

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 80 (1993)

**FOURTH
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1993**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 79 (1993), Cm 2544]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
July 1994*

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Cm 2591

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[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 79 (1993), Cm 2544]

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 31st December 1993.

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AGRICULTURE		
Agreement on the Reconstruction of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux as C A B International with Agreed Minute	London, 8 July, 1986	59/1987 Cm 387
Accession— Philippines	16 Nov., 1993	
Acceptance— Brunei Darussalam	17 Nov., 1993	
ANIMAL DISEASES		
International Agreement for the Creation at Paris of an International Office for dealing with Contagious Diseases of Animals	Paris, 25 Jan., 1924	11/1926 Cmd. 2663
Accession— Bahrain	27 Aug., 1993	
ANTARCTICA		
The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, 1 Dec., 1959	97/1961 Cmd. 1535
Successions— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Slovakia	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
ARBITRATION		
<i>see DISPUTES</i>		
ATOMIC ENERGY		
Convention for the Establishment of a European Organization for Nuclear Research (with Financial Protocol)	Paris, 1 July, 1953	3/1960 Cmd. 928
Accession— Czech Republic	30 July, 1993	
AVIATION		
Convention supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air Performed by a Person other than the Contracting Carrier	Guadalajara, 18 Sept., 1961	23/1964 Cmd. 2354
Succession— Croatia	7 Oct., 1993 <i>(date of notification)</i>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
COMMODITIES		
Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities	New York, 1 Oct., 1980	5/1992 Cm 1797
Accession— Mozambique	30 Sept., 1993	
CONSERVATION		
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Berne, 19 Sept., 1979	56/1982 Cmd. 8738
Signature— Malta	26 Nov., 1993	
Ratification— Malta (with reservations*)	26 Nov., 1993	
* <i>Reservations</i>		
"In pursuance of paragraph 1 of article 22 of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats of 1979, the Republic of Malta reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the following, accordingly.		
(a) AVES—birds which can be trapped from the 1st of September to the 31st of January.		
Appendix II		
Carduelis chloris		
Carduelis carduelis		
Carduelis spinus		
Carduelis cannabina		
Serinus serinus		
Coccothraustes coccothraustes		
Appendix III		
Fringilla coelebs		
Coturnix coturnix		
Streptopelia turtur		
(b) AVES—birds which can be trapped and shot from the 10th of April to the 20th of May.		
Appendix III		
Coturnix coturnix		
Streptopelia turtur		
(c) NETS (one of the means or methods of capture listed in Appendix IV) used in the trapping of species of birds listed in (a) and (b), above, and also of the Wild Rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> ."		
COUNCIL OF EUROPE		
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime	Strasbourg, 8 Nov., 1990	59/1993 Cm 2337
Signature— Slovenia	23 Nov., 1993	
CULTURAL PROPERTY		
European Cultural Convention	Paris, 19 Dec., 1954	49/1955 Cmd. 9545
Accession— Belarus	18 Oct., 1993	
CUSTOMS		
Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials	Lake Success, 22 Nov., 1950	42/1954 Cmd. 9185
Succession— Croatia	26 July, 1993 (date of notification)	

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ISBN

CORRECTION

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE

**Convention of Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation
of Proceeds from Crime**

Should be transferred to the heading of

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

July 1994

LONDON: HMSO

CUSTOMS (continued)

International Convention relating to the Simplifications of Customs Formalities and Protocol of Signature

Geneva,
3 Nov., 1923

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

16/1925
Cmd. 2347

Note—

On 26 May 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* the following communications made pursuant to Article 11(2) of the above-mentioned Convention:

“... [T]he Thames-Chiltern Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Reading and Central Berkshire Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry have merged to form the Thames Valley Chamber of Commerce and Industry. [It is] now designated as an organisation for the issue of certificates of origin.”;

“... [T]he Cardiff Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Newport and Gwent Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the West Wales Chamber of Commerce Incorporated have merged to form the Wales Chamber of Commerce and Industry. [It is] now designated as an organisation for the issue of certificates of origin.”; and

“... [T]he Bolton Chamber of Commerce and Industry Incorporated and the Bury and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry Incorporated have merged to form the Bolton and Bury Chamber of Commerce. [It is] now designated as an organisation for the issue of certificates of origin.”

Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council (with Annex)

Brussels,
15 Dec., 1950

50/1954
Cmd. 9232

Accessions—

Comores
Kuwait
Yemen

1 July, 1993
4 Oct., 1993
1 July, 1993

Note—

Following are the texts of declarations made in respect of the admission of *Macao* to the above-mentioned Convention:

Statement of the Government of Portugal—dated 8 February 1993 [*Translation*]

I am instructed by the Government of the Portuguese Republic to declare that, with reference to Art. II, a), ii) of the Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, Macao is an autonomous customs territory. In this context, Portugal being a Contracting Party to the Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, the Government of the Portuguese Republic, having responsibility for the conduct of the diplomatic relations of Macao, proposes that the territory should be admitted into the Customs Co-operation Council as a separate member.

I am also instructed to declare that, in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the Portuguese Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the question of Macao signed in Beijing on 13 April 1987, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao as of 20 December 1999 and that until 19 December 1999, the Government of the Portuguese Republic will continue to have responsibility for the conduct of the diplomatic relations of Macao.

Statement of the Government of China (undated) [*Translation*]

In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the question of Macao signed in Beijing on 13 April 1987, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao as of 20 December 1999. Macao, as a part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, will thereupon become a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China and its foreign affairs will be the responsibility of the People's Republic of China.

CUSTOMS (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>It is also stipulated in the Joint Declaration that the Macao Special Administrative Region will remain a free port and a separate customs territory in its conduct of economic activities, and that the current social and economic systems will remain unchanged. Using the name "Macao, China", the Macao Special Administrative Region may on its own <i>maintain and develop economic relations and in this context conclude agreements with states, regions and relevant international organizations. It is further stipulated in section 10 of annex 1 to the Joint Declaration that the Macao Special Administrative Region shall continue to participate in relevant international organizations.</i></p> <p>The People's Republic of China is a member of the Customs Co-operation Council.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Government of the People's Republic of China declares that, if Macao is to be admitted into the Customs Co-operation Council as a separate member, the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China may continue to be a separate member of the organization in the name of "Macao, China" as of 20 December 1999 as it still meets the essential requirements for such a membership.</p>	<p>Kyoto, 18 May, 1973– 30 June, 1974</p>	<p>36/1975 Cmnd. 5938</p>
<p>International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures</p>		
<p>Note— On 22 June 1993 the Government of the <i>Republic of South Africa</i> informed the Secretary General of the Customs Co-operation Council that it accepted Annex B.3. of the above-mentioned Convention concerning reimportation in the same state with the following reservations:</p>		
<p><i>Recommended Practice 16</i> National legislation provides that a goods declaration may be required in respect of the goods in question.</p>		
<p><i>Recommended Practice 26</i> National legislation requires as a rule that a separate declaration be produced in respect of every importation or exportation of goods.</p>		
<p>Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention) (as amended)</p>	<p>Geneva, 14 Nov., 1975</p>	<p>56/1983 Cmnd. 9032</p>
<p>Accession— Moldavia</p>	<p>26 May, 1993</p>	
<p>Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials</p>	<p>New York, 1 Mar., 1977</p>	<p>33/1984 Cmnd. 9217</p>
<p>Succession— Croatia</p>	<p>26 July, 1993 (date of notification)</p>	
<p>DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS</p>		
<p>Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations</p>	<p>Vienna, 18 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>19/1965 Cmnd. 2565</p>
<p>Accessions— Armenia Georgia Guinea-Bissau</p>	<p>23 June, 1993 12 July, 1993 11 Aug., 1993</p>	
<p>Vienna Convention on Consular Relations</p>	<p>Vienna, 24 Apr.– 31 Oct., 1963</p>	<p>14/1973 Cmnd. 5219</p>
<p>Accessions— Armenia Georgia</p>	<p>23 June, 1993 12 July, 1993</p>	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS (continued)		
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— Antigua and Barbuda	19 July, 1993	
DISARMAMENT		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July, 1968	88/1970 Cmnd. 4474
Accessions in Washington— Guyana	19 Oct., 1993	
Mauritania	26 Oct., 1993	
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	New York, 10 Dec., 1976	24/1979 Cmnd. 7469
Accession— Uruguay	16 Sept., 1993	
Succession— Saint Lucia	22 Feb., 1979 (<i>effective date</i>)	
DISPUTES		
Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes	The Hague, 18 Oct., 1907	6/1971 Cmnd. 4575
Accession— Cyprus	13 Sept., 1993	
Note— By a Note dated 14 September 1993, received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 11 October 1993, the Government of the <i>Czech Republic</i> declared that it considers itself bound by the above-mentioned Convention as of 1 January 1993.		
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of maritime Ports and Protocol of Signature	Geneva, 9 Dec., 1923	24/1925 Cmnd. 2419
Succession— Croatia	26 July, 1993 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June,– 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accession— Estonia	30 Aug., 1993	
Succession— Croatia	26 July, 1993 (<i>date of notification</i>)	
DRUGS		
Convention on Psychotropic Substances with revised Schedules	Vienna, 21 Feb., 1971	51/1993 Cm 2307
Accession— Armenia	13 Sept., 1993	
Dominica	24 Sept., 1993	
Israel	10 June, 1993	
Latvia	16 July, 1993	
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	8 Sept., 1993	
Sudan	26 July, 1993	
Zambia	28 May, 1993	
Zimbabwe	30 July, 1993	
Succession— Croatia	26 July, 1993 (<i>date of notification</i>)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
Note—		
On 3 June 1993 the Secretary-General of the United Nations received a notification by which the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> extended the application of the Convention to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Antarctic Territory, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.		
In accordance with Article 27 of the Convention, the notification took effect on the date of its receipt, i.e. on 3 June 1993.		
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	New York, 8 Aug., 1975	23/1979 Cmnd. 7466
Accessions—		
Armenia	13 Sept., 1993	
Zimbabwe	30 July, 1993	
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Vienna, 20 Dec., 1988	26/1992 Cm 1927
Ratifications—		
Argentina	28 June, 1993	
Malaysia (with declaration*)	11 May, 1993	
Mauritania	1 July, 1993	
Zambia	28 May, 1993	
Accessions—		
Armenia	13 Sept., 1993	
Azerbaijan	22 Sept., 1993	
Dominica	30 June, 1993	
Dominican Republic	21 Sept., 1993	
El Salvador	21 May, 1993	
Zimbabwe	30 July, 1993	
Acceptance—		
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (with reservation and declarations†)	8 Sept., 1993	
Succession—		
Croatia	26 July, 1993 (date of notification)	
*Declaration		
“... the Government of Malaysia does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 32 of the said Convention, wherein if there should arise between two or more Parties a dispute and such dispute cannot be settled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 32 of the Convention, Malaysia is not bound to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.”		
†Reservation		
“The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provisions of Article 3, paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, only in so far as the obligations under these provisions are in accordance with Dutch criminal legislation and Dutch policy on criminal matters.”		
Declarations		
—With reference to Article 7, paragraph 8, of the Convention: The authority which shall be entrusted with the responsibility and the power to execute or transmit requests for mutual legal assistance in the Netherlands is: Het Hoofd van de Afdeling Internationale Rechtshulp, Ministerie van Justitie, Postbus 20301 2500 EH The Hague, The Netherlands		
—With reference to Article 7, paragraph 9, of the Convention: Requests for mutual legal assistance which are not made in Dutch, English, French or German shall be accompanied by a translation in one of these languages.		
—With reference to Article 5, paragraph 4(d), of the Convention: The declarations made for the Netherlands under Article 7, paragraph 8 and 9, are applicable.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DRUGS (continued)		
—With reference to Article 17, paragraph 7: The competent authority in the Netherlands for receiving and responding to requests under this Article is: De Centrale Recherche Informatiedienst, T.a.v. Landelijk Officier van Justitie, Stafbureau Openbaar Ministerie, Postbus 20302 2500 EH The Hague, The Netherlands Telephone: (31) 70-360.0846 or (31) 79-459.888 Telex: 31152 Telefax: (31) 70-365.8915 or (31) 79-458.754”		
Note— On 23 June 1993, the Government of Barbados notified the Secretary-General that the Attorney-General has been designated as the authority for the purposes of articles 7(8) and 17(7) of the above-mentioned Convention and that English is the acceptable language for the purposes of paragraph 9 of said article 7.		
Note— On 10 May 1993, the Government of Suriname notified the Secretary-General that the Ministry of Justice and Police has been designated as the authority for the purposes of articles 7(8) and 17(7) of the above-mentioned Convention.		
Anti-Doping Convention	Strasbourg, 16 Nov., 1989	85/1990 Cm 1330
Ratification— Turkey	22 Nov., 1993	
Note— The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> contained in a letter dated 28 October 1993 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 1 October 1993: “In accordance with Article 17 of the said Convention I hereby declare, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, that the Convention shall apply to the Isle of Man, being a territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom are responsible.”		
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development	Adopted . Rome, 13 June, 1976	41/1978 Cmnd. 7195
Accession— Kyrgyz Republic*	10 Sept., 1993	
*The deposit was made following the approval by the Governing Council, on 22 January 1993, of the membership of the Kyrgyz Republic as a non-original Member of the Fund, in category III.		
ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS		
Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters	Lugano, 16 Sept., 1988	53/1992 Cm 2009
Signature— Ireland, Republic of	18 Aug., 1993	
Ratification— Ireland, Republic of	27 Sept., 1993	
EXHIBITIONS		
International Convention relating to International Exhibitions	Paris, 22 Nov., 1928	9/1931 Cmd. 3776
Acceptances— Philippines	12 Aug., 1993	
Slovakia	8 July, 1993	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
EXHIBITIONS (continued)		
Protocol modifying the International Convention relating to Exhibitions of 22 November 1928	Paris, 10 May, 1948	57/1951 Cmd. 8311
Acceptances—		
Philippines	12 Aug., 1993	
Slovakia	8 July, 1993	
Protocol to amend Article IV of the Convention relating to International Exhibitions, signed at Paris on 22 November 1928 as amended by the Protocol signed at Paris on 10 May 1948	Paris, 16 Nov., 1966	14/1968 Cmdnd. 3557
Acceptances—		
Philippines	12 Aug., 1993	
Slovakia	8 July, 1993	
Protocol revising the Convention signed at Paris on 22 November 1928 relating to International Exhibitions ..	Paris, 30 Nov., 1972	21/1983 Cmdnd. 8863
Acceptances—		
Philippines	12 Aug., 1993	
Slovakia	8 July, 1993	
EXTRADITION		
European Convention on Extradition	Paris, 13 Dec., 1957	97/1991 Cm 1762
Signatures—		
Bulgaria (with reservations and declarations*)	30 Sept., 1993	
Estonia	4 Nov., 1993	
<i>*Reservations [Translation]</i>		
<i>Article 1</i>		
Extradition may be refused if the person proceeded against is to be tried by a special court in the requesting state or if a sentence delivered by such a court will be executed against that person.		
<i>Article 4</i>		
Extradition for military offences which are also offences under ordinary law may be granted solely on condition that the person extradited will not be tried by a military court or for a military offence.		
<i>Article 7</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares its right to refuse extradition if the requesting party refuses extradition in similar cases, in accordance with Article 7 paragraph 2.		
<i>Article 12</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares its right to require that the requesting party submit evidence that the offence was committed by the person whose extradition is requested. If it considers the evidence submitted to be inadequate, it may refuse extradition.		
<i>Article 21</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will allow transit on the same conditions on which extradition is granted.		
<i>Declarations</i>		
<i>Article 6 paragraph 1(b)</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will recognise as a national for the purposes of the convention any person having Bulgarian nationality at the time of the extradition order.		
<i>Article 23</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will require that documents submitted in execution of the present Convention be accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.		
Note—		
The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of Germany contained in a letter dated 11 October 1993 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 13 October 1993:		
“The Federal Republic of Germany considers the placing of persons granted asylum in Poland on an equal standing with Polish nationals in Poland’s declaration with respect to Article 6,		

EXTRADITION (continued)

paragraph 1(a) of the Convention to be compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention only with the proviso that it does not exclude extradition of such persons to a state other than that in respect of which asylum has been granted.”

Note—

The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of the *Kingdom of the Netherlands* contained in a letter dated 4 October 1993 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 8 October 1993:

“On 8 and 29 July 1992 the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Sweden exchanged Notes constituting an arrangement as provided for in article 27, paragraph 4, of the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957 concerning the extension of the Convention to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The arrangement entered into force on 1 October 1993.”

FOOD

International Wheat Agreement 1986 incorporating the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention

Note—

In a communication dated 26 August 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, notified the following:

“The International Wheat Council, at its one hundred-nineteenth session, held on 21–22 June 1993, granted, in accordance with paragraph 2 of articles 25 and 27 of the above-mentioned Convention, a further extension, until 30 June 1995, of the time-limit for the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession by the following States:

- Côte d'Ivoire
- Iran, Islamic Republic of
- Morocco
- Panama
- Saudi Arabia
- Yemen, Republic of”

Note—

In a communication dated 14 September 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations notified that the International Wheat Council agreed to extend the Wheat Trade Convention for a period of two years until 30 June 1995, in accordance with the provisions of article 33(2) of the said Convention.

Note—

In a communication dated 14 September 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations notified the following:

The Food Aid Committee, at its sixty-fifth session held on 1 December 1992, agreed to extend the Food Aid Convention for a period of two years until 30 June 1995, in accordance with the provisions of article XXII(2) of the said Convention.

HEALTH

European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin

Note—

The following is the text of a declaration by the Government of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* contained in a letter dated 28 September 1993 and registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 1 October 1993:

“I hereby declare, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, that the Agreement shall apply to the Isle of Man, being a territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom are responsible.”

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

New York,
1 May–
30 June, 1986

94/1991
Cm 1734

Paris,
15 Dec., 1958

27/1965
Cmnd. 2591

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HEALTH (continued)		
Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia	Strasbourg, 22 July, 1964	32/1974 Cmnd. 5763
Accession— Turkey	22 Nov., 1993	
HUMAN RIGHTS		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Accession— Georgia	11 Oct., 1993	
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmnd. 8969
Signature— Romania	7 Oct, 1993	
Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Paris, 20 Mar., 1952	46/1954 Cmnd. 9221
Signature— Romania	4 Nov., 1993	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Accession— Armenia	23 June, 1993	
Succession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	6 Mar., 1992 (effective date)	
Note— On 12 May 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, received from the Government of <i>Bulgaria</i> the following declaration recognising the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination under Section 14(1) of the above-mentioned Convention:		
[Courtesy Translation]		
In accordance with article 14(1) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Republic of Bulgaria declares that it recognizes the 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 the Republic of Bulgaria of any of the rights set forth in this Convention.		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accessions— Armenia	23 June, 1993	
Cape Verde	6 Aug., 1993	
Dominica	17 June, 1993	
Ethiopia	11 June, 1993	
Mozambique	21 July, 1993	
Nigeria	29 July, 1993	
Note— In a communication dated 20 September 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations notified that the instrument of ratification deposited by the Government of <i>Egypt</i> (see Treaty Series No. 40(1982), Cmnd. 8655, p.5) included a declaration which reads as follows:		
[Translation]		
. . . taking into consideration the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and the fact that they do not conflict with the text annexed to the instrument . . . we accept, support and ratify it. . .		
Note— On 27 August 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, received from the Government of <i>Nicaragua</i> a notification, dated 11 August 1993, made under article 4(3) which reads as follows:		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

[Translation]

... articles 9 and 17 of the Covenant have once again gone into force with effect from 17 June 1993 within the municipalities affected, and hence throughout Nicaragua, since the causes which gave rise to the suspension of the rights in question have largely been overcome. The suspension was limited to the exigencies of the situation and did not involve discrimination on the ground of race, colour, sex, ideology, language, religion or social origin.

Note—

On 13 August 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *Russian Federation*, a notification dated 10 August 1993, made under article 4(3) of the above-mentioned Covenant, together with the text of Presidential Decrees 27 July 1993. The Government of the Russian Federation has specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 12(1), 13, 17(1), 19(2), 21 and 22 of the Covenant. Translations of the said Decrees are as follows:

[Translation]

In view of the continuing exacerbation of the situation in part of the territory of the North Ossetian SSR and the Ingush Republic, the increased incidence of terrorist acts and exchanges of fire in neighbouring districts, due in large measure to the lack of substantial changes in the implementation of the Kislovodsk Agreement on measures for the comprehensive settlement of the question of refugees and persons forced to migrate, the lack of political will to effect a reconciliation and settle the conflict, the tardy and inadequate financing of measures to resettle refugees and build housing for them, the incomplete implementation by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation of Decree No. 788 of the President of the Russian Federation, of 29 May 1993, declaring a state of emergency in territories of the Mozdok district, the Prigorodny district and adjacent localities of the North Ossetian SSR and the Malgobek and Nazran districts of the Ingush Republic, as far as strengthening the detachment of troops to maintain the state of emergency regime in accordance with the State of Emergency Act of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) and the Security Act of the Russian Federation is concerned, I resolve that:

1. With effect from 1400 hours on 31 July 1993, the state of emergency in the territory of the Mozdok district, the Prigorodny district and adjacent localities of the North Ossetian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) and the Malgobek and Nazran districts of the Ingush Republic shall be lifted;
2. In accordance with articles 4 and 9 of the State of Emergency Act of the RSFSR, with effect from 1400 hours on 31 July 1993 until 1400 hours on 30 September 1993, a state of emergency shall be declared in the following territories:

North Ossetian SSR

The Mozdok district; part of the Pravoberezhny district (the settlements Stary Batakayurt, Zilga and Olginskoe, and Vladikavkaz airport); the Prigorodny district (the settlements Maiskoe, Chermen, Komgaron and Tarskoe) and the city of Vladikavkaz (the settlements Yuzhny, Chernorechenskoe, Terk, Balta, Chmi, Nizhny Lars, Sredny Lars, Verkhny Lars and Ezmi);

Ingush Republic

The Malgobek and Nazran districts;

3. In accordance with articles 15 to 17 of the State of Emergency Act of the RSFSR, an interim administration shall be set up as an ad hoc administrative body for the duration of the state of emergency in the territories of the Mozdok district, the Prigorodny district and adjacent localities of the North Ossetian SSR and the Malgobek and Nazran districts of the Ingush Republic (hereinafter referred to as the interim administration);

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>4. For the duration of the state of emergency, the interim administration shall, in the light of the situation prevailing at the time, take the measures provided for in articles 22 and 23 of the State of Emergency Act of the RSFSR;</p>		
<p>5. The interim administration and the bodies established under its auspices shall, for the duration of the state of emergency, be responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Agreement on measures for the comprehensive settlement of the question of refugees and persons forced to migrate in territories of the Ingush Republic and the North Ossetian SSR, signed at Kislovodsk on 20 March 1993;</p>		
<p>6. In the established order, the interim administration is the successor to the interim administration in territories of the Mozdok district, the Prigorodny district and adjacent localities of the North Ossetian SSR and the Malgobek and Nazran districts of the Ingush Republic, set up as an ad hoc administrative body by Decree No. 788 of the President of the Russian Federation, 29 May 1993;</p>		
<p>7. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Security of the Russian Federation and the troops of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation assigned to the interim administration shall take measures to prevent an armed confrontation of the opposing sides, to guarantee the security of citizens and to ensure undeviating compliance with the state of emergency regime;</p>		
<p>8. For the purpose of implementing the state of emergency regime: The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation shall maintain at 5,000 the size of its detachment of internal troops; The Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation shall strengthen the previously formed detachment of troops by increasing the number of helicopters in the Army Air Corps;</p>		
<p>9. The Security Council of the Russian Federation, meeting in special session, shall conduct a political appraisal of the events of October–November 1992 in the territory of the North Ossetian SSR and shall draw up proposals on measures to settle the conflict, bearing in mind the situation currently prevailing;</p>		
<p>10. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation shall ensure that talks are held with the Republic of Georgia on the subject of the return of refugees from Georgia currently in the territory of North Ossetia to their former places of residence;</p>		
<p>11. The Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation—shall ensure: (a) The implementation of measures related to the imposition of a state of emergency regime, including the financing of such measures; (b) The timely and complete financing of measures for the comprehensive settlement of the question of refugees and persons forced to migrate; (c) The continuation of talks on settling the conflict, in consultation with the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation;</p>		
<p>12. At the meeting of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation—in the first half of August 1993, the Council of Ministers of the North Ossetian SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Ingush Republic shall report on the work performed to implement the agreements reached with respect to the disarming of the illegal armed formations, the return of hostages, the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees in their former places of residence and the implementation of the Kislovodsk Agreement on measures for the comprehensive settlement of the question of refugees and persons forced to migrate;</p>		
<p>13. In accordance with articles 5 and 11 of the State of Emergency Act of the RSFSR, this Decree shall be submitted to the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation for ratification;</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

Date

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Note—

On 18 June 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Sweden* the following objection to the reservations and understandings made by the United States of America upon ratification of the above-mentioned Covenant (see Treaty Series No. 84 (1992), Cm 2264, p.11):

“The Government of Sweden has examined the content of the reservations and understandings made by the United States of America. In this context the Government recalls that under international treaty law, the name assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified, does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. Thus, the Government considers that some of the understandings made by the United States in substance constitute reservations to the Covenant.

A reservation by which a State modifies or excludes the application of the most fundamental provisions of the Covenant, or limits its responsibilities under that treaty by invoking general principles of National Law, may cast doubts upon the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Covenant. The reservations made by the United States of America include both reservations to essential and non-derogable provisions, and general references to national legislation. Reservations of this nature contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. All States Parties share a common interest in the respect for the object and purpose of the treaty to which they have chosen to become parties.

Sweden therefore objects to the reservations made by the United States to

- article 2; cf. Understanding (1)
- article 4; cf. Understanding (1)
- article 6; cf. Reservation (2)
- article 7; cf. Reservation (3)
- article 15; cf. Reservation (4)
- article 26; cf. Understanding (1)

This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Sweden and the United States of America.”

Note—

On 24 June 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Tunisia* the following declaration recognising the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the above-mentioned International Covenant:

[Translation]

... the Government of the Republic of Tunisia declares that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under article 28 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that the Republic of Tunisia is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

The State Party submitting such communications to the Committee must have made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee under article 41 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Note—

On 5 March 1993, the Government of *Venezuela* notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that by Decree No. 2764 of 16 January 1993, the President of the Republic restored throughout the national territory rights regarding personal liberty corresponding to Articles 9(1) and 11 of the above-mentioned Covenant. Rights regarding liberty and security of person as well as the inviolability of the home and the right to demonstrate had been restored earlier, on 22 December 1992.

Note—

On 5 March 1993, the Government of *Venezuela* also transmitted the text of Decree No. 2672 of 1 December 1992 by

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HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)		
<p>which were restored certain rights, which were suspended by Decree No. 2668 of 27 November 1992 (see Treaty Series No. 72(1993), Cm 2365, p.9).</p> <p>Note— On 5 March 1993, the Government of <i>Venezuela</i> notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations, pursuant to Article 4(3) of the above-mentioned Covenant, that by Decree No. 2765 of 16 January 1993, certain rights were suspended in the State of Sucre as a result of a breach of the peace in that State. These rights corresponding to Articles 12(1) and 21 of the Pact, were restored by Decree No. 2780 on 25 January 1993.</p>		
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	New York, 16 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmnd. 6702
Accessions—		
Armenia	13 Sept., 1993	
Cape Verde	6 Aug., 1993	
Dominica	17 June, 1993	
Ethiopia	11 June, 1993	
Nigeria	29 July, 1993	
Note—		
In a communication dated 20 September 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations notified that the instrument of ratification deposited by the Government of <i>Egypt</i> (see Treaty Series No. 40(1982), Cmnd. 8655, p.5) included a declaration which reads as follows:		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
. . . taking into consideration the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and the fact that they do not conflict with the text annexed to the instrument . . . we accept support and ratify it . . .		
European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of European Commission and Court of Human Rights	London, 6 May, 1969	44/1971 Cmnd. 4699
Signature—		
Slovenia (with reservation in respect of ratification)	23 Nov., 1993	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Adopted New York, 18 Dec., 1979	2/1989 Cm 643
Ratification—		
India*	9 July, 1993	
Accessions—		
Armenia	13 Sept., 1993	
Maldives (with reservations†)	1 July, 1993	
Morocco (with reservations and declarations**)	21 June, 1993	
*Upon notification the Government of <i>India</i> confirmed the Reservation and Declarations made upon signature (see Treaty Series 2(1989), Cm 643, p.18) which read as follows:		
<i>Reservation</i>		
“With regard to article 29 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article.”		
<i>Declarations</i>		
(i) With regard to articles 5(a) and 16(1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that it shall abide by and ensure these provisions in conformity with its policy of non-interference in the personal affairs of any Community without its initiative and consent.		
(ii) With regard to article 16(2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that though in principle it fully supports the principle of compulsory registration of marriages, it is		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>not practical in a vast country like India with its variety of customs, religions and level of literacy.”</p> <p>† <i>Reservations</i> “The Government of the Republic of Maldives will comply with the provisions of the Convention, except those which the Government may consider contradictory to the principles of the Islamic Sharia upon which the laws and traditions of the Maldives is founded. Furthermore, the Republic of Maldives does not see itself bound by any provisions of the Convention which obliged to change its Constitution and laws in any manner.”</p> <p>** <i>Reservations [Translation]</i> article 9, paragraph 2: The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco makes a reservation with regard to this article in view of the fact that the Law of Moroccan Nationality permits a child to bear the nationality of its mother only in the cases where it is born to an unknown father, regardless of place of birth, or to a stateless father, when born in Morocco, and it does so in order to guarantee to each child its right to a nationality. Further, a child born in Morocco of a Moroccan mother and a foreign father may acquire the nationality of its mother by declaring, within two years of reaching the age of majority, its desire to acquire that nationality, provided that, on making such declaration, its customary and regular residence is in Morocco.</p> <p>article 16: The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco makes a reservation with regard to the provisions of this article, particularly those relating to the equality of men and women in respect of rights and responsibilities on entry into and at dissolution of marriage. Equality of this kind is considered incompatible with the Islamic Shariah, which guarantees to each of the spouses rights and responsibilities within a framework of equilibrium and complementarity in order to preserve the sacred bond of matrimony. The provisions of the Islamic Shariah oblige the husband to provide a nuptial gift upon marriage and to support his family, while the wife is not required by law to support the family. Further, at dissolution of marriage, the husband is obliged to pay maintenance. In contrast, the wife enjoys complete freedom of disposition of her property during the marriage and upon its dissolution without supervision by the husband, the husband having no jurisdiction over his wife's property. For these reasons, the Islamic Shariah confers the right of divorce on a woman only by decision of a Shariah judge.</p> <p>article 29: The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by the first paragraph of this article, which provides that “Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration.” The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco is of the view that any dispute of this kind can only be referred to arbitration by agreement of all the parties to the dispute.</p> <p><i>Declarations</i> article 2: The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco expresses its readiness to apply the provisions of this article provided that: —They are without prejudice to the constitutional requirements that regulate the rules of succession to the throne of the Kingdom of Morocco; —They do not conflict with the provisions of the Islamic Shariah. It should be noted that certain of the provisions contained in the Moroccan Code of Personal Status according women rights that differ from the rights conferred on men may not be infringed upon or abrogated because they derive primarily from the Islamic</p>		

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<p>Shariah, which strives, among its other objectives, to strike a balance between the spouses in order to preserve the coherence of family life.</p> <p>article 15, paragraph 4: The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco declares that it can only be bound by the provisions of this paragraph, in particular those relating to the right of women to choose their residence and domicile, to the extent that they are not incompatible with articles 34 and 36 of the Moroccan Code of Personal Status.</p>		
Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data	Strasbourg, 28 Jan., 1981	86/1990 Cm 1329
Signature— Slovenia	23 Nov., 1993	
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Adopted New York, 4 Feb., 1985	107/1991 Cm 1775
Ratification— Morocco (with reservations*)	21 June, 1993	
Accessions— Antigua and Aruba	19 July, 1993	
Armenia	13 Sept., 1993	
Slovenia (with declarations)†	16 July, 1993	
<p>*Reservations [Translation] 1. In accordance with article 28, paragraph 1, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco declares that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in article 20. 2. In accordance with article 30, paragraph 2, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco further declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the same article.</p> <p>†Declarations “The Republic of Slovenia declares that it recognises the competence of the Committee against Torture, pursuant to Article 21 of the said Convention, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention. The Republic of Slovenia also declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture, pursuant to Article 22 of the said Convention, to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.”</p>		
European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Strasbourg, 26 Nov., 1987	54/1991 Cm 1634
Signatures— Bulgaria	30 Sept., 1993	
Romania	4 Nov., 1993	
Slovenia	4 Nov., 1993	
Ratification— Hungary	4 Nov., 1993	
<p>Note— Designation of competent authority and liaison officer under Article 15: Liechtenstein— <i>Competent Authority:</i> Ressort Justiz Regierungsgebäude FL-9490 VADUZ <i>Liaison Officer:</i> lic.jur. Günther Holzknacht Regierungskanzlei Regierungsgebäude FL-9490 VADUZ</p>		

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Portugal— <i>Liaison Officer:</i> Mr António Monteiro Portugal Director of the Department of Multilateral Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs Largo do Rilvas 1354 LISBOA CODEX		
Spain— <i>Competent Authority:</i> Ministry of Justice (Secretaria General Tecnica) Calle San Bernardo 45 28015 MADRID—Spain Tel: (91) 390 23 35 Fax: (91) 522 15 38		
<i>Liaison Officer:</i> Mr Javier Borrego State Counsel (Avocat de l'Etat) Head of the State Legal Service to the Commission and the European Court of Human Rights Ministry of Justice Calle San Bernardo 45 28015 MADRID—Spain Tel: (91) 390 22 67 Fax: (91) 522 15 38		
Convention on the Rights of the Child Signature— Fiji Ratifications— Antigua and Barbuda Comoros Fiji Greece Liberia Marshall Islands Morocco (with reservation*) Saint Lucia Syria (with reservations†) Vanuatu Accessions— Armenia Congo, The Republic of Monaco (with reservation and declaration**)	Adopted New York, 20 Nov., 1989 2 July, 1993 5 Oct., 1993 22 June, 1993 13 Aug., 1993 11 May, 1993 4 June, 1993 4 Oct., 1993 21 June, 1993 16 June, 1993 15 July, 1993 7 July, 1993 23 June, 1993 14 Oct., 1993 21 June, 1993	44/1992 Cm 1976
*Reservation [Translation] The Kingdom of Morocco, whose Constitution guarantees to all the freedom to pursue his religious affairs, makes a reservation to the provisions of article 14, which accords children freedom of religion, in view of the fact that Islam is the State religion.		
†Reservations [Courtesy Translation] The Syrian Arab Republic has reservations on the Convention's provisions which are not in conformity with the Syrian Arab legislations and with the Islamic Shariah's principles, in particular the content of Article (14) related to the Right of the Child to the freedom of religion, and articles 2 and 21 concerning the adoption.		
**Reservation and Declaration [Translation] The Principality of Monaco declares that this Convention, especially article 7, shall not affect the rules laid down in Monegasque legislation regarding nationality.		

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<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p>		
<p>The Principality of Monaco interprets article 40, paragraph 2(b)(v) as stating a general principle which has a number of statutory exceptions. Such, for example, is the case with respect to certain criminal offences. In any event, in all matters the Judicial Review Court rules definitively on appeals against all decisions of last resort.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 11 May 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Denmark</i>, notification of its decision to withdraw the declaration, made upon ratification (see Treaty Series No. 44(1992), Cm 1976, p.18), which read as follows:</p>		
<p>“Until further notice the Convention shall not apply to Greenland and the Faroe Islands.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 9 June 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Finland</i>, the following objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon signature (see Treaty Series No. 77(1993) Cm 2414, p.15):</p>		
<p>“The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservation made by Qatar upon signature of the said Convention, by which Qatar expresses that ‘The State of Qatar wishes to make a general reservation with regard to those provisions of the Convention which are incompatible with Islamic Law.’</p>		
<p>In the view of the Government of Finland this reservation is subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of internal law as justification for failure to perform its treaty obligations. For the above reason the Government of Finland objects to the said reservation. However, the Government of Finland does not consider that this objection constitutes an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Finland and Qatar.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 9 June 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Finland</i> the following communication with respect to the reservation made by Jordan upon ratification (see Treaty Series No. 44(1992), Cm 1976, p.19):</p>		
<p>“The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservation made by Jordan upon ratification, by which Jordan states ‘The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan expresses its reservation and does not consider itself bound by articles 14, 20 and 21 of the Convention, which grant the child the right of freedom of choice of religion and concern the question of adoption, since they are at variance with the precepts of the tolerant Islamic Shariah.’</p>		
<p>In the view of the Government of Finland this reservation is subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke general principles of national law as justification for failure to perform its treaty obligations. For the above reason the Government of Finland objects to the said reservations. However, the Government of Finland does not consider that this objection constitutes an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Finland and Jordan.”</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 19 October 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Myanmar</i> notification of its decision to withdraw the reservations, made upon accession (see Treaty Series No. 44(1992) Cm 1976, p.20) with respect to articles 15 and 37, which read as follows:</p>		
<p>“Article 15</p>		
<p>1. The Union of Myanmar interprets the expression ‘the law’ in Article 15, paragraph 2, to mean the Laws, as well as the Decrees and Executive Orders having the force of law, which are for the time being in force in the Union of Myanmar.</p>		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)

2. The Union of Myanmar understands that such restrictions on freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly imposed in conformity with the said Laws, Decrees and Executive Orders as are required by the exigencies of the situation obtaining in the Union of Myanmar are permissible under Article 15, paragraph 2.

3. The Union of Myanmar interprets the expression 'national security' in the same paragraph as encompassing the supreme national interest, namely, the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of national solidarity and the perpetuation of national sovereignty, which constitute the paramount national causes of the Union of Myanmar."

"Article 37

The Union of Myanmar accepts in principle the provisions of Article 37 as they are in consonance with its laws, rules, regulations, procedures and practice as well as with its traditional, cultural and religious values. However, having regard to the exigencies of the situation obtaining in the country at present, the Union of Myanmar states as follows:

1. Nothing contained in Article 37 shall prevent, or be construed as preventing, the Government of the Union of Myanmar from assuming or exercising, in conformity with the laws for the time being in force in the country and the procedures established thereunder, such powers as are required by the exigencies of the situation for the preservation and strengthening of the rule of law, the maintenance of public order (*ordre public*) and, in particular, the protection of the supreme national interest, namely, the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of national solidarity and the perpetuation of national sovereignty, which constitute the paramount national causes of the Union of Myanmar.

2. Such powers shall include the powers of arrest, detention, imprisonment, exclusion, interrogation, enquiry and investigation."

Note—

On 9 August 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Slovakia* the following objection to the reservation made by Qatar upon signature (*see* Treaty Series No. 77(1993), Cm 2414, p.15):

"The Slovak Republic regards the general reservation made by the State of Qatar upon signature of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention as well as in contradiction with the well established principle of the Law of Treaties according to which a State cannot invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. Therefore, the Slovak Republic objects to the said general reservation."

Note—

On 20 July 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of *Sweden* the following communication relating to reservations made by Thailand upon accession (*see* Treaty Series No. 75(1992), Cm 2084, p.12), by Bangladesh upon ratification (*see* Treaty Series No. 44(1992), Cm 1976, p.18), by Djibouti upon ratification (*see* Treaty Series No. 44(1992), Cm 1976, p.18), and by Myanmar upon accession (*see* Treaty Series No. 44(1992), Cm 1976, p.20):

"The Government of Sweden has examined the contents of the reservation made by Thailand upon accession, which reads as follows: 'The application of Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child shall be subject to the national laws, regulations and prevailing practices in Thailand.'

A reservation by which a State party limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking general principles of national law may cast doubts on the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the

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<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)</p> <p>basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to the object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the reservations made by Thailand.</p> <p>The Government of Sweden furthermore notes that, as a matter of principle, the same objection could be made to the reservations made by:</p> <p>Bangladesh, regarding Article 21, Djibouti, to the whole Convention, Myanmar, regarding Articles 15 (cf reservation p.2) and 37.</p> <p>These objections do not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Sweden and Thailand, Bangladesh, Djibouti and Myanmar, respectively."</p>		
<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</p>		
<p>International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations</p> <p>Accessions—</p> <p>Bolivia 24 Aug., 1993</p> <p>Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) (with reservations*) 7 July., 1993</p> <p>Nigeria (with declaration†) 29 July, 1993</p> <p>Switzerland (with reservations and declaration**) .. 24 June, 1993</p>	<p>Rome, 26 Oct., 1961</p>	<p>38/1964 Cmnd. 2425</p>
<p>*Reservations—</p> <p>"... the said Convention shall be observed subject to the following reservations, provided for in Article 16, paragraph one, (a)(iii) and (iv), of the Convention:</p> <p>— the Kingdom of the Netherlands will not apply Article 12 to phonograms the producer of which is not a national of another Contracting State;</p> <p>— as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, it will limit the protection provided for by Article 12 to the extent to which, and to the term for which, the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a national of the Kingdom of the Netherlands."</p> <p>†Declarations—</p> <p>"1. With regard to Article 5, paragraph 3, the Federal Republic of Nigeria will not apply the criteria of publication under Article 5, paragraph 1(c).</p> <p>2. With regard to Article 6, paragraph 2, the Federal Republic of Nigeria will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organization is situated in another Contracting State and if the broadcast is transmitted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State.</p> <p>3. With regard to Article 16, paragraph 1(a):</p> <p>(i) the provisions of Article 12 will not be applied in case of communication to the public of phonograms (a) at any premises where persons reside or sleep, as part of the amenities provided exclusively or mainly for residents or inmates therein unless a special charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the phonogram is to be heard or (b) as part of the activities of, or for the benefit of a club, society or other organization which is not established or conducted for profit and whose main objects are charitable or are otherwise concerned with the advancement of religion, education or social welfare, unless a charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the phonogram is to be heard and any of the proceeds of the charge are applied otherwise than for the purposes of the organization;</p>		

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- (ii) the provisions of Article 12 will not apply as regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national of another Contracting State; and
- (iii) as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, the Federal Republic of Nigeria will limit the protection provided for in Article 12, to the extent to which, and to the term for which, that Contracting State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by nationals of the Federal Republic of Nigeria."

****Reservations [Translation]**
article 5

The Swiss Government declares, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 3, of the Convention, that it rejects the criterion of first fixation. It will therefore apply the criterion of first publication.

article 12

In accordance with the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Swiss Government declares that it will not apply the provisions of article 12 as regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national of another Contracting State.

Declaration

The Swiss Government also declares, as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, that it will limit the protection provided for by article 12 to the extent to which, and to the term for which, the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a Swiss national, in accordance with the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1(a) (iv), of the Convention.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967– 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accessions—		
Bhutan*	16 Dec., 1993	
Estonia†	5 Nov., 1993	
Succession—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina**	2 June, 1993 (date of notification)	

*The Kingdom of Bhutan will belong to Class *Ster* for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

†The Republic of Estonia will belong to Class IX for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

**The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina will belong to Class VIII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

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
Accessions—		
El Salvador*	18 Nov., 1993	
Honduras†	3 Nov., 1993	
Succession—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina**	2 June, 1993 (date of notification)	

*The Republic of El Salvador will, as from 1 January 1994, belong to Class *Sbis* for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budgets of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the contribution-financed unions.

†The Republic of Honduras will, as from 1 January 1994, belong to Class *Sbis* for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budgets of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the contribution-financed unions.

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<p>**The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina will belong to Class VIII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization.</p>		
Patent Co-operation Treaty (with Regulations)	Washington, 19 June- 31 Dec., 1970	78/1978 Cmnd. 7340
Accessions—		
China, People's Republic of	1 Oct., 1993	
Slovenia	1 Dec., 1993	
Trinidad and Tobago	10 Dec., 1993	
Note—		
<p>The Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has received notification from the Government of the Republic of <i>Poland</i> withdrawing the declaration made under article 64(2)(a)(i) of the above-mentioned Treaty, to the effect that the Republic of Poland is not bound by the provisions of article 39(1) of the said Treaty with respect to the furnishing of a copy of the international application and translation thereof. (See Treaty Series No. 92 (1990), Cm 1596, p.10). The withdrawal of the said declaration will take effect on 1 March 1994.</p>		
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—		
Albania	2 Dec., 1993	
Succession—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	2 June, 1993 (date of notification)	
<p>*The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina will belong to Class VIII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization.</p>		
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971	41/1973 Cmnd. 5275
Accessions—		
Greece	2 Nov., 1993	
Jamaica	7 Oct., 1993	
Succession—		
Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (with regulations)	Budapest, 28 Apr.— 31 Dec., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Accessions—		
Cuba	19 Nov., 1993	
Trinidad and Tobago	10 Dec., 1993	
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	25 Nov., 1993	
Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks of 15 June 1957 as revised at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 and at Geneva on 13 May 1977	Geneva, 13 May, 1977	72/1979 Cmnd. 7671
Succession—		
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	2 June, 1993 (date of notification)	
<p>*The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina will belong to Class VIII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization.</p>		
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION		
Constitution of the International Labour Organization (as amended) (see also 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
Acceptance—		
Turkmenistan	24 Sept., 1993	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION		
Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptances—		
Albania	24 May, 1993	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 July, 1993	
Czech Republic	18 June, 1993	
Georgia	22 June, 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	13 Oct. 1993	
Amendment to Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention	Adopted London, 15 Sept., 1964	92/1967 Cmnd. 3463
Acceptances—		
Albania	24 May, 1993	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 July, 1993	
Czech Republic	18 June, 1993	
Georgia	22 June, 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	13 Oct., 1993	
Amendment to Article 28 of the Convention	Adopted Paris, 28 Sept., 1965	105/1968 Cmnd. 3839
Acceptances—		
Albania	24 May, 1993	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 July, 1993	
Czech Republic	18 June, 1993	
Georgia	22 June, 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	13 Oct., 1993	
Amendments to Articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention	Adopted London, 17 Oct., 1974	69/1978 Cmnd. 7262
Acceptances—		
Albania	24 May, 1993	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 July, 1993	
Czech Republic	18 June, 1993	
Georgia	22 June, 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	13 Oct., 1993	
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 14 Nov., 1975	34/1982 Cmnd. 8632
Accessions—		
Albania	24 May, 1993	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 July, 1993	
Czech Republic	18 June, 1993	
Georgia	22 June, 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	13 Oct., 1993	
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 17 Nov., 1977	8/1986 Cmnd. 9719
Accessions—		
Albania	24 May, 1993	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 July, 1993	
Czech Republic	18 June, 1993	
Georgia	22 June, 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	13 Oct., 1993	
Amendments to the Convention	Adopted London, 15 Nov., 1977	26/1986 Cmnd. 9777
Accessions—		
Albania	24 May, 1993	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 July, 1993	
Czech Republic	18 June, 1993	
Georgia	22 June, 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	13 Oct., 1993	
INVESTMENT PROTECTION		
Convention establishing the Multi-lateral Investment Guarantee Agency	Seoul, 11 Oct., 1985	47/1989 Cm 812

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INVESTMENT PROTECTION (continued)		
Signatures—		
Cambodia	1 Oct., 1993	
Latvia	29 Sept., 1993	
Mozambique	11 Nov., 1993	
Ukraine	27 Sept., 1993	
Viet Nam	27 Sept., 1993	
Ratifications—		
Guinea	19 Nov., 1993	
India	20 Sept., 1993	
Latvia	29 Sept., 1993	
Mozambique	30 Nov., 1993	
Nepal	23 Nov., 1993	
Philippines	22 Nov., 1993	
Ukraine	27 Sept., 1993	
United Arab Emirates	20 Oct., 1993	
Venezuela	30 Nov., 1993	
LAW		
International Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards	Geneva, 26 Sept., 1927	28/1930 Cmd. 3655
Succession—		
Croatia	26 July, 1993 (date of notification)	
European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1959	24/1992 Cm 1928
Signatures—		
Bulgaria (with reservations and declarations*)	30 Sept., 1993	
Estonia	4 Nov., 1993	
<i>*Reservations [Translation]</i>		
Article 2		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will refuse assistance where:		
— the offence is not an offence in Bulgarian criminal law;		
— the offence has been absolved of criminal liability by an amnesty;		
— criminal liability has ceased because the legal time limit for bringing a prosecution has expired;		
— since committing the offence, the offender has fallen into a state of lasting depression rendering him unfit to stand trial;		
— against the same person for the same crime there is a pending penal procedure; an enforceable sentence; a ruling of the Public Prosecutor or an enforceable ruling of the Court to terminate the case.		
Article 13 paragraph 1		
The requirement to communicate extracts from judicial records applies solely to such information concerning pending criminal cases as is not covered by official secrecy under Bulgarian law.		
Declarations		
Article 5 paragraph 1		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it reserves the right to execute letters rogatory for search or seizure of property on the conditions set out in Article 5 paragraph 1(a) and (c).		
Article 7 paragraph 3		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that a summons on an accused person who is in its territory must be transmitted to the competent authorities no later than 50 days before the date set for that person's appearance.		
Article 15 paragraph 6		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that requests for assistance or letters rogatory must be addressed to the Ministry of Justice.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LAW (continued)		
<i>Article 16 paragraph 2</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will require that requests for assistance and annexed documents be accompanied by a translation into either of the official languages of the Council of Europe.		
<i>Article 24</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that for the purposes of the Convention it deems to be judicial authorities the courts, the prosecution service and the Ministry of Justice.		
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	Strasbourg, 17 Mar., 1978	24/1992 Cm 1928
Bulgaria (with declaration*)	30 Sept., 1993	
<i>*Declaration [Translation]</i>		
<i>Article 8 paragraph 2</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it accepts Chapter 1 only in respect of acts which are offences under Bulgarian criminal law.		
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—		
Ireland, Republic of	28 Sept, 1993	
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—		
Slovenia	13 Oct., 1993 (date of notification)	
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—		
Slovenia	13 Oct., 1993 (date of notification)	
International Convention on Certain Rules concerning Civil Jurisdiction in Matters of Collision	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Succession—		
Slovenia	13 Oct., 1993 (date of notification)	
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—		
Slovenia	13 Oct., 1993 (date of notification)	
International Convention relating to the Arrest of Sea-going Ships	Brussels, 10 May, 1952	47/1960 Cmnd. 1128
Succession—		
Slovenia	13 Oct., 1993 (date of notification)	
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—		
Slovenia	13 Oct., 1993 (date of notification)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
NEUTRALITY		
Treaty concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal with Protocol and Aide-Memoire ..	Washington, 7 Sept., 1977	11/1983 Cmnd. 8833
Accessions—		
Barbados	14 Sept., 1987	
Equador	25 July, 1986	
Equatorial Guinea	4 Feb., 1987	
Finland	31 Oct., 1986	
Germany, Federal Republic of	9 Feb, 1988	
Morocco	10 Sept., 1990	
Paraguay	14 May, 1990	
Saudi Arabia	27 Aug., 1987	
Soviet Union	2 Nov., 1988	
Uruguay	10 Dec., 1986	
POLLUTION		
International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Accession—		
Sierra Leone	13 Aug., 1993	
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—		
Korea, Republic of	21 Dec., 1993	
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Vienna, 22 Mar.,— 21 Sept., 1985	1/1990 Cm 910
Accessions—		
Benin	1 July, 1993	
Guyana	12 Aug., 1993	
Honduras	14 Oct., 1993	
Namibia	20 Sept., 1993	
Saint Lucia	28 July, 1993	
Solomon Islands	17 July, 1993	
Tuvalu	15 July, 1993	
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Montreal, 16 Sept., 1987	19/1990 Cm 977
Accessions—		
Benin	1 July, 1993	
Guyana	12 Aug., 1993	
Honduras	14 Oct., 1993	
Namibia	20 Sept., 1993	
Saint Lucia	28 July, 1993	
Solomon Islands	17 June, 1993	
Tuvalu	15 July, 1993	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer done at Montreal 16 September 1987	Adopted London, 27 June,— 29 June, 1990	4/1993 Cm 2132
Ratifications—		
Belgium	5 Oct., 1993	
Croatia	15 Oct., 1993	
Greece	11 May, 1993	
Iceland	16 June, 1993	
Senegal	6 May, 1993	
Accessions—		
Bahamas	4 May, 1993	
Brunei Darussalam	27 May, 1993	
Dominican Republic	18 May, 1993	
Malaysia	16 June, 1993	
Papua New Guinea	4 May, 1993	
Sri Lanka	16 June, 1993	
Tunisia	15 July, 1993	

POLLUTION (continued)

Note—

On 8 September 1993, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* the following notification:

“ . . . the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish to extend the said Amendment to Hong Kong, British Antarctic Territory and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.”

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

Note—

On 23 September 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary for the above-mentioned Convention, received a notification dated 23 August 1993 from the Government of *The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, concerning its position regarding The Hague Conventions on Private International Law to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a party.

The Ministry is of the opinion that the said Note is to be considered as a notification of continuity by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

However, it is for the Hague Conference to decide how to establish the membership of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The Hague,
9 Oct.—
31 Oct., 1951

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

65/1955
Cmd. 9582

Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance

Succession—

Croatia

New York,
20 June,—
31 Dec., 1956

85/1975
Cmd. 6084

20 Sept., 1993
(date of notification)

Convention on the Conflicts of Laws relating to the form of Testamentary Dispositions

Note—

By a Note dated 8 October 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary for the above-mentioned Convention, notified that it had received on 1 October 1993 a communication dated 23 August 1993 from the Government of the *Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, concerning its position regarding The Hague Conventions on Private International Law to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a party.

The Ministry is of the opinion that the said Note is to be considered as a notification of continuity by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and assumes, unless notification to the contrary is received before 15 November 1993, that the above-mentioned Convention shall remain in force between the Contracting States and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

By a Note dated 19 November 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, notified that as no objection had been received by 15 November 1993, the Convention remained in force between the Contracting States and the *Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

Note—

On 23 September 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary for the above-mentioned Convention, received a notification dated 23 August 1993 from the Government of *The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, concerning its position regarding The Hague Conventions on Private International Law to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a party.

The Hague,
5 Oct., 1961

5/1964
Cmd. 2250

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>The Ministry is of the opinion that the said Note is to be considered as a notification of continuity by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and assumes, unless notification to the contrary is received before 10 November 1993, that the above-mentioned Convention shall remain in force between the Contracting States and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.</p>		
<p>By a Note dated 22 November 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary of the above-mentioned Convention, notified that, as no objections had been received by 10 November 1993, the Convention remained in force between the Contracting States and <i>The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i>.</p>		
<p>Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents</p>	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>By a Note dated 31 August 1993 the Government of the Commonwealth of <i>The Bahamas</i> notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, that it had amended in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned Convention its list of designated authorities to read as follows:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Permanent Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs (b) Director General Ministry of Foreign Affairs (c) Under Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs (d) Senior Assistant Secretary Department of Legal Affairs (e) Chief Executive Officer Department of Legal Affairs 		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>By a Note dated 8 October 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary for the above-mentioned Convention, notified that it had received on 1 October 1993 a communication dated 23 August 1993 from the Government of the <i>Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>, concerning its position regarding The Hague Conventions on Private International Law to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a party.</p>		
<p>The Ministry is of the opinion that the said Note is to be considered as a notification of continuity by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and assumes, unless notification to the contrary is received before 15 November 1993, that the above-mentioned Convention shall remain in force between the Contracting States and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p>		
<p>By a Note dated 19 November 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, notified that, as no objections had been received by 15 November 1993, the Convention remained in force between the Contracting States and the <i>Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>.</p>		
<p>The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina made the following declaration:</p>		
<p>“In accordance with Article 6, the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina designates the Ministry of Justice and Administration of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the competent authority for the purposes envisaged in Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Convention”.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 23 September 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary for the above-mentioned Convention, received a notification dated 23 August 1993 from the Government of <i>The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i>, concerning its position regarding The Hague Conventions on Private International Law to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a party.</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
<p>The Ministry is of the opinion that the said Note is to be considered as a notification of continuity by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and assumes, unless notification to the contrary is received before 10 November 1993, that the above-mentioned Convention shall remain in force between the Contracting States and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.</p>		
<p>Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters</p> <p>Accession—</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Venezuela (with declarations*)</p> <p><i>*Declarations [Translation]</i></p> <p>Article 5(b) 3:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">“The Republic of Venezuela declares that notices and documents and other items annexed to the notices will be accepted only when they are properly translated into the Spanish language”.</p> <p>Article 8:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">“The Republic of Venezuela does not agree to the exercise of the faculty provided for in the first paragraph of this Article within its territory, in respect of other persons who are not nationals of the country of origin”.</p> <p>Article 10(a):</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">“The Republic of Venezuela does not agree to the transmission of documents through postal channels”.</p> <p>Article 15(a), (b) and (c):</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">“The Republic of Venezuela declares that ‘Venezuelan judges shall be empowered to decide when the conditions contained in sections (a), (b) and (c) of this Article are fulfilled, even though they have not received any communication evidencing either the notice or transfer, or delivery of the document’”.</p> <p>Article 16:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">“The Republic of Venezuela declares that the request allowed by the third paragraph of this Article shall not be admissible if it is made after the expiration of the period specified in Venezuelan law”.</p> <p>Note—</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">By a Note dated 5 October 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary to the above-mentioned Convention, informed Member States of the above-mentioned Convention that as no objection had been received by 1 June 1993 concerning the succession by the Government of <i>Slovakia</i> (see Treaty Series No. 77 (1993), Cm 2414, p.26), the Convention has remained in force between the Contracting States and Slovakia.</p>	<p>The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965</p> <p>29 Oct., 1993</p>	<p>50/1969 Cmnd. 3986</p>
<p>European Convention on the Adoption of Children</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>The following declaration was contained in a letter from the <i>Government of Denmark</i> dated 30 November 1993, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 7 December 1993:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">“Re Article 25, paragraph 1:</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">Upon the expiration on 13 January 1994, the reservations made by Denmark in respect of the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1, and Article 12, paragraph 1, shall be renewed for a period of five years.</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">These reservations shall apply to the Faeroe Islands as well.”</p> <p>Note—</p> <p>The following declaration was contained in a Note Verbale from the <i>Government of Romania</i> dated 16 September 1993 registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 17 September 1993:</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>I. Romania acceded to the European Convention on the Adoption of Children by virtue of Act No. 15 of 25 March 1993 (published in the Official Gazette, No. 67, of 31 March 1993).</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1967</p>	<p>51/1968 Cmnd. 3673</p>

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <p>In accordance with Section 2 of Act No. 15/1993, accession was made subject to a reservation in respect of the application of Article 7 of the Convention concerning age limits for the adopter, the minimum age being 18 years in Romania, with no maximum limit.</p> <p>Under Article 11 of the Constitution, the Romanian State undertakes to fulfil scrupulously and in good faith the obligations imposed upon it by the treaties to which it is party, treaties which become part of the domestic law following ratification by the Parliament.</p> <p>II. Pursuant to Section 3, second paragraph, of Act No. 15/1993, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the <i>European Convention, the Secretariat of the Council of Europe</i> is hereby notified, in point III of this Declaration, of the state of Romanian legislation concerning the adoption of children, with specific reference to the provisions of the European Convention.</p> <p>III. Romanian legislation contains no provisions contrary to those of the European Convention on the Adoption of Children. The regulations on this subject are consistent with the provisions of principle contained in the Constitution, namely safeguards and respect for fundamental rights concerning, respectively, personal, family and private life (Article 26) and the family (Article 44). Adoption is governed by the Family Code and by Act No. 11/1990 on authorisation for adoption.</p> <p>The position of Romanian legislation in relation to the provisions of the Convention is as follows:</p> <p><i>Article 3</i></p> <p>Article 67 of the Family Code lays down the rule that "only minor children may be adopted". The form of words used subsequently in the same article ("an adult person may also be adopted if, during his minority, he had been brought up by the person who wishes to adopt him") is not at variance with the provisions of the European Convention, since it exceeds their scope, as defined in Part I.</p> <p><i>Article 4</i></p> <p>Act No. 11/1990 on authorisation for adoption attributes competence in respect of adoption to the judicial authorities (Section 1).</p> <p><i>Article 5</i></p> <p>1. The conditions laid down by Romanian law in respect of authorisation for adoption (Section 4 of Act No. 11/1990) include "the certified declaration of consent to adoption by the parent (mother or father) or the legitimate parents, the statutory guardian or guardians or, where appropriate, the opinion of the guardianship authority".</p> <p>With regard to consent expressed by other institutions, mention should also be made of the provisions of Section 7 of Act No. 11/1990.</p> <p>Section 7: "In cases where adoption concerns a child for whom placement in the care of a guardian is necessary but has not yet been carried out, the judicial authority shall give its authorisation for adoption on the basis of the opinion of the guardianship authority empowered to conduct the social inquiry.</p> <p>In the situations covered by Article 109 of the Family Code, when the child is in a social welfare institution or a medical centre, the application for deprivation of parental authority may be drafted by the governing board of the institution or the medical centre.</p> <p>If the child is in a social welfare institution or, as the case may be, in a medical centre, the parents may officially declare in writing, six months after the date of the declaration, their consent to the adoption of the child by the person appointed by the Romanian Committee on Adoptions, no further form of consent to the adoption being necessary".</p> <p>Article 69, second paragraph, of the Family Code requires the consent of the spouse, if the adopter is married. This requirement is waived in cases where the spouse is declared legally incapable, if he/she is deprived of parental authority or if he/she is in any other situation preventing him/her from manifesting his/her will.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>2. In the absence of an express provision in the legislation concerning adoption, a person harmed by action on the part of the competent authority, which runs counter to the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention, may adduce the provisions of Article 21 of the Constitution, as well as Section 1 of Act No. 29/1990 concerning administrative disputes.</p>		
<p><i>Article 21 of the Constitution:</i></p>		
<p>1. "Every person is entitled to defend his rights, freedoms and legitimate interests in legal proceedings.</p>		
<p>2. No law may limit the exercise of this right."</p>		
<p><i>Article 1 of Act No. 29/1990:</i></p>		
<p>"Any natural or legal person who considers that his legally recognised rights have been harmed by an administrative act or by the unjustified refusal of an administrative authority to respond favourably to an application concerning a right recognised by law, may appeal to the competent judicial authority to have the act set aside, for recognition of the right in question and for compensation for the damage caused to him."</p>		
<p>3. With regard to Article 5 paragraph 3 of the Convention, see the comments set out below; the relevant situations are specified in the legislative texts referred to.</p>		
<p>4. Romanian legislation does not expressly provide for cases where, for purposes of adoption, the consent of the mother should be given only after the birth of the child. However, from an examination of the texts governing this matter, it appears that such consent could only be given after the birth of the child.</p>		
<p>Arguments: Consent to adoption is given in the form of an officially recorded declaration (Section 4, Act No. 11/1990). For this purpose, the person making the declaration must go to a notary's office. In pursuance of Decree No. 377/1960 on the organisation and functioning of notaries offices, the notary confirms the authenticity of the declarations made before him, certifying that the person in question has full possession of his mental faculties and is freely expressing his will. In practice, a parent who consents to the adoption of his/her child, presents the child's birth certificate to the notary, and this document certifies the identity of the child in the officially recorded declaration.</p>		
<p><i>Article 6</i></p>		
<p>Under the terms of Article 69 of the Family Code, "the adoption of a child by several persons is not authorised, except in cases where it is carried out by the two spouses simultaneously or successively". Romanian legislation envisages the possibility of adoption by one spouse of the (legitimate or adopted) child of the other spouse (Articles 69 and 78 of the Family Code), and does not prohibit the adoption of a child who had previously been adopted, following the death of the adoptive parents or in the event of the annulment or revocation of the adoption.</p>		
<p><i>Article 7</i></p>		
<p>Under the terms of the reservation made by Romania, the statutory provisions concerning the age of the adopter are governed by the Family Code. Article 68 provides that "adoption may be authorised only in the case of persons of full age who fulfil the conditions required for guardianship and who are at least 18 years older than those whom they wish to adopt". For well-founded reasons, the judicial authority may authorise adoption even if the difference in age is less than the one prescribed above. The provisions of paragraph 2b of Article 7 of the Convention are drafted along the same lines.</p>		
<p>Romanian legislation provides for no upper age limit for adopters.</p>		
<p><i>Articles 8 and 9</i></p>		
<p>In accordance with Section 5 of Act No. 11/1991, adoption is authorised by the judicial authority, subject to observation of the essential conditions stipulated by the Family Code, and the authority has the possibility of taking any evidence authorised by law. A social inquiry is compulsory in such cases.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>Article 66 of the Family Code stipulates that adoption can only be implemented in the interest of the adopted person. Under Article 72 of the same code, adoption is made conditional on the finding that the adopter can ensure the normal physical and moral development of the adopted person, and it is specified that adoption cannot have as its aim the exploitation of the adopted person or other unlawful interests. At the same time, in the case of international adoption, under the conditions laid down by Section 9 of Act No. 11/1990, the court shall come to a decision on a request for authorisation with a view to adoption, so that the minor child may enjoy the benefit, in a foreign country, of similar guarantees and standards to those applicable in a case of national adoption.</p>		
<p>Section 6 of Act No. 11/1990 expressly refers to situations where the adopter or the adopted person is an alien: "with regard to the essential conditions governing adoption, everyone is subject to his national law, if the foreign law does not infringe Romanian public order under private international law."</p>		
<p>In addition, Section 4b of Act No. 11/1990 stipulates that adopters are required <i>inter alia</i> to submit the following documents: a police record certificate, a medical certificate concerning their state of health, a document issued by the competent foreign authorities certifying that they are qualified to adopt a child, in accordance with the legislation of the country in question, and the social inquiry carried out by the competent foreign authorities in the country of residence of the adopters, expressing their opinion on the adoption.</p>		
<p>In order to obviate any situation which could convey an impression inconsistent with the actual facts, the Romanian Act authorises intervention in the adoption proceedings, under the conditions laid down by law, by anyone who shows proof of a legitimate interest (Section 8 of Act No. 11/1990).</p>		
<p>At the same time, in the regulations relating to the consent required with a view to adoption, Romanian law—under Article 70 of the Family Code—also includes the consent of the minor child, if the latter is over 10 years old.</p>		
<p><i>Article 10</i></p>		
<p>The rights conferred on the adopter by the judicial authorities:</p>		
<p>Under Romanian legislation (Family Code, Articles 75 to 79), adoption may take the following forms:</p>		
<p>(a) adoption with limited effect;</p>		
<p>(b) full adoption.</p>		
<p>Together with the application for adoption, the adopter must present a certified declaration mentioning the form of adoption requested (Section 4b).</p>		
<p>(a) The legal effects of limited adoption are specified in Articles 75 to 78 of the Family Code, as follows:</p>		
<p>— the adopted person shall have the same rights and obligations with regard to the adopter as a legitimate child may have with regard to his parents;</p>		
<p>— the descendants of the adopted person shall have the same rights and obligations with regard to the adopter as the descendants of a legitimate child may have with regard to the latter's ascendants;</p>		
<p>— both the adopted person and his descendants shall maintain all the rights and obligations derived from natural descent and family ties;</p>		
<p>— parental rights and obligations shall be transferred to the adopter. If the adopter is the spouse of the legitimate father or mother of the adopted person, he/she shall acquire parental rights and obligations on the same basis (adopter and legitimate father or mother married to the adopter);</p>		
<p>— adoption shall not create family ties between the adopted person and the members of the adopter's family;</p>		
<p>— the adopted person shall acquire the name of the adopter; if the adoptive spouses do not bear the same name, they are obliged to mention in the adoption application the family name to be borne by the adopted person. The court may authorise the adopted person to add his family name to the name acquired by adoption.</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>(b) The legal effects of full adoption (or, under the terms of the Family Code, adoption with all the effects of natural descent) are governed by Article 79 of the Family Code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the adopted person shall be bound by family ties to the adopter and to the members of the latter's family, as if he were the legitimate child of the adopter; — the rights and obligations derived from affiliation between the adopted person and his legitimate parents and the members of the latter's families shall cease to be applicable. However, the prohibition of marriage, up to and including the fourth degree of kinship, shall be applied as between the adopted person and all the members of his legitimate family; — in cases of full adoption, the effects with regard to family name are the same. 		
<p>The provisions of Romanian law dealing with the legal status of the child (rights and obligations) make no distinction between legitimate children, illegitimate children and adopted children.</p>		
<p><i>Article 11</i></p>		
<p>1. Under Section 9, last paragraph, of Act No. 11/1990, "the citizenship of the adopted person is subject to the law on Romanian citizenship". Among the methods for obtaining citizenship (Section 4b), the Act on Romanian citizenship (No. 21/1991) includes adoption, as regulated by Section 6 of the same Act:</p>		
<p>Section 6: "Romanian citizenship may be acquired by a child who is a foreign citizen or has no citizenship by means of adoption, if the adopters are Romanian citizens and if the adopted person is not aged over 18. In cases where only one of the adopters is a Romanian citizen, the citizenship of the adopted minor person shall be decided by mutual agreement between the adopters. If the adopters fail to reach an agreement, the judicial authority empowered to authorise adoption shall decide on the citizenship of the minor, taking into account the latter's interests. If the child is aged over 14, his consent is required."</p>		
<p>2. A minor child of Romanian citizenship who is adopted by a foreign citizen loses Romanian citizenship if the adopter or adopters expressly so request and if the law of the adopter's country stipulates that the adopted person shall acquire the citizenship of the adopter. If the adoption is declared void or annulled, a child aged under 18 is considered never to have lost Romanian citizenship.</p>		
<p><i>Article 12</i></p>		
<p>No regulation under current Romanian legislation limits the number of children who may be adopted by the same adopter, and the fact of not having children is not a required condition for fitness to adopt.</p>		
<p>With regard to paragraph 3 of this article, the law is applicable to all children—as was mentioned above—without discrimination on the basis of their legal status (legitimate children, illegitimate children or adopted children). All children enjoy the same rights.</p>		
<p><i>Article 13</i></p>		
<p>The Family Code stipulates the possibility of revoking adoption, but this measure can only be taken by the judicial authority, at the request of one of the parents (mother or father), in the absence of his/her consent to the adoption, or at the request of the adopted person, the legitimate parents, social welfare institutions, the guardianship authority or the administrative organs, if this is in the interest of the minor child. If the adopted person is aged over 14, his consent is also required.</p>		
<p><i>Article 14</i></p>		
<p>The Romanian Committee on Adoptions was set up by Romanian Government Order No. 63 of 22 January 1991. This governmental body is intended to contribute to the protection of adopted minor children and to international co-operation in the field of adoption (Article 1). Moreover, in accordance with</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p>		
<p>Article 5, the Romanian Adoptions Committee is empowered to request and to transmit to ministries, to specialised central organs of the State administration and to other public bodies, the documentation, data and information needed for the fulfilment of its functions.</p>		
<p><i>Article 15</i></p>		
<p>Section 11 of Act No. 11/1991 imposes a prison sentence ranging from 1 to 5 years on any parent, guardian or statutory guardian who claims or receives financial or material benefits for the adoption of a child, whether for his own benefit or for the benefit of others. The same sentence is imposed on anyone who, with a view to obtaining undeserved material advantages, facilitates or acts as an intermediary for the adoption of a child.</p>		
<p>* * *</p>		
<p>By virtue of the options provided for in Article 2 of the European Convention, Romania has declared, in accordance with Section 2, second paragraph, of Act No. 15 of 25 March 1993 concerning Romania's accession to this Convention, that it gives effect to Articles 18, 19 and 20 of Part III of the Convention.</p>		
<p><i>Articles 18 and 19</i></p>		
<p>With a view to the implementation of the provisions contained in these articles, the National Committee for Child Welfare, a governmental body, was set up by Romanian Government Order No. 103 of 18 March 1993. Its functions include the following:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — preparation of draft government strategies and programmes aimed at improving living conditions for children placed in child welfare institutions, as well as other categories of children; — preparation of proposals for standard-setting instruments, with a view to improving the legal rules concerning the protection of children; — co-operation with the Ministry of Education with a view to preparing vocational training and further training programmes for staff in the field of child welfare. 		
<p>Specific functions are assigned to the Romanian Adoptions Committee, in accordance with Section 3 of Government Order No. 63/1991.</p>		
<p><i>Article 20</i></p>		
<p>The situations referred to in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 are feasible; requests by adopters for these purposes must be assessed by the authority which authorises adoption, and which in all cases takes a decision solely in the interests of the adopted child.</p>		
<p>By virtue of the provisions of Article 79 of the Family Code, in the case of full adoption and when the adopted person's family ties with all the members of his legitimate family cease to be effective, a new birth certificate will be drawn up for the adopted person, in which the adopters will be registered as his legitimate parents. The previous birth certificate will be preserved and will carry a note to the effect that a new birth certificate has been drawn up.</p>		
<p>The provisions of Section 9, third paragraph, of Act No. 11/1991 are drafted along the same lines. The same particulars are contained in Section 20 of Decree No. 278/1960 concerning civil status records, which also indicates that the place of residence of the adopters will be entered as the place of birth.</p>		
<p>In accordance with Article 26 of the Constitution, the public authorities respect and protect personal, family and private life. Thus, the registry authorities called upon to respond to an application for the adoption of a person are required to analyse the interest of the person who has submitted the application, while respecting the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Consequently, the provisions of the decree governing civil status records are applied from the standpoint of Article 150 of the Constitution which states that laws and all other standard-setting instruments shall remain in force in so far as they do not infringe the Constitution.</p>		
<p>The case provided for in paragraph 2 is covered by the provisions of Section 5 of Act No. 11/1990.</p>		
<p>As the court hearings are not public, the competent authority deals with the application for the authorisation of adoption in</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
the context of a sitting in judge's chambers rather than in a court room open to the public.		
In addition, Article 121 of the Code of Civil Procedure permits the judicial authority to deliberate in secret.		
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law	London, 7 June, 1968	117/1969 Cmnd. 4229
Signature— Estonia	4 Nov., 1993	
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Accession— Venezuela (with reservations*)	1 Nov., 1993	
<i>*Reservations [Translation]</i>		
Article 4, paragraph 2:		
"The Republic of Venezuela will accept Letters of Request and documents and other items annexed thereto only when these are properly translated into the Spanish language".		
Chapter 11:		
"The Republic of Venezuela will not allow commissioners as provided for in Chapter 11 of this Convention to act in obtaining evidence".		
Article 23:		
"The Republic of Venezuela declares that it will only execute Letters of Request dealing with the procedure known in <i>Common Law</i> countries as <i>pre-trial discovery of documents</i> when the following conditions apply:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that proceedings have been instituted; (b) that the documents requested to be exhibited or transcribed shall be reasonably identified as regards their date, contents or other relevant information"; (c) that any facts or circumstances giving the plaintiff reasonable cause to believe that the documents asked for are known to the person requested to produce them so that they are or were in the possession or under the control or in the custody of that person, shall be specified; (d) that the connection between the evidence or information sought and the pending litigation be made quite clear". 		
European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock	Strasbourg, 15 Oct., 1975	43/1981 Cmnd. 8287
Note—		
The following declarations were contained in a Note Verbale from the <i>Government of Romania</i> dated 16 September 1993, registered at the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe on 17 September 1993:		
<i>[Translation]</i>		
I. On 16 September 1992, the date on which, by virtue of Act No. 101, Romania acceded to the European Convention on the Legal Status of Children Born out of Wedlock, domestic Romanian legislation contained no regulations at variance with the provisions of the Convention.		
The main legal rules in force date from 1953 and are included in the Family Code. They satisfy a fundamental principle governing the regulations on the legal and social status of children as a whole, explicitly recognised in Article 44[3] of the Constitution which specifies that "illegitimate children enjoy equality with legitimate children under the law".		
II. The provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4, 6 (paragraph 1), 7 and 8 of the Convention are reproduced word for word in the provisions of the Family Code concerning:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — maternal affiliation (Article 47); — determination of paternal affiliation by voluntary recognition or by judicial decision (Article 56); — action to contest the voluntary recognition of paternity (Article 58); — equal treatment of the parents of illegitimate children and the parents of legitimate children as regards the obligation to maintain a child (Article 97); 		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the exercise of parental rights in respect of an illegitimate child by the mother or the father (Article 65 corroborated by Article 42 and Article 43, first paragraph); — the possibility of transferring to the other parent (mother or father) the exercise of parental rights (Article 65 corroborated by Article 44); — visiting rights and the right to maintain personal links with the child, for a parent (mother or father) who is not entitled to exercise parental rights (Article 65 corroborated by Article 43, third paragraph). <p>III. With regard to special situations, i.e. those governed by Article 6 paragraph 2 and Article 9 of the Convention, Romanian law contains no express regulations. Nevertheless, the absence of such regulations does not affect the basic harmony between domestic law and the provisions of the Convention referred to above, in respect of the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the exercise of the obligation to provide maintenance by certain members of the family of the father or mother of an illegitimate child; — the right of succession of the said child in the estate of its father and its mother and of a member of its father's or mother's family. <p>In both these situations, the general provisions of the Family Code (Article 63) are applicable in Romania, viz: "An illegitimate child whose affiliation has been established by recognition of the child or by judicial decision has the same legal status in relation to its parents (mother or father) and the members of its family as a legitimate child".</p> <p>Under the influence of this standard-setting principle, legal writers and the courts are unanimous in acknowledging that the adoption of the Family Code implicitly amended the earlier provisions of the Civil Code, which specified that: "The children or their descendants shall succeed to the estate of the father, mother, grandfathers, grandmothers or any other ascendant, without distinction based on sex, even if they are the offspring of different unions. They shall have equal shares in the estate when they all stand in the first degree of kinship and are entitled to inherit in their own right" (Article 669).</p> <p>Consequently, and by virtue of the provisions subsequent to Article 63 of the Family Code, the above-mentioned provisions of the Civil Code are also applied, by extension, to illegitimate children, ensuring that their shares in the estate are equal to those of legitimate children.</p> <p>IV. With regard to Article 5 of the Convention (concerning the need to authorise scientific evidence in proceedings aimed at establishing paternal affiliation), even though there is no text drafted along these lines, the system of evidence introduced by the Code of Civil Procedure (Article 167 <i>et seq.</i>) authorises the production of scientific evidence capable of establishing or disproving paternity. The forensic evaluation, which also includes an expert analysis recording the existence of the evidence necessary to establish affiliation, on the basis of scientific tests, is governed by Decree No. 446/1966 on the organisation of forensic institutes and services.</p> <p>V. As regards Article 10 of the Convention concerning the effect of marriage subsequent to the recognition of affiliation by the two parents, it should be pointed out that, in Romanian law in its present form, the theory of the "legitimation of the child" by the subsequent marriage of the parents has not been adopted, for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — In the relationship with the parents and the members of the parents' families, the child in any case enjoys the "same status as the legal status of a legitimate child" (in accordance with Article 63 of the Family Code); — In society at large, any illegitimate child is considered equal, under the law, to a legitimate child (in accordance with Article 44(3) of the Constitution); — A possible change of name, enabling the child to bear the name adopted by his parents as a result of marriage, may be authorised on request, through administrative channels; 		

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)

— For reasons of harmony with the other statutory provisions which, in the event of nullity of the marriage, confer on the child the status of a legitimate child even after the annulment of the marriage, a marriage subsequent to the recognition of the child by the two parents could not retroactively modify a *de facto* situation of illegitimacy.

Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

The Hague,
25 Oct., 1980

*Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.*

66/1986
Cm 33

Note—

The following States declared their acceptance of *Burkina* to the above-mentioned Convention

Israel 26 Aug., 1993
Sweden 27 Sept., 1993

In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between *Burkina* and

Israel 1 Nov., 1993
Sweden 1 Dec., 1993

The following States declared their acceptance of *Ecuador* to the above-mentioned Convention

Canada 16 Sept., 1993
Sweden 27 Sept., 1993

In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between *Ecuador* and

Canada 1 Dec., 1993
Sweden 1 Dec., 1993

The following States declared their acceptance of *Mauritius* to the above-mentioned Convention

Argentina 8 Nov., 1993
Australia 21 Oct., 1993
Germany 14 Sept., 1993
Israel 14 Sept., 1993
Sweden 27 Sept., 1993

In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between *Mauritius* and

Argentina 1 Feb., 1994
Australia 1 Jan., 1994
Germany 1 Dec., 1993
Israel 1 Dec., 1993
Sweden 1 Dec., 1993

The following States declared their acceptance of *Monaco* to the above-mentioned Convention

Australia 21 Oct., 1993
Israel 26 Aug., 1993
Sweden 27 Sept., 1993

In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between *Monaco* and

Australia 1 Jan., 1994
Israel 1 Nov., 1993
Sweden 1 Dec., 1993

The following States declared their acceptance of *Poland* to the above-mentioned Convention

Argentina 8 Nov., 1993
Australia 21 Oct., 1993
Canada 30 Nov., 1993
Israel 26 Aug., 1993
Sweden 27 Sept., 1993

In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between *Poland* and

Argentina 1 Feb., 1994
Australia 1 Jan., 1994
Canada 1 Feb., 1994
Israel 1 Nov., 1993
Sweden 1 Dec., 1993

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
The following States declared their acceptance of <i>Romania</i> to the above-mentioned Convention		
Australia	21 Oct., 1993	
Israel	26 Aug., 1993	
Sweden	27 Sept., 1993	
In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between <i>Romania</i> and		
Australia	1 Jan., 1994	
Israel	1 Nov., 1993	
Sweden	1 Dec., 1993	
Note—		
On 1 October 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary for the above-mentioned Convention, received a Note dated 23 August 1993 from the Government of the <i>Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> , concerning its position regarding The Hague Conventions on Private International Law to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a party.		
The Ministry is of the opinion that the said Note is to be considered as a notification of continuity by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and assumes, unless notification to the contrary is received before 15 November 1993, that the above-mentioned Convention shall remain in force between the Contracting States and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.		
By a Note dated 19 November 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands notified that as no objection had been received by 15 November 1993, the Convention remained in force between the Contracting States and the <i>Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> .		
Note—		
On 23 September 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in its capacity as depositary for the above-mentioned Convention, received a Note dated 23 August 1993 from the Government of <i>The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> , concerning its position regarding The Hague Conventions on Private International Law to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was a party.		
The Ministry is of the opinion that the said Note is to be considered as a notification of continuity by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and assumes, unless notification to the contrary is received before 10 November 1993, that the above-mentioned Convention shall remain in force between the Contracting States and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.		
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	Strasbourg, 21 Mar., 1983	51/1985 Cmnd. 9617
Signatures—		
Bulgaria (with declarations*)	30 Sept., 1993	
Estonia	4 Nov., 1993	
Poland	22 Nov., 1993	
* <i>Declarations [Translation]</i>		
<i>Article 3 paragraph 3</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that in accordance with current law it will apply the procedure provided for in Article 9 paragraph 1(a) and Article 10 of the Convention.		
<i>Article 7 paragraph 1</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that the consent of the person concerned cannot be withdrawn after the authorities responsible for his transfer have taken their decision.		
<i>Article 17 paragraph 3</i>		
The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it will require that requests for transfer and supporting documents be accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)		
European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations	Strasbourg, 24 Apr., 1986	41/1991 Cm 1593
Note— On 7 October 1993 the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe received from the Government of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> the following declaration: “In accordance with Article 8 of the said Convention I hereby declare, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, that the Agreement shall apply to the Bailiwick of Jersey, being a territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom are responsible.”		
Convention on Insider Trading with Protocol	Strasbourg, 20 Apr., 1989	7/1992 Cm 1803
Signature— Slovenia	23 Nov., 1993	
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES		
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted New York, 21 Nov., 1947	69/1959 Cmnd. 855
Succession— Bosnia and Herzegovina*	22 Sept., 1993 (date of notification)	
*The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has undertaken to apply the provisions of the above-mentioned Convention to the International Telecommunication Union.		
Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)	Darmstadt, 1 Dec., 1986— 1 June, 1987	22/1990 Cm 1036
Ratification— Ireland, Republic of	18 Aug., 1993	
Fifth Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe	Strasbourg, 18 June, 1990	96/1991 Cm 1764
Signature— Switzerland (with reservation*)	15 Dec., 1993	
*Reservation [Translation] Switzerland may take into account salaries, emoluments and allowances paid by the Council of Europe to members of the Commission and members of the Court for the calculation of taxation payable on incomes originating from another source.		
REFUGEES		
Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	Geneva, 28 July, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Accessions— Armenia*	6 July, 1993	
Bulgaria (with declaration)†	12 May, 1993	
Succession— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	
*Upon deposit, the Government of Armenia declared, for the purposes of the Convention, that it considers itself bound by alternative (b) of Article 1B (1) thereof, i.e. “events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951”.		
†Declaration [Courtesy Translation] “The Republic of Bulgaria adopts, for the purposes of this Convention, that the words ‘events occurring before 1 January 1951’ in Article 1, Section A, shall be understood to mean ‘events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951’.”		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)		
Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen	The Hague, 23 Nov., 1957	3/1962 Cmnd. 1578
Succession— Bosnia and Herzegovina*	23 Aug., 1993 <i>(date of notification)</i>	
Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accessions— Armenia	6 July, 1993	
Bulgaria	12 May, 1993	
Succession— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Protocol relating to Refugee Seamen	The Hague, 12 June, 1973	38/1975 Cmnd. 6035
Succession— Bosnia and Herzegovina	23 Aug., 1993 <i>(date of notification)</i>	
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	32/1963 Cmnd. 2039
Accession— Moldavia	26 May, 1993	
Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road	Geneva, 19 May, 1956	90/1961 Cmnd. 3455
Accession— Moldavia	26 May, 1993	
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. 13: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to braking		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 29: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the CAB of a commercial vehicle		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 31: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Halogen Sealed-beam (H4SB) Motor Vehicle Headlights emitting an Asymmetrical Passing Beam or Driving Beam or Both		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 41: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 43: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials for installation on power-driven vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 46: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 51: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions		
Acceptances— Norway	24 May, 1993 (effective date)	
United Kingdom	16 Aug., 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 56: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such		
Acceptance— Spain	8 May, 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 58: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their rear underrun protection		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 59: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems		
Acceptances— Norway	24 May, 1993 (effective date)	
United Kingdom	16 Aug., 1993 (effective date)	
Yugoslavia	17 July, 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 63: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 66: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 67: Uniform provisions regarding the approval of specific equipment of vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 69: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 71: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision		
Acceptance— Norway	24 May, 1993 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
Regulation No. 73: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection		
Acceptances—		
Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
United Kingdom	16 Aug., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Yugoslavia	17 July, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 75: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles		
Acceptance		
Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 78: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking		
Acceptance—		
Sweden	16 Aug., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 79: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the steering equipment		
Acceptances—		
Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Sweden	16 Aug., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 80: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages		
Acceptance—		
Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 84: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption		
Acceptance—		
Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 85: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to the measurement of the net power		
Acceptance—		
Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 87: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles		
Acceptance—		
Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 88: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles		
Acceptances—		
Norway	24 May, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Sweden	16 Aug, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 89: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of:		
I. Vehicles with regard to limitation of their maximum speed;		
II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type;		

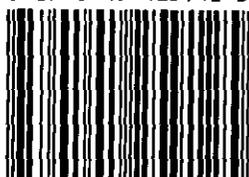
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)		
III. Speed limitation devices (SLD)		
Acceptance— Netherlands	16 Aug, 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 90: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies for power-driven vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptance— France	16 Aug., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
Regulation No. 91: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers		
Acceptance— Italy	20 Nov., 1993 <i>(effective date)</i>	
European Agreement concerning the Work Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)	Geneva, 1 July, 1970- 31 Mar., 1971	103/1978 Cmnd. 7401
Accessions— Estonia Moldavia	3 May, 1993 26 May, 1993	
Succession— Slovenia	6 Aug., 1993 <i>(date of notification)</i>	
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)	Geneva, 1 Sept., 1970- 30 May, 1971	52/1987 Cm 250
Succession— Slovenia	6 Aug., 1993 <i>(date of notification)</i>	
RUBBER		
International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987	New York, 1 May- 31 Dec., 1987	36/1993 Cm 2253
Ratification— Morocco	9 Aug., 1993	
Note— On 30 July 1993 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicated the following: By resolution 150 (XXVII), adopted at its twenty-seventh session, held on 27-28 May 1993, the International Natural Rubber Council decided, pursuant to article 58, paragraph 2, of the above-mentioned Agreement, further to extend, up to and including 31 August 1993, the time-limit for the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval by member Governments which, applying provisionally the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987, were not able to deposit their respective instruments by 30 May 1993, as provided for in resolution 144 (XXVI) of the Council.		
SHIPPING		
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965 , as amended (<i>see also</i> 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
Acceptance— Ukraine	25 Oct., 1993	
Accession— Uruguay (with declaration*)	2 Dec., 1993	

SHIPPING (continued)	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
Succession— Slovenia	12 Nov., 1992 (date of notification)	
<p><i>*Declaration [Translation]</i></p> <p>Where, during the unloading of goods from ships or on their receipt in national warehouses, differences in packages are found, in terms of plus or minus quantities, in relation to what is stated in the consular cargo manifest, or where differences occur between the cargo of a ship and the manifest originating at the last port of call, unless those documents have been corrected in accordance with the regulations, the seizure of the excess packages shall be declared or a fine equal to the value of the missing goods shall be imposed.</p> <p>In the case of goods carried in bulk or without packaging, the sanction shall be applied on the plus or minus differences with respect to the weights or quantities declared in the above-mentioned documents.</p> <p>The determination of these differences shall invariably be subject, for the sole purpose of exemption from the sanction, to a tolerance of up to 5% (five per cent) with respect to the amount declared. This tolerance shall be applied to the amount declared for each ship and for each consignment.</p> <p>The value of missing goods shall be established on the basis of the original documents, if they are not subject to a tariff, or on the basis of the maximum indicated by the tariff.</p> <p>If the value cannot be determined, a fine of between \$200.00 (two hundred pesos) to \$10,000.00 (ten thousand pesos) shall be imposed.</p> <p>If the difference relates to missing goods, liability shall be invoked only where it appears, from the circumstances of the case, that the shortfall occurred subsequent to the time at which the master took receipt of the goods or effects.</p> <p>The consular manifest shall contain in generic form all the details provided by the regulations in order to identify the goods.</p>		
International Convention on Load Lines, 1966	London, 5 Apr.,- 4 July, 1966	58/1968 Cmnd. 3708
Accession— Ukraine	25 Oct., 1993	
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June,- 23 Dec., 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Accessions— Papua New Guinea Ukraine	25 Oct., 1993 25 Oct., 1993	
Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences Succession— Czech Republic	Geneva, 6 Apr., 1974 1 Jan., 1993 (effective date)	45/1987 Cm 213
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 Accession— Sierra Leone	London, 1 Nov., 1974- 1 July, 1975 13 Aug., 1993	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue 1979 Accessions— Ireland, Republic of United Arab Emirates	London, 1 Nov., 1979- 31 Oct., 1980 1 Nov., 1993 4 Oct., 1993	59/1986 Cm 12

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION		
Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Commission with Agreement extending the Territorial Scope of the South Pacific Commission to Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Noumea, 7 November 1951	Canberra, 6 Feb., 1947	21/1952 Cmd. 8539
Withdrawal— United Kingdom	1 Jan., 1995 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Agreement relating to the frequency of Sessions of the South Pacific Commission	Canberra, 5 Apr., 1954	4/1955 Cmd. 9364
Withdrawal— United Kingdom	1 Jan., 1995 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Agreement amending the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Commission signed at Canberra on 6 February 1947, as amended by Agreements signed at Noumea on 7 November 1951 and Canberra on 5 April 1954	London, 6 Oct., 1964	87/1965 Cmd. 2814
Withdrawal— United Kingdom	1 Jan., 1995 (<i>effective date</i>)	
SPACE		
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	London, Moscow and Washington, 27 Jan., 1967	10/1968 Cmd. 3519
Succession in London— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space	London, Moscow and Washington, 22 Apr., 1968	56/1969 Cmd. 3997
Succession in London— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmd. 5551
Succession in London— Czech Republic	1 Jan., 1993 (<i>effective date</i>)	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (with Operating Agreement)	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmd. 5416
Accession— Micronesia*	8 Sept., 1993	
*Operating Agreement signed for the Federal States of Micronesia Telecommunications Corporation		
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) (with the Operating Agreement)	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmd. 7722
Accession— Brunei Darussalam*	4 Oct., 1993	
*Operating Agreement signed by Telecommunications Department.		
International Telecommunications Convention	Nairobi, 6 Nov., 1982	33/1985 Cmd. 9557

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (continued)		
Accessions—		
Czech Republic	3 Mar., 1993	
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	4 May, 1993	
Turkmenistan	7 May, 1993	
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. 6846 and Treaty Series No. 56 (1981), Cmnd. 8304)	London, 16 Nov., 1945	36/1961 Cmnd. 1376
Signatures and Acceptances—		
Andorra	20 Oct., 1993	
Niue*	26 Oct., 1993	
Uzbekistan	26 Oct., 1993	
*The New Zealand High Commissioner in London signed on behalf of the Government of Niue.		
UNIDO		
Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Vienna, 8 Apr., 1979	67/1991 Cm 1666
Accessions—		
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	27 May, 1993	
Moldavia	1 June, 1993	
Tajikistan	9 June, 1993	
UNITED NATIONS		
Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice (as amended (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 2 (1966), Cmnd. 2900; Treaty Series No. 5 (1969), Cmnd. 3869 and Treaty Series No. 130 (1973), Cmnd. 5511)	San Francisco, 26 June, 1945	67/1946 Cmnd. 7015
Admission to membership of the United Nations by decision of the General Assembly—		
Andorra	28 July, 1993	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION		
Constitution of the World Health Organization	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmnd. 7458
Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization	Geneva, 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
Acceptance—		
Eritrea	24 July, 1993	

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