Regulations. This decision entered into force on 5 December 1986.</p>		
<p>CA/D 4/87: Decision of 5 June 1987, amending Rules 90 and 102 of the Implementing Regulations. This decision entered into force on 5 June 1987.</p>		
<p>CA/D 6/87: Decision of 5 June 1987, amending Rule 85(1) of the Implementing Regulations. This decision entered into force on 1 August 1987.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>CA/D 7/87: Decision of 5 June 1987, amending Rules 31 and 51 of the Implementing Regulations. This decision entered into force on 1 September 1987.</p> <p>CA/D 8/87: Decision of 5 June 1987, amending Rules 24 and 36 of the Implementing Regulations. This decision entered into force on 1 October 1987.</p> <p>CA/D 18/88: Decision of 8 December 1988, amending Rules 17, 35, 58, 85a and 85b of the Implementing Regulations. This decision entered into force on 1 April 1989.</p> <p>The full texts of decisions are published in the Official Journal of the European Patent Office. The postal address of the European Patent Office is Erhardtstrasse 27, D-8000 München 2.</p>		
<p>Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure</p>	<p>Budapest, 28 Apr., 1977</p>	<p>5/1981 Cmnd. 8136</p>
<p>Note—</p> <p>The Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received, on March 26, 1990, a written communication, dated March 22, 1990, from the Government of Australia, relating to the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL), amending its communication dated July 12, 1988, (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 81 (1988), Cm 749, p.9) by which the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL) acquired the status of International Depositary Authority. The text of the amended communication is as follows:</p> <p>I have the honour to refer to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure done at Budapest on 28 April 1977 ("The Treaty") and to the Written Communication of the Government of Australia, dated 12 July 1988, relating to the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories ("AGAL"). I have the further honour to advise that the following amended communication should be considered as Australia's nomination of AGAL as an International Depositary Authority ("IDA").</p> <p>AGAL's function as an IDA in accordance with Article 7 of the Treaty is set out below. The Government of Australia furnishes its assurances that AGAL complies with and will continue to comply with the requirements specified in Article 6(2) of the said Treaty.</p> <p>AGAL, which is part of the Commonwealth Department of Administrative Services, has had a continuous existence under various names since it was established in 1901 at the time of Federation of Australia.</p> <p>The New South Wales Regional Laboratory, located at 1 Suakin Street, Pymble, NSW, 2073, Australia, through which AGAL intends to discharge its responsibilities as an IDA, contains a suite of laboratories specifically designed and built to allow microbiological work of the highest standard to be performed. AGAL has all the facilities necessary for the culturing, checking and long term preservation of microbial cells. In addition, a staff of two has been assigned to fulfil the various specialised scientific services required to ensure that deposits are maintained viable and uncontaminated. A Scientific Advisory Committee, which includes the Senior Microbiologist in charge of the Collection, will be responsible to the Australian Government Analyst for the operation of AGAL as an IDA.</p> <p>As a scientific institution AGAL necessarily performs and will continue to perform its function in an impartial and objective manner.</p> <p>For the purpose of deposit, AGAL will be available to any depositor under the same conditions.</p> <p>AGAL will accept for deposit bacteria (including actinomycetes), yeasts and fungi, other than known human and animal pathogens, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by the methods of preservation in use (these are currently freezing and freeze drying). Micro-organisms accepted for deposit by AGAL will be examined for viability and stored as prescribed in the</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.						
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</p> <p>Regulations under the Treaty. AGAL will not at this time accept for deposit animal, plant, algal and protozoal cultures, cultures of viral, rickettsial and chlamydial agents, micro-organisms which may require, in the view of the curator, special attention to handling and preparation for storage.</p> <p>AGAL will, in accordance with the Regulations, issue to the depositor a receipt and any required viability statement.</p> <p>Patent cultures will be stored in a locked refrigerator and will be subject to regular audit. Only authorised staff will have access to them. AGAL will comply with the secrecy requirements prescribed in the Regulations.</p> <p>AGAL will also furnish samples of deposited micro-organisms under the conditions and in conformity with the procedures prescribed in the Regulations.</p> <p>In accordance with Rule 6.3(a) of the Regulations, AGAL requires before it will accept micro-organisms for deposit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that a deposit of a micro-organism should be in adequate form and adequate quantity to enable AGAL to carry out properly its duties under the Regulations; (ii) that the written statement referred to in Rule 6.1(1) or 6.2(a) be drafted in English; (iii) that the fee for storage referred to in Rule 12.1(a)(i) be paid; and (iv) that the depositor complete an Application Form for the purposes of the administrative procedures of AGAL. <p>The fees, in Australian dollars, that AGAL will charge for storage, viability statements and furnishings of samples of micro-organisms are set out below:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>For the storage of the micro-organism in accordance with the Treaty</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For the issue of a Viability Statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2., a fee may be charged</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For the furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rules 11.2 and 11.3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$60</td> </tr> </table> <p>(The fees will be payable to the Australian Government Analytical Laboratories and will be reviewed annually). The official language of AGAL is English.</p>	For the storage of the micro-organism in accordance with the Treaty	\$750	For the issue of a Viability Statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2., a fee may be charged	\$90	For the furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rules 11.2 and 11.3	\$60		
For the storage of the micro-organism in accordance with the Treaty	\$750							
For the issue of a Viability Statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2., a fee may be charged	\$90							
For the furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rules 11.2 and 11.3	\$60							
<p>INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION</p> <p>Convention on the International Maritime Organization ..</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 2 February 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Governments of <i>Portugal</i> and the <i>People's Republic of China</i> communications both dated 2 February 1990 regarding the above-mentioned Convention as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p><i>Portuguese Note—</i></p> <p>“On instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Portugal, I have the honour to declare that, in accordance with Article 72(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948 and ratified by Portugal on 17 March 1976, the dispositions of the above mentioned Convention will be applicable to Macau with effect from 2 February 1990.</p> <p>The Portuguese Government also declares that, under Article 8 of the Convention, Macau became an Associate Member of the International Maritime Organisation with effect from the same date.</p> <p>The present declaration is made in conformity with the agreement established by the Joint Liaison Group of the Republic of Portugal and the People's Republic of China in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Governments of the Republic of Portugal and the People's Republic of China</p>	<p>Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948</p>	<p>54/1958 Cmnd. 589</p>						

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (continued)</p> <p>on the question of Macau, signed in Beijing on 13 April 1987, whereby the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from the 20th of December 1999 and that Portugal will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until the 19th of December 1999."</p>		
<p>II</p>		
<p><i>Chinese Note—[translation]</i></p>		
<p>In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macao signed in Beijing on 13 April 1987, the People's Republic of China shall resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao on 20 December 1999. As part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, Macao shall become a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China as from that date. The People's Republic of China shall thereafter take charge of the foreign affairs of the Macao Special Administrative Region.</p>		
<p>China is a contracting party 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 acceded to the Convention on 1 March 1973. The Government of the People's Republic of China hereby declares: the Convention of the International Maritime Organization will continue to be applicable to the Macao Special Administrative Region after 20 December 1999; the Macao Special Administrative Region shall remain in the Organization as an associate member using the name "Macao, China" for it will continue to meet the necessary requirements of an associate member.</p>		
<p>JORDAN</p>		
<p>Exchange of Notes concerning a Loan by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (The United Kingdom/Jordan Loan 1982)</p>	<p>Amman, 14 Mar., 1982</p>	<p>28/1982 Cmnd. 8593</p>
<p>In an Exchange of Notes at Amman on 6 and 19 March 1990 the above Agreement was amended as follows:</p>		
<p>The final date for payment into the account opened in accordance with paragraph B11 of the "Procedures and Practices Applicable to the Expenditure of United Kingdom Aid Resources" be deferred to 31 March 1991.</p>		
<p>The date in paragraph 5 of the Loan is amended to read 31 March 1991.</p>		
<p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 19 March 1990.</p>		
<p>LAW</p>		
<p>Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties</p>	<p>Vienna, 23 May, 1969</p>	<p>58/1980 Cmnd. 7964</p>
<p>Ratification— Sudan</p>	<p>18 Apr., 1990</p>	
<p>Accession— Liechtenstein</p>	<p>8 Feb., 1990</p>	
<p>European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985</p>	<p>57/1985 Cmnd. 9649</p>
<p>Signature— Hungary* *signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval</p>	<p>18 Apr., 1990</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MARITIME LAW		
International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships	Brussels, 10 Oct., 1957	52/1968 Cmnd. 3678
Denunciation— Australia	30 May, 1991 (effective date)	
MONTSERRAT		
See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
POLLUTION		
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Accessions— China, People's Republic of	23 Feb., 1990	
Djibouti	1 Mar., 1990	
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969— 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accession— Djibouti	1 Mar., 1990	
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accession— Djibouti	1 Mar., 1990	
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973	London, 2 Nov., 1973	27/1983 Cmnd. 8924
Accession— China, People's Republic of	23 Feb., 1990	
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer ..	Adopted Vienna, 22 Mar., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Ratifications— Argentina (with reservations*)	18 Jan., 1990	
Chile (with declaration†)	6 Mar., 1990	
Accessions— Bahrain (with declaration‡)	27 Apr., 1990	
Brazil	19 Mar., 1990	
Ecuador	10 Apr., 1990	
South Africa	15 Jan., 1990	
Yugoslavia	16 Apr., 1990	
Zambia	24 Jan., 1990	

***Reservations [translation]**

The Argentine Republic rejects the ratification on 15 May 1987 of the "Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer" by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, communicated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in note C.N.112.187.TREATIES-1 (Depositary Notification), in respect of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and reaffirms its sovereignty over the said islands, which form an integral part of its national territory.

The United Nations General Assembly has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6, which recognize the existence of a sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Malvinas Islands and request the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute and their remaining differences relating to the question, with the

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POLLUTION (continued)		
<p>intercession of the good offices of the Secretary-General, who is to report to the General Assembly on the progress made. The United Nations General Assembly has also adopted resolutions 40/21 and 41/40, which again request both parties to resume negotiations.</p> <p>The Argentine Republic also rejects the ratification of the Convention by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of what is termed by the United Kingdom the "British Antarctic Territory".</p> <p>†<i>Declaration [translation]</i> The Government of the Republic of Chile, upon depositing the instrument of ratification of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and in so doing, states that it rejects the declarations made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon ratification of the Convention and by the Argentine Republic in objecting to that declaration, inasmuch as both declarations affect Chilean Antarctic territory, including the corresponding maritime jurisdictions. It once again reaffirms its sovereignty over that territory, including its sovereign maritime spaces, in accordance with the definition established by Supreme Decree 1,747, of 6 November 1940.</p> <p>‡<i>Declaration</i> "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."</p>		
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal, 16 Sept., 1987	19/1990 Cm 977
Ratification—		
Chile (with declaration*)	26 Mar., 1990	
Accessions—		
Bahrain (with declaration†)	27 Apr., 1990	
Brazil	19 Mar., 1990	
Ecuador	30 Apr., 1990	
South Africa	15 Jan., 1990	
Zambia	24 Jan., 1990	
<p>*<i>Declaration [translation]</i> Chile rejects the declaration made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon ratification, as it concerns the Chilean Antarctic Territory, including the corresponding maritime zones; Chile reaffirms once more its sovereignty over the said territory including its maritime areas, as defined by Supreme Decree No. 1747 of 6 November 1940.</p> <p>†<i>Declaration</i> "The accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Protocol shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith."</p>		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
<p>Note— By Note of 23 November 1989 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Government of Greece declared in conformity with Article 15, paragraph 2, and Article 21, paragraph 2, of the above-mentioned Convention the following: [<i>Translation</i>] The Judges of Greece may give judgement if all the conditions in Article 15, paragraph 2, letters (a), (b), and (c) of the Convention are fulfilled even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received.</p>		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

Note—

Pursuant to Article 21 of the above-mentioned Convention, the Government of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands by Note of the Embassy at The Hague of 5 January 1990, that with effect from 1 March 1990 the designated authority for the Cayman Islands ceases to be "Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs" but is "the Clerk of the Courts, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands."

Note—

By Note of 1 February 1990 the Government of *Pakistan* informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands of the designation of authorities, in conformity with Article 21 of the above-mentioned Convention, and also made declarations as follows:

"... the Government of Pakistan has designated the Solicitor, Ministry of Law and Justice to the Government of Pakistan in Islamabad, as the central authority, for receiving requests for service coming from other contracting States and Registrars of Lahore High Court Lahore, Peshawar High Court Peshawar, Baluchistan High Court Quetta, and the High Court of Sind, Karachi, 'other authorities' in addition to the Central Authority, within their respective territorial jurisdictions.

The certificate prescribed by Article 6 of the Convention if not completed by a judicial authority shall be completed or countersigned by the Registrars of the High Courts.

For the purposes of Article 8 of the Convention it is hereby declared that the Government of Pakistan is opposed to service of Judicial Documents upon persons, other than nationals of the requesting States, residing in Pakistan, directly through the Diplomatic and Consular agents of the requesting States. However, it has no objection to such service by postal channels directly to the persons concerned [Article 10(a)] or directly through the judicial officers of Pakistan in terms of Article 10(b) of the Convention if such service is recognised by the law of the requesting State.

In terms of the second paragraph of Article 15 of the Convention, it is hereby declared that notwithstanding the provision of the first paragraph thereof the judge may give judgement even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received, if the following conditions are fulfilled:—

- (a) the document was transmitted by one of the methods provided for in the Convention;
- (b) the period of time of not less than six months, considered adequate by the Judge in the particular case, has elapsed since the date of transmission of the document; and
- (c) no certificate of any kind has been received even though every reasonable effort has been made to obtain it through the competent authorities of the State addressed.

As regards Article 16, paragraph 3, of the Convention it is hereby declared that in case of ex-parte decisions, an application for setting it aside will not be entertained if it is filed after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed by law of Pakistan.

European Convention on the Adoption of Children
 Ratification—
 Portugal (with reservations and declaration*)

Strasbourg,
 24 Apr., 1967

 23 Apr., 1990

*Treaty Series
 and
 Command Nos.*

51/1968
 Cmnd. 3673

***Reservations [translation]**

Portugal does not consider applicable the length of time prescribed by paragraph 4 of Article 5 for the mother's consent. Portugal does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 10.

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<i>Declaration [translation]</i>		
In application of the right provided for in Article 24, Portugal considers that the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 10 shall only apply to "adoção plena" (full adoption).		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Note—		
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of the <i>United Mexican States</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Sweden	16 Feb., 1990	
In accordance with Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between the <i>United Mexican States</i> and:		
Sweden	17 Apr., 1990	
European Convention on State Immunity	Basle, 16 May, 1972	74/1979 Cmnd. 7742
Ratification—		
Germany, Federal Republic of (with declarations*) ..	15 May, 1990	
<i>*Declarations</i>		
"I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany that the Convention shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.		
I have the honour to make the following declarations on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany:		
Paragraph 4 of Article 21:		
The question whether effect should be given by the Federal Republic of Germany or a Land to a judgment rendered by a court of another Contracting State in accordance with Article 20 or Article 25 or to a settlement in accordance with Article 22 of the Convention is determined by the competent Regional Court (Landgericht) in whose administrative district the Federal Government has its seat.		
Article 24:		
The Federal Republic of Germany declares in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention that, in cases not falling within Articles 1 to 13, its courts are entitled to entertain proceedings against another Contracting State to the extent that its courts are entitled to entertain proceedings against States not Party to the Convention. Such a declaration is without prejudice to the immunity from jurisdiction which foreign States enjoy in respect of acts performed in the exercise of sovereign authority (<i>acta jure imperii</i>).		
Paragraph 2 of Article 28:		
The Federal Republic of Germany declares in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 28 of the Convention that the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North-Rhine/Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland and Schleswig-Holstein may invoke the provisions of the Convention applicable to Contracting States and have the same obligations.		
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children	Luxemburg, 20 May, 1980	35/1987 Cm 191
Acceptance—		
The Netherlands (with declarations*)	23 May, 1990	
<i>*Declarations</i>		
"The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the said Convention for the Kingdom in Europe.		
The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notifies that in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention the Central Authority appointed to carry out the functions provided for by this Convention is for the Kingdom in Europe: the Ministry of Justice at The Hague."		
"The Netherlands Government takes the view that permission for the enforced return of a child as referred to in the said Convention can be refused at all times on the grounds that such		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

action would contravene the principles laid down in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950."

Note—

In a letter dated 29 May 1990, registered at the Secretariat-General of the Council of Europe on 30 May 1990, *Austria* withdrew the reservations concerning Article 6 paragraph 3 and Article 17 paragraph 1 made upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention (*see* Treaty Series No. 35 (1987), Cm 191, p.14).

Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction
Signature—
Ireland, Republic of
Acceptance—
The Netherlands (with reservation*)

The Hague,
25 Oct., 1980

23 May, 1990

12 June, 1990

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

66/1986
Cm 33

***Reservation**

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in the second paragraph of Article 26 of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on 25 October 1980, resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advice."

In accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention the Central Authority designated is:

—for the Kingdom in Europe: The Ministry of Justice at The Hague.

Note—

The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of *Belize* to the above-mentioned Convention—

The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)

12 June, 1990

In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between *Belize* and

The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)

1 Sept., 1990

Note—

The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of *Hungary* to the above-mentioned Convention—

The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)
Sweden

12 June, 1990
12 Apr., 1990

In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between *Hungary* and

The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)
Sweden

1 Sept., 1990
1 July, 1990

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

Adopted
London,
13 Feb., 1946

10/1950
Cmd. 7891

Note—

On 30 January 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* the following objection concerning a reservation made by Viet Nam upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (*see* Treaty Series No. 63 (1989), Cm 1056, p.11):

"The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of Viet Nam contains a reservation relating to Article VIII, Section 30, of the Convention concerning the settlement of

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)</p> <p>disputes over the interpretation or application of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have consistently stated that they are unable to accept reservations in respect of Article VIII, Section 30. In their view, these are not the kind of reservations which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservation entered by the Government of Viet Nam against Article VIII, Section 30, of the Convention."</p>		
<p>RED SEA LIGHTS</p> <p>See SHIPPING</p>		
<p>REFUGEES</p>		
<p>Convention relating to the Status of Refugees</p>	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 14 February 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Brazil</i> a notification made in accordance with Section B (2) of Article 1 of the above-mentioned Convention informing him that Brazil has decided to extend its obligations resulting from the Convention, and to opt for formula b) [" events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951 "] under Section B (1) of Article 1 of the Convention. The text of the notification is as follows:</p> <p>" I have the honour to inform you that by Decree 98.602, of 19 December 1989, the President of the Republic annulled the geographic restriction clause in Section B.1 (a) of Article 1 of the Convention on the Statute of Refugees concluded in Geneva on 20 June 1951. As Your Excellence is aware, that clause rendered the Convention inapplicable in Brazil to refugees of non-European origin, who currently make up almost the total number applying for refuge.</p> <p>While the clause was in effect, non-European refugees were accepted in Brazil on an in-transit basis, although, in practice, they were allowed to work and remain on national territory until their relocation to another country, and were even allowed to settle permanently in Brazil provided petitions for them to do so had been filed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.</p> <p>The annulment of the geographic restriction clause renders possible, as of now, the official acknowledgement of these refugees by the Brazilian Government and makes the application of this international instrument in Brazil fully in conformity with Article 48, sub-section X of the new Constitution, which establishes the concession of political asylum as one of the principles of Brazil's foreign policy."</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 1 March 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Italy</i> the following declarations with reference to the reservation and declaration made by Italy upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 78 (1954), Cmd. 9401, p. 15):</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>(1) The Government of Italy has the honour to notify that from the date of the present note, the words " events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951 " in Article 1 of the Convention, shall be understood as " events occurring in Europe and elsewhere before 1 January 1951 ".</p> <p>(2) The Government of Italy has the honour to withdraw the declaration by which the provisions of Articles 17 and 18 were recognized by it as recommendations only.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmd. 2535
Regulation No. 14: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages on passenger cars		
Acceptance— Poland	3 June, 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 15: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine		
Termination of application— Spain	15 Feb., 1991 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 17: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with regard to the strength of the seats and of their anchorages		
Acceptance— Poland	3 June, 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 29: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle		
Acceptance— Poland	3 June, 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 40: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motorcycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 46: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors		
Acceptances— United Kingdom Poland	<i>Effective dates</i> 27 Apr., 1990 3 June, 1990	
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— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 55: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 56: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 57: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motorcycles and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 58: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers with regard to their rear underrun protection		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 60: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motorcycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 61: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 62: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with two-wheels with regard to their protection against unauthorized use		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 65: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lights for motor vehicles		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 67: Uniform provisions regarding the approval of specific equipment of vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 68: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 69: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 72: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motorcycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with Halogen lamps (HS1 lamps)		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 76: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds emitting a driving beam and a passing beam		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 77: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	27 Apr., 1990 (effective date)	
SHIPPING		
International Agreement regarding the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea	London, 20 Feb.,— 19 Aug., 1962	8/1967 Cmnd. 3191
Denunciation— Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	31 Mar., 1991 (effective date)	
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic 1965 as amended in 1971 and 1978 (see Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmnd. 5006 and Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmnd. 7243	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Accession— Seychelles	13 Dec., 1989	
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
Accessions— Indonesia Trinidad and Tobago	25 Sept., 1989 23 Mar., 1990	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession to Convention as amended— New Zealand (with declaration*)	23 Feb., 1990	
<i>*Declaration</i> “this accession shall not extend to Tokelau”		
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— New Zealand (with declaration*) Saudi Arabia	23 Feb., 1990 2 Mar., 1990	
<i>*Declaration</i> “this accession shall not extend to Tokelau”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SPACE		
Convention for the Establishment of a European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites ("EUMETSAT")	Geneva, 24 May, 1983	32/1990 Cm 1067
Note—		
Paragraph 2 of Annex II of the above-mentioned Convention has been replaced by the following with effect from 1 January 1987:		
<i>II. Scale of contributions</i>		
The Member States shall contribute to the remaining expenditure of the Meteosat Operational Programme including costs of the Secretariat associated with this programme and the contingency associated with this programme as of 1 January 1987 in accordance with the following scale of contributions.		
<i>Member States</i>	<i>% Contributions</i>	
Belgium	4.4	
Denmark	0.5	
Finland	0.35	
France	25.60	
Germany	26.39	
Greece	0.30	
Ireland	0.11	
Italy	12.00	
Netherlands	3.00	
Norway	0.50	
Portugal	0.30	
Spain	5.24	
Sweden	0.93	
Switzerland	3.03	
Turkey	0.50	
United Kingdom	16.76	
Not covered	0.09	
TERRORISM		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	New York, 14 Dec., 1973– 31 Dec., 1974	3/1980 Cmnd. 7765
Accession—		
Nepal	9 Mar., 1990	
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ..	New York, 18 Dec., 1979	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Accessions—		
Mali	8 Feb., 1990	
Nepal	9 Mar., 1990	
TUNISIA		
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Tunisian Republic regarding the Abolition of Visas	Tunis, 7 and 14 July, 1962	20/1963 Cmnd. 1989
In a Note dated 23 February 1990, the Government of the United Kingdom gave notice to the Government of the Tunisian Republic of the termination of the above Agreement. The effective date of the termination is 1 April 1990.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
UNITED NATIONS		
Charter of the United Nations as amended (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 2 (1966), Cmnd. 2900; Treaty Series No. 5 (1969), Cmnd. 3869 and Treaty Series No. 130 (1973), Cmnd. 5511) ..	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
Admission to membership of the United Nations by decision of the General Assembly— Namibia	23 Apr., 1990	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Exchange of Letters constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to Anguilla (<i>see</i> also 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; Treaty Series No. 62 (1989), Cm 988, p.20 and Treaty Series No. 89 (1990), Cm 1388, p.28)	Washington, 11 Mar., 1987	29/1987 Cm 169
By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 26 March 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 been extended to Anguilla, whichever is sooner. The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 26 March 1990 with effect from 27 March 1990.		
Exchange of Letters constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to Montserrat (<i>see</i> also Treaty Series No. 80 (1988), Cm 702, p.12; Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949, p.27; Treaty Series No. 63 (1989), Cm 1056, p.15 and Treaty Series No. 89 (1990), Cm 1388, p.29)	London, 14 May, 1987	44/1988 Cm 426
By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 29 May 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, pursuant to the Protocol thereto, been made applicable to Montserrat, whichever is sooner. The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 29 May 1990 with effect from 1 June 1990.		
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION		
Constitution of the World Health Organization (for amendments <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 24 (1961), Cmnd. 1351; Treaty Series No. 109 (1975), Cmnd. 6204; Treaty Series No. 50 (1977), Cmnd. 6832 and Treaty Series No. 41 (1984), Cmnd. 9239	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmnd. 7458
Acceptance— Namibia	23 Apr., 1990	



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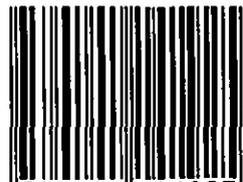
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