

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 112 (1991)

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

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 110 (1991), Cm 1956]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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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 1991.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ANIMALS		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes	Strasbourg, 10 Mar., 1976	70/1979 Cmnd. 7684
Signature—		
Finland	2 Dec., 1991	
Acceptance—		
Finland	2 Dec., 1991	
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Bonn, 23 June, 1979— 22 June, 1980	87/1990 Cm 1332
Accessions—		
Argentina (with objections*)	10 Oct., 1991	
South Africa	27 Sept., 1991	
*Objections (Unofficial translation)		
1. The Republic of Argentina rejects the inclusion of the <i>lama vicugna</i> in Annex I of this Convention since it is of the opinion that this is not a migratory species.		
2. The Republic of Argentina rejects the extension of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which was accepted in Bonn on 23 June 1979, to include the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and the Southern Sandwich Islands and reaffirms its sovereignty over these islands, which are an integral part of its territory. The Republic of Argentina recalls that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted Resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 which recognise the existence of a dispute over sovereignty and call upon the Governments of the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with the aim of finding a peaceful and final settlement to the pending question of sovereignty in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.		
AVIATION		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmnd. 4956
Accession in London—		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	29 Nov., 1991	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	Montreal, 23 Sept., 1971	10/1974 Cmnd. 5524
Accession in London—		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	29 Nov., 1991	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971	Montreal, 24 Feb., 1988	20/1991 Cm 1470
Ratification in London—		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	29 Nov., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION		
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
Accession— Costa Rica	2 Aug., 1991	
Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region		
Accession— Costa Rica	2 Aug., 1991	
CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accessions— Albania	4 Oct., 1991	
Estonia	21 Oct., 1991	
Malaysia	1 Oct., 1991	
Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes		
Accession— Estonia	21 Oct., 1991	
Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality ..		
Accession— Estonia	21 Oct., 1991	
COUNCIL OF EUROPE		
Statute of the Council of Europe	London, 5 May, 1949	51/1949 Cmd. 7778
Accession— Poland	26 Nov., 1991	
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	Granada, 3 Oct., 1985	46/1988 Cm 439
Acceptance— Finland	17 Oct., 1991	
Extension— Gibraltar*	1 Feb., 1992 (effective date)	
*Declaration In a letter dated 29 October 1991, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 31 October 1991, the Permanent Representative of the <i>United Kingdom</i> made the following declaration: “In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 24, I hereby declare, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, that the said Convention shall extend to Gibraltar.”		
CULTURAL RELATIONS		
European Cultural Convention	Paris, 19 Dec., 1954	49/1955 Cmd. 9545
Accession— Romania	19 Dec., 1991	
CUSTOMS		
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accessions— Guinea, Republic of	30 Oct., 1991	
Mongolian People's Republic	17 Sept., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)		
International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures	Kyoto, 18 May, 1973– 30 June, 1974	36/1975 Cmnd. 5938
Accession— Botswana*	5 July, 1991	
*Accepting— Annex A1 with reservations with respect to Standard 21. Annex C1 with reservation with respect to Recommended Practice 10. Annex E4 with reservations with respect to Recommended Practices 12 and 14.		
Note— By a communication received by the Secretary General of the Customs Co-operation Council on 10 September 1991 the <i>United Kingdom</i> accepted the following Annexes to the above-mentioned Convention: Annex B1 with reservations with respect to Standard 28, Recommended Practices 19, 51, 52 and 53. Annex B2 with reservations with respect to Standards 3, 21, 28 and 34, Recommended Practices 10, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 27, 29, 32, 33 and 35 and clarification of Recommended Practices 19, 20 and 23. Annex C1 with reservations with respect to Standard 21, Recommended Practice 10. Annex E4 with reservation with respect to Standard 5. Annex E5 with reservations with respect to Standards 14 and 23, Recommended Practices 33, 37 and 38 and clarification of Standard 4. Annex F1 with reservations with respect to Standards 14 and 21. Annex F3 with reservations with respect to Standards 21, 38 and 44, Recommended Practices 10 and 45. Annex F6 with reservation with respect to Standard 7.		
International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods	Adopted Geneva, 21 Oct., 1982	40/1988 Cm 403
Accession— Czechoslovakia	6 Sept., 1991	
International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System with Protocol of Amendment	Brussels, 14 June, 1983– 31 Dec., 1986	15/1989 Cm 695
Accessions— Mexico Mongolia	6 Sept., 1991 30 Sept., 1991	
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession— Estonia	21 Oct., 1991	
Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes		
Accession— Estonia	21 Oct., 1991	
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accession in London— Zimbabwe	26 Sept., 1991	
Accessions in Washington— Lithuania Zimbabwe	23 Sept., 1991 4 Oct., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
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
Ratification in Moscow— Malaysia (with reservation*)	6 Sept., 1991	
*Reservation [<i>Unofficial translation</i>] The ratification by Malaysia of the aforementioned Convention in no manner signifies the recognition by Malaysia of the states of Israel and South Africa, or that Malaysia considers itself bound by the Article of the Convention on obligations to provide assistance to these two states.		
DRUGS		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York, 30 Mar., 1961	34/1965 Cmnd. 2631
Accessions— Marshall Islands	9 Aug., 1991	
Federated States of Micronesia	29 Apr., 1991	
Mongolia	6 May, 1991	
In accordance with Article 41(2), the Convention entered into force for the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of their respective instruments, i.e. for the Marshall Islands on 8 September 1991, for the Federated States of Micronesia on 29 May 1991. Consequently, on those dates, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia became a Party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at New York on 8 August 1975 (see Treaty Series No. 23 (1979), Cmnd. 7466).		
Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, concluded at Geneva on 25 March 1972 (see Miscellaneous Series No. 19 (1976), Cmnd. 6487).		
Accessions— Czechoslovakia	4 June, 1991	
Mongolia	6 May, 1991	
In accordance with Article 18(2), the Protocol entered into force for Czechoslovakia and Mongolia on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of their respective instruments, i.e. for Czechoslovakia on 4 July 1991 and for Mongolia on 5 June 1991. Consequently, on those dates, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia became a Party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at New York on 8 August 1975 (see Treaty Series No. 23 (1979), Cmnd. 7466).		
Anti-Doping Convention	Strasbourg, 16 Nov., 1989	85/1990 Cm 1330
Note— In accordance with Article 19 of the above-mentioned Convention the reference list of pharmacological classes of doping agents and doping methods (see Appendix to Treaty Series No. 85 (1990), Cm 1330) is completed by the inclusion of <i>amineptine</i> and <i>mesocarbe</i> in Examples I.A. with effect from 24 January 1992.		
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development	Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Note— By Resolution 53/XXII, the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, at its Twelfth Session, held from 24 to 26 January and 7 to 8 June 1989, decided, in accordance with section 3(b) of Article 3 of the Agreement, to reclassify Greece from Category III to Category I, with effect from 24 January 1989.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)		
Note— By resolution 65/XIV, the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, at its Fourteenth Session, held from 29 to 30 May 1991, decided, in accordance with section 3(b) of Article 3 of the Agreement, to reclassify Portugal from Category III to Category I, with effect from 29 May 1991.		
FOOD		
International Coffee Agreement	Adopted London, 16 Sept., 1982	27/1986 Cmnd. 9775
Accession— Singapore*	15 Nov., 1991	
*In accordance with paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 352 of the International Coffee Council, the Government of Singapore has undertaken to fulfil all its previous obligations under the Agreement, with retroactive effect from 1 October 1991.		
Food Aid Convention, 1986	New York, 1 May—30 June, 1986	94/1991 Cm 1734
Note— At its sixty-second session (27 June 1991), the Food Aid Committee confirmed the provisional decision it had taken at its previous session in December 1990 to extend the Food Aid Convention for a period of two years until 30 June 1993, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXII(2) of the said Convention. At the same session, the Food Aid Committee also granted, in accordance with Articles XVIII and XX(1) of the said Convention, a further extension until 30 June 1993 of the time-limit for the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession by Greece and by the European Economic Community.		
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Accession— Estonia	21 Oct., 1991	
Note— Also on 21 October 1991, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Estonia</i> the following objection to the second reservation made by the United States of America upon ratification of the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 61 (1989), Cm 949, p.8): “With regard to the reservation (2) made by the United States of America: The Estonian Government objects to this reservation on the grounds that it creates uncertainty, as to the extent of the obligations the Government of the United States of America is prepared to assume with regard to the Convention. According to Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, no party may invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for failure to perform a treaty.”		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Renewal of Declarations under Article 25—		
Austria	3 Sept., 1991 (for three years)	
Cyprus	1 Jan., 1992 (for three years)	
Greece	20 Nov., 1991 (for three years)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Renewal of Declaration under Article 46—		
Austria	3 Sept., 1991 (for three years)	
European Social Charter	Turin, 18 Oct., 1961	38/1965 Cmnd. 2643
Signatures—		
Hungary	13 Dec., 1991	
Liechtenstein	9 Oct., 1991	
Poland	26 Nov., 1991	
Ratifications—		
Luxembourg (with declaration*)	10 Oct., 1991	
Portugal (with declarations and reservation†)	30 Sept., 1991	
<i>*Declaration [translation]</i>		
In accordance with Article 20 of the Charter, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg considers itself bound by the following provisions of the said Charter:		
Article 1, 2, 3, 4 paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5;		
Articles 5 and 6 paragraphs 1, 2 and 3;		
Articles 7 and 8 paragraphs 1, 2 and 3;		
Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.		
<i>†Declarations and reservation [translation]</i>		
In accordance with paragraph 1(a) of Article 20, Portugal undertakes to consider Part I of this Charter as a declaration setting out the aims which it will pursue by all appropriate means, as stated in the introductory paragraph of that Part;		
In accordance with paragraph 1(b) of Article 20, Portugal considers itself bound by Articles 1, 5, 6, 12, 13, 16 and 19 of Part II;		
In accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 20, Portugal considers itself bound by the remaining Articles of Part II;		
The obligations entered into under paragraph 4 of Article 6 shall in no way invalidate the prohibition of lockouts, as specified in paragraph 3 of Article 57 of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic.		
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—		
Poland	26 Nov., 1991	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		
	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Accession—		
Estonia	21 Oct., 1991	
Note—		
On 1 October 1991, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> the following declaration:		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that, pursuant to Article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, it recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications, in respect of situations and events occurring after the adoption of the present declaration, from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of the USSR claiming to be victims of a violation by the USSR of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
Ratification—		
Israel	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
	3 Oct., 1991	

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Accessions— Albania Estonia Grenada Lithuania Nepal Zimbabwe	4 Oct., 1991 21 Oct., 1991 6 Sept., 1991 20 Nov., 1991 14 May, 1991 13 May, 1991	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Ratification— Israel (with declaration and reservation*)	3 Oct., 1991	
Accessions— Albania Estonia Grenada Lithuania Nepal Zimbabwe	4 Oct., 1991 21 Oct., 1991 6 Sept., 1991 20 Nov., 1991 14 May, 1991 13 May, 1991	
*Declaration (under Article 4(1))		
"Since its establishment, the State of Israel has been the victim of continuous threats and attacks on its very existence as well as on the life and property of its citizens.		
These have taken the form of threats of war, of actual armed attacks, and campaigns of terrorism resulting in the murder and injury to human beings.		
In view of the above, the state of emergency which was proclaimed in May 1948 has remained in force ever since. This situation constitutes a public emergency within the meaning of Article 4(1) of the Covenant.		
The Government of Israel has therefore found it necessary, in accordance with the said Article 4, to take measures to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, for the defence of the State and for the protection of life and property, including the exercise of powers of arrest and detention.		
In so far as any of these measures are inconsistent with Article 9 of the Covenant, Israel thereby derogates from its obligations under that provision."		
<i>Reservation</i>		
"With reference to Article 23 of the Covenant, and any other provision thereof to which the present reservation may be relevant, matters of personal status are governed in Israel by the religious law of the parties concerned.		
To the extent that such law is inconsistent with its obligations under the Covenant, Israel reserves the right to apply that law."		
<i>Note—</i>		
On 24 May 1991, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following declaration concerning the reservations made by the Republic of Korea upon accession to the above-mentioned Covenant (see Treaty Series No. 90 (1990), Cm 1419, p.8):		
<i>[Courtesy translation] (Original German)</i>		
The Federal Republic of Germany states the following regarding the declaration made by the Republic of Korea upon deposit of its instrument of accession to the International Covenant of 16 December 1966 on Civil and Political Rights:		
It interprets the declaration to mean that the Republic of Korea does not intend to restrict its obligations under Article 22 by referring to its domestic legal system.		
<i>Note—</i>		
On 25 May 1991, 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 declaration concerning the reservations made by the Republic of Korea upon accession to the above-mentioned Covenant (see Treaty Series No. 90 (1990), Cm 1419, p.8):		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>"The Government of the United Kingdom have noted the statement formulated by the Government of the Republic of Korea on accession, under the title "RESERVATIONS". They are not however able to take a position on these purported reservations in the absence of a sufficient indication of their intended effect, in accordance with the terms of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the practice of the Parties to the Covenant. Pending receipt of such an indication, the Government of the United Kingdom reserve their rights under the Covenant in their entirety."</p>		
<p><i>Derogations under Article 4:</i></p>		
<p>I</p>		
<p>On 18 March 1991, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Suriname</i> a notification by which the latter advised him of the termination, as from 1 September 1989, of the state of emergency declared on 1 December 1986:</p>		
<p>"By decree No. A-22, the Government of the Republic of Suriname declared a state of emergency in the territory of the Districts of Marowijne, Commewijne, Para, Brokopondo and in part of the territory of the district of Sipaliwini (between the Marowijne river and 56° WLO, with effect from 1 December 1986.</p>		
<p>The state of emergency was terminated throughout the national territory by law (S.B. 1989 No. 55) as from 1 September 1989 thus re-establishing the full enjoyment of all rights and guarantees of the Surinamese people laid down in the Constitution of the Republic of Suriname."</p>		
<p>Subsequently, the Government of Suriname indicated the areas in which the said state of emergency had been declared, the provisions of the Covenant from which the Government of Suriname had derogated and the reasons by which the derogation had been activated:</p>		
<p>"The Government of Suriname had been compelled as a result of terrorist activities, to declare a temporary state of siege in order to discharge its obligation to ensure safeguarding of the country's institutions and public order in the eastern part of the country.</p>		
<p>The provisions of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights being derogated from, are Article 12, regarding the right of residence, liberty of movement and freedom to enter and leave the country; Article 21 regarding the right of peaceful assembly and Article 22 regarding the right to freedom of association.</p>		
<p>The state of emergency was terminated throughout the national territory by law (S.B. 1989 No. 55) as of September 1, 1989, thus re-establishing the full enjoyment of all rights and guarantees of the Surinamese people laid down in the constitution of the Republic of Suriname."</p>		
<p>II</p>		
<p>On 13 August 1991, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received the following notification from the Government of <i>Colombia</i> to the effect that, as from 7 July 1991 the state of siege which had been in force throughout the national territory since 1 and 2 May 1984 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 30 (1985), Cmnd. 9559, p.9) had been lifted:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p>		
<p>... in accordance with the provision contained in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of Colombia, by means of Decree No. 1686 of 4 July 1991, has ordered the lifting of the state of siege which had been in force throughout the national territory.</p>		
<p>The order issued by the President of the Republic, Mr César Gaviria Trujillo, applies as from 7 July 1991, the date on which the new Constitution entered into force.</p>		
<p>A Special Committee established by the Constitutional Assembly is now proceeding with the study of measures for the implementation of the constitutional provisions and the subsequent transition from the current legal order to the new one. Pursuant to provisional Article 8,</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>“The decrees issued in exercise of the powers granted under the state of siege shall, until the date on which this Constitution is promulgated, continue to apply for a period not exceeding 90 days, during which the Government may, by means of a decree, convert them into permanent legislation if the Special Committee does not object to them.”</p> <p>In accordance with the terms of the provision transcribed above, I shall in due course have the honour to inform you of the final decision to be adopted by the Government with regard to the continuance in force of the measures promulgated prior to the entry into force of the current Constitution which were instituted during the state of siege.</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 10 May 1991, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the Covenant:</p>		
<p>[<i>Courtesy translation</i>] (<i>Original German</i>)</p> <p>... the Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with Article 41 of the said Covenant, recognizes for a further five years from the date of expiry of the declaration of 24 March 1986 the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from a State Party insofar as that State Party has recognized in regard to itself the competence of the Committee and as corresponding obligations have been assumed under the Covenant by the Federal Republic of Germany and by the State Party concerned.</p>		
<p>In a further communication also received on 10 May 1991, the Government of Germany indicated that, in this connection, it wished to “call attention to the reservations made by the Federal Republic of Germany upon depositing the instrument of ratification of the said International Covenant (<i>see Treaty Series No. 6 (1977), Cmnd. 6702, p.43</i>) with regard to Articles 19, 21 and 22 in conjunction with Articles 2(1), 14(3), 14(5) and 15(1)”.</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 20 August 1991, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Zimbabwe</i> the following declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the Covenant:</p>		
<p>“Pursuant to Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe recognizes with effect from today’s date, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a state party claims that another state party is not fulfilling its obligations under the above-mentioned Convention.” [<i>sic</i>]</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 1 October 1991, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the <i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> the following declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the above Covenant:</p>		
<p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that, pursuant to Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, in respect of situations and events occurring after the adoption of the present declaration, provided that the State Party in question has, not less than 12 months prior to the submission by it of such a communication, recognized in regard to itself the competence of the Committee, established in Article 41, in so far as obligations have been assumed under the Covenant by the USSR and by the State concerned.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Adopted New York, 18 Dec., 1979	2/1989 Cm 643
Ratifications—		
Israel (with reservations and declaration*)	3 Oct., 1991	
The Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba) (with declaration†)	23 July, 1991	
Accession—		
Estonia	21 Oct., 1991	
<i>*Reservations</i>		
<p>“1. The State of Israel hereby expresses its reservation with regard to Article 7(b) of the Convention concerning the appointment of women to serve as judges of religious courts where this is prohibited by the laws of any of the religious communities in Israel. Otherwise, the said Article is fully implemented in Israel, in view of the fact that women take a prominent part in all aspects of public life.</p> <p>2. The State of Israel hereby expresses its reservation with regard to Article 16 of the Convention, insofar as the laws of personal status binding on the several religious communities in Israel do not conform with the provisions of that Article.”</p>		
<i>Declaration</i>		
<p>“3. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 29 of the Convention, the State of Israel hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that Article.”</p>		
<i>†Declaration</i>		
<p>“During the preparatory stages of the present Convention and in the course of debates on it in the General Assembly the position of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was that it was not desirable to introduce political considerations such as those contained in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the preamble in a legal instrument of this nature. Moreover, the considerations are not directly related to the achievement of total equality between men and women. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that it must recall its objections to the said paragraphs in the preamble at this occasion.”</p>		
<i>Note—</i>		
<p>On 23 July 1991, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>The Netherlands</i> the following objections concerning reservations made by a number of States:</p> <p>“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservations made by Bangladesh regarding Article 2, Article 13(a) and Article 16, paragraph 1(c) and (f), by Egypt regarding Article 2, Article 9 and Article 16, by Brazil regarding Article 15, paragraph 4, and Article 16, paragraph 1(a), (c), (g) and (h), by Iraq regarding Article 2, sub-paragraphs (f) and (g), Article 9 and Article 16, by Mauritius regarding Article 11, paragraph 1(b) and (d), and Article 16, paragraph 1(g), by Jamaica regarding Article 9, paragraph 2, by the Republic of Korea regarding Article 9 and Article 16, paragraph 1(c), (d), (f) and (g), by Thailand regarding Article 9, paragraph 2, Article 15, paragraph 3, and Article 16, by Tunisia regarding Article 9, paragraph 2, Article 15, paragraph 4, and Article 16, paragraph 1(c), (d), (f), (g) and (h), by Turkey regarding Article 15, paragraphs 2 and 4, and Article 16, paragraph 1(c), (d), (f) and (g), are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 28, paragraph 2).</p> <p>The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, by which the accession 'is made subject to the general reservation that such accession cannot conflict with the laws on personal status derived from the Islamic Shariah', and considers the said reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has also examined the reservations made by the Republic of Malawi, by which owing to the deep-rooted nature of some traditional customs and practices of Malawians, the Government of the Republic of Malawi shall not, for the time being, consider itself bound by such provisions of the Convention as require immediate eradication of such traditional customs and practices', and considers the said reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations.

These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between Bangladesh, Egypt, Brazil, Iraq, Mauritius, Jamaica, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Notes—

On 24 October 1991, the Government of *Malawi* notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservations made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention on 12 March 1987 (see Treaty Series No. 2 (1989), Cm 643, p.20) which read as follows:

"Owing to the deep-rooted nature of some traditional customs and practices of Malawians, the Government of the Republic of Malawi shall not, for the time being, consider itself bound by such of the provisions of the Convention as require immediate eradication of such traditional customs and practices.

While the Government of the Republic of Malawi accepts the principles of Article 29 paragraph 2 of the Convention this acceptance should nonetheless be read in conjunction with [its] declaration of 12 December 1966, concerning the recognition, by the Government of the Republic of Malawi, as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court."

Convention for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data

Strasbourg,
28 Jan., 1981

86/1990
Cm 1329

Ratification—

Finland

2 Dec., 1991

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

New York,
10 Dec., 1984

107/1991
Cm 1775

Accessions—

Estonia

21 Oct., 1991

Jordan

13 Nov., 1991

Yemen

5 Nov., 1991

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations

Rome,
26 Oct., 1961

38/1964
Cmnd. 2425

Ratification—

Spain (with declaration*)

14 Aug., 1991

**Declarations [translation]*

Article 5

The Government of Spain, in conformity with Article 5, paragraph 3 of the Convention for the protection of phonograms, declares that it will not apply the criterion of first publication and will apply instead the criterion of first fixation.

Article 6

The Government of Spain, in conformity with Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Convention, declares that it will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organization is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
<i>Article 16</i>		
The Government of Spain, in conformity with the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention, and in relation to Article 12 of the Convention, declares that:		
Firstly, in conformity with the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1(a)(iii) of the Convention, it will not apply the provisions of Article 12 as regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national of a Contracting State.		
Secondly, the Spanish Government, as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, will reduce the scope and duration of the protection provided in Article 12 insofar as the Contracting State does likewise with respect to phonograms whose fixations were first made by nationals of Spain, in conformity with the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1(a)(iv) of the Convention.		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Namibia*	23 Sept., 1991	
*The Republic of Namibia will belong to Class C for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the WIPO Conference.		
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
Accessions— Paraguay*	9 Sept., 1991	
Zambia†	13 Sept., 1991	
*The Republic of Paraguay will belong to Class VII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the Berne Union.		
†The Republic of Zambia will belong to Class VII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the Berne Union.		
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
Statute of the International Court of Justice	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
Note—		
On 21 October 1991, the Government of <i>Estonia</i> deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a declaration recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as follows:		
“I, Arnold Rüütel, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia, declare on behalf of the Republic of Estonia and in accordance with the Resolution of September 26, 1991 of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia, that the Republic of Estonia recognizes as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, provided that this declaration shall not apply to disputes, the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.”		
LAW		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna, 23 May, 1969	58/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Accessions— Cameroon	23 Oct., 1991	
Estonia	21 Oct., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF THE SEA		
<p>Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, The Government of Canada, The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, The Government of the Republic of Italy, The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America, on the one hand, and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the other hand, on the Avoidance of Overlaps and Conflicts Relating to Deep Seabed Areas</p> <p>Note— In a Note dated 24 October 1991, received by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 24 October 1991, the Government of the <i>Kingdom of the Netherlands</i> notified, in accordance with Article 6, second paragraph of the above-mentioned Memorandum of Understanding, that its constitutional procedures in the Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe and for The Netherlands Antilles) for the Memorandum to enter into force had been completed.</p>	New York, 22 Feb., 1991	52/1991 Cm 1628
NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS		
<p>Convention on the Nationality of Married Women</p> <p>Succession— Saint Lucia</p>	New York, 20 Feb., 1957 22 Feb., 1979 (effective date)	59/1958 Cmnd. 601
PLANTS		
<p>International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of 2 December 1961 as revised at Geneva on 10 November 1972, and on 23 October 1978</p> <p>Accession— Czech and Slovak Federal Republic*</p> <p>*For the purpose of determining its share in the total amount of the annual contributions to the budget of UPOV, one-half of one contribution unit is applicable to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.</p>	Geneva, 23 Oct., 1978 4 Nov., 1991	11/1984 Cmnd. 9152
POLAND		
<p>Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Polish People's Republic concerning Certain Commercial Debts (The United Kingdom/Poland Debt Agreement No. 4 (1987))</p> <p>Note— The following Note, signed at Warsaw on 4 October 1991 by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Poland, amends the above Agreement: "Notwithstanding that Section 1(1)(l) of the above mentioned Agreement defines Maturity in relation to a Debt specified in Section 2(1)(b) as 31 March 1987 and to a Debt specified in Sections 2(1)(c), 2(1)(d) and 2(1)(e) as 31 December 1987, or due date for repayment, whichever is the later; It is hereby agreed that for the purpose of this Agreement, Maturity in relation to a Debt specified in Sections 2(1)(b), 2(1)(c), 2(1)(d) and 2(1)(e) shall mean the due date for repayment under the First, Second or Third Agreement as appropriate."</p>	Warsaw, 27 Oct., 1989	17/1990 Cm 971

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accessions—		
Gambia	1 Nov., 1991	
Malta	27 Sept., 1991	
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accessions—		
Gambia	1 Nov., 1991	
Malta	27 Sept., 1991	
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession—		
Malta	27 Sept., 1991	
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution ..	Geneva, 13–16 Nov., 1979	57/1983 Cmnd. 9034
Accession—		
Cyprus	20 Nov., 1991	
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-Term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)	Geneva, 28 Sept.,— 5 Oct., 1984	75/1988 Cm 521
Accession—		
Cyprus	20 Nov., 1991	
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer ..	Adopted Vienna, 22 Mar., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Accession—		
Turkey	20 Sept., 1991	
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal, 16 Sept., 1987	19/1990 Cm 977
Accession—		
Turkey	20 Sept., 1991	
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes	Sofia, 1–4 Nov., 1988	1/1992 Cm 1787
Approval—		
Hungary	12 Nov., 1991	
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Accession—		
Marshall Islands*	18 Nov., 1991	
*The instrument of accession contains the following list of authorities designated by the Government of the Marshall Islands in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention:		
"1. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Marshall Islands,		
2. Attorney General and Acting Attorney General,		
3. Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the High Court,		
4. Registrars and Deputy Registrars of Corporations,		
5. Maritime Administrator and Special Agents thereof, and		
6. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of Maritime Affairs or Special Agents thereof."		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmnd. 3986
Accession—		
China, People's Republic of (with declarations*)	6 May, 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<i>*Declarations [Courtesy translation]</i>		
1. to designate according to Article 2 and Article 9 of the Convention the Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic of China as the Central Authority and the authority competent to receive documents transmitted by foreign states through consular channels.		
The communication address is: Bureau of International Judicial Assistance Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic of China No. 11, Xianguangli Niuwangmiao Chaoyang District Beijing, 100016 The People's Republic of China		
2. to declare according to the second paragraph of Article 8 that the means of service stipulated in the first paragraph of that Article may be used within the territory of the People's Republic of China only when the document is to be served upon a national of the State in which the documents originate.		
3. to oppose the service of documents in the territory of the People's Republic of China by the methods provided by Article 10 of the Convention.		
4. to declare in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 15 of the Convention that if all the conditions provided in that paragraph are fulfilled, the judge, notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of that Article, may give judgment even if no certificate of service or delivery has been received.		
5. to declare in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 16 of the Convention that the application for relief from the effects of the expiration of the time for appeal shall not be entertained except that it is filed within one year following the date of the judgement.		
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	London, 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd. 4229
Signature— Poland	26 Nov., 1991	
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 by Monaco and Mexico to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Portugal	15 Aug., 1991	
In accordance with Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between Monaco and:		
Portugal	14 Oct., 1991	
In accordance with Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between Mexico and:		
Portugal	14 Oct., 1991	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	Strasbourg, 15 Mar., 1978	88/1981 Cmnd. 8431
Signature— Poland	26 Nov., 1991	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Signatures— Israel	4 Sept., 1991	
Yugoslavia	27 Sept., 1991	
Ratifications— Israel (with reservation*)	4 Sept., 1991	
Yugoslavia	27 Sept., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
*Reservation		
"In accordance with Articles 26 and 42 of the Convention, the State of Israel hereby declares that, in proceedings under the Convention, 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."		
Note—		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession by <i>Mexico</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
France	7 Oct., 1991	
Germany, Federal Republic of	14 Nov., 1991	
New Zealand	24 Sept., 1991	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Mexico</i> and:		
France	1 Jan., 1992	
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 Feb., 1992	
New Zealand	1 Dec., 1991	
Note—		
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession by <i>Hungary</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
New Zealand	24 Sept., 1991	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Hungary</i> and:		
New Zealand	1 Dec., 1991	
Note—		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession by <i>Belize</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
France	7 Oct., 1991	
New Zealand	24 Sept., 1991	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Belize</i> and:		
France	1 Jan., 1992	
New Zealand	1 Dec., 1991	
Note—		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession by <i>New Zealand</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
France	7 Oct., 1991	
Germany, Federal Republic of	14 Nov., 1991	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>New Zealand</i> and:		
France	1 Jan., 1992	
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 Feb., 1992	
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	Strasbourg, 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Signature—		
Hungary	19 Nov., 1991	
Ratification—		
Germany (with declarations*)	31 Oct., 1991	
Accession—		
Bahamas (with declarations†)	12 Nov., 1991	
*Declarations		
<i>Re the Convention as a whole:</i>		
In conformity with the preamble of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany understands that the application of the Convention should further not only the social rehabilitation of sentenced persons, but also the ends of justice. Accordingly, it will take the decision on the transfer of sentenced persons in each individual case on the basis of all punitive purposes underlying its criminal law.		
<i>Re Article 2.2, second sentence:</i>		
The Federal Republic of Germany interprets the Convention as creating rights and obligations between the Parties only, no claims or subjective rights accruing to sentenced persons and no such claims or rights having to be created.		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p><i>Re Article 3.1:</i> The Federal Republic of Germany will take charge of enforcing sentences in accordance with the Convention only on condition that</p> <p>(a) the sentence was imposed in a trial conforming to the European Convention of 4 November 1950 for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its supplementary protocols where these are in force for the Federal Republic of Germany,</p> <p>(b) no judgment or decision having similar legal effects has been passed against the person prosecuted for the same offence in the Federal Republic of Germany,</p> <p>(c) enforcement of the sentence is not barred under the law applicable in the Federal Republic of Germany due to the lapse of time or would not be so barred after analogous conversion of the facts.</p> <p>The Federal Republic of Germany will transfer enforcement of judgments in accordance with the Convention to other member States only if it is guaranteed that</p> <p>(a) the sentenced person is prosecuted, sentenced, detained for the enforcement of a penalty or detention order or subjected to any other restriction of his personal liberty in respect of an offence other than that underlying the transfer and committed before the surrender only on the following cases:</p> <p>(aa) if the Federal Republic of Germany consents or</p> <p>(bb) if the transferred person has not left the territory of the administrative State within 45 days of his final discharge despite having had the opportunity to do so or if, having left such territory, has returned there,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) the administering State will not prosecute again or enforce a new sentence in respect of the offence underlying the judgment.</p>		
<p><i>Re Article 3.3:</i> The Federal Republic of Germany will take charge of enforcing sentences only on condition that a German court declares the judgment passed in the sentencing State to be enforceable. In considering whether the conditions for accepting enforcement are fulfilled, the court will proceed from the facts and legal conclusions set forth in the judgment.</p>		
<p><i>Re Article 3.4:</i> The term "national" covers all Germans in the sense of Article 116(1) of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany.</p>		
<p><i>Re Article 4:</i> The Federal Republic of Germany dispenses with the information envisaged in Article 4.2 to 4.5, if, in the opinion of the competent German authorities, a request for transfer of enforcement is excluded a priori. It understands that an obligation to inform sentenced persons exists only where it is compatible with the relevant provisions of national law and that, in particular, the sentenced person has no right to be informed about official internal procedures.</p>		
<p><i>Re Article 5.3:</i> Requests can also be made by or addressed to the ministries of justice of the Länder (Land administrations of justice) of the Federal Republic of Germany.</p>		
<p><i>Re Article 7.1:</i> In accordance with the law, applicable in the Federal Republic of Germany, consent cannot be withdrawn.</p>		
<p><i>Re Article 8.1:</i> The authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany will take measures to continue the enforcement of the sentence if, and as soon as, the sentenced person escapes from custody or otherwise evades serving the sentence after the authorities of the administering State have taken him into charge and before enforcement of the sentence has been completed. Therefore, if the sentenced person is found in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany before the expiry of half of the time remaining to be served under the sentence imposed or converted</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>in the administering State, they will assume that he has escaped and detain him for further questioning, unless the administering State has, in addition to that envisaged in Article 15, conveyed the information that the sentenced person has been conditionally released or that the enforcement of the sentence has been interrupted on other grounds.</p> <p><i>Re Article 12:</i> In view of the federal structure of the Federal Republic of Germany and the fact that the Länder have competence in respect of decisions regarding pardons, the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to transfer the enforcement of judgments to another Member State in accordance with the Convention only on condition that, on the basis of a general or case-to-case declaration by the administering State, pardon will be granted in the administering State only in agreement with the German pardoning authority.</p> <p><i>Re Article 16.2:</i> The Federal Republic of Germany declares that it avails itself of the possibility of refusing to grant transit under the provisions of Article 16.2(a) and (b).</p> <p><i>Re Article 17.3:</i> Where the request for transfer and the supporting documents are not drawn up in German, they must be accompanied by translations of the request and the documents into German or into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.”</p> <p>†<i>Declarations</i> “In pursuance of Article 3, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas declares that in light of this Article as regards Article 9, paragraph 1, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas excludes the application of the procedure provided for in Article 9, paragraph 1.b. of the Convention in cases when the Commonwealth of The Bahamas is the Administering State.</p> <p>Further, in accordance with the provision of Article 3, paragraph 4 of the Convention, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas declares that the term “National” (Article 3, paragraph 1.a.) means persons having Bahamian nationality or persons having their permanent residence in the territory of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas.</p> <p>Moreover, in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 3, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas declares that requests for transfer and supporting documents shall be accompanied by a translation in the English language.</p> <p>And moreover, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas declares that the Central Authority to forward and receive requests is:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">The Attorney General Post Office Box N-3007 NASSAU The Commonwealth of The Bahamas</p> <p>The Commonwealth of The Bahamas also declares that in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 3 that it accepts the right of any party to require that communication and legal papers pertaining to requests and replies be transmitted through the Diplomatic Channel.”</p> <p>European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-governmental Organisations</p> <p>Ratification— Portugal</p>		
	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1986	14/1991 Cm 1593
	28 Oct., 1991	
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
<p>Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations</p> <p>Accession— Estonia</p>		
	Adopted London, 13 Feb., 1946	10/1950 Cmd. 7891
	21 Oct., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted New York, 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmnd. 855
Note—		
On 26 April 1991 the Government of <i>Czechoslovakia</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention (see Treaty Series No. 107 (1967), Cmnd. 3492, p.14) which reservation reads as follows:		
“ The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, under which the International Court of Justice has compulsory jurisdiction in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention; concerning the competence of the International Court of Justice in such disputes, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation also applies to the provision of section 32 requiring the Parties concerned to accept the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice as decisive.”		
Note—		
On 26 April 1991 the Government of <i>Czechoslovakia</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, pursuant to Article XI, section 43 of the above-mentioned Convention, that it undertakes to apply the provisions of the Convention to the following specialized agencies:		
International Monetary Fund International Bank for Reconstruction and Development International Finance Corporation International Development Association		
In accordance with Article XI, section 43, the notification took effect on the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations i.e. on 26 April 1991.		
RED CROSS		
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked members of Armed Forces at Sea	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War	Geneva, 12 Aug., 1949	39/1958 Cmnd. 550
Accession—		
Brunei	14 Oct., 1991	
Succession—		
Namibia	21 Mar., 1990 (effective date)	
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accessions—		
Poland (with reservation*)	27 Sept., 1991	
Romania (with declaration†)	7 Aug., 1991	
* <i>Reservation (translation)</i> The Republic of Poland decides to accede to the said Convention, with the reservation that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)		
Subject to the aforementioned reservation, the provisions of the said Convention shall be scrupulously observed,		
In this connection, the Government of Poland has declared 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)).		
† <i>Declaration</i> "Taking into consideration Article 1(3) of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967, Romania shall apply alternative (b) of section B of Article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951 for the purpose of defining its obligations under the above mentioned Convention."		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accessions—		
Poland	27 Sept., 1991	
Romania (with declaration *)	7 Aug., 1991	
* <i>Declaration</i> "Taking into consideration Article 1(3) of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 31 January 1967, Romania shall apply alternative (b) of Section B of Article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951 for the purpose of defining its obligations under the above mentioned Convention."		
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. 44: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system")		
Acceptance—		
France	1 Jan., 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 71: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision		
Acceptance—		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	4 Jan., 1992 (effective date)	
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		
Proposing Government—		
Germany, Federal Republic of	5 Nov., 1989 (date of entry into force)	
Acceptance—		
German Democratic Republic	16 Oct., 1990 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 84: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption		
Acceptance—		
Germany	12 Jan., 1992 (effective date)	

ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)

Note—

On 14 January 1991, the Government of *Germany* notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it intends to continue to apply a number of Regulations, i.e. Regulations Nos. 35, 41, 51, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 76 and 78 annexed to the Agreement, which Regulations had so far been applied solely by the German Democratic Republic, not by the Federal Republic of Germany. On the other hand, Regulations Nos. 15, 32, 33, 63 and 65, which were also applied solely by the German Democratic Republic, will no longer apply.

Germany applies Regulations Nos. 35, 41, 51, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 76 and 78 listed above as of 3 October 1990, the date on which the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany, and issues approvals under the approval marking "E 1".

Approvals issued by the German Democratic Republic under the approval marking "E 15" shall remain valid until such time as the amendment of the Regulations necessitates a change of the approval number. As from such a date, the approval shall bear the approval marking "E 1". Accordingly, the approvals issued by other Contracting Parties to the Agreement applying these Regulations shall be recognized.

The notification further states that it "... does not constitute a general statement of position by the Federal Republic of Germany on the question of state succession in relation to treaties."

Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)

Note—

The amendments to Annex 1 printed as Command No. Cm 950 entered into force on 13 December 1991.

SHIPPING

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended (see also Treaty Series No. 63 (1972), Cmnd. 5006; Treaty Series No. 63 (1978), Cmnd. 7243; Treaty Series No. 67 (1984), Cmnd. 9339 and Treaty Series No. 10 (1987), Cm 85)

Accession—

Thailand

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966

Accessions—

Angola

Gambia

Mozambique

Sudan

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969

Accessions—

Gambia

Mozambique

Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended

Accession—

Angola

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974

Accessions—

Angola

Gambia

<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
Geneva, 1 Sept., 1970	42/1981 Cmnd. 8272
London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
28 Nov., 1991	
London 5 Apr.,— 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd 3708
3 Oct., 1991	
1 Nov., 1991	
30 Oct., 1991	
26 Sept., 1991	
London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
1 Nov., 1991	
30 Oct., 1991	
London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
3 Oct., 1991	
London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
3 Oct., 1991	
1 Nov., 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974	Athens, 13 Dec., 1974	40/1987 Cm 202
Acceptance— Greece	3 July, 1991	
Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976	London, 1 Feb., 1977— 31 Dec., 1977	13/1990 Cm 955
Accession— Greece	3 July, 1991	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended	London, 1 June, 1978	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accession— Angola	3 Oct., 1991	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec., 1978— 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Accession— Angola	3 Oct., 1991	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
International Telecommunication Convention	Nairobi, 6 Nov., 1982	33/1985 Cmnd. 9557
Accession— Lithuania	12 Oct., 1991	
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— Estonia	21 Oct., 1991	
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ..	New York, 18 Dec., 1979— 31 Dec., 1980	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Accessions— Argentina	18 Sept., 1991	
Cyprus	13 Sept., 1991	
UNESCO		
Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (as amended) (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 82 (1965), Cmnd. 2784; Treaty Series No. 99 (1970), Cmnd. 4511; Treaty Series No. 104 (1976), Cmnd. 6651; Treaty Series No. 59 (1977), Cmnd. 6864 and Treaty Series No. 56 (1981), Cmnd. 8304)	London, 16 Nov., 1945	36/1961 Cmnd. 1376
Signatures and Acceptances—		
Estonia	14 Oct., 1991	
Latvia	14 Oct., 1991	
Lithuania	7 Oct., 1991	
Tuvalu	21 Oct., 1991	
Note—		
On 30 December 1991 the Government of the United Kingdom received the following Note dated 30 December 1991 from the <i>Russian Federation</i> concerning membership of UNESCO following the disintegration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
UNESCO (continued)		
<p>" The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and has the honour to inform the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in its capacity of State-depositary of the Charter of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that the membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the UNESCO, its bodies as well as in all conventions, agreements and other international legal instruments concluded within the framework or under its aegis is continued by the Russian Federation (RF) and therefore the name " The Russian Federation " instead of " The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics " should be used in the UNESCO.</p> <p>The Russian Federation maintains full responsibility over all rights and obligations of the USSR in the UNESCO, including financial obligations.</p> <p>The present note constitutes the confirmation of authority of all persons at present credited with authority of the USSR in the UNESCO to represent the Russian Federation in the UNESCO."</p>		
UNIDO		
<p>Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization</p>	<p>Vienna, 8 Apr., 1979</p>	<p>67/1991 Cm 1666</p>
<p>Ratifications— Chad Djibouti</p>	<p>22 Aug., 1991 20 Aug., 1991</p>	
<p>Accession— Lithuania</p>	<p>17 Oct., 1991</p>	
UNITED NATIONS		
<p>Charter of the United Nations (as amended—see Treaty Series No. 2 (1966), Cmnd. 2900; Treaty Series No. 5 (1969), Cmnd. 3869 and Treaty Series No. 130 (1973), Cmnd. 5511) ..</p>	<p>San Francisco, 26 June, 1945</p>	<p>67/1946 Cmd. 7015</p>
<p>Admission to membership of the United Nations by decision of the General Assembly— Estonia Korea, Democratic People's Republic Korea, Republic of Latvia Lithuania Marshall Islands Micronesia</p>	<p>13 Sept., 1991 13 Sept., 1991 13 Sept., 1991 13 Sept., 1991 13 Sept., 1991 13 Sept., 1991</p>	
WHEAT		
<p>International Wheat Agreement, 1986</p>	<p>New York, 1 May–30 June, 1986</p>	<p>94/1991 Cm 1734</p>
<p>Note— The International Wheat Council, at its one hundred-fifteenth session (25–26 June 1991), confirmed the provisional decision it had taken at its previous session in December 1990 to extend the Wheat Trade Convention for a period of two years until 30 June 1993, in accordance with the provisions of Article 33(2) of the said Convention.</p> <p>At the same session, the International Wheat Council also granted, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Articles 25 and 27 of the said Convention, a further extension until 30 June 1993 of the time-limit for the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession by the following States and Organization:</p>		
<p>Brazil European Economic Community Greece Iran, Islamic Republic of Morocco Panama Saudi Arabia Yemen, Republic of</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION		
Constitution of the World Health Organization	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmd. 7458
Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization	Geneva, 28 May, 1959	24/1961 Cmd. 1351
Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization	Geneva, 23 May, 1967	109/1975 Cmd. 6204
Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization	Geneva, 17 May, 1976	41/1984 Cmd. 9239
Amendments to Articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization	Geneva, 22 May, 1973	50/1977 Cmd. 6832
Acceptance— Micronesia	14 Aug., 1991	