

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 92 (1990)

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

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 91 (1990), Cm 1460]

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

Declarations, reservations etc. are given only in English, being either the texts of the originals or, alternatively, translations from foreign language texts. In the latter case, the translations given are not in all cases official or authoritative; for an authoritative statement, the foreign language text of the original should be consulted.

This publication contains information received up to 31 December 1990.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANGUILLA		
See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
ANIMALS		
See also CONSERVATION		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport	Paris, 13 Dec., 1968	31/1974 Cmnd. 5613
Accession— Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (with declaration*)	13 Nov., 1990	
*Declaration [translation] The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of Article 50 of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport, according to which the Parties may extend the Convention to territories for whose international relations they are responsible, should not be used to the detriment of the provisions of Resolution 1514 (XV) on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960.		
ANTARCTIC SEALS		
See CONSERVATION		
AVIATION		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession in London— Congo, People's Republic of	24 Nov., 1989	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Note— The Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> who in accordance with paragraph 2, Article 15 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 were named as one of the Depositaries for the above-mentioned Convention, declared in a Note dated 7 November 1990, that subsequent to the deposit of the United Kingdom's instrument of ratification in the Treaty Archives on 25 October 1973 the following Dependent Territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible and whose Government has informed the Government of the United Kingdom that they wish to participate in the Convention, have		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)		
now been included under the United Kingdom Government's ratification of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation to take effect from 7 November 1990: Anguilla		
BROADCASTING		
International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace	Geneva, 23 Sept., 1926	29/1938 Cmd. 5714
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 July 1990, the Government of <i>Mongolia</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention which reads as follows:		
[<i>Courtesy translation</i>]		
The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention under which disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and which has not been settled by means of negotiations shall be submitted to arbitration or to judicial settlement at the request of one of the Parties to the dispute. The Mongolian People's Republic considers that for the submission of a dispute to any judicial settlement, the consent of all Parties to the dispute shall be essential in every individual case.		
CONSERVATION		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmd. 6465
Accessions—		
Burkina Faso*	27 June, 1990	
Ecuador†	7 Sept., 1990	
Kenya‡	5 June, 1990	
*In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetlands have been designated by Burkina Faso for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention: "La Mare d'Oursi", "La Mare aux Hippopotames" and "Le Parc national du W".		
†In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetlands have been designated by Ecuador for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention: "Reserva ecológica Mangalares-Churute" and "Parque nacional Machalilla".		
‡In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetland has been designated by Kenya for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance drawn up by virtue of this Convention: "Lake Nakuru National Park".		
Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals	London, 1 June– 31 Dec., 1972	45/1978 Cmd. 7209
Accession—		
Canada	4 Oct., 1990	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (for revised Appendices see Treaty Series No. 43 (1984), Cmd. 9252)	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmd. 6647
Notes—		
By Note dated 23 July 1990, registered on 25 July 1990, the <i>Federal Republic of Germany</i> withdrew the reservation entered with regard to the inclusion of the species <i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i> in Appendix III proposed by Colombia.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION (continued)		
By Note dated 20 June 1990, registered on 3 August 1990, the <i>Portuguese Republic</i> withdrew the reservation entered with regard to the inclusion of new species in Appendix III proposed by India and Colombia, with the exception of the species <i>Vulpes vulpes griffithi</i> , <i>Vulpes vulpes montana</i> , <i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i> and <i>Mustela erminea</i> .		
By Note dated 24 August 1990, registered on 28 August 1990, the <i>People's Republic of China</i> withdrew the reservation entered with regard to the African elephant (<i>Loxodonta Africana</i>). The withdrawal will take effect on 11 January 1991.		
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
Accessions—		
St Vincent and the Grenadines	11 July, 1990	
Dominica	5 Oct., 1990	
Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region	Cartagena De Indias, 24 Mar., 1983	38/1988 Cm 399
Accessions—		
St Vincent and the Grenadines	11 July, 1990	
Dominica	5 Oct., 1990	
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage	London, 6 May, 1969	26/1973 Cmnd. 5224
Accessions—		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13 Nov., 1990	
Yugoslavia	2 Nov., 1990	
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	Granada, 3 Oct., 1985	46/1988 Cm 439
Signature—		
Finland	15 Nov., 1990	
Accession—		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13 Nov., 1990	
CUSTOMS		
International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation and Repression of Customs Offences	Nairobi, 9 June, 1977	10/1984 Cmnd. 9153
Accessions—		
Canada—Accepting Annex X	19 Sept., 1990	
Uganda—Accepting all Annexes	11 July, 1989	
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
Ratification—		
Hungary	27 Aug., 1990	
Accessions—		
Bulgaria	30 Oct., 1990	
Burkina Faso	25 Sept., 1990	
Chad	5 Sept., 1990	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmd. 2565
Accession— Angola	9 Aug., 1990	
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 July 1990, the Government of <i>Mongolia</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 107 (1967), Cmd. 3492, p.6) which reads as follows: [<i>Translation</i>] In respect of Article 11, paragraph 1, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic maintains that any difference of opinion with regard to the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending and receiving States.		
DISARMAMENT		
Protocol on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare	Geneva, 17 June, 1925	24/1930 Cmd. 3604
Ratification— Nicaragua	5 Oct., 1990	
Accession— Angola (with declarations*)	30 Oct., 1990	
* <i>Declarations (Unofficial translation)</i> In acceding to the Protocol of 17 June 1925, the People's Republic of Angola declares that the latter is binding only on the States which sign it and ratify it or which accede to it definitively. In acceding to the Protocol of 17 June 1925, the People's Republic of Angola declares that the latter would cease to be binding as regards any enemy State whose armed forces or forces allied to it in law or in fact failed to observe the prohibitions which are the subject of that Protocol. Note— In a Note dated 15 May 1990 to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of <i>Mongolia</i> withdrew the reservation made upon accession to the above-mentioned Protocol (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 80 (1969), Cmd. 4138, p.14) which reads as follows: [<i>Translation</i>] In the case of violation of this prohibition by any State in respect of the People's Republic of Mongolia or their allies, the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia will not consider itself bound by the obligations of the Protocol as regards that State. Note— On 23 October 1990, the French Government received from the Government of the <i>Czech and Slovak Federal Republic</i> an instrument concerning the withdrawal of its reservation made upon ratification of the above-mentioned Protocol (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 75 (1938), Cmd. 5930, p.10).		
Treaty banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water	London, Moscow and Washington, 5 Aug., 1963	3/1964 Cmd. 2245
Accession in Moscow— Equatorial Guinea	16 Jan., 1989	
Succession in Moscow— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (<i>effective date</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accessions in London—		
Albania	12 Sept., 1990	
Mozambique	20 Sept., 1990	
Accessions in Washington—		
Bahrain (with reservation*)	3 Nov., 1988	
Saudi Arabia	3 Oct., 1988	
Spain	5 Nov., 1987	
*Reservation “The accession by the State of Bahrain to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 1968, shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.”		
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmnd. 5266
Accession in Moscow—		
Libya	6 July, 1990	
Succession in Moscow—		
Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	London, Moscow and Washington, 10 Apr., 1972	11/1976 Cmnd. 6397
Accession in London—		
Zimbabwe	5 Nov., 1990	
DRUGS		
Anti-Doping Convention	Strasbourg, 16 Nov., 1989	85/1990 Cm 1330
Signature—		
The Netherlands	4 Dec., 1990	
Ratifications—		
Poland	7 Sept., 1990	
Sweden	29 June, 1990	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 July 1990, the Government of <i>Mongolia</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation relating to Article IX made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see Treaty Series No. 58 (1970), Cmnd. 4421, p. 28</i>) which reads as follows:		
[Translation] The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article IX, which stipulates that disputes between the Contracting Parties relating		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

to the interpretation, application or implementation of the present Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute and declares that the Mongolian People's Republic will maintain the position that in each particular case the consent of all contending parties is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court of Justice.

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Rome,
4 Nov., 1950

71/1953
Cmnd. 8969

Signature—
Hungary

6 Nov., 1990

Renewal of Declaration under Article 46—
Spain

15 Oct., 1990
(for five years)

Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Paris,
20 Mar., 1952

46/1954
Cmd. 9221

Signature—
Hungary

6 Nov., 1990

Ratification—
Spain (with reservation and declaration*)

27 Nov., 1990

*** Reservation [translation]**

In accordance with Article 64 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, in order to avoid any uncertainty as to the application of Article 1 of the Protocol, Spain expresses a Reservation in the light of Article 33 of the Spanish Constitution, which stipulates the following:

“1. The right to private property and to inheritance is recognised.

2. The social function of these rights shall determine their scope, as provided for by law.

3. No person shall be deprived of their property or their rights except for a cause recognised as being in the public interest or in the interest of society and in exchange for fitting compensation as provided for by law.”

Declaration [translation]

In accordance with Article 5 of the Protocol, Spain reiterates its previous declarations concerning Articles 25 and 46 of the European Convention on Human Rights and accordingly recognises the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights and the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights in connection with applications concerning facts subsequent to the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Protocol, and in particular internal expropriation procedures set in motion subsequent to that date.

Convention on the Political Rights of Women

New York,
31 Mar., 1953

101/1967
Cmnd. 3449

Note—

In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 July 1990, the Government of *Mongolia* notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservations to Articles VII and IX made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 101 (1967), Cmnd. 3449, p. 38), which read as follows:

“The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares its disagreement with the last sentence of Article VII and considers that the juridical effect of a reservation is to make the Convention operative as between the State making the reservation and all other States parties to the Convention, with the exception only of that part thereof to which the reservation relates.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>“The Government of the Mongolian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.”</p>		
European Social Charter	Turin, 18 Oct., 1961	38/1965 Cmnd. 2643
Ratification— Belgium (with declaration*)	16 Oct., 1990	
<p><i>*Declaration [translation]</i> The Permanent Representative declared that his Government accepts in their entirety the undertakings arising out of the Charter.</p>		
<p>Note— The Government of <i>Spain</i> in a notification made in accordance with Article 37 of the above-mentioned Charter, has notified the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe of its denunciation of acceptance of Articles 8(4)(b) with effect from 5 June 1991.</p>		
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
Signature— Hungary	6 Nov., 1990	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
<p>Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 July 1990, the Government of <i>Mongolia</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon signature, confirmed upon ratification (see Treaty Series No. 77 (1969), Cmnd. 4108, p. 91 and Treaty Series No. 129 (1969), Cmnd. 4272, p. 10), which reads as follows:</p> <p>“The Mongolian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.”</p>		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Adopted New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
<p>Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 26 July 1990, the Government of <i>Finland</i> withdrew the reservations with respect to Article 9(3) and Article 14(3)(d) of the Covenant, made upon ratification, (see Treaty Series No. 6 (1977), Cmnd. 6702 pages 42 and 43) which read as follows:</p> <p>“1. With respect to Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Covenant Finland declares that according to the present Finnish legislation the administrative authorities may take decisions concerning arrest or imprisonment, in which event the case is taken up for decision in court only after a certain time lapse;</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>“5. With respect to Article 14, paragraph 3(d), of the Covenant, Finland declares that the contents of this paragraph do not correspond to the present legislation in Finland in as much as it is a question of the defendant’s absolute right to have legal assistance already at the stage of preliminary investigations.”</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>Ratification— Grenada</p>	<p>30 Aug., 1990</p>	
<p>Note— On 16 July 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Norway</i> the following objection with regard to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 63 (1989), Cm 1056, p. 7):</p>		
<p>“The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, by which the accession ‘is subjected to the general reservation that such accession cannot conflict with the laws on personal status derived from the Islamic Shariah’. The Norwegian Government has come to the conclusion that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 28, paragraph 2). The Government of Norway objects to the reservation.</p>		
<p>“The Norwegian Government will stress that by acceding to the Convention, a state 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 religious law (Shariah), which is subject to interpretation, modification, and selective application in different states adhering to Islamic principles, may create doubts about the commitments of the reserving state to the object and purpose of the Convention. It may also undermine the basis of international treaty law. All states have common interest in securing that all parties respect treaties to which they have chosen to become parties.”</p>		
<p>Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 July 1990, the Government of <i>Mongolia</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the following reservation, made upon ratification with respect to Article 29(1) of the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 2 (1989), Cm 643, p. 20):</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] The Mongolian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 29 of this Convention and states that for submission of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the consent of all the parties involved in the given dispute is necessary.</p>		
<p>Note— On 23 July 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Mexico</i> the following objection to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 63 (1989), Cm 1056, p. 7):</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>] The Government of the United Mexican States has reviewed the preamble and Articles of the Convention and finds that the reservation in question, since it refers to provisions of Islamic Shariah law, is incompatible with the object and purpose of the international instrument under consideration, which is</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
consistent in its recognition of fundamental principles such as equality of rights between men and women and respect for human dignity. Accordingly, the Government of Mexico, on the basis of Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, objects to said reservation. The objection by the United Mexican States to the reservation in question should not be interpreted to mean that it prevents the entry into force of the 1979 Convention between our Government and the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March, 1983	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967	61/1970 Cmnd. 4431
Accession— Bangladesh (with declaration*)	29 Nov., 1990	
<i>*Declaration</i> “Pursuant to Article 28(2) of the said Convention, the Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 28 of the said Convention.”		
Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) , as amended	Washington, 19 June, 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accession— Poland (with declaration*)	25 Sept., 1990	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i> The Republic of Poland decides to accede to the said Treaty declaring, pursuant to Article 64(2)(a)(i) and (ii) of the Treaty that: —it shall not be bound by the provisions of Article 39(1) with respect to the furnishing of a copy of the international application and a translation thereof. —the obligation to delay national processing, as provided for under Article 40, shall not prevent publication, by or through the Patent Office of the Republic of Poland, of the international application or a translation thereof.		
Universal Copyright Convention as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2)	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Accession— Cyprus (Convention and Protocols 1 and 2)*	19 Sept., 1990	
<i>*Accession by Cyprus to the above Convention also constitutes accession to the Universal Copyright Convention of 1952 (see Treaty Series No. 66(1957), Cmnd. 289). Under the terms of paragraph 2(c) of the aforementioned Protocol 1 on the entry into force of this Protocol in respect of Cyprus, Protocol 1 annexed to the 1952 Convention shall be deemed to enter into force in respect of that State.</i>		
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION		
<i>See LABOUR (ILO)</i>		
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION		
Convention on the International Maritime Organization	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Amendments to Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention	Adopted London, 15 Sept., 1964	92/1967 Cmnd. 3463

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (continued)		
Amendments to Article 28 of the Convention	Adopted Paris, 28 Sept., 1965	105/1968 Cmnd. 3839
Amendments to Articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention	Adopted London, 17 Oct., 1974	69/1978 Cmnd., 7262
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 14 Nov., 1975	34/1982 Cmnd. 8632
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 17 Nov., 1977	8/1986 Cmnd. 9719
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 15 Nov., 1979	26/1986 Cmnd. 9777
Acceptance— Belize	13 Sept., 1990	
INVESTMENT PROTECTION		
Convention establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	Seoul, 11 Oct., 1985	47/1989 Cm 812
Signatures—		
Angola	19 Sept., 1989	
Belgium	21 Sept., 1989	
Botswana	31 Aug., 1989	
Brazil	23 Sept., 1990	
Cape Verde	28 Sept., 1989	
Costa Rica	23 Sept., 1989	
Czechoslovakia	20 Sept., 1990	
Ethiopia	21 Sept., 1990	
Guinea	25 Sept., 1989	
Guinea-Bissau	27 Sept., 1990	
Luxembourg	24 Sept., 1990	
Mali	5 Oct., 1990	
Namibia	25 Sept., 1990	
Nicaragua	28 Sept., 1990	
Papua New Guinea	9 May, 1990	
Peru	19 Dec., 1990	
Rwanda	27 Oct., 1989	
St Vincent and the Grenadines	26 Apr., 1990	
Swaziland	25 Sept., 1989	
Syria	28 Sept., 1990	
Tanzania	24 Sept., 1990	
Yugoslavia	22 Sept., 1989	
Zimbabwe	27 Sept., 1989	
Ratifications—		
Angola	19 Sept., 1989	
Botswana	26 Sept., 1989	
Czechoslovakia	20 Sept., 1990	
France	28 Dec., 1989	
Mali	5 Oct., 1990	
Malta	13 Feb., 1990	
Mauritius	19 Oct., 1990	
Namibia	25 Sept., 1990	
Papua New Guinea	29 Oct., 1990	
Poland	28 Dec., 1989	
Rwanda	27 Oct., 1989	
St Vincent and the Grenadines	8 June, 1990	
Swaziland	3 Apr., 1990	
Yemen Arab Republic	10 Jan., 1990	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
JORDAN		
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)	Amman, 14 Mar., 1982	28/1982 Cmnd. 8593
In an Exchange of Notes at Amman on 4 and 11 December 1990 the above Agreement was amended as follows:		
The final date for payment into the account opened in accordance with paragraph B11 of the "Procedures and Practices Applicable to the Expenditure of the United Kingdom Aid Resources" be deferred to 30 September 1991.		
The date in paragraph 5 of the Loan is amended to read 30 September 1991.		
The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 11 December 1990.		
LABOUR (ILO)		
International Labour Convention No. 23. Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926	Geneva, 23 June, 1926	16/1987 Cm 107
Note—		
Declaration by <i>France</i> , applicable without modification to French Southern and Antarctic Territories	18 June, 1990	
International Labour Convention No. 100. Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, 1951	Geneva, 29 June, 1951	88/1972 Cmnd. 5039
Ratifications—		
Uruguay	16 Nov., 1989	
Zimbabwe	14 Dec., 1989	
International Labour Convention No. 108. Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958	Geneva, 13 May, 1958	25/1965 Cmnd. 2575
Note—		
Declaration by <i>France</i> , applicable without modification to French Southern and Antarctic Territories	13 Mar., 1990	
International Labour Convention No. 120. Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964	Geneva, 8 July, 1964	30/1968 Cmnd. 3580
Ratification—		
Czechoslovakia	11 Jan., 1990	
International Labour Convention No. 122. Employment Policy Convention, 1964	Geneva, 9 July, 1964	65/1967 Cmnd. 3360
Ratification—		
Iceland	22 June, 1990	
International Labour Convention No. 126. Accommodation of Crews (Fisherman) Convention, 1966	Geneva, 24 June, 1966	44/1987 Cm 211
Ratification—		
Greece	19 June, 1990	
International Labour Convention No. 135. Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971	Geneva, 23 June, 1971	30/1974 Cmnd. 5612
Ratification—		
Brazil	18 May, 1990	
International Labour Convention No. 141. Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	16/1978 Cmnd. 7083
Ratification—		
Greece	17 Oct., 1989	
International Labour Convention No. 142. Human Resources Development Convention, 1975	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	17/1978 Cmnd. 7086
Ratification—		
Greece	17 Oct., 1989	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LABOUR (ILO) (continued)		
International Labour Convention No. 144. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976	Geneva, 21 June, 1976	33/1978 Cmnd. 7164
Ratifications—		
Kenya	6 June, 1990	
Zimbabwe	14 Dec., 1989	
International Labour Convention No. 147. Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1976	22/1984 Cmnd. 9186
Note—		
Declaration by <i>France</i> , applicable without modification to French Southern and Antarctic Territories	18 June, 1990	
International Labour Convention No. 148. Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977	Geneva, 20 June, 1977	40/1980 Cmnd. 7901
Ratification—		
Czechoslovakia	11 Jan., 1990	
LAW		
<i>See</i> LAW OF THE SEA		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Accession—		
Oman (with declaration*)	18 Oct., 1990	
*Declaration (Courtesy Translation)		
According to the understanding of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman the implementation of paragraph (2) of the Article (62) of the said Convention does not include those Treaties which are contrary to the right to self-determination.		
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 July 1990, the Government of <i>Mongolia</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservations made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 80 (1988), Cm 702, p.7) which read as follows:		
[<i>Courtesy Translation</i>]		
1. The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.		
The Mongolian People's Republic declares that submission of any dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of Articles 53 and 64 to the International Court of Justice for a decision as well as submission of any dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of any other Articles in Part V of the Convention to a conciliation commission for consideration shall be subject to the consent of all the parties to the dispute in each separate case, and that the conciliators constituting the conciliation commission shall be appointed by the parties to the dispute by common consent.		
2. The Mongolian People's Republic is not obligated by the provisions of Article 45 (b) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, since they are contrary to established international practice.		
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 October 1990, the Government of the <i>Czech and Slovak Federal Republic</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the following reservation, made upon accession with respect to Article 66 of the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 62 (1987), Cm 345, p.14):		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW (continued)		
<i>[Courtesy Translation]</i>		
The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 66 of the Convention and declares that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, for any dispute to be submitted to the International Court of Justice or to a conciliation procedure the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each separate case.		
European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches	Strasbourg, 19 Aug., 1985	57/1985 Cmnd. 9649
Signature—		
Yugoslavia	2 Nov., 1990	
Ratifications—		
Switzerland	24 Sept., 1990	
Turkey	30 Nov., 1990	
Yugoslavia	2 Nov., 1990	
LAW OF THE SEA		
Convention on the High Seas	Geneva, 29 Apr.— 31 Oct., 1958	5/1963 Cmnd. 1929
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 July 1990, the Government of <i>Mongolia</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 113 (1976), Cmnd. 6747, p.11) which reads as follows:		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the principle of international law under which ships on the high seas are subject only to the jurisdiction of the flag States applies without any restriction whatever to all government ships.		
MONTSERRAT		
See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
OCEANOGRAPHY		
Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation	Monaco, 3 May, 1967	30/1971 Cmnd. 4682
Accession—		
Oman	31 July, 1987	
POLLUTION		
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Adopted Vienna, 22 Mar., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Accessions—		
Bangladesh	2 Aug., 1990	
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	1 Oct., 1990	
Iran	3 Oct., 1990	
Note—		
By a letter dated 29 August 1990 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> extended the application of the above-mentioned Convention to the Bailiwick of Guernsey.		
The extension to the said territory took effect on the date of receipt of the above-mentioned letter, i.e. 30 August 1990.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POLLUTION (continued)		
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal, 16 Sept., 1987	19/1990 Cm 977
Ratification—		
Argentina (with objections*)	18 Sept., 1990	
Accessions—		
Bangladesh	2 Aug., 1990	
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	1 Oct., 1990	
Iran	3 Oct., 1990	
*Objections [translation]		
<p>The Argentine Republic rejects the ratification of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer effected by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 16 December 1988, communicated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in depositary notification C.N.301.1988.TREATIES-16, with respect to the Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and their surrounding maritime spaces, and reaffirms its sovereignty over those islands, which form an integral part of its national territory.</p>		
<p>The Argentine Republic recalls that the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 recognizing the existence of a sovereignty dispute and requesting the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.</p>		
<p>The Argentine Republic also rejects the reference to the so-called 'British Antarctic Territory' and reaffirms its legitimate rights of territorial sovereignty over the Argentine Antarctic Sector, comprising the territory between 25° and 74° West Longitude and 60° South Latitude and the South Pole, and its coastal jurisdiction in the Antarctic under international law. Those rights, which are based on historical and geographical titles, are safeguarded by Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 2 August 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 declaration made by the Government of Chile upon ratification of the above-mentioned Protocol (<i>see Treaty Series No. 90 (1990), Cm 1419, p. 18</i>):</p>		
<p>“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to the British sovereignty over the British Antarctic Territory. In this respect, 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 Chile and the United Kingdom are parties.</p>		
<p>For the above reasons, the Government of the United Kingdom reject the Chilean declaration.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>By a letter dated 29 August 1990 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> extended the application of the above-mentioned Protocol to the Bailiwick of Guernsey.</p>		
<p>The extension to the said territory took effect on the date of receipt of the above-mentioned letter, i.e. 30 August 1990.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
<p>Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance</p>	New York, 20 June, 1956	85/1975 Cmnd. 6084
<p>Note— In a Note received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 6 July 1990, the Government of <i>Norway</i> has informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, it has designated the following authority as the new Transmitting Agency:</p> <p>The Maintenance Enforcement Office in Oslo International Division Sagveien 21 0458 OSLO 4 Norway</p> <p>The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs will still remain the Receiving Agency.</p>		
<p>European Convention on the Adoption of Children</p>	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1967	51/1968 Cmnd. 3673
<p>Renewal of Reservation— In a letter dated 1 October 1990, the <i>Government of Greece</i> informed the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe that it had decided to renew, for a period of five years, the reservation made on ratification, that it will not apply the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 12 of the above Convention.</p>		
<p>European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children</p>	Luxembourg, 20 May, 1980	35/1987 Cm 191
<p>Ratification— Germany, Federal Republic of (with reservations and declaration*)</p>	5 Oct., 1990	
<p><i>*Reservations</i> “The Federal Republic of Germany avails itself of the following reservations in accordance with the first sentence of paragraph 1 of Article 27:</p> <p>It declares in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 6 that it excludes the provisions of paragraph 1.b of Article 6 also in cases covered by paragraph 2 of Article 13: the central authority may refuse to act if communications or accompanying documents are not made in German or not accompanied by a translation into German.</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 17 the Federal Republic of Germany declares that, in cases covered by Articles 8 and 9, recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to custody will be refused on the grounds provided under paragraph 1.a or 1.b of Article 10.”</p>		
<p><i>Declaration</i> The Federal Republic of Germany declares in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 2 that the functions of the central authority (paragraph 1 of Article 2) shall be carried out by: the Public Prosecutor General of the Federal Court of Justice—central authority pursuant to the statute implementing the Convention concerning Custody of Children—Neuenburger Strasse 15, 1000 BERLIN 61.</p> <p><i>Postal address:</i> P.O. Box 11 06 29, 1000 BERLIN 11, Federal Republic of Germany.</p>		
<p>Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction</p>	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
<p>Ratification— Germany, Federal Republic of (with declaration, reservation and statement)*</p>	27 Sept., 1990	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<i>*Declaration [Courtesy translation]</i>		
The Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.		
<i>Reservation [Courtesy translation]</i>		
The Federal Republic of Germany declares in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 26 that it is not bound to assume any costs referred to in the second paragraph of Article 26 resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its regulations concerning legal aid and advice.		
<i>Statement [Courtesy translation]</i>		
The Federal Republic of Germany assumes that, in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 24, applications from other Contracting States shall regularly be accompanied by a translation into German.		
Note—		
In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention the Federal Republic of Germany has designated as Central Authority:		
Der Generalbundesanwalt beim Bundesgerichtshof zentrale Behörde nach dem Sorgerechtsübereinkommens-Ausführungsgesetz—(the Public Prosecutor General of the Federal Court of Justice—Central Authority pursuant to the statute implementing the Convention on the Custody of Children—) Neuenburger Strasse 15, 1000 Berlin 61. <i>Postal address</i> Postfach 11 06 29, D-1000 Berlin 11.		
Note—		
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of <i>Belize</i> to the above-mentioned Convention—		
Germany, Federal Republic of	27 Sept., 1990	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Belize</i> and		
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 Dec., 1990	
Note—		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession of <i>Hungary</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Austria	23 Aug., 1990	
Germany, Federal Republic of	27 Sept., 1990	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Hungary</i> and		
Austria	1 Nov., 1990	
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 Dec., 1990	
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	Adopted London, 13 Feb., 1946	10/1950 Cmd. 7891
Accession—		
Angola	9 Aug., 1990	
Note—		
In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 July 1990, the Government of <i>Mongolia</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation it made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 78 (1962), Cmd. 1897, p.9) which reads as follows:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)		
<p>“ . . . the Mongolian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Section 30 of the said General Convention, which provide that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice; and in such a case the position of the Mongolian People’s Republic is that, for submission of a particular dispute to the International Court for settlement, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in every case.</p> <p>This reservation is equally applicable to the provision that the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.”</p>		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted New York, 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmnd. 855
<p>Note— In a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 July 1990, the Government of <i>Mongolia</i> notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 47(1970), Cmnd. 4404, p.13) which reads as follows:</p> <p>“The Mongolian People’s Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, which provide for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. As to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention the Mongolian People’s Republic maintains that for the submission of a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the consent of all Parties to the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision of section 32 whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.”</p>		
General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Paris, 2 Sept., 1949	34/1953 Cmnd. 8852
Accession— Hungary	6 Nov., 1990	
Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Strasbourg, 6 Nov., 1952	17/1957 Cmnd. 84
Accession— Hungary	6 Nov., 1990	
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 Cmnd. 2535
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— Luxembourg	1 July, 1990 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 23: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptance— Austria	23 July, 1990 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 27: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of advance-warning triangles		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 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— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 43: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials		
Acceptance— Portugal	20 Aug., 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		
Acceptance— Austria	23 July, 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 50: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 53: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 56: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 57: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 60: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 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— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 63: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 66: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure		
Acceptance— Sweden	21 Sept., 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— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 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— Yugoslavia	18 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 70: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Denmark	6 Aug., 1990	
Yugoslavia	18 Aug., 1990	
Regulation No. 72: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS1 lamps)		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 73: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection		
Acceptance— Italy	3 July, 1989 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 75: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 78: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 79: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the steering equipment		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Italy	3 July, 1989	
Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 80: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages		
Acceptance— Sweden	21 Sept., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 81: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors on handlebars		
Acceptances—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990	
Sweden	21 Sept., 1990	
Regulation No. 82: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2)		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	28 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 83: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine according to the engine fuel requirements		
Acceptance— Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	10 Aug., 1990 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 85: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to the measurement of the net power		
Proposing Governments— France and Italy	15 Sept., 1990 <i>(date of entry into force)</i>	
Regulation No. 86: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices		
Proposing Governments— Finland and the Netherlands	1 Aug., 1990 <i>(date of entry into force)</i>	
SHIPPING		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic 1965 as amended in 1971 and 1978 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmnd. 5006 and Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmnd. 7243)	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Accession— Mauritius	18 June, 1990	
International Convention on the Tonnage Measurement of Ships	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Accessions— Morocco	28 June, 1990	
Oman	24 Sept., 1990	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
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
Accession— Morocco	5 July, 1990	
Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences	Geneva, 6 Apr., 1974	45/1987 Cm 213
Accession— Mozambique	21 Sept., 1990	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accessions— Morocco	28 June, 1990	
Sudan	15 May, 1990	
Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976	London, 1 Feb., 1977– 31 Dec., 1977	13/1990 Cm 955
Accession— The Netherlands (with reservation*)	15 May, 1990	
*Reservation		
"In accordance with Article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, done at London on 19 November 1976, the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the right to exclude the application of Article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e) of the Convention."		
Note—		
The Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization has received from the Government of <i>Switzerland</i> the following notification dated 19 September 1990 made under Article 15(2) of the above-mentioned Convention:		
[Translation]		
In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, we have the honour to inform you that Switzerland has availed itself of the option provided in paragraph 2(a) of the above-mentioned Article.		
Since the entry into force of Article 44a of the Maritime Navigation Order of 20 November 1956, the limitation of the liability of the owner of an inland waterways ship has been determined in Switzerland in accordance with the provisions of that article, a copy of which is attached hereto.		
SPACE		
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies	London, Moscow and Washington, 27 Jan., 1967	10/1968 Cmnd. 3519
Accession in Moscow— Equatorial Guinea	16 Jan., 1989	
Succession in Moscow— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space	London, Moscow and Washington, 22 Apr., 1968	56/1969 Cmnd. 3997
Accession in Moscow— China, People's Republic of (with declaration*)	20 Dec., 1988	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SPACE (continued)		
<i>*Declaration</i> "At the same time, the People's Republic of China declares that the signing and ratification of the present Agreement by the administration of Taiwan are illegal and null and void."		
Succession in Moscow— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Accession in Moscow— China, People's Republic of (with declaration*)	20 Dec., 1988	
Succession in Moscow— Antigua and Barbuda	1 Nov., 1981 (effective date)	
<i>*Declaration</i> "At the same time, the People's Republic of China declares the signing and ratification of the present Agreement by the administration of Taiwan are illegal and null and void."		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Convention establishing the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization "EUTELSAT" (with Operating Agreement)	Paris, 15 July, 1982	15/1990 Cm 956
Accession— Romania	29 Oct., 1990	
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— Maldives	21 Aug., 1990	
TURKS AND CAICOS		
<i>See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</i>		
UNITED NATIONS		
Charter of the United Nations (as amended— <i>see Treaty Series No. 2 (1966), Cmnd. 2900; Treaty Series No. 5 (1969), Cmnd. 3869 and Treaty Series No. 130 (1973), Cmnd. 5511</i>)	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
Admission to membership of the United Nations by decision of the General Assembly— Liechtenstein	18 Sept., 1990	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Exchange of Letters constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to the Turks and Caicos Islands (<i>see also 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; Treaty Series No. 89 (1990), Cm 1388, p.28 and Treaty Series No. 91 (1990), Cm 1460, p.23</i>)	Washington, 18 Sept., 1986	20/1987 Cm 136

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)		
<p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 17 October 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.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 17 October 1990 with effect from 21 October 1990.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>In an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 9 November 1990 the Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America concerning the Cayman Islands relating to Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters done at Grand Cayman on 3 July 1986 (Treaty Series No. 82 (1990), Cm 1316) was extended to Anguilla, British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands.</p> <p>As a result of this Exchange of Notes the above Agreement ceased to have effect from 9 November 1990.</p>		
<p>Exchange of Letters 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; Treaty Series No. 90 (1990), Cm 1419, p.27; and Treaty Series No. 91 (1990), Cm 1460, p.24)</p>	Washington, 11 Mar., 1987	29/1987 Cm 169
<p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 26 September 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 September 1990 with effect from 27 September 1990.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>In an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 9 November 1990 the Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America concerning the Cayman Islands relating to Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters done at Grand Cayman on 3 July 1986 (Treaty Series No. 82 (1990), Cm 1316) was extended to Anguilla, British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands.</p> <p>As a result of this Exchange of Notes the above Agreement ceased to have effect from 9 November 1990.</p>		
<p>Exchange of Letters constituting a Narcotics Co-operation Agreement with respect to Montserrat (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 80 (1988), Cm 702, p.12; Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949, p.27; Treaty Series No. 63 (1989), Cm 1056, p.15; Treaty Series No. 89 (1990), Cm 1388, p.29 and Treaty Series No. 90 (1990), Cm 1419, p.27)</p>	London, 14 May, 1987	44/1988 Cm 426
<p>By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 30 August 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.</p> <p>The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 30 August 1990 with effect from 1 September 1990.</p>		

