

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 50 (1991)

**SECOND
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1991**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 43 (1991), Cm 1619]

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by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC. FOR 1991

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 43 (1991), Cm 1619]

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

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

This publication contains information received up to 30 June 1991.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ANIMALS		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport	Paris, 13 Dec., 1968	31/1974 Cmd. 5613
Accession— Romania	26 Apr., 1991	
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes	Strasbourg, 10 Mar., 1976	70/1979 Cmd. 7684
Ratification— Malta	26 Mar., 1991	
Accession— Yugoslavia	18 Mar., 1991	
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Bonn, 23 June, 1979— 22 June, 1980	87/1990 Cm 1332
Approval— France (with reservation*)	23 Apr., 1990	
Accession— Saudi Arabia (with reservation†)	17 Dec., 1990	
*Reservation “In depositing its instrument of approval to this Convention, the Government of the French Republic makes a reservation concerning Annex 1 ‘Interpretation’ relating to the species ‘ <i>Chelonia mydas</i> ’ or green turtle.”		
†Reservation (translation) The accession of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in no way means the recognition of Israel and will not lead to the establishment of relations with Israel within the framework of this Convention.		
AVIATION		
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 Cmd. 4198
Adherences—	<i>Effective dates</i>	
Albania	27 Apr., 1991	
Belize	6 Jan., 1991	
Namibia	30 May, 1991	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmd. 4956
Note— In a Note dated 8 May 1991, received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 May 1991, the Government of the <i>Czech and Slovak Federal Republic</i> withdrew its reservation concerning Article 12, paragraph 1, made on ratification of the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 106 (1972), Cmd. 5066, p.5).		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1991	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Note—		
In a Note dated 8 May 1991, received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 May 1991, the Government of the <i>Czech and Slovak Federal Republic</i> withdrew its reservation concerning Article 14, paragraph 1, made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 10 (1974), Cmnd. 5524, pages 9 and 12).		
CANADA		
Convention providing for the Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgements in Civil and Commercial Matters	Ottawa, 24 Apr., 1984	74/1988 Cm 519
In a letter dated 19 April 1991, the Government of <i>Canada</i> gave notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the extension of the above Convention to the Province of Newfoundland. The effective date of the extension is 25 July 1991.		
CONSERVATION		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Extensions—		
Anguilla	<i>Effective dates</i> 15 June, 1991	
British Virgin Islands	15 June, 1991	
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	Granada, 3 Oct., 1985	46/1988 Cm 439
Ratification—		
Sweden	5 Oct., 1990	
CUSTOMS		
Convention concerning the creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, Regulations for the Execution of the Convention and Procès-verbal of Signature	Brussels, 5 July, 1890	C. 6430
Protocol modifying the above Convention	Brussels, 16 Dec., 1949	59/1950 Cmnd. 8050
Denunciation—		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	16/1959 Cmnd. 650
Note—		
On 3 October 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing its declarations concerning the communications made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention:		
“The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin.		
This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
Customs Convention on Containers, with Annexes and Protocol of Signature	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	80/1959 Cmnd. 905
Note— On 3 October 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing its declarations concerning the communications made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention: “The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin. This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	1/1960 Cmnd. 919
Note— On 3 October 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing its declarations concerning the communications made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention: “The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin. This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”		
Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention)	Geneva, 15 Jan., 1959	18/1960 Cmnd. 1012
Note— On 3 October 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing its declarations concerning the communications made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention: “The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin. This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”		
European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport	Geneva, 9 Dec., 1960	10/1963 Cmnd. 1938
Note— On 3 October 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing its declarations concerning the communications made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention:		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
<p>“The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin.</p> <p>This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”</p>		
Customs Convention concerning Welfare Material for Seafarers	Brussels, 1 Dec., 1964– 30 Sept., 1965	58/1966 Cmnd. 3161
Accession— Turkey	17 May, 1991	
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Scientific Equipment	Brussels, 11 June, 1968	127/1969 Cmnd. 4238
Accession— Turkey	17 May, 1991	
International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures	Kyoto, 18 May, 1973– 30 June, 1974	36/1975 Cmnd. 5938
Accession— Czech and Slovak Federal Republic*	18 Dec., 1990	
*Accepting— Annex A2 without reservation Annex A3 without reservation Annex A4 without reservation Annex C1 without reservation		
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Note— On 3 October 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing its declarations concerning the communications made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention:		
<p>“The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin.</p> <p>This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”</p>		
Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession— Kuwait	21 Feb., 1991	
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accession in London— Zambia	22 May, 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
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 Cmd. 5266
Accessions in London—		
China, People's Republic of (with declarations*)	28 Feb., 1991	
Liechtenstein (with declaration†)	30 May, 1991	
* <i>Declarations [translations]</i>		
1. The Chinese Government reaffirms that nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as prejudicing in any way the sovereign rights and the other rights of the People's Republic of China over its territorial sea, as well as the sea area, the seabed and subsoil thereof adjacent to its territorial sea.		
2. The signature and ratification of this Treaty by the Taiwan authorities by illegally using the name of China on 11 February 1971 and 22 February 1972 respectively are null and void.		
† <i>Declaration [Unofficial translation]</i>		
We accede to the said Treaty, promising on behalf of the Principality of Liechtenstein to observe it conscientiously at all times, in so far as that depends on Us.		
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 Cmd. 6397
Accession in London—		
Liechtenstein	6 June, 1991	
Ratification in Moscow—		
Iraq	18 Apr., 1991	
DRUGS		
Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936	New York, 11 Dec., 1946	35/1947 Cmd. 7135
Note—		
On 3 October 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing its declarations concerning the communications made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany upon acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention:		
“The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin.		
This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”		
Protocol bringing under International Control Drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946	Paris, 19 Nov., 1948	4/1950 Cmd. 7874
Note—		
On 3 October 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing its declarations concerning the communications made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany upon acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention:		
“The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DRUGS (continued)		
<p>unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin.</p> <p>This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October."</p>		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York, 8 Aug., 1975	23/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Accession— Guinea	27 Dec., 1990	
Anti-Doping Convention	Strasbourg, 16 Nov., 1989	85/1990 Cm 1330
Signature— Cyprus*	20 June, 1991	
*Signature subject to ratification		
EDUCATION		
European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	38/1954 Cmnd. 9168
Signatures—		
Czechoslovakia	26 Mar., 1991	
Liechtenstein	22 May, 1991	
Switzerland (with declarations*)	25 Apr., 1991	
Ratifications—		
Liechtenstein	22 May, 1991	
Switzerland (with declarations*)	25 Apr., 1991	
Approval—		
Czechoslovakia	26 Mar., 1991	
* <i>Declarations [translation]</i>		
<p>At the time of signature and ratification of the European Convention of 11 December 1953 on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities with two declarations on its application (1976 and 1989) and of the Protocol of 3 June 1964, I have the honour, on behalf of the Swiss Federal Council, to make the following declarations:</p> <p>Although the aforesaid Convention does not contain a specific provision for denunciation, the Swiss Federal Council considers it may be denounced, by virtue of Article 56 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969.</p> <p>The Swiss Federal Council declares that the competence of cantons in the field of education, as established by the Federal Constitution, as well as the autonomy of universities are reserved for the implementation of the Convention.</p>		
European Convention on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study	Paris, 15 Dec., 1956	71/1957 Cmnd. 301
Signatures—		
Liechtenstein	22 May, 1991	
Switzerland (with declarations*)	25 Apr., 1991	
Ratifications—		
Liechtenstein	22 May, 1991	
Switzerland (with declarations*)	25 Apr., 1991	
* <i>Declarations [translation]</i>		
<p>Although the Convention does not contain a specific provision for denunciation, the Swiss Federal Council considers it may be denounced, by virtue of Article 56 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969.</p> <p>The Swiss Federal Council declares that the competence of cantons in the field of education, as established by the Federal Constitution, as well as the autonomy of universities are reserved for the implementation of the Convention.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EDUCATION (continued)		
European Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications	Paris, 14 Dec., 1959	7/1962 Cmnd. 1591
Signatures—		
Czechoslovakia	26 Mar., 1991	
Liechtenstein	22 May, 1991	
Switzerland (with declaration*)	25 Apr., 1991	
Ratifications—		
Liechtenstein	22 May, 1991	
Switzerland (with declaration*)	25 Apr., 1991	
Approval—		
Czechoslovakia	26 Mar., 1991	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i>		
The Swiss Federal Council declares that the competence of cantons in the field of education, as established by the Federal Constitution, as well as the autonomy of universities are reserved for the implementation of the Convention.		
Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas Leading to Admission to Universities	Strasbourg, 3 June, 1964	8/1965 Cmnd. 2536
Signatures—		
Czechoslovakia	26 Mar., 1991	
Liechtenstein	22 May, 1991	
Switzerland	25 Apr., 1991	
Ratifications—		
Liechtenstein	22 May, 1991	
Malta	26 Mar., 1991	
Switzerland	25 Apr., 1991	
Approval—		
Czechoslovakia	26 Mar., 1991	
European Agreement on continued Payment of Scholarships to Students studying abroad	Paris, 12 Dec., 1969	51/1972 Cmnd. 4966
Signatures—		
Liechtenstein	22 May, 1991	
Switzerland* (with declaration†)	25 Apr., 1991	
<i>*without reservation in respect of ratification</i>		
Ratification—		
Liechtenstein	22 May, 1991	
<i>†Declaration [translation]</i>		
The Swiss Federal Council declares that the competence of cantons in the field of education, as established by the Federal Constitution, as well as the autonomy of universities are reserved for the implementation of the Agreement.		
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmnd. 8969
Renewal of Declaration under Article 25—		
Luxembourg	28 Apr., 1991 (for five years)	
Renewal of Declarations made under Article 46—		
Luxembourg	28 Apr., 1991 (for five years)	
Sweden	13 May, 1991 (for five years)	
Notes—		
In a letter dated 11 January 1991 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> renewed their Declaration under Article 25 as follows:		
“I have the honour to refer to Mr Boothby's letter dated 14 January 1966 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 8 (1966), Cmnd. 2894) which declared the recognition by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of the United Kingdom only, of the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals, and to Mr Lush's letter dated 7 January 1986 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 43 (1986), Cmnd. 9877, p.8</i>) which prolonged, until 13 January 1991, the period of recognition of acceptance of the competence of the Commission in that respect.</p> <p>On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain hereby renew for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the declaration made in Mr Boothby's letter of 14 January 1966 referred to above, further prolonging the said period for a further five years, to end on 13 January 1996. Except in relation to the date of expiry of this period, the terms of the said declaration shall remain unaffected."</p> <p>In a letter dated 11 January 1991 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> renewed their Declaration under Article 25 in respect of the Bailiwick of Jersey as follows:</p> <p>"I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 11 January 1991, further renewing for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter of 14 January 1966, (<i>see Treaty Series No. 8 (1966), Cmnd. 2894</i>) of recognition of the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals.</p> <p>I also have the honour to refer to the letters commencing with Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 98 (1967), Cmnd. 3475</i>) and concluding with Mr McLean's letter of 9 December 1986 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217 p.10</i>) containing declarations in respect of certain territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom were responsible, and renewals thereof.</p> <p>On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renew, in respect of the Bailiwick of Jersey the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967, of acceptance of the competence of the Commission to receive petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals by further prolonging in respect of the Bailiwick of Jersey for the five years beginning on 14 January 1991 and ending on 13 January 1996, the period of acceptance of such competence. Except in relation to the date of expiry of this period, the terms of the declaration of 12 September 1967 shall remain unaffected."</p> <p>In a letter dated 11 January 1991 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> renewed their Declaration under Article 25 as follows:</p> <p>"I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 11 January 1991, further renewing for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the declaration made in Mr Boothby's letter of 14 January 1966, (<i>see Treaty Series No. 8 (1966), Cmnd. 2894</i>) of recognition of the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals. I also have the honour to refer to the letters commencing with Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 98 (1967), Cmnd. 3475</i>) and concluding with Mr Lush's letter of 17 April 1986 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 64 (1986), Cm 23, p.8</i>) containing declarations in respect of certain territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom were responsible, and renewals thereof.</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renews, in respect of the territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, specified on the list annexed to this letter, the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967, of acceptance of the competence of the Commission to receive petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals by further prolonging in respect of the territories specified on that list, for five years beginning on 14 January 1991 and ending on 13 January 1996, the period of recognition of such competence. Except in relation to the date of expiry of this period, the terms of the declaration of 12 September 1967 shall remain unaffected.

List of territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible, in respect of which the declaration of acceptance of the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals is further renewed:

Anguilla
Bermuda
Falkland Islands
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Gibraltar
St Helena
St Helena Dependencies
Turks and Caicos Islands

Territory in respect of which the declaration of acceptance of the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals is now made:

Montserrat "

In a letter dated 11 January 1991 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the *United Kingdom* renewed their Declaration under Article 46 as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to Mr Boothby's letter date 14 January 1966 (*see* Treaty Series No. 8 (1966), Cmnd. 2894) which declared the recognition by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of the United Kingdom only, of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights, and to Mr Lush's letter dated 7 January 1986 (*see* Treaty Series No. 43 (1986), Cmnd. 9877, p.8) which prolonged, until 13 January 1991, the period of such recognition.

On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renew for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the declaration made in Mr Boothby's letter of 14 January 1966 referred to above, further prolonging the said period for a further five years, to end on 13 January 1996. Except in relation to the date of expiry of this period, the terms of the said declaration shall remain unaffected."

In a letter dated 11 January 1991 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the *United Kingdom* renewed their Declaration under Article 46 in respect of the Bailiwick of Jersey as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 11 January 1991, further renewing for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, pursuant to Article 46 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter of 14 January 1966, (*see* Treaty Series No. 8 (1966), Cmnd. 2894) of recognition of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights.

Date

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	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>I also have the honour to refer to the letters commencing with Mr Boothby's letter dated 12th September 1967 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 98 (1967), Cmnd. 3475</i>) and concluding with Mr McLean's letter of 9 December 1986 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217, p.10</i>) containing declarations in respect of certain territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom were responsible, and renewals thereof.</p> <p>On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renew, in respect of the Bailiwick of Jersey the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967, of recognition of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights, further prolonging in respect of the Bailiwick of Jersey for five years beginning on 14 January 1991 and ending on 13 January 1996, the period of recognition of such jurisdiction. Except in relation to the date of expiry of this period, the terms of the declaration of 12 September 1967 shall remain unaffected."</p> <p>In a letter dated 11 January 1991 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> renewed their Declaration under Article 46 as follows:</p> <p>"I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 11 January 1991, further renewing for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the declaration made in Mr Boothby's letter of 14 January 1966, (<i>see Treaty Series No. 8 (1966), Cmnd. 2894</i>) of recognition of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights. I also have the honour to refer to the letters commencing with Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 98 (1967), Cmnd. 3475</i>) and concluding with Mr Lush's letter of 17 April 1986 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 64 (1986), Cm 23, p.8</i>) containing declarations in respect of certain territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom were responsible, and renewals thereof.</p> <p>On instruction from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renews, in respect of the territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, specified on the list annexed to this letter, the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967, of recognition of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights, further prolonging, in respect of the territories specified on that list, for five years beginning on 14 January 1991 and ending on 13 January 1996, the period of recognition of such jurisdiction. Except in relation to the date of expiry of this period, the terms of the declaration of 12 September 1967 shall remain unaffected.</p> <p>List of territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible, in respect of which the declaration of acceptance of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights is further renewed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anguilla Bermuda Falkland Islands South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Gibraltar St Helena St Helena Dependencies Turks and Caicos Islands <p>Territory in respect of which the declaration of acceptance of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights is now made:</p> <p>Montserrat "</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Note—

In a letter dated 26 February 1991 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the *United Kingdom* renewed their Declaration under Article 25 in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey as follows:

“I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 11 January 1991, further renewing for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, pursuant to Article 25 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter of 14 January 1966, (*see* Treaty Series No. 8 (1966), Cmnd. 2894) of recognition of the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals.

I also have the honour to refer to the letters commencing with Mr Boothby's letter dated 12th September 1967 (*see* Treaty Series No. 98 (1967), Cmnd. 3475) and concluding with Mr McLean's letter of 9 December 1986 (*see* Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217, p.10) containing declarations in respect of certain territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom were responsible, and renewals thereof.

On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renew, in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967, of acceptance of the competence of the Commission to receive petitions from persons, non-governmental organisations or groups of individuals by further prolonging in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey for the five years beginning on 14 January 1991 and ending on 13 January 1996, the period of acceptance of such competence. Except in relation to the date of expiry of this period, the terms of the declaration of 12 September 1967 shall remain unaffected.”

In a letter dated 26 February 1991 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the Government of the *United Kingdom* renewed their Declaration under Article 46 in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey as follows:

“I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 11 January 1991, further renewing for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, pursuant to Article 46 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter of 14 January 1966, (*see* Treaty Series No. 8 (1966), Cmnd. 2894) of recognition of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights.

I also have the honour to refer to the letters commencing with Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967 (*see* Treaty Series No. 98 (1967), Cmnd. 3475) and concluding with Mr McLean's letter of 9 December 1986 (*see* Treaty Series No. 47 (1987), Cm 217, p.10) containing declarations in respect of certain territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom were responsible, and renewals thereof.

On instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, I now have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom hereby renew, in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey the declaration, made in Mr Boothby's letter dated 12 September 1967, of recognition of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights, further prolonging in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey for the five years beginning on 14 January 1991 and ending on 13 January 1996, the period of recognition of such jurisdiction. Except in relation to the date of expiry of this period, the terms of the declaration of 12 September 1967 shall remain unaffected.”

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>“The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin.</p> <p>This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”</p>		
<p>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</p>	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
<p>Accession—</p> <p>Zimbabwe</p>	13 May, 1991	
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 26 April 1991, the Government of <i>Czechoslovakia</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the following reservation to Article 22 of the above-mentioned Convention, made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 77 (1969), Cmnd. 4108, pages 76 and 110):</p> <p>“The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 22 and maintains that any dispute between two or more Parties over the interpretation or application of the Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by procedures expressly provided for in the Convention, can be referred to the International Court of Justice only at the request of all the parties to the dispute, if they did not agree to another means of settlement.”</p>		
<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>	Adopted New York, 18 Dec., 1979	2/1989 Cm 643
<p>Accession—</p> <p>Malta (with reservations*)</p>	8 Mar., 1991	
<p>*Reservations</p> <p>A. Article 11</p> <p>The Government of Malta interprets paragraph 1 of Article II, in the light of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4, as not precluding prohibitions, restrictions, or conditions on the employment of women in certain areas, or the work done by them, where this is considered necessary or desirable to protect the health and safety of women or the human foetus, including such prohibitions, restrictions or conditions imposed in consequence of other international obligations of Malta.</p> <p>B. Article 13</p> <p>(i) The Government of Malta reserves the right, notwithstanding anything in the Convention, to continue to apply its tax legislation which deems, in certain circumstances, the income of a married woman to be the income of her husband and taxable as such.</p> <p>(ii) The Government of Malta reserves the right to continue to apply its social security legislation which in certain circumstances makes certain benefits payable to the head of the household which is, by such legislation, presumed to be the husband.</p> <p>C. Articles 13, 15, 16</p> <p>While the Government of Malta is committed to remove, in as far as possible, all aspects of family and property law which may be considered as discriminatory to females, it reserves the right to continue to apply present legislation in that regard until such time as the law is reformed and during such transitory period until those laws are completely superceded.</p> <p>D. Article 16</p> <p>The Government of Malta does not consider itself bound by sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (1) of Article 16 in so far as the same may be interpreted as imposing an obligation on Malta to legalise abortion.”</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>Note— On 25 January 1991, the Government of <i>Thailand</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the reservations it had made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention, (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 2 (1989), Cm 643, p. 21) to the extent that they apply to Article 11, paragraph 1(b), and Article 15, paragraph 3. At the same time, the Government of Thailand reiterated the declaration it had also made upon accession, the contents of which remain unchanged. The remaining reservations will now read as follows, the words appearing in square brackets (in paragraphs 2 and 3) having been withdrawn:</p> <p>“1. In all matters which concern national security, maintenance of public order and service or employment in the military or paramilitary forces, the Royal Thai Government reserves its right to apply the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular Articles 7 and 10, only within the limits established by national laws, regulations and practices.</p> <p>2. With regard to Article 9, paragraph 2, [and Article 11, paragraph 1(b), as far as night work of women and special protection of working women are concerned,] the Royal Thai Government considers that the application of the said provision[s] shall be subject to the limits and criteria established by national laws, regulations and practices.</p> <p>3. The Royal Thai Government does not consider itself bound by the provisions of [Article 15, paragraph 3,] Article 16 and Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention.”</p> <p>Note— On 15 March 1991, the Government of the <i>Republic of Korea</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the reservations it had made upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 2 (1989), Cm 643, p. 20) to the extent that they apply to sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (f) of paragraph 1 of Article 16. The reservation will now read as follows, the words appearing in square brackets having been withdrawn:</p> <p>[<i>Courtesy translation</i>] The Government of the Republic of Korea, having examined the said Convention, hereby ratifies the Convention considering itself not bound by the provisions of Article 9 and sub-paragraph[s] (c), (d), (f) and] (g) of paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the Convention.</p>		
Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data	Strasbourg, 28 Jan., 1981	86/1990 Cm 1329
Signature—		
Finland	10 Apr., 1991	
Ratification—		
Iceland	25 Mar., 1991	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
European Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications	Paris, 11 Dec., 1953	43/1955 Cmd. 9526
Denunciation—		
Iceland	7 May, 1992 (<i>effective date</i>)	
International Convention further revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 9 September 1886, as amended on 2 October 1979	Paris, 24 July, 1971	63/1990 Cm 1212
Accession—		
Guinea-Bissau	18 Apr., 1991	
<p>Note— On 11 June 1991 the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization received the following notification from the Government of the <i>Czech and Slovak</i></p>		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<i>Federal Republic withdrawing the declaration concerning Article 33(1) made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 63 (1990), Cm 1212, p. 53):</i>		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
Acceding to the Convention we declare that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 33, paragraph 1 and that the provisions of Article 31 are in contradiction with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.		
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 received on 2 April 1991 a written communication, dated 4 March 1991, from the Government of the <i>United States of America</i> relating to the status of In Vitro International, Inc. (IVI), as an international depositary authority as follows:		
“The Patent and Trademark Office has recently been informed that In Vitro International, Inc. (IVI), of Linthicum, Maryland, an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, is seeking to terminate its status as such an authority. I am hereby notifying you that the United States has determined that it can no longer assure that IVI is able to continue to comply with the requirements of Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty with respect to any original deposits hereafter made with IVI pursuant to Rule 6.1 of the Regulations under the Treaty.		
We are in the process of informing patent owners and patent applicants, who made deposits with IVI, of the determination by the United States and of the existence of other international depositary authorities operating both inside and outside of the United States. We are also publishing notices of the determination in the <i>Official Gazette</i> and the <i>Federal Register</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
Amendment 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— Luxembourg	14 Feb., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
JORDAN		
Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan concerning a Loan Agreement (The United Kingdom/Jordan Loan Agreement (No. 2) 1987)	Amman, 6 Jan., 1988	3/1989 Cm 568
In an Exchange of Notes at Amman on 19 February and 12 March 1991 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 31 March 1994.		
The date in paragraph 5 of the Loan is amended to read 31 March 1994.		
The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 12 March 1991.		
MARITIME LAW		
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Collisions between Vessels	Brussels, 23 Sept., 1910	4/1913 Cd. 6677
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Assistance and Salvage at Sea	Brussels, 23 Sept., 1910	4/1913 Cd. 6677
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading	Brussels, 25 Aug., 1924	17/1931 Cmd. 3806
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	
International Convention on Certain Rules concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmd. 1128
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Penal Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision or Other Incidents of Navigation	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmd. 1128
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to the Arrest of Sea-going Ships	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmd. 1128
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	
International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships	Brussels, 10 Oct., 1957	52/1968 Cmd. 3678
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	
Protocol to amend the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading signed at Brussels on 25 August 1924	Brussels, 23 Feb., 1968	83/1977 Cmd. 6944
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	
Protocol amending the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading, 25 August 1924 as amended by the Protocol of 25 February 1968	Brussels, 21 Dec., 1979	28/1984 Cmd. 9197
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
MARITIME LAW (continued)		
Protocol amending the International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-going Ships dated 10 October 1957	Brussels, 21 Dec., 1979	78/1984 Cmnd. 9388
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	
NATIONALITY		
Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and on Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963	88/1971 Cmnd. 4802
Ratification— Belgium	18 June, 1991	
Protocol amending the Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and on Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality	Strasbourg, 24 Nov., 1977	108/1979 Cmnd. 7756
Ratification— Belgium	18 June, 1991	
OCEANOGRAPHY		
Convention on the International Hydrographic Organisation	Monaco, 3 May, 1967	30/1971 Cmnd. 4682
Accession— Cyprus	26 Mar., 1991	
POLLUTION		
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Accession— Jamaica	13 Mar., 1991	
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969— 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accession— Luxembourg	14 Feb., 1991	
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter	London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington, 29 Dec., 1972— 31 Dec., 1973	43/1976 Cmnd. 6486
Accession in London— Jamaica	22 Mar., 1991	
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973	London, 2 Nov., 1973	27/1983 Cmnd. 8924
Accession— Jamaica	13 Mar., 1991	
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accessions— Belize	2 Apr., 1991	
Luxembourg	14 Feb., 1991	
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	Geneva, 13 Nov., 1979	57/1983 Cmnd. 9034
Ratification— Romania	27 Feb., 1991	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POLLUTION (continued)		
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Adopted Vienna, 22 Mar., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Accessions—		
India	18 Mar., 1991	
Malawi	9 Jan., 1991	
Togo	25 Feb., 1991	
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal, 16 Sept., 1987	19/1990 Cm 977
Ratification—		
Togo	25 Feb., 1991	
Accessions—		
Malawi	9 Jan., 1991	
Uruguay	8 Jan., 1991	
Yugoslavia	3 Jan., 1991	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	The Hague, 31 Oct., 1951	65/1955 Cmd. 9582
Acceptance—		
Romania*	10 Apr., 1991	
*Romania has designated the Ministry of Justice as the national office referred to in Article 6 of the Statute.		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York, 20 June, 1956	85/1975 Cmnd. 6084
Note—		
On 21 February 1991, the Government of <i>Germany</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 2 of the above-mentioned Convention, that it had designated the following authority as the new Receiving Agency:		
“The Federal Republic of Germany declares that the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance of 20 June 1956 remains fully valid for the Federal Republic of Germany following the establishment of German unity on 3 October 1990. With effect from 3 October 1990, the rights and obligations deriving from the Convention relate to the entire territory of the united Germany. With regard to paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the said Convention, it is hereby communicated by way of clarification that the Receiving Agency designated, namely		
Bundesverwaltungsamt Aussenstelle Bad Homburg Postfach 1254 D-6380 Bad Homburg		
is the Receiving Agency for the entire territory of the united Germany.		
The Transmitting Agencies for the five new Länder of the Federal Republic of Germany will be communicated as soon as they have been designated under the domestic law of the Federal Republic of Germany.”		
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	London, 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd. 4229
Accession—		
Romania (with declaration*)	26 Apr., 1991	
*Declaration [translation] According to Article 2 of the Convention and Article 4 of the Protocol, the Ministry of Justice is designated as the “receiving agency” and as the “transmitting agency” in order to carry out their provisions.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Note— The following State declared its acceptance of the accession of the <i>United Mexican States</i> to the above-mentioned Convention: The Kingdom of the Netherlands for Aruba	19 Mar., 1991	
In accordance with Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between the <i>United Mexican States</i> and: Aruba	18 May, 1991	
Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations	The Hague, 1 June., 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
Note— The following State informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, by Note dated 26 March 1991 received on 27 March 1991, of its acceptance of the accession of <i>Cyprus</i> and <i>Australia</i> to the above-mentioned Convention and of the extension of the Convention to the <i>Bailiwicks of Guernsey and Jersey, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Bermuda</i> and <i>Aruba</i> : Luxembourg In conformity with Article 28, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Luxembourg</i> and Cyprus Australia the Bailiwicks of Guernsey and Jersey, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, Hong Kong and Bermuda Aruba	26 May, 1991 26 May, 1991 26 May, 1991 26 May, 1991	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	Strasbourg, 15 Mar., 1978	88/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Accession— Romania (with declaration*)	26 Apr., 1991	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i> According to Article 2 of the Convention and Article 4 of the Protocol, the Ministry of Justice is designated as the "receiving agency" and as the "transmitting agency" in order to carry out their provisions.		
European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children	Luxembourg, 20 May, 1980	35/1987 Cm 191
Signature— Denmark	11 Apr., 1991	
Ratifications— Denmark (with reservations and declarations*) Ireland, Republic of (with reservation†)	11 Apr., 1991 28 June, 1991	
<i>*Reservations and Declarations [translation]</i> 1. By virtue of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 24, the Convention shall not apply to the territories of the Faroe Islands and Greenland; 2. By virtue of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 27, (a) the central authority of the Kingdom of Denmark will not accept communications made in French or accompanied by a translation into that language (cf. paragraph 3 of Article 6); and (b) the Kingdom of Denmark reserves the right, in cases covered by Articles 8 and 9 or either of these Articles, to refuse recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to custody on any of the grounds provided under Article 10 (cf. Article 17); 3. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 20, any agreement made between the Nordic countries on recognition and enforcement of decisions concerning custody of children shall be applied between those countries in place of this Convention:		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>4. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 2, the Kingdom of Denmark has appointed as Central Authority:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">JUSTITSMINISTERIET CIVILRETSKONTORATET (Ministry of Justice— Directorate of Civil Affairs) Holmens Kanal 20 DK-1060 COPENHAGEN K.</p>		
<p>† <i>Reservation</i> “In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Convention, Ireland reserves the right to refuse recognition or enforcement of decisions relating to custody in cases covered by Articles 8 and 9 or either of these Articles, on any of the grounds mentioned in Article 10.”</p>		
<p>Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction</p>	<p>The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980</p>	<p>66/1986 Cm 33</p>
<p>Signature— Denmark</p>	<p>17 Apr., 1991</p>	
<p>Ratifications— Argentina* Denmark (with declarations†)</p>	<p>19 Mar., 1991 17 Apr., 1991</p>	
<p>Accessions— Mexico New Zealand (with declarations†)</p>	<p>20 June, 1991 31 May, 1991</p>	
<p>† <i>Declarations [translation]</i></p> <p>1. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 39, paragraph 1, the Convention shall not be applicable to the territories of the Faroe Islands and Greenland;</p> <p>2. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 42, paragraph 1, (a) the Kingdom of Denmark objects to the use of French in any application, communication or other document sent to its Central Authority (cf. Article 24, paragraph 2); and (b) it shall not be bound to assume any costs resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advice (cf. Article 26, paragraph 3);</p> <p>3. In accordance with the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1, the Kingdom of Denmark has designated as Central Authority:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">JUSTITSMINISTERIET CIVILDIREKTORATET (Ministry of Justice— Directorate of Civil Affairs) Holmens Kanal 20 DK-1060 COPENHAGEN K.</p>		
<p>‡ <i>Declarations</i> “The Government of New Zealand hereby declares in accordance with Article 24 and Article 42 of the Convention that any application, communication or other document sent to its Central Authority should either be in the English language or accompanied by a translation thereof in the English language; And the Government of New Zealand hereby further declares in accordance with Article 26 and Article 42 of the Convention that it reserves the right not to be bound to assume the costs referred to in 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 system of legal aid and advice.”</p> <p>*In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention <i>Argentina</i> has designated as the Central Authority: The Ministry of Foreign Relations Legal Affairs Department (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto- Direccion de Asuntos Juridicos)</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	Strasbourg, 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmd. 9617
Ratification— Malta	26 Mar., 1991	
<p>Note— In a letter dated 13 May 1991, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on the same day, the Government of <i>Malta</i> made the following declarations:</p> <p>“In respect of Art. 3(3) Malta totally excludes the application of the Procedure provided in Art. 9(1)(b).</p> <p>In respect of Art. 9(4), in the case of a person detained in custody in a hospital under a court order upon a plea of insanity, the procedure applicable shall be in accordance with the provision of Section 49(4) and (5) of the Mental Health Act, 1976.</p> <p>In respect of Art. 17(3) requests for transfer and supporting documents, unless in English, should be accompanied by a translation thereof into English.”</p>		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted New York, 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmd. 855
Accession— Zimbabwe*	5 Mar., 1991	
<p>*The Government of Zimbabwe, in accordance with Article XI, section 43 of the Convention, has undertaken to apply the provisions of the said Convention to the following specialized agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Labour Organisation Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Second revised text of annex II) International Civil Aviation Organization United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization International Monetary Fund International Bank for Reconstruction and Development World Health Organization (Third revised text of annex VII) Universal Postal Union International Telecommunication Union World Meteorological Organization International Maritime Organization (Revised text of annex XII) International Finance Corporation International Development Association World Intellectual Property Organization International Fund for Agricultural Development United Nations Industrial Development Organization 		
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— German Democratic Republic (with declaration*) ..	4 Sept., 1990	
<p>*<i>Declaration</i> That, for the purpose of its obligations under this Convention and in accordance with Article 1, section B(1), of the Convention, “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” (Article 1, section B, (1)(b)).</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)		
Note— On 10 January 1991, the Government of <i>Paraguay</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it was withdrawing the declaration made at the time of accession under Article 1, section B.(1), of the Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 81 (1970), Cmnd. 4468, p. 15) and opting for alternative (b) section B.(1) of the said Article, according to which the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" should be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951".		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession— German Democratic Republic	4 Sept., 1990	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)	Geneva, 19 May, 1956	90/1967 Cmnd. 3455
Accession— Ireland, Republic of (with declaration*)	31 Jan., 1991	
* <i>Declaration in respect of the Protocol of Signature to the Convention</i> ". . . accession thereto does not imply acceptance of the term 'Republic of' used in the first paragraph thereof".		
Note— On 3 October 1990 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing the declaration it had made with respect to the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention: "The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin. This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October."		
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)	Geneva, 30 Sept., 1957	83/1968 Cmnd. 3769
Note— On 3 October 1990 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing the declaration it had made with respect to the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the above-mentioned Agreement: "The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin. This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
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
Note—		
On 3 October 1990 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing the declarations made with respect to the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the above-mentioned Agreement:		
“The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin.		
This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”		
Regulation No. 12: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact		
Acceptance— Spain	13 May, 1991 <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— Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	9 June, 1991 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 78: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking		
Acceptance— Germany, Federal Republic of	12 Apr., 1991 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 79: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the steering equipment		
Acceptance— Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	9 June, 1991 <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— Luxembourg	12 May, 1991 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 84: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	4 May, 1991 <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		
Acceptance— United Kingdom	4 May, 1991 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 88: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles		
Proposing Governments— Belgium and the Netherlands	10 Apr., 1991 <i>(date of entry into force)</i>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)	Geneva, 1 Sept., 1970	42/1981 Cmnd. 8272
Note— The amendment to Annex 2 printed as Command No. Cm 1433 entered into force on 28 March 1991.		
Note— The amendment to Annex 1 printed as Command No. Cm 1468 entered into force on 15 May 1991.		
Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)	Geneva, 5 July, 1978	6/1981 Cmnd. 8138
Accession— Ireland, Republic of	31 Jan., 1991	
SHIPPING		
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning the Immunity of State-owned Ships with Supplementary Protocol, 23 May 1934	Brussels, 10 Apr., 1926	15/1980 Cmnd. 7800
Accession— Luxembourg	18 Feb., 1991	
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic 1965 as amended in 1971 and 1978 (see Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmnd. 5006 and Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmnd. 7243)	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Accessions— Colombia	3 June, 1991	
Luxembourg	14 Feb., 1991	
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr.,— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accessions— Belize	2 Apr., 1991	
Luxembourg	14 Feb., 1991	
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Accessions— Belize	9 Apr., 1991	
Luxembourg	14 Feb., 1991	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended (see Treaty Series No. 68 (1984), Cmnd. 9340)	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accessions— Belize	9 Apr., 1991	
Luxembourg	14 Feb., 1991	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Accession to the Convention as amended— Luxembourg	14 Feb., 1991	
Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974	Athens, 13 Dec., 1974	40/1987 Cm 202
Accession— Luxembourg	14 Feb., 1991	
Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974	London, 19 Nov., 1976	43/1989 Cm 806
Accession— Luxembourg	14 Feb., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976	London, 1 Feb., 1977— 31 Dec., 1977	13/1990 Cm 955
Accession— Australia	20 Feb., 1991	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec., 1978— 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accessions— Fiji	27 Mar., 1991	
Vanuatu	22 Apr., 1991	
SPAIN		
Extradition Treaty between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain	London, 22 July, 1985	40/1986 Cmnd. 9869
By an Exchange of Notes at Madrid on 23 May and 3 June 1991 respectively, the above-mentioned Treaty was extended to the following Dependent Territories: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, St Helena, St Helena Dependencies, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, The Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus and the Turks and Caicos Islands	3 June, 1991 (effective date)	
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— Sri Lanka	27 Feb., 1991	
Note— On 3 October 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing the declaration made concerning the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention: “The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin. This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ..	Adopted New York, 17 Dec., 1979	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Ratification— Luxembourg	29 Apr., 1991	
Accessions— Saint Kitts and Nevis	17 Jan., 1991	
Saudi Arabia (with reservation and declaration*)	8 Jan., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TERRORISM (continued)		
* <i>Reservation and declaration [Unofficial translation]</i>		
1. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not consider itself obligated with the provision of paragraph (1), of Article (16), of the Convention concerning arbitration.		
2. The accession of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to this Convention does not constitute a recognition of Israel and does not lead to entering into any transactions or the establishment of any relations based on this Convention.		
Note—		
On 26 April 1991 the Government of the <i>Czech and Slovak Federal Republic</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the following reservation with respect to Article 16(1) made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 79 (1988), Cm 562, p. 20):		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
Acceding to the Convention we declare, in accordance with the Article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of its Article 16, paragraph 1, and states that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, for any dispute to be submitted to a conciliation procedure or to the International Court of Justice the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each separate case.		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
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; Treaty Series No. 90 (1990), Cm 1419, p. 27; Treaty Series No. 92 (1990), Cm 1596, p. 24; Treaty Series No. 43 (1991), Cm 1619, p. 18)		
	London, 14 May, 1987	44/1988 Cm 426
By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 26 February 1991 the above Agreement was extended for an additional three-month period or until the Treaty between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the Cayman Islands relating to Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters has, pursuant to the Protocol thereto, been made applicable to Montserrat, whichever is sooner.		
The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 26 February 1991 with effect from 1 March 1991.		
Note—		
By an Exchange of Notes at Washington on 26 April 1991 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 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 82 (1990), Cm 1316) was extended to Montserrat.		
As a result of this Exchange of Notes the above Agreement ceased to have effect from 26 April 1991.		
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION		
Constitution of the World Health Organization	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmnd. 7458
Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization	Geneva, 23 May, 1967	109/1975 Cmnd. 6204
Amendments to Articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization	Geneva, 22 May, 1973	50/1977 Cmnd. 6832
Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization	Geneva, 17 May, 1976	41/1984 Cmnd. 9239

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (continued)</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>On 3 October 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following communication from the Government of <i>Hungary</i> withdrawing the declarations made concerning the declarations and communications made by the Federal Republic of Germany upon acceptance of the Constitution of the World Health Organization and the amendments mentioned above:</p> <p>“The Government of the Republic of Hungary, while expressing its deep satisfaction over the fact that this very day, the 3rd of October, 1990, the German State has achieved its unity, hereby withdraws, all declarations, which have been made by Hungary to multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with respect to notification on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany extending those treaties to West-Berlin.</p> <p>This declaration takes effect as of the 3rd of October.”</p>		