

RATIFICATIONS,  
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 91 (1990)

THIRD  
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST  
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,  
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1990

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 90 (1990), Cm 1419]

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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 September 1990.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ANGUILLA</b>		
<i>See</i> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
<b>ANTARCTICA</b>		
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources .. .. .	Canberra, 20 May, 1980	48/1982 Cmnd. 8714
Accessions—		
Canada .. .. .	1 July, 1988	
Italy .. .. .	29 Mar., 1989	
<b>AVIATION</b>		
International Air Services Transit Agreement .. .. .	Chicago, 7 Dec., 1944	8/1953 Cmd. 8742
Acceptance—		
German Democratic Republic .. .. .	2 Apr., 1990	
Convention on International Civil Aviation .. .. .	Chicago, 7 Dec., 1944	8/1953 Cmd. 8742
Protocol on the Authentic Trilingual Text of the above ..	Buenos Aires, 24 Sept., 1968	115/1969 Cmnd. 4198
Adherence to the Convention—		
German Democratic Republic* .. .. .	2 Apr., 1990	
*The Protocol on the Authentic Trilingual Text of the Convention is deemed accepted also.		
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 Cmnd. 1448
Ratifications—		
Cyprus .. .. .	5 July, 1989	
German Democratic Republic .. .. .	29 June, 1990	
Vanuatu .. .. .	31 Jan., 1989	
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 Cmnd. 107
Ratifications—		
Cyprus .. .. .	5 July, 1989	
German Democratic Republic .. .. .	29 June, 1990	
Vanuatu .. .. .	31 Jan., 1989	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>AVIATION (continued)</b>		
<b>Protocol amending Article 45 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944</b>	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	24/1958 Cmnd. 482
<b>Ratifications—</b>		
Cyprus .. .. .	5 July, 1989	
German Democratic Republic .. .. .	29 June, 1990	
Vanuatu .. .. .	31 Jan., 1989	
<b>Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 48(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944</b> .. .. .	Rome, 15 Sept., 1962	27/1976 Cmnd. 6447
<b>Ratifications—</b>		
Cyprus .. .. .	5 July, 1989	
German Democratic Republic .. .. .	29 June, 1990	
Iceland .. .. .	9 May, 1990	
Vanuatu .. .. .	31 Jan., 1989	
<b>Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts committed on Board Aircraft</b> .. .. .	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmnd. 4230
<b>Accessions—</b>		
Bhutan .. .. .	25 Jan., 1989	
Bulgaria (with declaration*) .. .. .	28 Sept., 1989	
Cape Verde .. .. .	4 Oct., 1989	
German Democratic Republic (with reservation†) .. .. .	10 Jan., 1989	
Marshall Islands .. .. .	15 May, 1989	
Vanuatu .. .. .	31 Jan., 1989	
Zimbabwe .. .. .	8 Mar., 1989	
<b>* Declaration</b>		
“The accession of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under the multilateral and bilateral agreements on acts of unlawful interference against 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>Note—</b>		
In a declaration dated 16 October 1989, deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 12 December 1989, the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrew the reservation to Article 24, paragraph 1, of the above-mentioned Convention made upon accession (see Treaty Series No. 66(1971), Cmnd. 4780, p.4). The declaration took effect on 12 December 1989.		
<b>Protocol relating to an Amendment of Article 50(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944</b> .. .. .	New York, 12 Mar., 1971	62/1973 Cmnd. 5310
<b>Ratification—</b>		
Cyprus .. .. .	5 July, 1989	
<b>Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 56 of the International Convention on Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944</b> .. .. .	Vienna, 7 July, 1971	98/1975 Cmnd. 6117
<b>Ratifications—</b>		
Cyprus .. .. .	5 July, 1989	
German Democratic Republic .. .. .	29 June, 1990	
Vanuatu .. .. .	31 Jan., 1989	
<b>Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 50(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944</b> .. .. .	Montreal, 16 Oct., 1974	57/1980 Cmnd. 7960
<b>Ratifications—</b>		
Cyprus .. .. .	5 July, 1989	
German Democratic Republic .. .. .	29 June, 1990	
Vanuatu .. .. .	31 Jan., 1989	

CONSERVATION	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat</b> .. .. .	Adopted Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Accessions—		
Bolivia * .. .. .	27 June, 1990	
Chad † .. .. .	13 June, 1990	
Guatemala ‡ .. .. .	26 June, 1990	
Sri Lanka § .. .. .	15 June, 1990	
* In accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetland has been designated by Bolivia for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this Convention: 'Laguna Colorada'.		
† In accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetland has been designated by Chad for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this Convention: 'Lake Fitri Biosphere Reserve'.		
‡ In accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetland has been designated by Guatemala for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this Convention: 'Laguna del Tigre'.		
§ In accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetland has been designated by Sri Lanka for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this Convention: 'Bundala Sanctuary'.		
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (for revised Appendices see Treaty Series No. 43(1984), Cmnd. 9252)</b> .. .. .	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Accessions—		
Brunei Darussalam .. .. .	4 May, 1990	
Cuba (with declaration and reservation*) .. .. .	20 Apr., 1990	
Guinea-Bissau .. .. .	16 May, 1990	
United Arab Emirates .. .. .	8 Feb., 1990	
* <i>Declaration [translation]</i>		
The accession of the Republic of Cuba to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna adopted in Washington on 3 March 1973 must not be interpreted as recognition or acceptance by 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 organisations, condemned by the United Nations Organisation and rejected by all the peoples of the world.		
* <i>Reservation [translation]</i>		
The Government of the Republic of Cuba, upon acceding to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna adopted in Washington on 3 March 1973, wishes to make a reservation under Article 23 regarding Article 15, both of the Convention, in respect of the species <i>Eretmochelys Imbricata</i> (Sea Turtle) and <i>Chelonia Mydas</i> (Green Turtle).		
Note—		
The following States have entered reservations against the transfer of the African Elephant, <i>Loxodonta Africana</i> , from Appendix II to Appendix I:		
—The Republic of Botswana, by document dated		
15 November 1989, registered on 17 January 1990;		
—The People's Republic of China, by note dated 11 January		
1990, registered on 12 January 1990;		
—The Republic of Malawi, by note dated 8 January 1990,		
registered on 12 January 1990;		
—The Republic of South Africa, by note dated 4 January		
1990, registered on 5 January 1990;		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CONSERVATION (continued)</b>		
<p>—The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by note dated 17 January 1990, registered on the same day; this reservation refers only to Hong Kong, for a period of six months until 18 July 1990;</p> <p>—The Republic of Zambia, by document dated 3 January 1990, registered on 8 January 1990;</p> <p>—The Republic of Zimbabwe, by letter registered on 24 October 1989.</p>		
<p>Note— By notification without date registered on 26 April 1990, the <i>Republic of the Sudan</i> withdrew the reservation made with respect to <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> at the time of its ratification (see Treaty Series No. 62(1982), Cmnd. 8930, p. 4).</p>		
<p>Note— The following States withdrew the reservation made against the proposal by the Republic of India of modification of the list in Appendix III, excepted are the species <i>Vulpes vulpes griffithi</i>, <i>Vulpes vulpes montana</i>, <i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i> and <i>Mustela erminea</i>, for which the reservation is still in force:</p> <p>—The Federal Republic of Germany, by note dated 19 April 1990, registered on 23 April 1990;</p> <p>—The Italian Republic, by notes dated 26 February and 30 April 1990, registered on 1 March and 2 May 1990;</p> <p>—The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, by note dated 17 April 1990, registered on 18 April 1990;</p> <p>—The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by note dated 30 May 1990 [lodged on 23 May 1990], registered on 25 May 1990.</p>		
<p>Note— By note dated 21 February 1990, registered on 22 February 1990, the <i>French Republic</i> entered a reservation against the species <i>Vulpes vulpes griffithi</i>, <i>Vulpes vulpes montana</i>, <i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i> and <i>Mustela erminea</i>, being part of the proposal made by the Republic of India of modification of the list in Appendix III.</p>		
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats . . . . .	Berne, 19 Sept., 1979	56/1982 Cmnd. 8738
Ratification— Belgium (with declaration*) . . . . .	24 Aug., 1990	
<p>*<i>Declaration [translation]</i> The Kingdom of Belgium declares that the capture of birds for recreational purposes, in limited numbers and without hindering the survival of the species concerned, will continue in the Region of Wallonie and that it intends to apply Article 9 of the Convention to that effect, without prejudice to Community texts.</p> <p>The species concerned are the following:</p> <p>Emberiza citrinella Emberiza schoeniclus Chloris chloris Carduelis carduelis Carduelis spinus Carduelis flavirostris Carduelis cannabina Carduelis flammea Loxia curvirostra Coccothraustes coccothraustes</p>		
Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region . . . . .	Cartagena De Indias, 24 Mar., 1983	38/1988 Cm 399
Ratification— Guatemala . . . . .	18 Dec., 1989	
Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region . . . . .	Cartagena De Indias, 24 Mar., 1983	38/1988 Cm 399
Ratification— Guatemala . . . . .	18 Dec., 1989	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>CULTURAL PROPERTY</b>		
<b>Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</b> .. .. .	Paris, 23 Nov., 1972	2/1985 Cmnd. 9424
Acceptance— Romania .. .. .	16 May, 1990	
<b>CUSTOMS</b>		
<b>Convention on the Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, with Protocol of Amendment of 1 July 1955</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	29/1960 Cmnd. 1070
Withdrawals—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Greece .. .. .	31 Dec., 1989	
Ireland, Republic of .. .. .	13 Oct., 1989	
Mauritius .. .. .	30 Aug., 1989	
<b>Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Packings</b>	Brussels, 6 Oct., 1960	77/1978 Cmnd. 7299
Accession— Portugal .. .. .	23 May, 1990	
<b>International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System with Protocol of Amendment</b>	Brussels, 14 June, 1983— 31 Dec., 1986	15/1989 Cm 695
Note— In a letter dated 11 June 1990, the Government of the <i>Republic of Niger</i> informed the Secretary-General of the Customs Co-operation Council that the above-mentioned Convention will enter into force for Niger on 1 January 1991.		
Note— In a letter received on 19 June 1990, the Government of <i>Togo</i> informed the Secretary-General of the Customs Co-operation Council that the above-mentioned Convention will enter into force for Togo on 1 January 1991.		
<b>DRUGS</b>		
<b>Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961</b> .. .. .	New York, 8 Aug., 1975	23/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Accession— Cape Verde .. .. .	24 May, 1990	
Note— On 14 May 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following objection concerning the declaration made by Bahrain upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 89(1990), Cm 1388, p. 9): “The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instruments of accession of Bahrain to the above-mentioned Conventions contain a declaration in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of those Conventions and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Bahrain 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 Bahrain an attitude of complete reciprocity.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
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
Signature— Czechoslovakia .. .. .	6 May, 1988	
Ratifications— Czechoslovakia .. .. .	6 May, 1988	
Norway .. .. .	2 June, 1988	
Romania .. .. .	12 June, 1990	
Turkey .. .. .	28 Apr., 1988	
<b>GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC</b>		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the German Democratic Republic concerning the Treatment of War Graves of Members of the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the German Democratic Republic .. .. .	Berlin, 27 Apr., 1987	51/1987 Cm 248
Accession in London— Australia .. .. .	11 Oct., 1989	
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>		
Slavery Convention (as amended by the Protocol agreed at New York on 7 December, 1953) .. .. .	Geneva, 25 Sept., 1926	24/1956 Cmd. 9797
Accession— Bahrain (with reservation*) .. .. .	27 Mar., 1990	
* <i>Reservation</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.”		
Note— On 25 June 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following objection concerning the reservation made by Bahrain upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention: “The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instruments of accession of Bahrain to the above-mentioned Conventions contain a declaration in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of these Conventions and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Bahrain 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 Bahrain an attitude of complete reciprocity.”		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide .. .. .	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Note— On 4 June 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Mexico</i> the following objection concerning one of 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):		

**HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)**

[*Translation*]

The Government of Mexico believes that the reservation made by the United States Government to Article IX of the aforesaid Convention should be considered invalid because it is not in keeping with the object and purpose of the Convention, nor with the principle governing the interpretation of treaties whereby no State can invoke provisions of its domestic law as a reason for not complying with a treaty.

If the aforementioned reservation were applied, it would give rise to a situation of uncertainty as to the scope of the obligations which the United States Government would assume with respect to the Convention.

Mexico's objection to the reservation in question should not be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the 1948 Convention between the [Mexican] Government and the United States Government.

Note—

On 25 June 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Israel* the following objection concerning one of the reservations made by Bahrain upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (*see* Treaty Series No. 90(1990), Cm 1419, p.6):

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of Bahrain to the above-mentioned Convention contains a declaration in respect of Israel.

In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purpose and objectives of this Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Bahrain 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 Bahrain an attitude of complete reciprocity".

**Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms** . . . . .

Rome,  
4 Nov., 1950

71/1953  
Cmd. 8969

Note—

The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe received the following letter dated 20 July 1990 from the Government of *Turkey* regarding the notification of acceptance by Turkey of Article 46 of the Convention and the position taken by the Government of Greece (*see* Treaty Series No. 89(1990), Cm 1388, p.13 and Treaty Series No. 90(1990), Cm 1419, p.7):

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11 June 1990—JJ2391C—transmitting copy of a letter which has been addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Greece to the Council of Europe following the notification of the acceptance, by Turkey, of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights in accordance with Article 46 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

On behalf of the Turkish Government I have the following observations to make with respect to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Greece.

i. Article 46 of the said Convention does not contain a stipulation to the effect that declarations made pursuant to this Article may be subject "only" to the two qualifications mentioned in the said Article, namely the condition of reciprocity and the limitation of the validity of the declaration for a specified period. The word "only" has been added by the Greek Government. Moreover, it is of relevance that Article 46(2) is almost identical with Article 36(3) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (the only difference being the substitution of the words "certain States" by "certain other High Contracting Parties" and of "for a certain time" by "for a specified period") which, as it is well known and documented in the "travaux préparatoires" of the Convention, served as the model for

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<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b></p>		
<p>Article 46(2). It is therefore relevant to recall, that the right for States to attach different types of conditions to their respective declaration under Article 36 of the Statute had been questioned for many years following the establishment of the World Court, but at the time of drafting the present Statute of the ICJ, the UN Committee in charge of the draft (San Francisco, Sub-Committee IV/1/D) inserted the following comment in its explanatory report:</p>		
<p>“The question of reservations (conditions) calls for an explanation. As is well known, the Article has consistently been interpreted in the past as allowing States accepting the jurisdiction of the Court to subject their declarations to reservations (conditions). The Sub-Committee has considered such interpretation as henceforth established.</p>		
<p>It has therefore been considered unnecessary to modify paragraph 3 in order to make express reference to the right of States to make such reservations (conditions)”.</p>		
<p>In line with this authoritative statement, Lord McNair who was the first President of the European Court of Human Rights, has as a judge of the International Court of Justice expressed the opinion that</p>		
<p>“... the machinery provided by that paragraph (Article 36 of the Statute of the ICJ) is that of “contracting-in”, not of “contracting-out”. A State, being free either to make a Declaration or not, is entitled, if it decides to make one, to limit the scope of its Declaration in any way it chooses.” (ICJ Reports (Judgment in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.) 1952, 116).</p>		
<p>The Government of Turkey has always understood the scope of Article 46 of the Convention on Human Rights in exactly the same terms and has acted accordingly.</p>		
<p>ii. Since the Permanent Representative of Greece has again erroneously qualified the conditions attached to the Turkish Declaration as “reservations” which would be controlled by Article 46 of the Convention, reference is hereby made in reply to the comments made by Turkey in the letter of her Permanent Representative to the Secretary-General of the Council of 26 June 1987, dealing with similar statements made in relation to the Turkish Declaration under Article 25 of the Convention.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>Declaration by the Government of <i>Turkey</i> by letter dated 6 August 1990, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 7 August 1990, concerning Article 15 of the above-mentioned Convention as follows:</p>		
<p>“1. The Republic of Turkey is exposed to threats to its national security in South East Anatolia which have steadily grown in scope and intensity over the last months so as to amounting to a threat to the life of the nation in the meaning of Article 15 of the Convention.</p>		
<p>During 1989, 136 civilians and 153 members of the security forces have been killed by acts of terrorists, acting partly out of foreign bases. Since the beginning of 1990 only, the numbers are 125 civilians and 96 members of the security forces.</p>		
<p>2. The threat to national security is predominantly occurring in provinces (*) of South East Anatolia and partly also in adjacent provinces.</p>		
<p>3. Because of the intensity and variety of terrorist actions and in order to cope with such actions, the Government has not only to use its security forces but also take steps appropriate to cope with a campaign of harmful disinformation of the public, partly emerging from other parts of the Republic of Turkey or even from abroad and with abuses of trade-union rights.</p>		
<p>4. To this end, the Government of Turkey, acting in conformity with Article 121 of the Turkish Constitution, has promulgated on 10 May 1990 the decrees with force of law No. 424 and 425. These decrees may in part result in derogating from rights enshrined in the following provisions of the European Convention for Human Rights and</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
Fundamental Freedoms: Articles 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 13. A descriptive summary of the new measures is attached hereto. The issue of their compatibility with the Turkish Constitution is presently pending before the Constitutional Court of Turkey.		
5. The Government of Turkey will inform the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe when the measures referred to above have ceased to operate.		
6. This notification is given pursuant to Article 15 of the European Convention on Human Rights."		
(*) The provinces are Elazig, Bingöl, Tunceli, Van, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Siirt, Hakkâri, Batman, Sirtak.		
<b>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</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 7 Sept., 1956	59/1957 Cmnd. 257
Accession— Bahrain (with reservation*) .. .. .	27 Mar., 1990	
*Reservation "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 25 June 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Israel</i> the following objection concerning the reservation made by Bahrain upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention:		
"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instruments of accession of Bahrain to the above-mentioned Conventions contain a declaration in respect of Israel.		
In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of these Conventions and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Bahrain 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 Bahrain an attitude of complete reciprocity."		
<b>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</b> .. .. .	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Note— On 30 April 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Czech and Slovak Federal Republic</i> the following objection with regard to the reservations made by Yemen upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention ( <i>see Treaty Series No. 62(1989), Cm 988, p.8</i> ):		
"The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic considers the reservations of the Government of Yemen with respect to Article 5(c) and Articles 5(d) (iv), (vi) and (vii) of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966, as incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention."		
Note— On 25 June 1990, 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 Bahrain upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention ( <i>see Treaty Series No. 90(1990), Cm 1419, p.8</i> ):		
"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of Bahrain to the above-mentioned Convention contains a declaration in respect of Israel.		
In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of this		

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<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<p>Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Bahrain under general International Law or under particular Conventions.</p> <p>The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards Bahrain an attitude of complete reciprocity."</p>		
<b>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</b>	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accession— Burundi .. .. .	9 May, 1990	
<b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b> .. ..	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accession— Burundi .. .. .	9 May, 1990	
<b>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</b> .. .. .	Adopted New York, 18 Dec., 1979	2/1989 Cm 643
Ratifications— Belize .. .. .	16 May, 1990	
Bolivia .. .. .	8 June, 1990	
<p>Note— On 25 May 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Sweden</i> the following objection with regard to the reservation made by Libya upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 63(1989), Cm 1056, p.7):</p> <p>"The Government of Sweden has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, by which the accession 'is subject to the general reservation that such accession cannot conflict with the laws on personal status derived from the Islamic Shariah', and has come to the conclusion that it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 28, paragraph 2). The Government of Sweden therefore objects to this reservation.</p> <p>A State by acceding to the Convention commits itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination, in all its forms and manifestations, against women. A reservation by which a State party limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking general principles of national law may cast doubts on the commitments of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also are respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties.</p> <p>This objection does not have the effect of preventing the Convention from entering into force between Sweden and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."</p>		
<p>Note— On 8 June 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following objection with regard to the reservation made by Libya upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 63(1989), Cm 1056, p.7):</p> <p>"The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and considers the said reservation as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Finland therefore enters its formal objection to this reservation.</p> <p>This objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Finland and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."</p>		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</b>		
<p>Note— On 20 June 1990, 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 reservation made by Libya upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 63(1989), Cm 1056, p.7):</p> <p>[<i>Courtesy translation</i>] The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany rejects as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention the reservation made by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with regard to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. In relation to the Federal Republic of Germany, the above-mentioned reservation may not be invoked in support of a legal practice which does not pay due regard to the legal status accorded to women and children in the Federal Republic of Germany in conformity with the Convention. This declaration is not to be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.</p> <p>Note— On 3 July 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Denmark</i> the following objection with regard to the reservation made by Libya upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 63(1989), Cm 1056, p.7): "The Government of Denmark has taken note of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya when acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In the view of the Government of Denmark 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."</p>		
<p><b>Protocol No. 8 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</b> .. .. .</p>	<p>Vienna, 19 Mar., 1985</p>	<p>51/1990 Cm 1136</p>
<p>Signature— Malta* .. .. .</p>	<p>7 Mar., 1988</p>	
<p>*signature without reservation in respect of ratification.</p>		
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</b>		
<p><b>Universal Copyright Convention (with Protocols 1, 2 and 3)</b> ..</p>	<p>Geneva, 6 Sept., 1952</p>	<p>66/1957 Cmnd. 289</p>
<p>Accession— Bolivia (with declaration*) .. .. .</p>	<p>22 Dec., 1989</p>	
<p>*<i>Declaration [translation]</i> In accordance with Article <i>Vbis</i> of the Convention revised in 1971, I should like to inform you that Bolivia wishes to be considered a developing country for the purpose of the application of the provisions relating to such countries.</p>		
<p><b>Arrangement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trade Marks apply</b> .. ..</p>	<p>Nice, 15 June, 1957</p>	<p>23/1963 Cmnd. 2007</p>
<p>Note— On 20 February 1989, the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> deposited with the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization a declaration that the application of the above-mentioned treaty is suspended by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in respect of Aruba for an indefinite period and retroactive to the time at which the treaty became applicable to Aruba.</p>		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</b>		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization .. .. .	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Singapore .. .. .	10 Sept., 1990	
Agreement revising the Nice Agreement of 15 June 1957 concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purpose of the Registration of Marks ..	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967	71/1970 Cmnd. 4437
Note— On 20 February 1989, the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> deposited with the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization a declaration that the application of the above-mentioned treaty is suspended by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in respect of Aruba for an indefinite period and retroactive to the time at which the treaty became applicable to Aruba.		
Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) .. .. .	Washington, 19 June— 31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accession— Greece (with declaration*) .. .. .	9 July, 1990	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i> Greece declares that, pursuant to Article 64 of the Treaty, it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Chapter II (Articles 31 to 42) and by the corresponding provisions of the Regulations (Rules 53 to 78).		
Note— On 1 June 1990, the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization received from the Government of the <i>Republic of Korea</i> a notification withdrawing the declaration contained in its instrument of accession ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 81(1984), Cmnd. 9398, p.10) to the effect that the Republic of Korea is not bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the above-mentioned Treaty. The withdrawal of the said declaration will take effect three months after the day on which the said notification was received, that is, on 1 September 1990. Consequently, from the said date, the Republic of Korea will be bound also by the provisions of Chapter II of the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT).		
Universal Copyright Convention, as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2)	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Accessions— Bolivia (with declaration*) .. .. .	22 Dec., 1989	
Trinidad and Tobago† .. .. .	19 May, 1988	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i> In accordance with Article <i>Vbis</i> of the Convention revised in 1971, I should like to inform you that Bolivia wishes to be considered a developing country for the purpose of the application of the provisions relating to such countries.		
†Accession by Trinidad and Tobago to the above Convention also constitutes accession to the <b>Universal Copyright Convention</b> of 1952 ( <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 66 (1957), Cmnd. 289).		
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest, 28 Apr., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Note— The Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) received on 27 April 1990, a written communication, dated 25 April 1990, from the Government of the <i>Republic of Korea</i> , relating to the Korean Culture Center of Micro-organisms (KCCM) and the Korean Collection for Type		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)</b>		
Cultures (KCTC), indicating that the said depositary institutions are located on the territory of the Republic of Korea and including a declaration of assurances to the effect that the said institutions comply and will continue to comply with the requirements concerning the acquisition of the status of international depositary authority as specified in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on 28 April 1977, and amended on 26 September 1980.		
The Korean Culture Center of Micro-organisms (KCCM) and the Korean Collection for Type Cultures (KCTC) will acquire the status of international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty as from 30 June 1990, the date of publication of the said communication in the June 1990 issue of Industrial Property.		
<b>Nice Agreement</b> concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June, 1957, as revised at Stockholm on 14 July, 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May, 1977 .. .. .	Geneva, 13 May, 1977	72/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Note—		
On 20 February 1989, the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> deposited with the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization a declaration that the application of the above-mentioned treaty is suspended by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in respect of Aruba for an indefinite period and retroactive to the time at which the treaty became applicable to Aruba.		
<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION</b>		
See LABOUR (ILO)		
<b>INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION</b>		
<b>Convention</b> on the International Maritime Organization ..	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptance—		
São Tomé and Príncipe .. .. .	9 July, 1990	
<b>LABOUR (ILO)</b>		
<b>International Labour Convention No. 100.</b> Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, 1951	Geneva, 29 June, 1951	88/1972 Cmnd. 5039
Ratifications—		
Cyprus .. .. .	19 Nov., 1987	
Malta .. .. .	9 June, 1988	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 120.</b> Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964 .. .. .	Geneva, 8 July, 1964	30/1968 Cmnd. 3580
Ratification—		
Iraq .. .. .	6 Mar., 1987	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 122.</b> Employment Policy Convention, 1964 .. .. .	Geneva, 9 July, 1964	65/1967 Cmnd. 3360
Ratifications—		
Guatemala .. .. .	14 Sept., 1988	
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic .. .. .	30 Jan., 1989	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 124.</b> Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965	Geneva, 23 June, 1965	105/1967 Cmnd. 3478
Ratifications—		
Guatemala .. .. .	13 June, 1989	
Malta .. .. .	9 June, 1988	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LABOUR (ILO) (continued)</b>		
<b>International Labour Convention No. 126. Accommodation On Board Fishing Vessels Convention, 1966</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 24 June, 1966	44/1987 Cm 211
Note— Declaration by the <i>United Kingdom</i> , applicable without modification to the Isle of Man. Decision reserved on the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat. Not applicable to Anguilla, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey. .. .. .	6 Nov., 1987	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 135. Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 23 June, 1971	30/1974 Cmnd. 5612
Ratifications—		
Greece .. .. .	27 June, 1988	
Malta .. .. .	9 June, 1988	
Rwanda .. .. .	8 Nov., 1988	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 140. Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 24 June, 1974	37/1977 Cmnd. 6796
Ratification— San Marino .. .. .	19 Apr., 1988	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 141. Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975,</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	16/1978 Cmnd. 7083
Ratifications—		
Guatemala .. .. .	13 June, 1989	
Malta .. .. .	9 June, 1988	
Uruguay .. .. .	19 June, 1989	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 142. Human Resources Development Convention, 1975</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	17/1978 Cmnd. 7086
Ratification— Tunisia .. .. .	23 Feb., 1989	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 144. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 21 June, 1976	33/1978 Cmnd. 7164
Ratifications—		
Gabon .. .. .	6 Dec., 1988	
Guatemala .. .. .	13 June, 1989	
United States of America .. .. .	15 June, 1988	
Note— Declaration by the <i>United States of America</i> , applicable without modification to American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands. .. .. .	28 Feb., 1989	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 147. Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1976	22/1984 Cmnd. 9186
Ratification— United States of America .. .. .	15 June, 1988	
Note— Declaration by the <i>United Kingdom</i> , applicable without modification to Gibraltar. .. .. .	13 June, 1989	
Note— Declaration by the <i>United States of America</i> , applicable without modification to American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands. .. .. .	28 Feb., 1989	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>LABOUR (ILO) (continued)</b>		
<b>International Labour Convention No. 148. Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977</b>	Geneva, 20 June, 1977	40/1980 Cmnd. 7901
Ratifications—		
Denmark .. .. .	8 Jan., 1988	
Egypt .. .. .	4 May, 1988	
Malta .. .. .	9 June, 1988	
San Marino .. .. .	19 Apr., 1988	
Uruguay .. .. .	5 Sept., 1988	
USSR .. .. .	3 June, 1988	
Note—		
Declaration by <i>Denmark</i> dated 8 January 1988, not applicable to the Faroe Islands or Greenland.		
<b>International Labour Convention No. 150. Labour Administration Convention, 1978</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 26 June, 1978	32/1981 Cmnd. 8251
Ratifications—		
San Marino .. .. .	19 Apr., 1988	
Tunisia .. .. .	23 May, 1988	
Uruguay .. .. .	19 June, 1989	
<b>International Labour Convention No. 151. Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978</b> .. .. .	Geneva, 27 June, 1978	33/1981 Cmnd. 8252
Ratifications—		
Argentina .. .. .	21 Jan., 1987	
The Netherlands .. .. .	29 Nov., 1988	
San Marino .. .. .	19 Apr., 1988	
Uruguay .. .. .	19 June, 1989	
<b>LAW</b>		
<b>Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties</b> .. .. .	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Accessions—		
Poland .. .. .	2 July, 1990	
Switzerland .. .. .	7 May, 1990	
<b>European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and Football Matches</b> .. .. .	Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985	57/1985 Cmnd. 9649
Ratification—		
Belgium .. .. .	24 Aug., 1990	
<b>MARITIME LAW</b>		
<b>International Conventions on Maritime Law</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmnd. 1128
<b>International Convention on Certain Rules concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision;</b>		
<b>International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Penal Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision or Other Incidents of Navigation;</b>		
<b>International Convention relating to the Arrest of Sea-going Ships.</b>		
Accession—		
Morocco .. .. .	11 July, 1990	
<b>THE PHILIPPINES</b>		
<b>Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of the Philippines for the Promotion and Protection of Investments</b>	London, 3 Dec., 1980	7/1981 Cmnd. 8148
By an Exchange of Notes at Manila, dated 3 April 1990 and 11 April 1990 respectively, the above Agreement was extended to the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey, the Isle of Man and Hong Kong.		
The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 11 April 1990.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>POLLUTION</b>		
<b>International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971</b> .. .. .	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accession— India .. .. .	10 July, 1990	
<b>Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter</b> .. .. .	London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington 29 Dec., 1972— 31 Dec., 1973	43/1976 Cmnd. 6486
Ratification in Mexico City— Costa Rica .. .. .	16 June, 1986	
Accessions in London— Antigua and Barbuda .. .. . Cyprus .. .. .	6 Jan., 1989 18 June, 1990	
Accessions in Mexico City— Cote d'Ivoire .. .. . Seychelles .. .. .	9 Oct., 1987 29 Oct., 1984	
Accession in Moscow— Cyprus .. .. .	6 June, 1990	
Accession in Washington— Cyprus .. .. .	7 June, 1990	
<b>Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer</b>	Adopted Vienna, 22 Mar., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Accessions— Brunei Darussalam .. .. . Colombia .. .. . Gambia .. .. . Libya .. .. . Poland .. .. .	26 July, 1990 16 July, 1990 25 July, 1990 11 July, 1990 13 July, 1990	
Note— On 6 July 1990, 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 objection concerning the reservations made by Argentina upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention ( <i>see Treaty Series No. 90(1990), Cm 1419, p.17</i> ): “The instrument contained a reservation rejecting the ratification of the Convention by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the British Antarctic Territory. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wishes to state that they have no doubt as to British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the British Antarctic Territory, and their consequent right to extend treaties to those territories. In respect of the British Antarctic Territory, the Government of the United Kingdom would draw attention to the provisions of Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty of 1 December 1959, to which both Argentina and the United Kingdom are parties. For the above reasons the Government of the United Kingdom rejects the Argentine reservation.”		

**POLLUTION (continued)**

Note—

On 18 July 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Israel* the following objection concerning the declaration made by Bahrain upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (*see* Treaty Series No. 90(1990), Cm 1419, p. 18):

“The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of Bahrain to the above-mentioned Convention and Protocol contains a declaration in respect of Israel.

In the view of the Government of the State of Israel such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention and Protocol and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Bahrain 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 Bahrain an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

**Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

Montreal,  
16 Sept., 1987

*Treaty Series  
and  
Command Nos.*

19/1990  
Cm 977

Accessions—

Gambia .. .. .	25 July, 1990
Libya .. .. .	11 July, 1990
Poland .. .. .	13 July, 1990

Note—

On 18 July 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Israel* the following objection concerning the declaration made by Bahrain upon accession to the above-mentioned Protocol (*see* Treaty Series No. 90(1990), Cm 1419, p. 18):

“The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of Bahrain to the above-mentioned Convention and Protocol contains a declaration in respect of Israel.

In the view of the Government of the State of Israel such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention and Protocol and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Bahrain 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 Bahrain an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

**PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW**

**European Convention on the Adoption of Children .. ..**

Strasbourg,  
24 Apr., 1967

51/1968  
Cmnd. 3673

Note—

In a letter registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 17 August 1990, the Republic of *Austria* made a declaration renewing the reservation made on ratification as follows:

[*Translation*]

The Republic of Austria, by virtue of Article 25, paragraph 1 of the European Convention on the Adoption of Children, declares that it renews the reservation not to prescribe, in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 2, that the child's obligations towards his father and mother relating to maintenance and succession shall cease to exist.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</b>		
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law .. .. .	London, 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd. 4229
Signature— Finland .. .. .	4 July, 1990	
Acceptance— Finland .. .. .	4 July, 1990	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law .. .. .	Strasbourg, 15 Mar., 1978	88/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Signature— Finland .. .. .	4 July, 1990	
Acceptance— Finland .. .. .	4 July, 1990	
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons .. .. .	Strasbourg, 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Ratification— Belgium (with declarations*) .. .. .	6 Aug., 1990	
<i>*Declarations [translation]</i>		
<i>Article 3, paragraph 3</i>		
Belgium intends to exclude the application of the procedure provided in Article 9.1.b. in cases where Belgium is the administering State.		
<i>Article 17, paragraph 3</i>		
Belgium requires that request for transfer and supporting documents be accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe or in Dutch.		
<b>REFUGEES</b>		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees .. .. .	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmnd. 9171
Accession— Belize* .. .. .	27 June, 1990	
*The Government of <i>Belize</i> has specified that for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention and in accordance with Article 1 B(1) of the Convention, the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in Article 1, section A, will be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".		
European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees	Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1959	32/1969 Cmnd. 3922
Signature— Finland .. .. .	4 July, 1990	
Ratification— Finland .. .. .	4 July, 1990	
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees .. .. .	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession— Belize .. .. .	27 June, 1990	
European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees	Strasbourg, 16 Oct., 1980	50/1987 Cm 222
Signature— Finland .. .. .	4 July, 1990	
Acceptance— Finland .. .. .	4 July, 1990	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>		
<b>Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) . . . . .</b>	Geneva, 1 Sept., 1978– 31 Aug., 1979	6/1981 Cmnd. 8138
Accession— Hungary . . . . .	18 June, 1990	
<b>SHIPPING</b>		
<b>Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences</b>	Geneva, 6 Apr., 1974	45/1987 Cm 213
Accessions— Italy (with reservations and declaration*) . . . . .	30 May, 1989	
Portugal (with reservations and declarations†) . . . . .	13 June, 1990	
<b>*Reservations</b>		
“1. In application of the Code of Conduct, the concept of a ‘national shipping line’ may, in the case of a member State of the European Community, include all shipping companies established on the territory of that member State in accordance with the treaty setting up the European Economic Community.		
2. (a) Without prejudice to the text of paragraph (b) of this reservation, Article 2 of the Code of Conduct shall not be applied in trade carried by a conference between the member States of the Community and, on a reciprocal basis, between those States and the other OECD countries parties to the Code,		
(b) The text of paragraph (a) shall not affect the opportunities for shipping lines of developing countries as third-country shipping lines, to take part in such trade in accordance with the principles set out in Article 2 of the Code provided they have been recognized as national shipping lines under the terms of the Code and:		
(i) are already members of a conference carrying such trade, or		
(ii) have been accepted for membership of such a conference under the provisions of Article 1 (3) of the Code.		
3. Article 3 and Article 14 (9) of the Code of Conduct shall not be applied in trade carried out by a conference between the member States of the Community and, on a reciprocal basis, between those countries and the other OECD countries parties to the Code.		
4. In any trade to which Article 3 of the Code of Conduct applies, the last sentence of the Article is taken to mean that:		
(a) The two groups of national shipping lines shall co-ordinate their positions before voting on matters relating to trade between their two countries;		
(b) The sentence shall be applied solely to matters defined in a conference agreement as requiring the consent of the two groups of national shipping lines concerned and not to all matters covered by the conference agreement.”		
<b>*Declaration</b>		
“The Government of the Republic of Italy		
—will not prevent non-conference lines from operating as long as they compete with conferences on a commercial basis while adhering to the principle of fair competition, in accordance with the Resolution on non-conference lines adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries;		
—confirms its intention of acting in accordance with the said Resolution.”		
In connection with the above-mentioned declaration, it is recalled that the Resolution referred to therein reads as follows:		
Non-conference shipping lines		
“1. Nothing in that Convention shall be construed so as to deny shippers an option in the choice between conference shipping lines and non-conference shipping lines subject to any loyalty arrangements where they exist;		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><b>SHIPPING (continued)</b></p>		
<p>2. Non-conference shipping lines competing with a conference should adhere to the principle of fair competition on a commercial basis;</p> <p>3. In the interest of sound development of liner shipping service, non-conference shipping lines should not be prevented from operating as long as they comply with the requirements of paragraph 2 above."</p>		
<p>† <i>Reservations [Courtesy translation]</i></p>		
<p>1. In application of the Code of Conduct, the term "national shipping line" may, in the case of a Member State of the European Community, include any vessel-operating shipping line established on the territory of such Member State in accordance with the EEC Treaty.</p>		
<p>2. (a) Without prejudice to paragraph (b) of this reservation, Article 2 of the Code of Conduct shall not be applied in conference trades between the Member States of the Community and, on a reciprocal basis, between such States and the other OECD countries which are parties to the Code.</p> <p>(b) The text of paragraph (a) shall not affect the opportunities for participation as third country shipping lines in such trades, in accordance with the principles reflected in Article 2 of the Code, of the shipping lines of a developing country which are recognized as national shipping lines under the Code and which are:</p> <p>(i) already members of a conference serving these trades; or</p> <p>(ii) admitted to such a conference under Article 1 (3) of the Code.</p>		
<p>3. Articles 3 and 14(9) of the Code of Conduct shall not be applied in conference trades between the Member States of the Community and, on a reciprocal basis, between such States and the other OECD countries which are parties to the Code.</p>		
<p>4. In trades to which Article 3 of the Code of Conduct applies, the last sentence of that Article is interpreted as meaning that:</p> <p>(a) the two groups of national shipping lines will co-ordinate their positions before voting on matters concerning the trade between their two countries;</p> <p>(b) this sentence applies solely to matters which the conference agreement identifies as requiring the assent of both groups of national shipping lines concerned, and not to all matters covered by the conference agreement.</p>		
<p>† <i>Declarations [Courtesy translation]</i></p>		
<p>1. The Government of Portugal considers that the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences affords the shipping lines of developing countries extended opportunities to participate in the conference system and is drafted so as to regulate conferences and their activities in open trades. The Government also considers that it is essential for the functioning of the Code and conferences subject thereto that opportunities for fair competition on a commercial basis by non-conference shipping lines continue to exist and that shippers are not denied an option in the choice between conference shipping lines and non-conference shipping lines, subject to loyalty arrangements where they exist. These basic concepts are reflected in a number of provisions of the Code itself, including its objectives and principles, and they are expressly set out in Resolution No. 2 on non-conference shipping lines adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries.</p>		
<p>2. The Government considers furthermore that any regulations or other measures adopted by a Contracting Party to the Convention with the aim or effect of eliminating such opportunities for competition by non-conference shipping lines would be inconsistent with the above-mentioned basic concepts and would bring about a radical change in the circumstances in which conferences subject to the Code are envisaged as operating. Nothing in the Convention obliges other Contracting</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>SHIPPING (continued)</b>		
Parties to accept either the validity of such regulations or measures or situations where conferences, by virtue of such regulations or measures, acquire effective monopoly in trades subject to the Code.		
3. The Government of Portugal declares that it will implement the Convention in accordance with the basic concepts and considerations herein stated and, in so doing, is not precluded by the Convention from taking appropriate steps in the event that another Contracting Party adopts measures or practices that prevent fair competition on a commercial basis in its liner trades.		
<b>SOVIET UNION</b>		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for Co-operation in the Fields of Applied Science and Technology .. .. .	London, 19 Jan., 1968	59/1968 Cmnd.3710
In an Exchange of Notes at Moscow dated 16 August and 23 May 1978 respectively, it was agreed that the operation of the above Agreement should be prolonged for the period up to 19 January 1983 and thereafter be automatically renewed for further five year periods, provided that the Government of either of the sides has not informed the other side in writing of its termination not later than six months before the expiry of the next five year period.		
The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 16 August 1978.		
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>		
Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Financial Agreement, 1983 .. .. .	London, 30 Mar., 1983	58/1984 Cmnd. 9317
Signature— Malta .. .. .	14 Sept., 1990	
<b>TERRORISM</b>		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ..	Adopted New York, 17 Dec., 1979	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Accessions—		
Australia .. .. .	21 May, 1990	
Romania .. .. .	17 May, 1990	
Sudan .. .. .	19 June, 1990	
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>		
<i>See</i> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>		
Exchange of Letters 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; Treaty Series No. 63(1989), Cm 1056, p.15 and Treaty Series No. 89(1990), Cm 1388, p28). .. .. .	Washington, 18 Sept., 1986	20/1987 Cm 136
By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 20 July 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 the Turks and Caicos Islands, whichever is sooner.		
The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 20 July 1990 with effect from 21 July 1990.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)</b>		
<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; Treaty Series No. 62(1989), Cm 988, p.20; Treaty Series No. 89(1990), Cm 1388, p.28. and Treaty Series No. 90(1990), Cm 1419, p.27). . . . .</p> <p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 26 June 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 Anguilla, whichever is sooner.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 26 June 1990 with effect from 27 June 1990.</p>	<p>Washington, 11 Mar., 1987</p>	<p>29/1987 Cm 169</p>
<b>WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION</b>		
<p><b>Convention</b> of the World Meteorological Organization (as later amended). <i>See also</i> Treaty Series No. 36(1950), Cmd. 7989 and Treaty Series No. 38(1976), Cmd. 6472 . . . . .</p> <p>Accession— United Arab Emirates . . . . .</p>	<p>Washington, 11 Oct., 1947</p> <p>17 Dec., 1986</p>	<p>26/1969 Cmd. 3902</p>

