

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 47 (1962)

SECOND
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.,
FOR 1962

[In continuation of "Treaty Series No. 36 (1962)" Cmnd. 1711]

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[In Continuation of "Treaty Series No. 36 (1962)" Cmnd. 1711]

(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 normally must be determined from the terms of the instruments concerned.)

This publication contains information received up to June 30, 1962.

Part I.—GENERAL TREATIES

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AERIAL NAVIGATION—		
Protocol amending Article 93 bis of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944)	Montreal, May 27, 1947	63/1961 Cmnd. 1448
Ratifications—		
Indonesia	July 17, 1961	
Mauritania	Apr. 2, 1962	
Tunisia	May 23, 1961	
Protocol amending Article 45 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944)	Montreal, June 14, 1954	24/1958 Cmnd. 482
Ratifications—		
Ghana	Aug. 15, 1961	
Cameroon	Nov. 14, 1961	
Mauritania	Apr. 2, 1962	
Tunisia	May 23, 1961	
Yugoslavia	June 20, 1961	
Protocol amending Articles 48 (a), 49 (e) and 61 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944)	Montreal, June 14, 1954	26/1957 Cmnd. 107
Ratifications—		
Ghana	Aug. 15, 1961	
Cameroon	Nov. 14, 1961	
Mauritania	Apr. 2, 1962	
Yugoslavia	June 20, 1961	
Agreement. Certificates of Airworthiness for Imported Aircraft	Paris, Apr. 20, 1960	34/1962 Cmnd. 1687
Signature—		
Norway	Feb. 21, 1962	
Ratification—		
Norway	Apr. 11, 1962	
ANIMAL DISEASES—		
Agreement. Creation of an International Office at Paris for dealing with Contagious Diseases of Animals	Paris, Jan. 25, 1924	11/1926 Cmd. 2663
Extension—		
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	May 7, 1962	
Accessions—		
Chile	Apr. 2, 1962	
Ivory Coast	Mar. 19, 1962	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ATOMIC ENERGY—		
Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna, July 1, 1959	27/1962 Cmnd. 1675
Acceptance— Thailand (with reservation*)	May 15, 1962	
* The instrument of acceptance contained a reservation to the effect that officials of Thai nationality granted privileges and immunities under this Agreement shall not be immune from national service.		
COPYRIGHT—		
International Convention revising the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	Brussels, June 26, 1948	4/1958 Cmnd. 361
Accession— Gabon	Feb. 26, 1962	
CULTURAL RELATIONS—		
Constitution. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (as amended)	London, Nov. 16, 1945	36/1961 Cmnd. 1376
Signatures— Sierra Leone	Mar. 28, 1962	
Yemen	Feb. 9, 1962	
Acceptances— Sierra Leone	Mar. 28, 1962	
Yemen	Apr. 2, 1962 (effective date)	
Agreement. Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Material	Lake Success, New York, Nov. 22, 1950	42/1954 Cmnd. 9185
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Agreement, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention. Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities	Paris, Dec. 11, 1953	38/1954 Cmnd. 9168
Accession— Spain	Mar. 21, 1962	
CUSTOMS—		
<i>See also CULTURAL RELATIONS</i>		
Convention. Creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	Brussels, July 5, 1890	C. 6430
Protocol modifying the Convention	Brussels, Dec. 16, 1949	59/1950 Cmnd. 8050
Accession— Tunisia	Apr. 30, 1962	
Convention. Facilitation of the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material	Geneva, Nov. 7, 1952	81/1955 Cmnd. 9644
Accession— Guinea	May 8, 1962	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)—		
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention. Customs Facilities for Touring.. ..	New York, June 4, 1954	70/1957 Cmnd. 308
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material	New York, June 4, 1954	70/1957 Cmnd. 308
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Additional Protocol to the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention. Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	New York, June 4, 1954	1/1959 Cmnd. 602
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention and Protocol of Signature. Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles.. ..	Geneva, May 18, 1956	1/1960 Cmnd. 919
Ratification—		
Italy	Mar. 29, 1962	
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention and Protocol of Signature, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention. Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats	Geneva, May 18, 1956	16/1959 Cmnd. 650
Ratification—		
Italy	Mar. 29, 1962	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CUSTOMS (continued)—		
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Customs Convention on Containers	Geneva, May 18, 1956	80/1959 Cmnd. 905
Ratification—		
Italy	Mar. 29, 1962	
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention. International Transport of Goods by Road (TIR Carnets)	Geneva, Jan. 15, 1959	18/1960 Cmnd. 1012
Ratification—		
Belgium	Mar. 14, 1962	
Agreement. Temporary Importation, free of Duty, of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for use on free loan in Hospitals and other Medical Institutions for purposes of Diagnosis or Treatment	Strasbourg, Apr. 28, 1960	52/1960 Cmnd. 1136
Signature—		
Turkey (with reservation in respect of ratification)	June 1, 1962	
Ratifications—		
Luxembourg	May 10, 1962	
Netherlands	Apr. 26, 1962	
DEFENCE—		
Agreement. Mutual Safeguarding of Secrecy of Inventions relating to Defence and for which Applications for Patents have been made	Paris, Sept. 21, 1960	9/1962 Cmnd. 1595
Ratifications—		
United Kingdom	Oct. 13, 1961	
Belgium	Oct. 20, 1961	
Approval—		
Turkey	Feb. 20, 1962	
DRUGS—		
International Convention. Opium	The Hague, Jan. 23, 1912	17/1921 Cmnd. 1520
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention. Dangerous Drugs	Geneva, Feb. 19, 1925	27/1928 Cmnd. 3244
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	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DRUGS (continued)		
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, as amended by the Protocol of December 11, 1946 ("Treaty Series No. 35 (1947)", Cmd. 7135), the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (as amended by the Protocol of December 11, 1946 ("Treaty Series No. 35 (1947)", Cmd. 7135) ..	Geneva, Jul. 13, 1931	31/1933 Cmd. 4413
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on April 26, 1962, the Government of Guinea declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
ECONOMIC COOPERATION—		
Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association	Washington, Jan. 29, 1960	1/1961 Cmd. 1244
Acceptances—		
Cyprus	Mar. 2, 1962	
Lebanon	Apr. 10, 1962	
Liberia	Mar. 28, 1962	
Nepal	May 4, 1962	
Convention. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Paris, Dec. 14, 1960	21/1962 Cmd. 1646
Ratification—		
Italy	Mar. 29, 1962	
EDUCATION—		
European Convention. Academic Recognition of University Qualifications	Paris, Dec. 14, 1959	7/1962 Cmd. 1591
Ratification—		
Netherlands	Apr. 26, 1962	
EUROPE—		
<i>See HUMAN RIGHTS</i>		
FINANCE—		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Washington, Dec. 27, 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Acceptance—		
Nepal	Sept. 6, 1961	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
FINANCE (continued)—		
International Monetary Fund	Washington, Dec. 27, 1945	21/1946 Cmd. 6885
Acceptance— Nepal	Sept. 6, 1961	
International Finance Corporation	Washington, May 25, 1955	37/1961 Cmd. 1377
Acceptance— New Zealand	Aug. 31, 1961	
FOOD—		
Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (as amended)	Quebec, Oct. 16, 1945	11/1961 Cmd. 1299
Accession— Tanganyika	Feb. 8, 1962 (effective date)	
International Wheat Agreement	Washington, Apr. 6-24, 1959	28/1960 Cmd. 1074
Acceptance— Italy	Jan. 25, 1962	
NOTE—		
The above agreement which was due to expire on July 31, 1962, is being replaced by the International Wheat Agreement, 1962 ("Miscellaneous No. 13 (1962)", Cmd. 1709). The United Kingdom instrument of acceptance was deposited on July 13, 1962.		
HEALTH—		
Constitution. World Health Organisation	New York, July 22, 1946	43/1948 Cmd. 7458
Acceptances— Tanganyika	Mar. 15, 1962	
Western Samoa	May 16, 1962	
Mongolia	Apr. 18, 1962	
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention. Protection of Human Rights and Funda- mental Freedoms (Council of Europe)	Rome, Nov. 4, 1950	71/1953 Cmd. 8969
NOTE—		
By a letter dated April 3, 1962, the Government of the Irish Republic informed the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe that with regard to Article 15 (3) of the Convention, Part II of the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act, 1940, which was brought into force on July 8, 1957, ceased to be in force as from March 9, 1962, when they published in the <i>Iris Oifigiuil</i> , the Official Gazette, a Proclamation to that effect, and the provisions of the Convention are again being fully executed in that country.		
NOTE—		
By two Declarations dated March 26, 1962, and received by the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe on April 4, 1962, the Royal Danish Government renewed for a period of five years, from April 7,		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
1962, their declarations concerning Articles 25 and 46 of the Convention:		
(a) recognising the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive individual petitions (Article 25) ;		
(b) recognising, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights (Article 46).		
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY—		
Convention. Protection of Industrial Property (Revision of Convention of March 20, 1883)	London, June 2, 1934	55/1938 Cmd. 5833
Accession—		
Iceland	May 5, 1962 (effective date)	
MARITIME CONVENTIONS—		
Convention. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation	Geneva, Mar. 6, 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptances—		
Nigeria	Mar. 15, 1962	
Korea	Apr. 10, 1962	
Spain (with reservation*)	Jan. 23, 1962	
* (Translation) . . . the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation may not extend its activities to economic or commercial questions but must limit itself to questions of a technical character.		
International Convention. Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil	London, May 12, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Acceptances—		
Ghana	May 17, 1962	
Liberia (with reservations*)	Mar. 28, 1962	
* The acceptance was made subject to the following reservations :		
(1) That the provisions of Article VIII of the Convention shall not apply in the case of Liberia.		
(2) That the provisions of Article XVI (2) shall not apply in the case of Liberia. Amendments shall become binding on Liberia only after the Government notify their acceptance.		
NATIONALITY—		
Convention. Status of Stateless Persons	New York, Sept. 28, 1954	41/1960 Cmnd. 1098
Ratification—		
Netherlands (with reservations*)	Apr. 12, 1962	
* The instrument of ratification stipulated that the Convention is ratified for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and Netherlands New Guinea, and contained the following reservations :		
(Translation) " The Government of the Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the provisions of Article 8 of the Convention to stateless persons who previously possessed enemy nationality or the equivalent thereof with respect to the Kingdom of the Netherlands ;		

NATIONALITY (continued)—

With reference to Article 26 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom reserves the right to designate a place of principal residence for certain stateless persons or groups of stateless persons in the public interest”.

In the note transmitting the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General of United Nations of the following :

“ With reference to Article 36, paragraph 3, the Permanent Representative wishes to state that if at any time the Government of the Netherlands Antilles agrees to the extension of the Convention to its territory, the Secretary-General shall be notified thereof without delay. Such notification will contain the reservations, if any, which the Government of the Netherlands Antilles might wish to make with respect to local requirements in accordance with Article 38 of the Convention.”

Accessions—

Guinea
Malagasy Republic

Mar. 21, 1962
Feb. 20, 1962

Extensions—

By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 19, 1962, Her Majesty's Government declared that in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 36 they have with effect from June 17, 1962, extended the Convention to the following territories, for the international relations of which they are responsible, subject to the reservations set out below :

- / Aden Colony
- / Bermuda
- / *British Guiana
- / *British Honduras
- / *British Solomon Islands Protectorate
- / *Falkland Islands
- / *Fiji
- / *Gambia
- / *Gilbert and Ellice Islands
- / *Hong Kong
- / *Kenya
- / Malta
- / *Mauritius
- / *North Borneo
- / Sarawak
- / Seychelles
- / St. Helena
- / *State of Singapore
- / *The West Indies
- / Uganda
- / Virgin Islands
- / Zanzibar

* The extension of the Convention to the territories specified is subject to the reservations set out below :

- I. British Guiana
- / British Solomon Islands Protectorate
- / Falkland Islands
- / Gambia
- / Gilbert and Ellice Islands
- / Kenya
- / Mauritius

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>NATIONALITY (continued)—</p> <p>(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the territories enumerated in Part I of this Annex, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreements or arrangements for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the territories enumerated in Part I of this Annex, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.</p> <p>(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24, can only undertake that effect will be given in the territories enumerated in Part I of this Annex to the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.</p> <p>(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the territories enumerated in Part I of this Annex to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in these territories so far as the law allows.</p>		
<p>H. British Honduras ✓ Hong Kong ✓</p> <p>(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the territories enumerated in Part II of this Annex, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the territories enumerated in Part II of this Annex, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern</p>	(i)	

NATIONALITY (*continued*)—

Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the territories enumerated in Part II of this Annex to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in these territories so far as the law allows.

✓ III. North Borneo

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in Borneo, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or other interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for North Borneo, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that Article will be applied in North Borneo so far as the law allows, and that the provisions of that sub-paragraph, in respect of such matters referred to therein as fall within the scope of the North Borneo Health Service, will be applied in North Borneo so far as the law allows.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in North Borneo to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in North Borneo so far as the law allows.

✓ IV. Fiji

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in Fiji, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24, can only undertake that effect will be given in Fiji to the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

Date

(iii)

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
NATIONALITY (continued)—		
(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in Fiji to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in Fiji so far as the law allows.		
V. The State of Singapore		
(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the State of Singapore to Article 23.		
VI. The West Indies		
(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in The West Indies to Articles 8, 9, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 31.		
Convention. Nationality of Married Women ..	New York, Feb. 20, 1957	59/1958 Cmd. 601
Ratification—		
Czechoslovakia	Apr. 5, 1962	
Accession—		
Australia (declaration)*	Mar. 14, 1961	
Albania	Oct. 25, 1960 (effective date)	
* The Government of Australia, in the instrument of accession, declared that "the Convention shall also apply to all of the non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible".		
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS—		
<i>See PUBLICATIONS</i>		
PLANTS—		
Convention. Phyto-Sanitary Convention for Africa South of the Sahara, as amended by the Protocol of October 11, 1961 ("Treaty Series No. 10 (1962)"), Cmd. 1605		
	London, July 29, 1954	31/1956 Cmd. 9834
Accessions—		
Chad (reservation*)	Apr. 11, 1962 (effective date)	
Congo (Brazzaville)	Feb. 5, 1962 (effective date)	
Gabon	Jan. 25, 1962 (effective date)	
Liberia	Feb. 5, 1962 (effective date)	
Malagasy Republic	Feb. 2, 1962 (effective date)	
* The Chad instrument of accession was accompanied by a notification stating that accession was made subject to the reservation that the financial contributions to the Phyto-Sanitary Commission were included in the Government of Chad's total contribution to C.C.T.A.		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POSTAL—		
Universal Postal Convention	Ottawa, Oct. 3, 1957	79/1960 Cmd. 1218
NOTE— By a communication dated January 29, 1962, the Swiss Government announced the admission with effect from that date of Sierra Leone as a Member of the Universal Postal Union.		
NOTE— By a communication dated April 13, 1962, the Swiss Government announced the admission with effect from that date of Liechtenstein as a Member of the Universal Postal Union.		
NOTE— By a communication dated March 21, 1962, the Swiss Government announced the admission with effect from that date of Togo as a member of the Universal Postal Union.		
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—		
Convention. Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	London, Feb. 13, 1946	10/1950 Cmd. 7891
Accession— Upper Volta	Apr. 27, 1962	
NOTE— By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been applied to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
Convention. Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations	Adopted Nov. 21, 1947	69/1959 Cmd. 855
On February 15, 1962, Annex XIV concerning the International Development Association was transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This Annex has not been accepted by the United Kingdom.		
Accessions— Belgium*	Mar. 14, 1962	
Upper Volta†	Apr. 6, 1962	
* By a communication dated July 9, 1953, the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that the Government of Belgium had transmitted for deposit an instrument of accession to this Convention accompanied by a declaration applying the Convention solely to the metropolitan territory of Belgium, to the exclusion of the Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. This reservation has now been withdrawn.		
The Government of Belgium also declare that they undertake to apply the provisions of the Convention to the following specialised agencies :		
World Health Organisation		
International Civil Aviation Organisation		
International Labour Organisation		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (continued)— Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation International Bank for Reconstruction and Development International Monetary Fund Universal Postal Union International Telecommunication Union World Meteorological Organisation Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation International Finance Corporation International Development Association</p>		
<p>† In the instrument of accession the Government of Upper Volta indicated the following specialised agencies in respect of which they undertake to apply the provisions of the Convention :</p> <p>World Health Organisation International Civil Aviation Organisation International Labour Organisation Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation International Bank for Reconstruction and Development International Monetary Fund Universal Postal Union International Telecommunication Union World Meteorological Organisation Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation International Finance Corporation</p>		
<p>NOTE— By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which was extended to their territory before the attainment of independence, in respect of the following specialised agencies :</p> <p>World Health Organisation (Revised text of Annex VII) International Civil Aviation Organisation International Labour Organisation Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Universal Postal Union International Telecommunication Union World Meteorological Organisation Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation</p>		
<p>NOTE— By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 29, 1962, the Government of the Federation of Malaya declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (<i>continued</i>)— extended to their territory before the attainment of independence, in respect of the following specialised agencies :		
World Health Organisation (Revised text of Annex VII)		
International Civil Aviation Organisation		
International Labour Organisation		
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation		
Universal Postal Union		
International Telecommunication Union		
World Meteorological Organisation		
 <i>Notifications—</i>		
Pakistan*	Mar. 13, 1962	
(Annex II—FAO, Annex XII—IMCO)		
Federal Republic of Germany	Apr. 12, 1962	
(Annex XIII—IFC)		
Guatemala	May 18, 1962	
(Annex XIV—IDA)		
Sweden	Apr. 11, 1962	
(Annex XIV—IDA)		
 * The Pakistan notification contained the following statement :		
The enjoyment by Specialised Agencies of the communication privileges provided in Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention cannot, in practice, be determined by unilateral action of individual Governments and has in fact been determined by the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 and Telegraph and Telephone Regulations annexed thereto. Pakistan would, therefore, not be able to comply with the provisions of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention in view of Resolution No. 28 (Annexure I) passed at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, held in Buenos Aires in 1952.		
 PUBLICATIONS—		
International Agreement. The Suppression of Obscene Publications	Paris, May 4, 1910	11/1911 Cd. 5657
 <i>NOTE—</i>		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Agreement, as amended by the Protocol of May 4, 1949 (" Treaty Series No. 13 (1951) ", Cmd. 8152), the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
International Convention. Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.	Geneva, Sept. 12, 1923	1/1926 Cmd. 2575

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PUBLICATIONS (continued)—		
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, as amended by the Protocol of November 12, 1947 (" Treaty Series No. 2 (1952) ", Cmd. 8438), the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		
REFUGEES—		
Convention. Status of Refugees	Geneva, July 28, 1951	39/1954 Cmd. 9171
Ratification—		
Turkey (with reservation and declaration*)	Mar. 30, 1962	
* (Translation) Reservation. No provision of this Convention may be interpreted as granting to refugees greater rights than those accorded to Turkish citizens in Turkey.		
(Translation) Declaration.		
(A) The Government of the Republic of Turkey is not a party to the Arrangements of May 12, 1926 and of June 30, 1928 mentioned in Article 1, paragraph A, of this Convention. Furthermore, the 150 persons affected by the Arrangement of June 30, 1928 having been amnestied under Act No. 3527, the provisions laid down in this Arrangement are no longer valid in the case of Turkey. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Turkey considers the Convention of July 28, 1951 independently of the aforementioned Arrangements.		
(B) For the purposes of the obligations arising out of this Convention, the Government of the Republic understands the words " events occurring before January 1, 1951 " mentioned in paragraph B of Article 1 to mean " events occurring in Europe before January 1, 1951 ".		
(C) Similarly, the Government of the Republic understands that the action of " re-availment " or " reacquisition " as referred to in article 1, paragraph C, of the Convention—that is to say : " If (1) He has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality ; or (2) Having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily reacquired it "—does not depend only on the request of the person concerned but also on the consent of the State in question.		
NOTE—		
By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on April 4, 1962, the Government of Dahomey declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRAFFIC—		
Convention. Road Traffic	Geneva, Sept. 19, 1949	49/1958 Cmnd. 578
Ratification—		
India (with declaration*)	Mar. 9, 1962	
Accession—		
Guatemala (with reservation†)	Jan. 10, 1962	
San Marino (with declaration**)	Mar. 19, 1962	
<p>* The Indian instrument of ratification contained a declaration made in accordance with Article 2, excluding Annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention.</p> <p>† The Guatemalan instrument of accession contained the following reservation : (Translation) Article 33 of the Convention shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of Article 149, paragraph 3, of the Constitution of the Republic.</p> <p>The instrument included also the accession by the Government of Guatemala to the Protocol concerning Countries and Territories at Present Occupied, signed at Geneva on September 19, 1949.</p> <p>** The San Marino instrument of accession contained a declaration that, in accordance with Article 2, Annex 1 is excluded from the application of the Convention.</p>		
<p>NOTE—</p> <p>By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March, 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence, subject to the declarations and reservations already published in "Treaty Series No. 74 (1960)", Cmnd. 1186.</p>		
Declaration. Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries (incorporating modifications to Annex I)	Geneva, Sept. 16, 1950	112/1962 Cmnd. 1559
Accession—		
Bulgaria	May 8, 1962	
SLAVERY—		
International Agreement. Suppression of the White Slave Traffic	Paris, May 18, 1904	24/1905 Cd. 2689
<p>NOTE—</p> <p>By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the Agreement, as amended by the Protocol of May 4, 1949 ("Treaty Series No. 85 (1953)", Cmnd. 9042), the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.</p>		
<p>NOTE—</p> <p>By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on April 4, 1962, the Government of Dahomey declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Agreement, as</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>SLAVERY (continued)— amended by the Protocol of May 4, 1949 ("Treaty Series No. 85 (1953)", Cmd. 9042), the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.</p>		
<p>International Convention. Suppression of White Slave Traffic</p>	Paris, May 4, 1910	20/1912 Cd. 6326
<p>NOTE— By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, as amended by the Protocol of May 4, 1949 ("Treaty Series No. 85 (1953)", Cmd. 9042), the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.</p>		
<p>NOTE— By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on April 4, 1962, the Government of Dahomey declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, as amended by the Protocol of May 4, 1949 ("Treaty Series No. 85 (1953)", Cmd. 9042), the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.</p>		
<p>Convention. Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children</p>	Geneva, Sept. 30, 1921	26/1923 Cmd. 1986
<p>NOTE— By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.</p>		
<p>Slavery Convention (as amended by the Protocol signed at New York on December 7, 1953).. .. .</p>	Geneva, Sept. 25, 1926	24/1956 Cmd. 9797
<p>NOTE— By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 7, 1962, the Government of Cameroon declared that they consider themselves bound by the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.</p>		
<p>NOTE— By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.</p>		
<p>NOTE— By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 30, 1962, the Government of Guinea declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.</p>		

SLAVERY (continued)**NOTE—**

By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on April 4, 1962, the Government of Dahomey have declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, the application of which was extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.

Supplementary Convention. Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery

Accession—

New Zealand (with declaration*)

* The instrument of accession contains the declaration that :

" the non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which the Government of New Zealand is responsible and to which the Convention shall apply ipso facto as a result of the accession thereto by the Government of New Zealand are the Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands ".

NOTE—

By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on March 13, 1962, the Government of Sierra Leone declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Supplementary Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.

NOTE—

By a communication received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on May 11, 1962, the Government of Cyprus declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Supplementary Convention, the application of which had been extended to their territory before the attainment of independence.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION—

Agreement. Establishment of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.)

Accessions—

Guinea

Congo (Brazzaville)

Congo (Leopoldville)

Central African Republic

Dahomey

Gabon

Ivory Coast

Malagasy Republic

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.Geneva,
Sept. 7, 195659/1957
Cmnd. 257

Apr. 26, 1962

London,
Jan. 18, 19543/1959
Cmnd. 612

Feb. 24, 1962

(effective date)

Feb. 5, 1962

(effective date)

Feb. 24, 1962

(effective date)

Jan. 29, 1962

(effective date)

Mar. 5, 1962

(effective date)

Jan. 26, 1962

(effective date)

Feb. 24, 1962

(effective date)

Feb. 2, 1962

(effective date)

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (continued)—		
Mali	Feb. 24, 1962 (effective date)	
Mauritania	Feb. 24, 1962 (effective date)	
Niger	Jan. 29, 1962 (effective date)	
Somalia	Feb. 24, 1962 (effective date)	
Upper Volta	Feb. 24, 1962 (effective date)	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
International Telecommunication Convention	Geneva, Dec. 21, 1959	74/1961 Cmnd. 1484
Ratifications—		
Canada (with reservation*)	Mar. 26, 1962	
Argentine Republic	Apr. 18, 1962	
Mexico	May 4, 1962	
Roumania (with declaration†)	Mar. 19, 1962	
Vatican City State	Apr. 18, 1962	
<p>* Ratification is subject to the following reservation, which was made by the Government of Canada at the time of signing (Final Protocol II) :</p> <p>“Canada does not accept Article 14, 2 (1) of this Convention. Canada agrees to be bound by the Radio Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations and, subject to one reservation, by the Additional Radio Regulations, all as annexed to this Convention, but does not agree to be bound by the Telephone Regulations”.</p> <p>† In ratifying the Convention, the Council of State of the Roumanian People's Republic declared that the acceptance of the Radio Regulations by the Roumanian People's Republic remained open.</p>		
Accessions—		
Ecuador	Apr. 18, 1962	
Mauritania	Apr. 18, 1962	
TELEVISION—		
European Agreement. Programme Exchanges by means of Television Films	Paris, Dec. 15, 1958	88/1961 Cmnd. 1509
Ratification—		
Belgium	Mar. 9, 1962	
WHALING—		
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	Washington, Dec. 2, 1946	5/1949 Cmnd. 7604
Re-accession—		
Netherlands	May 4, 1962	
WHEAT—		
See FOOD		

PART II.—TREATIES, ETC., WITH THE FOLLOWING STATES

To the time of going to Press, no information has been received for Part II.

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