

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 84 (1992)

**FOURTH
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1992**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 77 (1992), Cm 2094]

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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 1992.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AALAND ISLANDS		
Convention respecting the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands	Geneva, 20 Oct., 1921	6/1922 Cmd. 1680
Note— On 21 July 1992, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Estonia</i> the following notification: “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Estonia ... [notifies] the declaration of continuity by Estonia regarding the Convention relating to the Non-fortification and Neutralization of the Aaland Islands, signed at Geneva on October 20, 1921.”		
AGRICULTURE		
Agreement on the Reconstitution of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux as CAB International with Agreed Minute	London, 8 July, 1986	59/1987 Cm 387
Accession— Belize	17 Sept., 1992	
ANIMALS		
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes	Strasbourg, 10 Mar., 1976	70/1979 Cmnd. 7684
Accession— Slovenia	20 Oct., 1992	
ARBITRATION		
Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes	The Hague, 18 Oct., 1907	6/1971 Cmnd. 4575
Accession Suriname	28 Oct., 1992	
ATOMIC ENERGY		
Convention for the Establishment of a European Organization for Nuclear Research (with Financial Protocol)	Paris, 1 July, 1953	3/1960 Cmnd. 928
Accessions— Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	20 Dec., 1991	
Hungary	29 June, 1992	
Poland	6 June, 1991	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION		
Protocol amending Article 93 bis of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 27 May, 1947	63/1961 Cmnd. 1448
Ratifications—		
Guyana	14 Dec., 1988	
Papua New Guinea	5 Oct., 1992	
Protocol amending Articles 48(a), 49(e) and 61 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	26/1957 Cmnd. 107
Ratification—		
Estonia	21 Aug., 1992	
Protocol amending Article 45 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 14 June, 1954	24/1958 Cmnd. 482
Ratification—		
Estonia	21 Aug., 1992	
Protocol amending Article 50(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Montreal, 21 June, 1961	59/1962 Cmnd. 1826
Ratification—		
Estonia	21 Aug., 1992	
Protocol amending Article 48(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on 7 December, 1944	Rome, 15 Sept., 1962	27/1976 Cmnd. 6447
Ratifications—		
Estonia	21 Aug., 1992	
Papua New Guinea	5 Oct., 1992	
Convention on Offences and certain other Acts Committed on board Aircraft	Tokyo, 14 Sept., 1963	126/1969 Cmnd. 4230
Accessions—		
Central African Republic	11 June, 1991	
Comoros	23 May, 1991	
Djibouti	10 June, 1992	
Equatorial Guinea	27 Feb., 1991	
Malta	28 June, 1991	
Mongolia	24 July, 1990	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	18 Nov., 1991	
Protocol relating to an Amendment of Article 50(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	New York, 12 Mar., 1971	62/1973 Cmnd. 5310
Ratifications—		
Burkina	15 June, 1992	
Estonia	21 Aug., 1992	
Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 56 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	Vienna, 7 July, 1971	98/1975 Cmnd. 6117
Ratifications—		
Burkina	15 June, 1992	
Estonia	21 Aug., 1992	
Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 50(a) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944	Montreal, 16 Oct., 1974	57/1980 Cmnd. 7960
Ratifications—		
Burkina	15 June, 1992	
Estonia	21 Aug., 1992	
Papua New Guinea	5 Oct., 1992	
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—		
Jordan	18 Sept., 1992	
Accession in London—		
Oman	27 Nov., 1992	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)		
Ratifications in Montreal (ICAO)—		
Bulgaria	26 Mar., 1991	
Greece	25 Apr., 1991	
Accessions in Montreal (ICAO)—		
Central African Republic	1 July, 1991	
Fiji	21 Sept., 1992	
Ratification in Washington—		
Spain	8 May, 1991	
COMMODITIES		
Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities	New York, 1 Oct., 1980	5/1992 Cm 1797
Accession—		
Thailand	6 Aug., 1992	
Withdrawal—		
Australia	20 Aug., 1992 (effective date)	
CONSERVATION		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Adopted Ramsar, Iran, 2 Feb., 1971	34/1976 Cmnd. 6465
Ratifications—		
Argentina* (with declaration)	4 May 1992	
Peru†	30 Mar., 1992	
*In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention the following wetlands have been designated by Argentina for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this convention:		
" Monumento natural laguna de Pozuelos Parque y reserva nacional laguna blanca Parque nacional Rio Pilcomayo."		
<i>Declaration</i>		
"The Argentine Republic rejects the extension by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the application of the "Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat", signed at Ramsar on 2 February 1971 and amended by the Protocol of Paris of 3 December 1982, to the Malvinas [Falkland Islands], South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and reasserts its sovereignty over those islands, which are an integral part of its national territory.		
The Argentine Republic draws attention to the fact that the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 by which it recognizes the existence of a dispute over sovereignty and invites the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enter into negotiations in order to find ways of achieving a peaceful and definitive solution to the problems still outstanding between the two countries, including all matters relating to the future of the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.		
The Argentine Republic also rejects the extension to the so- called "British Antarctic Territories" and reasserts its legitimate rights to territorial sovereignty over the Argentinian Sector of Antarctica, which lies between the meridians of 25° and 74° of longitude West and between the parallel of 60° latitude South and the South Pole, and its rights in Antarctica as a riparian State under international law. These rights, well-established on historical and geographical grounds, are protected by Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty."		
†In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetlands have been designated by Peru for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this Convention:		
" Reserva Nacional de Paracas Reserva Nacional de Pacaya Samiria Sanctuario Nacional de Lagunas de Mejia."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSERVATION (continued)		
Accessions—		
Bangladesh†	21 May, 1992	
Indonesia**	8 Apr., 1992	
Russian Federation	11 Feb., 1992	
<p>‡In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetland has been designated by Bangladesh for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this Convention: “Sundarban Forest Area.”</p> <p>**In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention, the following wetland has been designated by the Republic of Indonesia for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance established by virtue of this Convention: “Berbak Game Reserve”</p>		
Extension—		
Isle of Man	1 Oct., 1992 (effective date)	
Convention on International Trade in endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Washington, 3 Mar., 1973	101/1976 Cmnd. 6647
Accessions—		
Estonia	22 July, 1992	
Greece	8 Oct., 1992	
Note—		
<p>By a note dated 28 July 1992, registered on 29 July 1992, <i>Canada</i> informed the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the withdrawal of the reservation concerning the inclusion of the following species in Appendix III:</p> <p><i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>, <i>Vulpes vulpes griffithi</i>, <i>Vulpes vulpes montana</i>, <i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i>, <i>Martes flavigula</i>, <i>Martes foina intermedia</i>, <i>Mustela foina intermedia</i>, <i>Mustela altaica</i>, <i>Mustela erminea</i>, <i>Mustela kathiah</i>, <i>Mustela sibirica</i>.</p>		
CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accessions—		
Azerbaijan	13 Aug., 1992	
Bahrain (with declaration*)	17 Sept., 1992	
Grenada	2 Sept., 1992	
Namibia	14 Sept., 1992	
Vietnam (with reservation†)	8 Sept., 1992	
* <i>Declaration</i>		
“The accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.”		
† <i>Reservation</i>		
[<i>Courtesy Translation</i>]		
“The Socialist Republic of Vietnam shall not accord to the consular posts headed by the honorary consular officers the right to employ diplomatic, consular couriers, diplomatic and consular bags or messages in code or cipher; or to other governments, their diplomatic missions or consular posts the right to employ these means in communicating with consular posts headed by the honorary consular officers, unless the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam may give express consent thereto in a particular case.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Paris 23 Nov., 1972	2/1985 Cmnd. 9424
Accession— Solomon Islands	10 June, 1992	
Acceptances— Japan	30 June, 1992	
Lithuania	31 Mar., 1992	
Note— In a letter dated 11 August 1992, to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Minister of External Relations of the Republic of <i>Tajikistan</i> confirmed, on behalf of his Government, that the above-mentioned Convention, previously ratified by the USSR, would remain in force for the Republic of Tajikistan.		
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	Granada, 3 Oct., 1985	46/1988 Cm 439
Ratification— Belgium	17 Sept., 1992	
CUSTOMS		
Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)	Brussels, 15 Dec., 1950	50/1954 Cmd. 9232
Accessions— Albania	31 Aug., 1992	
Ukraine	26 June, 1992	
International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System with Protocol of Amendment	Brussels, 14 June., 1983– 31 Dec., 1986	15/1989 Cmd. 695
Accession— Rwanda	27 July, 1992	
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accessions— Azerbaijan	13 Aug., 1992	
Grenada	2 Sept., 1992	
Namibia	14 Sept., 1992	
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America	Mexico City, 14 Feb., 1967	54/1970 Cmnd. 4409
Signatures— Belize	14 Feb., 1992	
Saint Lucia	25 Aug., 1992	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14 Feb., 1992	
Ratification— Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14 Feb., 1992	
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accession in London— Namibia	2 Oct., 1992	
Accessions in Moscow— Azerbaijan	22 Sept., 1992	
France	3 Aug., 1992	
Uzbekistan	7 May, 1992	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)		
Accessions in Washington—		
Myanmar	2 Dec., 1992	
Namibia	7 Oct., 1992	
Niger	9 Oct., 1992	
DISPUTES		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June,— 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accession—		
Turkey (with declaration)*	2 July, 1992	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
“In accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Turkey declares that it will apply the Convention, on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another contracting State. It further declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under its national law.”		
DRUGS		
<i>See UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</i>		
Anti-Doping Convention	Strasbourg, 16 Nov., 1989	85/1990 Cm 1330
Ratification—		
Switzerland	5 Nov., 1992	
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development	Adopted, Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Accession—		
Cambodia	25 Aug., 1992	
EDUCATION		
Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the European Region	Paris, 21 Dec., 1979	21/1986 Cmnd. 9762
Note—		
In a letter dated 11 August 1992, to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Minister of External Relations of the Republic of <i>Tajikistan</i> confirmed, on behalf of his Government, that the above-mentioned Convention, previously ratified by the USSR, would remain in force for the Republic of Tajikistan.		
Protocol instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be responsible for seeking the Settlement of any Disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education	Adopted at Paris, 10 Dec., 1962	23/1969 Cmnd. 3894
Acceptance—		
Spain	26 June, 1992	
ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS		
Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters	Lugano, 16 Sept., 1988	53/1992 Cm 2009
Ratifications—		
Italy	22 Sept., 1992	
Sweden (with declaration*)	9 Oct., 1992	
<i>*Declaration</i>		
Sweden declares that it objects to the procedure described in Article IV, paragraph 2 of Protocol No. 1, whereby documents may also be sent by the appropriate public officers of the State in which the document has been drawn up directly to the appropriate public officers of the State in which the addressee is to be found.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmd. 4421
Note— On 24 June 1992, the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the following reservation to Article IX of the Convention, made upon accession on 21 July 1950 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 58 (1970) Cmd. 4421 p.27</i>) which read as follows: [<i>Translation</i>] “The People’s Republic of Bulgaria does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court’s jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the People’s Republic of Bulgaria will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.”		
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
Ratification— Hungary (with reservation and declarations*)	5 Nov., 1992	
* <i>Reservation</i> — In accordance with Article 64 of the Convention, the Republic of Hungary makes the following reservation in respect of the right to access to courts guaranteed by Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Convention: For the time being in proceedings for regulatory offences before the administrative authorities, Hungary cannot guarantee the right to access to courts, because the current Hungarian laws do not provide such right, the decision of the administrative authorities being final. The relevant provisions of the Hungarian law referred to above are: —Section 4 of Act IV of 1972 on courts, modified several times, which provides, that the courts, unless an Act stipulates otherwise, may review the legality of the decisions taken by the administrative authorities; —An exception is contained in Section 71/A of Act I of 1968 on proceedings for regulatory offences, modified several times, which allows for the offender to request judicial review solely against the measures taken by the administrative authority to commute to confinements the fine the offender had been sentenced to pay; no other access to court against final decisions taken in proceedings for regulatory offences is permitted.		
Declarations under Article 25— Hungary	5 Nov., 1992 (for five years)	
Switzerland	28 Nov., 1992 (for three years)	
Declaration under Article 46— Hungary	5 Nov., 1992 (for five years)	
Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmd. 9221
Ratification— Hungary	5 Nov., 1992	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Accession— Jordan	1 July, 1992	
Note— On 24 June 1992, the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations its decision to withdraw the following reservation to Article IX of the above-mentioned Convention made upon accession on 17 March 1954 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 101 (1967) Cmnd. 3449 p.37) which read as follows: [<i>Translation</i>] “As regards Article IX: The Government of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and declares that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.”		
Convention against Discrimination in Education	Paris, 14 Dec., 1960	44/1962 Cmnd. 1760
Note— In a letter dated 11 August 1992, to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Minister of External Relations of the Republic of <i>Tajikistan</i> confirmed, on behalf of his Government, that the above-mentioned Convention, previously ratified by the USSR, would remain in force for the Republic of Tajikistan.		
Convention on consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	New York, 10 Dec., 1962– 31 Dec., 1963	102/1970 Cmnd. 4538
Accession— Jordan	1 July, 1992	
Protocol No. 2 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, conferring upon the European Court of Human Rights competence to give Advisory Opinions	Strasbourg, 6 May, 1963	104/1970 Cmnd. 4551
Ratification— Hungary	5 Nov., 1992	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Note— On 24 June 1992 the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the reservation to Article 22 of the above-mentioned Convention, made upon signature on 1 June 1966 and confirmed upon ratification on 8 August 1966 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 77 (1969) Cmnd. 4108 pp. 69 and 110) which read as follows: [<i>Translation</i>] “The People’s Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of disputes with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention. The People’s Republic of Bulgaria maintains its position that no dispute between two or more States can be referred to the International Court of Justice without the consent in each particular case of all the States parties to the disputes.”		
Note— On 28 July 1992, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Ukraine</i> the following declaration: [<i>Translation</i>] “In accordance with the Article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Ukraine declares that it recognizes the		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued) competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals [within its jurisdiction] claiming to be victims of a violation by [it] of any of the rights set forth in the Convention."</p>		
<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>	<p>Adopted New York 16 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>6/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>
<p>Ratification—</p>		
<p>United States of America (with reservations, understandings and declarations*)</p>	<p>8 June, 1992</p>	
<p>Accessions—</p>		
<p>Azerbaijan</p>	<p>13 Aug., 1992</p>	
<p>Cambodia</p>	<p>26 May, 1992</p>	
<p>Lesotho</p>	<p>9 Sept., 1992</p>	
<p>Switzerland (with reservations and declaration†)</p>	<p>18 June, 1992</p>	
<p><i>*Reservations</i></p>		
<p>"(1) That Article 20 does not authorize or require legislation or other action by the United States that would restrict the right of free speech and association protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States.</p>		
<p>(2) That the United States reserves the right, subject to its Constitutional constraints, to impose capital punishment on any person (other than a pregnant woman) duly convicted under existing or future laws permitting the imposition of capital punishment, including such punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age.</p>		
<p>(3) That the United States considers itself bound by Article 7 to the extent that 'cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment' means the cruel and unusual treatment or punishment prohibited by the Fifth, Eighth, and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.</p>		
<p>(4) That because U.S. law generally applies to an offender the penalty in force at the time the offense was committed, the United States does not adhere to the third clause of paragraph 1 of Article 15.</p>		
<p>(5) That the policy and practice of the United States are generally in compliance with and supportive of the Covenant's provisions regarding treatment of juveniles in the criminal justice system. Nevertheless, the United States reserves the right, in exceptional circumstances, to treat juveniles as adults, notwithstanding paragraphs 2(b) and 3 of Article 10 and paragraph 4 of Article 14. The United States further reserves to these provisions with respect to individuals who volunteer for military service prior to age 18."</p>		
<p><i>Understandings:</i></p>		
<p>"(1) That the Constitution and laws of the United States guarantee all persons equal protection of the law and provide extensive protections against discrimination. The United States understands distinctions based upon race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status—as those terms are used in Article 2, paragraph 1 and Article 26—to be permitted when such distinctions are, at minimum, rationally related to a legitimate governmental objective. The United States further understands the prohibition in paragraph 1 of Article 4 upon discrimination, in time of public emergency, based 'solely' on the status of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin not to bar distinctions that may have a disproportionate effect upon persons of a particular status.</p>		
<p>(2) That the United States understands the right to compensation referred to in Articles 9(5) and 14(6) to require the provision of effective and enforceable mechanisms by which a victim of an unlawful arrest or detention or a miscarriage of justice may seek and, where justified, obtain compensation from either the responsible individual or the appropriate governmental entity. Entitlement to compensation may be subject to the reasonable requirements of domestic law.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
The provisions of the Covenant which had been derogated from were Articles 9, 12, 17, 19 and 21. The right to strike was also temporarily suspended.		
On 24 February 1992, the Government of Venezuela notified the Secretary-General that Decree No. 2.097 restored throughout the national territory the guarantees provided for in Articles 12 and 19 of the Covenant as well as the right to strike.		
On 6 May 1992, the Government of Venezuela notified the Secretary-General that Decree No. 2.183 restored throughout the national territory the guarantees, referred to in Articles 9, 17 and 21 of the Covenant, and that consequently all the guarantees originally suspended by Decree No. 2.086 were now fully restored.		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		
Accessions—		
Azerbaijan	13 Aug., 1992	
Cambodia	26 May, 1992	
Guinea-Bissau	2 July, 1992	
Lesotho	9 Sept., 1992	
Switzerland	18 June, 1992	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women		
Ratification—		
Jordan (with reservations*)	1 July, 1992	
*Reservations [Translation]		
"The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan . . . does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 9, paragraph 2, Article 15, paragraph 4 (a woman's residence and domicile are with her husband), the wording of Article 16(c) (in relation to the rights arising upon the dissolution of a marriage in connexion with maintenance and compensation), and Article 16(d) and (g) of the Convention.		
Note—		
On 24 June 1992 the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the following reservation to Article 29(1) of the above-mentioned Convention, made upon signature on 17 July 1980 and confirmed upon ratification on 8 February 1982 (see Treaty Series No. 2 (1989) Cm 643 p. 16) which read as follows:		
[Translation]		
"The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."		
Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		
Signature—		
Ireland	28 Sept., 1992	
Note—		
On 24 June 1992, the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the following reservation to Article 30(1) of the Convention, made upon signature on 10 June 1986 and confirmed upon ratification on 16 December 1986 (see Treaty Series No. 107 (1991) Cm 1775 p.17) which read as follows:		
[Translation]		
"Pursuant to Article 30, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the People's Republic of Bulgaria states that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 30, paragraph 1 of the Convention, establishing compulsory jurisdiction of international arbitration or the International Court of Justice in the settlement of disputes between States parties to the Convention. The People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains its position that disputes between two or more States can be submitted for consideration and settlement by international arbitration or the International Court of Justice only provided all parties to the dispute, in each individual case, have explicitly agreed to that."		
Adopted		
New York		
16 Dec., 1966		
6/1977		
Cmnd. 6702		
Adopted		
New York,		
18 Dec., 1979		
2/1989		
Cm 643		
New York,		
4 Feb., 1985		
107/1991		
Cm 1775		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Convention on the Rights of the Child	New York, 20 Nov., 1989	44/1992 Cm 1976
Accession— Azerbaijan	13 Aug., 1992	
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 25 June 1992, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Germany</i> the following objection to the reservations made by Myanmar (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 44 (1992) Cm 1976 p.27) upon accession to the above-mentioned Convention:</p> <p>“The Federal Republic of Germany considers that the reservations made by the Union of Myanmar regarding Articles 15 and 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (Article 51, paragraph 2) and therefore objects to them.</p> <p>This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Union of Myanmar and the Federal Republic of Germany.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p> <p>On 15 July 1992, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Portugal</i> the following objections to reservations made by Myanmar upon accession, by Bangladesh, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kuwait, Pakistan upon ratification and by Turkey upon signature (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 44 (1992) Cm 1976 p.21–30):</p> <p>“The Government of Portugal considers that reservations by which a State limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking general principles of National Law may create doubts on the commitments of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of International Law. It is in the common interest of States that Treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also are respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government therefore objects to the reservations.</p> <p>This objection shall not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Myanmar.</p> <p>The Government of Portugal furthermore notes that, as a matter of principle, the same objection could be made to the reservations presented by Bangladesh, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kuwait, Pakistan and Turkey.”</p>		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Universal Copyright Convention	Geneva, 6 Sept., 1952	66/1957 Cmnd. 289
Accession— China	30 July, 1992	
<p>Note—</p> <p>In a letter dated 16 July 1992 received by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 6 August 1992, the Government of the Republic of <i>Kazakhstan</i> communicated the following:</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>“In accordance with the Alma-Ata declaration of 21 December 1991, the Member States of the Community guarantee, in accordance with constitutional procedures, the implementation of the international obligations arising from the treaties and agreements concluded by the former Soviet Union. Consequently, the terms of the Universal Copyright Convention of 6 December 1952 remain in force in the Republic of Kazakhstan.”</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>In a letter dated 11 August 1992, to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Minister of External Relations of the Republic of <i>Tajikistan</i> confirmed, on behalf of his Government, that the above-mentioned Convention, previously ratified by the USSR, would remain in force for the Republic of Tajikistan.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)		
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations	Rome, 26 Oct., 1961	38/1964 Cmnd. 2425
Accession— Australia (with Declaration*)	30 June, 1992	
<i>*Declaration</i> Declaration that Australia, pursuant to Article 5(3), will not apply the criterion of publication; Declaring that Australia, pursuant to Article 6(2), will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organisation is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State; Declaring that Australia pursuant to Article 16(1)(a), will not, as regards Article 12, apply the provision of that Article; and Declaring that Australia, pursuant to Article 16(1)(b), will not, as regards Article 13, apply item (d) of that Article."		
Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession— Latvia*	21 Oct., 1992	
<i>*Note—</i> The Republic of <i>Latvia</i> will belong to Class C for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the WIPO Conference.		
International Convention further revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 20 March, 1883	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968	61/1970 Cmnd. 4431
<i>Note—</i> On 21 September 1992 the Government of <i>Ukraine</i> deposited the following declaration with the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization "The Government of <i>Ukraine</i> hereby declares that the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on October 2, 1979, continues to be applicable to the territory of <i>Ukraine</i> and accepts the obligations set forth in the said Convention in respect of that territory."		
Patent Co-operation Treaty	Washington, 19 June— 31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accessions— Niger Vietnam	21 Dec., 1992 10 Dec., 1992	
<i>Note—</i> On 21 September 1992 the Government of <i>Ukraine</i> deposited the following declaration with the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization "The Government of <i>Ukraine</i> hereby declares that the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT), of June 19, 1970, as amended on October 2, 1979, and modified on February 3, 1984, continues to be applicable to the territory of <i>Ukraine</i> and accepts the obligations set forth in the said Treaty in respect of that territory."		
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— Gambia*	7 Dec., 1992	
<i>*Note—</i> The Republic of <i>Gambia</i> will belong to Class S for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the Berne Union.		
Universal Copyright Convention as revised	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Accession— China, People's Republic of	30 July, 1992	

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure</p> <p>Note— In a written communication dated 28 May 1992, the Government of the <i>Russian Federation</i> informed the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization that the following institutes, which have the status of international depositary authorities under the above-mentioned Treaty, have been renamed, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —the Institute of Micro-organism Biochemistry and Physiology of the USSR Academy of Science (IBFM), as the “Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Micro-organisms of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IBFM-VKM)”; —the USSR Research Institute for Genetics and Industrial Micro-organism Breeding of the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry (VNI Genetika), as the “All-Union Institute of Genetics and Industrial Cultivation of Micro-organisms of the Corporation Pharmindustry (VKPM)”; —the USSR Research Institute for Antibiotics of the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry (VNIIA), as the “All-Union Scientific Centre of Antibiotics (VNIIA).” 	<p>Budapest, 28 Apr.– 31 Dec., 1977</p>	<p>5/1981 Cmd. 8136</p>
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
<p>Statute of the International Court of Justice</p> <p>Renewal of Declaration under Article 36(2)— Nauru</p>	<p>San Francisco, 26 June, 1945</p> <p>29 Jan., 1993 (for five years)</p>	<p>67/1946 Cmd. 7015</p>
<p>Note— On 24 June 1992, the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a declaration recognising as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as follows:</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>“On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria, I have the honour to declare that in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice the Republic of Bulgaria recognises as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes arising out of facts and situations subsequent to or continuing to exist after the entry into force of the present Declaration, concerning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the interpretation of a treaty; 2. any question of international law; 3. the existence of any fact which, if established would constitute a breach of international obligation; 4. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation, <p>except for disputes with any State which has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute less than twelve months prior to filing an application bringing the dispute before the Court or where such acceptance has been made only for the purpose of a particular dispute.</p> <p>The Republic of Bulgaria also reserves the right at any time to modify the present Declaration, the modifications taking effect six months after the deposit of the notification thereof.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (continued)		
The present Declaration shall be in force for a period of five years from the date of its deposit with Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall continue in force thereafter until six months after a notice of its denunciation is given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations."		
Note—		
On 2 July 1992, the Government of <i>Madagascar</i> deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a declaration recognising as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as follows:		
[Translation]		
"On behalf of the Government of Madagascar, I declare, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that Madagascar accepts as compulsory <i>ipso facto</i> and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, and until such time as notification is given of the withdrawal of this acceptance, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:		
—the interpretation of a treaty;		
—any question of international law;		
—the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;		
—the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.		
This Declaration does not apply:		
—to disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed to have recourse to another means of settlement;		
—to disputes relating to matters which, by international law, are within the exclusive jurisdiction of Madagascar.		
The Government of Madagascar also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the date of receipt of said notification by the Secretary-General, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations."		
 INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION		
Constitution of the International Labour Organization (as amended) (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1961), Cmnd. 1428; Treaty Series No. 9 (1964), Cmnd. 2259 and Treaty Series No. 110 (1975), Cmnd. 6207)	Montreal, 9 Oct., 1946	47/1948 Cmnd. 7452
Accession— Armenia	26 Nov., 1992	
 INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION		
Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative 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

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (continued)		
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— Croatia	8 July, 1992	
INVESTMENT PROTECTION		
Convention establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	Seoul, 11 Oct., 1985	47/1989 Cm 812
Signatures—		
Armenia	16 Sept., 1992	
Bahamas	22 Sept., 1992	
Belarus	13 Aug., 1992	
Georgia	24 Sept., 1992	
Kazakhstan	23 July, 1992	
Kyrgyzstan	23 Sept., 1992	
Lithuania	22 Sept., 1992	
Moldova	22 Sept., 1992	
Nepal	23 Sept., 1992	
Turkmenistan	26 Sept., 1992	
United Arab Emirates	18 Sept., 1992	
Ratifications—		
Armenia	16 Sept., 1992	
Brazil	23 Sept., 1992	
Georgia	20 Nov., 1992	
Kyrgyzstan	28 Sept., 1992	
Lithuania	22 Sept., 1992	
Moldova	22 Sept., 1992	
Morocco	16 Sept., 1992	
Turkmenistan	26 Sept., 1992	
Uruguay	9 Dec., 1992	
LAW		
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	Vienna, 23 May– 30 Nov., 1969	58/1980 Cmnd. 7964
Accession— Belgium	1 Sept., 1992	
Convention on the Accession of the Hellenic Republic to the Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations, opened for Signature in Rome on 19 June 1980	Luxembourg, 10 Apr., 1984	4/1992 Cm. 1834
Ratification— Netherlands	14 July, 1992	
Convention on the Accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic to the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters and to the Protocol on its Interpretation by the Court of Justice with the Adjustments made to them by the Convention on the Accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, of Ireland and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Adjustments made to them by the Convention on the Accession of the Hellenic Republic with Joint Declaration	Donostia-San Sebastian, 26 May, 1989	20/1992 Cm 1957
Ratification— Italy	21 Feb., 1992	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW OF THE SEA		
Convention on the High Seas	Geneva, 29 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1958	5/1963 Cmnd. 1929
Succession— Croatia	3 Aug., 1992	
Convention on the Continental Shelf	Geneva, 29 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1958	39/1964 Cmnd. 2422
Succession— Croatia	3 Aug., 1992	
Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	Geneva, 29 Apr., 1958	3/1965 Cmnd. 2511
Succession— Croatia	3 Aug., 1992	
MARITIME LAW		
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Collisions between Vessels	Brussels, 23 Sept., 1910	4/1913 Cd. 6677
Succession— Croatia	30 July, 1992	
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law respecting Assistance and Salvage at Sea	Brussels, 23 Sept., 1910	4/1913 Cd. 6677
Succession— Croatia	30 July, 1992	
International Convention for the Unification of certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading	Brussels, 25 Aug., 1924	17/1931 Cmnd. 3806
Succession— Croatia	30 July, 1992	
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports and Protocol of Signature	Geneva, 9 Dec., 1923	24/1925 Cmnd. 2419
Succession— Croatia	3 Aug., 1992	
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 Cmnd. 1128
Succession— Croatia	30 July, 1992	
International Convention on Certain Rules concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Succession— Croatia	30 July, 1992	
International Convention relating to the Arrest of Seagoing Ships	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	4/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Succession— Croatia	30 July, 1992	
Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Assistance and Salvage at Sea signed at Brussels on 23 September, 1910	Brussels 27 May 1967	22/1978 Cmnd. 7095
Succession— Croatia	30 July, 1992	
NATIONALITY AND PASSPORTS		
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	New York., 20 Feb., 1957	59/1958 Cmnd. 601
Accession— Jordan	1 July, 1992	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
NICARAGUA		
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Nicaragua	Managua, 28 July, 1905	12/1906 Cd. 3156
Note—		
By an Exchange of Notes at Managua on 9 April 1992, it was agreed that Article XIX of the above-mentioned Treaty would cease to have effect from that date.		
POLLUTION		
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accession—		
Brunei Darussalam	29 Sept., 1992	
Succession—		
Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	7/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Accession—		
Vanuatu	14 Sept., 1992	
Succession—		
Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cm 7383
Accession—		
Brunei Darussalam	29 Sept., 1992	
Succession—		
Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
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—		
Croatia	22 Sept., 1992	
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—		
Vanuatu	14 Sept., 1992	
Succession—		
Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Accession—		
Brunei Darussalam	29 Sept., 1992	
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Vienna, 22 Mar.– 21 Sept., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Accessions—		
Cuba	14 July, 1992	
Guinea	25 June, 1992	
Indonesia	26 June, 1992	
Israel	30 June, 1992	
Mauritius (with declaration*)	18 Aug., 1992	
St Kitts and Nevis	10 Aug., 1992	
*Declaration		
“The Republic of Mauritius rejects the ratification of 15 May 1987 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, communicated by the Secretary-		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
POLLUTION (continued)		
General of the United Nations in note C.N.112.1987 TREATIES (depository notification) in respect of the British Indian Ocean Territory namely Chagos Archipelago, and reaffirms its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago which form an integral part of its national territory."		
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal, 16 Sept., 1987	19/1990 Cm 977
Ratifications—		
Indonesia	26 June, 1992	
Israel	30 June, 1992	
Accessions—		
Cuba	14 July, 1992	
India	19 June, 1992	
Guinea	25 June, 1992	
Mauritius (with declaration*)	18 Aug., 1992	
St Kitts and Nevis	10 Aug., 1992	
*Declaration		
"The Republic of Mauritius rejects the ratification of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer effected by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 16 December 1988, communicated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in depository notification C.N.301.1988. TREATIES-16 in respect of the British Indian Ocean Territory namely Chagos Archipelago and reaffirms its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, which form an integral part of its national territory."		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	New York, 20 June– 31 Dec., 1956	85/1975 Cmnd. 6084
Ratification—		
Mexico*	23 July, 1992	
*Note—		
The following authority has been designated by the Government of Mexico to act in its territory as Transmitting Agency and Receiving Agency, in accordance with Article 2(1) and (2) of the Convention:		
"Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores, Consultoria Juridica Homero 213, Piso 16, Col. Chapultepec Morales Mexico, D.F. Tels. (525) 254-7306 and 254-7318 Telefax (525) 327-3201 Telex 1 76 34 79".		
Convention on the Liability of Hotel-Keepers concerning the Property of their Guests	Paris, 17 Dec., 1962	9/1967 Cmnd. 3205
Accession—		
Slovenia	20 Oct., 1992	
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Accession—		
Australia (with reservation and declarations*)	23 Oct., 1992	
*Reservation		
Pursuant to Article 33, it [Australia] excludes the operation of paragraph 2 of Article 4.		
Declarations		
The Government of Australia hereby declares, for and on behalf of Australia, that:		
—pursuant to Article 2, the Secretary to the Attorney-General's Department of the Commonwealth of Australia will be its Central Authority;		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
—pursuant to Article 8, members of the judicial personnel of the requesting authority of another Contracting State may be present at the execution of a Letter of Request, subject to prior authorisation by the judicial authority executing the Letter of Request;		
—pursuant to Article 15, evidence may be taken by a diplomatic officer or consular agent only if permission to that effect is given upon application to the Secretary of the Attorney-General's Department of the Commonwealth of Australia;		
—pursuant to Article 16, the Secretary to the Attorney-General's Department of the Commonwealth of Australia will be its competent authority for the purposes of that Article and is empowered to specify conditions with respect to any permission given under that Article; and		
—pursuant to Article 23, it will not execute Letters of Request issued for the purpose of obtaining pre-trial discovery of documents as known in Common Law Countries.		
—pursuant to Article 24, it designates the Registrars of the State and Territory Supreme Courts as additional authorities.		
—pursuant to Article 40, the Convention extends to all the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible.		
Note—		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession by <i>Australia</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Luxembourg	11 Dec., 1992	
The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	16 Dec., 1992	
In accordance with Article 39 the Convention will enter into force between <i>Australia</i> and:		
Luxembourg	9 Feb., 1993	
The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	14 Feb., 1993	
European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock	Strasbourg, 15 Oct., 1975	43/1981 Cmnd. 8287
Accession—		
Romania	30 Nov., 1992	
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	The Hague, 25 Oct., 1980	66/1986 Cm 33
Accessions—		
Monaco (with reservation*)	12 Nov., 1992	
Romania†	20 Nov., 1992	
*Reservation [Translation]		
In conformity with Article 26, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco declares that it shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in Article 26, paragraph 2, resulting from the participation of legal counsel of advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advice.		
†In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention the Romanian Ministry of Justice is designated as the Central Authority of Romania.		
Note—		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession by <i>Burkina</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
France	14 Oct., 1992	
Germany	28 Oct., 1992	
United States of America	26 Aug., 1992	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Burkina</i> and:		
France	1 Jan., 1993	
Germany	1 Jan., 1993	
United States of America	1 Nov., 1992	
Note—		
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession by <i>Mexico</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
Denmark	3 Sept., 1992	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Mexico</i> and:		
Denmark	1 Dec., 1992	
Note—		
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession by <i>Monaco</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	16 Dec., 1992	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Monaco</i> and:		
The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	1 Mar., 1993	
Note—		
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession by <i>Poland</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
France	4 Nov., 1992	
Germany	20 Nov., 1992	
Luxembourg	20 Oct., 1992	
The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	28 Aug., 1992	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (with declaration‡)	2 Nov., 1992	
United States of America	26 Aug., 1992	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Poland</i> and:		
France	1 Feb., 1993	
Germany	1 Feb., 1993	
Luxembourg	1 Jan., 1993	
The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	1 Nov., 1992	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Feb., 1993	
United States of America	1 Nov., 1992	
‡ <i>Declaration</i>		
Notwithstanding the provisions of the said Article 38 regarding entry into force of the Convention as between the acceding State and the State declaring its acceptance of the accession, amendments will have been made to the United Kingdom municipal law in order to give effect to the Convention between it and The Republic of Poland as of 1 November 1992 when the Convention enters into force for The Republic of Poland.		
Note—		
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession by <i>Romania</i> to the above-mentioned Convention:		
The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	16 Dec., 1992	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Romania</i> and:		
The Kingdom of the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	1 Mar., 1993	
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	Strasbourg, 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Ratification—		
Norway (with declaration)*	9 Dec., 1992	
* <i>Declaration</i>		
“In accordance with Article 3, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Kingdom of Norway understands, for the purpose of the said Convention, the term “national” to mean a person who is a citizen of the administering State, or a person who has his residence in that State, or where transfer is deemed appropriate having regard to any close ties which the person has to that territory.		
In accordance with Article 9, paragraph 4, the Kingdom of Norway reserves the right to use the preventive detention or hospitalisation for persons of unsound mind.		
Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 3, Norway declares that the request for transfer and supporting documents shall be accompanied by a translation into Norwegian, English, or into Danish or Swedish.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued) Moreover, under the terms of Article 20 of the Convention, Norway declares that the Convention shall also apply to Bouvet Island, Peter I's Island and Queen Maud Land."</p>		
<p>Convention on the Law applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition</p>	<p>The Hague, 1 July, 1985</p>	<p>14/1992 Cm 1823</p>
<p>Ratification— Canada (with reservation and declarations*)</p>	<p>20 Oct., 1992</p>	
<p><i>*Reservation</i> In accordance with Article 26 of the Convention and pursuant to Article 16, that the Province of Alberta will not apply the second paragraph of Article 16.</p>		
<p><i>Declarations</i> 1. The Government of Canada declares, in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention, that the Convention shall extend to the following provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and that Canada may modify this declaration by submitting another declaration at any time. 2. The Government of Canada also declares, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, that the provisions of the Convention will be extended to trusts declared by judicial decisions in Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.</p>		
<p>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES</p>		
<p>General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations</p>	<p>Adopted London, 13 Feb., 1946</p>	<p>10/1950 Cmd. 7891</p>
<p>Accessions— Azerbaijan Bahrain (with declaration*)</p>	<p>13 Aug., 1992 17 Sept., 1992</p>	
<p><i>*Declaration</i> "The accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith."</p>		
<p>Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations</p>	<p>Adopted New York, 21 Nov., 1947</p>	<p>69/1959 Cmnd. 855</p>
<p>Accession— Bahrain (with declaration*)</p>	<p>17 Sept., 1992</p>	
<p>The Government of Bahrain, in pursuance of Article XI, section 43, of the Convention, has undertaken to apply the provisions of the said Convention to the following specialised agencies: International Labour Organization 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) International Maritime Organization (Revised text of annex XII)</p>		
<p><i>*Declaration</i> The accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.</p>		
<p>Note— On 27 August 1992, the Government of <i>Belarus</i>, which acceded to the Convention on 18 March 1966 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 International Monetary Fund.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)		
In accordance with Article XI, section 43, the notification took effect on the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, i.e. on 27 August 1992.		
Note—		
On 24 June 1992 the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the reservation to the above-mentioned Convention made upon accession on 13 June 1968, which read as follows:		
[Translation]		
"The People's Republic of Bulgaria will consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention only if, before a dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention is referred to the International Court of Justice, the Parties involved in the dispute have, for each individual case, given their prior consent thereto. This reservation applies also to section 32, which provides that the opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be considered as decisive."		
Fifth Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Strasbourg, 18 June, 1990	96/1991 Cm 1764
Signature—		
Germany	16 Dec., 1992	
PUBLICATIONS		
Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications	Paris, 5 Dec., 1958	41/1962 Cmnd. 1742
Note—		
In a letter dated 11 August 1992, to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Minister of External Relations of the Republic of <i>Tajikistan</i> confirmed, on behalf of his Government, that the above-mentioned Convention, previously ratified by the USSR, would remain in force for the Republic of Tajikistan.		
Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States.	Paris, 5 Dec., 1958	43/1962 Cmnd. 1758
Note—		
In a letter dated 11 August 1992, to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Minister of External Relations of the Republic of <i>Tajikistan</i> confirmed, on behalf of his Government, that the above-mentioned Convention, previously ratified by the USSR, would remain in force for the Republic of Tajikistan.		
RAILWAYS		
Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF)	Berne, 9 May, 1980	1/1987 Cm 41
Accession—		
Croatia	30 Sept., 1992	
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—		
Myanmar	25 Aug., 1992	
Successions—		
Kazakhstan	5 May, 1992	
Kyrgyzstan	18 Sept., 1992	
Turkmenistan	10 Apr., 1992	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accession— Albania (with declaration*)	18 Aug., 1992	
*Declaration [Translation] “..The Republic of Albania considers itself bound by alternative (b) of Article 1B(1) of the Convention, that is “ 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— Albania	18 Aug., 1992	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)	Geneva, 19 May, 1956	90/1967 Cmnd. 3455
Succession— Croatia	3 Aug., 1992	
Agreement concerning the adoption of Uniform Conditions of approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts and reciprocal recognition thereof	Geneva, 20 Mar., 1958	7/1965 Cmnd. 2535
Regulation No. 16: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety belts and restraint systems for adult occupants of power-driven vehicles		
Acceptance— Poland	6 June, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 19: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle front fog lights		
Acceptance— Poland	6 June, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 20: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlights emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with Halogen lamps (H4 lamps).		
Acceptance— Poland	6 June, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 50: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motorcycles and vehicles treated as such.		
Acceptance— Spain	9 June, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 54: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers.		
Acceptance— Poland	6 June, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 55: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles		
Acceptance— Poland	6 June, 1992 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 58: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their rear underrun protection		
Acceptance— Poland	6 June, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 64: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres.		
Acceptance— Spain	29 May, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 65: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lights for motor vehicles		
Acceptance— Spain	29 May, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 66: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure		
Acceptance— Spain	6 June, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 71: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision		
Acceptance— Poland	6 June, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 75: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motorcycles		
Acceptance— France	6 June, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 78: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking		
Acceptance— Spain	29 May, 1992 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 84: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption		
Acceptances— Belgium	17 May, 1992 (effective date)	
Luxembourg	25 Aug., 1992 (effective date)	
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— Belgium	17 May, 1992 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)	Geneva, 1 July, 1970– 31 Mar., 1971	103/1978 Cmnd. 7401
Ratification— Poland*	14 July, 1992	
Succession— Croatia	3 Aug., 1992	
*Note— On deposit of its instrument of ratification the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it does not maintain the reservation made upon signature of not applying Article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the above-mentioned Agreement (see Treaty Series No. 103 (1978) Cmnd. 7401 p. 29).		
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
Succession— Croatia	3 Aug., 1992	
Consolidated Text of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets as amended (TIR Convention)	Geneva, 14 Nov., 1975	56/1983 Cmnd. 9032
Accession— Estonia	21 Sept., 1992	
Succession— Croatia	3 Aug., 1992	
SHIPPING		
Declaration recognising The Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast	Barcelona, 20 Apr., 1921	29/1923 Cmd. 1994
Succession— Croatia	3 Aug., 1992	
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)	London, 9 Apr., 1965	46/1967 Cmnd. 3299
Succession— Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr.– 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Succession— Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June, 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Succession— Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Succession— Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC), 1972, as amended in 1981 (see Treaty Series No. 93 (1981), Cmnd. 8445) and 1984 (see Treaty Series No. 20 (1984), Cmnd. 9180)	Geneva, 2 Dec., 1972	40/1979 Cmnd. 7535
Accession— Estonia	18 Aug., 1992	
Succession— Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Succession— Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)		
Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976	London, 1 Feb.– 31 Dec., 1977	13/1990 Cm 955
Accession— Vanuatu	14 Sept., 1992	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended	London, 1 June, 1978– 1 Mar., 1979	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accession— Vietnam	12 Oct., 1992	
Succession— Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978	London, 1 Dec., 1978– 30 Nov., 1979	50/1984 Cmnd. 9266
Succession— Croatia	11 Aug., 1992	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Financial Agreement 1983	London, 30 Mar., 1983	58/1984 Cmnd. 9317
Signature— Zimbabwe	2 Dec., 1992	
Withdrawal— Australia	31 Mar., 1995 (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
Note— On 24 June 1992, the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the reservation to Article 13(1) of the Convention made upon ratification on 18 July 1974 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 3 (1980) Cmnd. 7765 p.11) which read as follows: [<i>Translation</i>] “The People’s Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which provides that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall at the request of one of them be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice, and declares that for any dispute to be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all States Parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.”		
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages ..	New York, 18 Dec., 1979– 31 Dec., 1980	81/1983 Cmnd. 9100
Note— On 24 June 1992, the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its decision to withdraw the reservation to Article 16(1) of the Convention, made upon accession, on 10 March 1988 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 79 (1988) Cm 597 p. 20) which read as follows: [<i>Courtesy Translation</i>] “The People’s Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages and declares that submission of any dispute concerning interpretation and application of the Convention between parties to the Convention to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice requires the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
TRANSPORT		
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit	Barcelona, 20 Apr., 1921	27/1923 Cmd. 1992
Succession— Croatia	3 Aug., 1992	
UNESCO		
Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (as amended) (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 82 (1965), Cmd. 2784; Treaty Series No. 99 (1970), Cmd. 4511; Treaty Series No. 104 (1976), Cmd. 6651; Treaty Series No. 59 (1977), Cmd. 6864 and Treaty Series No. 56 (1981), Cmd. 8304)	London, 16 Nov., 1945	36/1961 Cmd. 1376
Acceptance— Georgia	7 Oct., 1992	
UNITED NATIONS		
Charter of the United Nations (as amended— <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 2 (1966), Cmd. 2900; Treaty Series No. 5 (1969), Cmd. 3869 and Treaty Series No. 130, (1973) Cmd. 5511)	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmd. 7015
Admission to membership of the United Nations by decision of the General Assembly— Georgia	31 July, 1992	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Investigation of Drug Trafficking Offences and the Seizure and Forfeiture of proceeds and Instrumentalities of Drug Trafficking	London, 9 Feb., 1988	32/1989 Cm 775
Note— By an Exchange of Notes at London on 30 September 1992 the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> extended the above mentioned Agreement to Gibraltar. The Exchange of Notes entered into force on 30 September 1992.		
Note— By an Exchange of Notes at London on 30 September 1992 the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> extended the above mentioned Agreement to the Isle of Man. The Exchange of Notes entered into Force on 30 September 1992.		
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION		
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union (With Final Protocol)	Vienna, 10 July, 1964	70/1966 Cmd. 3141
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmd. 5358
Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmd. 6539
Third Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Hamburg, 27 July, 1984	81/1991 Cm 1748
Ratification— Trinidad and Tobago (Third Additional Protocol only)	16 Oct., 1992	
Accession— Moldova	20 Oct., 1992	

	<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 Cmnd. 1351
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
Acceptances—		
Azerbaijan	2 Oct., 1992	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 Sept., 1992	
Kazakhstan	19 Aug., 1992	
Turkmenistan	2 July, 1992	

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