

RATIFICATIONS,
ETC.



Treaty Series No. 68 (1983)

**SECOND
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST
OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS,
WITHDRAWALS, ETC.
FOR 1983**

[In continuation of Treaty Series No. 45 (1983), Cmnd. 8993]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC., FOR 1983

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

This publication contains information received up to 30 June 1983.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—		
<i>See</i> ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		
ANIMALS—		
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Berne, 19 Sept., 1979	56/1982 Cmnd. 8738
Ratification—		
Austria	2 May, 1983	
Greece	13 June, 1983	
Sweden	14 June, 1983	
ASTRONAUTS—		
<i>See</i> SPACE		
ATOMIC ENERGY—		
Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July, 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy	Brussels, 31 Jan., 1963	44/1975 Cmnd. 5948
Additional Protocol	Paris, 28 Jan., 1964	
Extension—		
Bailiwick of Jersey	9 May, 1983	
AVIATION—		
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air ...	Warsaw, 12 Oct., 1929	11/1933 Cmd. 4284
Accession—		
Vietnam	11 Oct., 1982	
Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (Treaty Series No. 11 (1933), Cmd. 4284)	The Hague, 28 Sept., 1955	62/1967 Cmnd. 3356
Accessions—		
Vanuatu	26 Oct., 1981	
Vietnam	11 Oct., 1982	
Yemen Arab Republic	6 May, 1982	
Succession—		
Solomon Islands	9 Sept., 1981	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
AVIATION (continued)—		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	The Hague, 16 Dec., 1970	39/1972 Cmd. 4956
Accession—		
Korea (North)* (with declaration)†	28 Apr., 1983	
* Not recognised by the United Kingdom.		
† Korea (North) does not consider itself bound by Article 12 (1) of the Convention.		
BROADCASTING—		
<i>See also</i> TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace	Geneva, 23 Sept., 1936	29/1938 Cmd. 5714
Ratification—		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (with reservation and declarations)*	3 Feb., 1983	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contains the following reservation and declarations:		
(1) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention under which any dispute that may arise regarding the interpretation or application of the Convention which has not been settled by means of negotiations shall be submitted to arbitration or to judicial settlement at the request of one of the Parties, and declares that, for the submission of such a dispute to arbitration or to judicial settlement, the agreement of all Parties to the dispute shall be essential in every separate case;		
(2) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it retains the right to take any measures to preserve its interests both in the event of failure by other States to observe the provisions of the Convention and in the event of any other actions that encroach on the interests of the USSR;		
(3) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of Article 14 of the Convention are obsolete and contradict the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).		
It is the understanding of the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the reservation and declarations made on ratification by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supersede the declarations made on signature, on 23 September 1936, and that the declaration reproduced above under (2) does not purport to modify the legal effect of any provision of the Convention.		
CONSERVATION—		
<i>See</i> ANIMALS		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
CONSULAR RELATIONS—		
<i>See also</i> DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	Vienna, 24 Apr., 1963	14/1973 Cmnd. 5219
Accessions—		
Mozambique (with declarations)*	18 Apr., 1983	
Sao Tome and Principe	3 May, 1983	
<p>* The instrument of accession of the Government of Mozambique contains the following declarations: “ As regards Articles 74 and 76: the People's Republic of Mozambique considers that these provisions are incompatible with the principle that multilateral international instruments whose purpose and subject-matters are of interest to the International Community as a whole should be open for universal participation. It also considers that the said articles are contrary to the principle of sovereign equality of states and deprive sovereign states from their legitimate right to participate in it.”</p>		
CUSTOMS—		
Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring	New York, 4 June, 1954	70/1957 Cmnd. 308
Accession—		
Turkey	26 Apr., 1983	
Note—		
On 30 Mar., 1983, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 19, that the Convention will extend to Macao.		
Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material	New York, 4 June, 1954	70/1957 Cmnd. 308
Accession—		
Turkey	26 Apr., 1983	
Note—		
On 30 March 1983, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 13, that the Additional Protocol will extend to Macao.		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	New York, 4 June, 1954	1/1959 Cmnd. 602
Accessions—		
Hungary (with reservation and declaration)* ...	4 May, 1983†	
Turkey	26 Apr., 1983	
<p>* The instrument of accession of the Government of Hungary contains the following reservation and declaration:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
CUSTOMS (continued)—		
[Translation]		
Reservation:		
The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of Article 40 of the Convention.		
Declaration:		
Article 38 of the Convention is at variance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 16 December 1960 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.		
† In accordance with Article 35, the Convention will enter into force for Hungary on 2 August 1983 without prejudice to the relevant provisions of Article 39 concerning the admission of reservations.		
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles	Geneva, 18 May, 1956	1/1960 Cmnd. 919
Succession—		
Cyprus*	2 Feb., 1983	
* Cyprus, by virtue of its notification of succession, is considered a party in its own name to the above Convention with effect from the date on which it assumed responsibility for its international relations.		
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—		
See also CONSULAR RELATIONS		
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Vienna, 18 Apr., 1961	19/1965 Cmnd. 2565
Accession—		
Sao Tome and Principe	3 May, 1983	
Note—		
On 22 February 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of <i>Australia</i> the following objection concerning the reservations made by the Governments of <i>Bahrain</i> (see Treaty Series No. 93 (1971), Cmnd. 4911, p. 6), <i>Kuwait</i> (see Treaty Series No. 129 (1969), Cmnd. 4272, p. 7), <i>Libya</i> (see Treaty Series No. 114 (1977), Cmnd. 7059, p. 4) and <i>Saudi Arabia</i> (see Treaty Series No. 34 (1981), Cmnd. 8276, p. 7), upon accession, in respect of the treatment of the diplomatic pouch:		
“Australia does not regard as valid the reservations made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Bahrain, the State of Kuwait and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in respect of treatment of the diplomatic bag under Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.”		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT—		
Protocol concerning the Prohibition of the use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare... ..	Geneva, 17 June, 1925	24/1930 Cmd. 3604
Accession— Guatemala	3 May, 1983	
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Sub-soil Thereof	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb., 1971	13/1973 Cmdnd. 5266
Ratification in Moscow— Argentina (with declaration)*	21 Mar., 1983	
<p>* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Argentina contained the following declaration which confirms the statement made by the Government of Argentina on signature [see Treaty Series No. 13 (1973), Cmdnd. 5266, pp. 9, 10]:</p> <p>Una de las preocupaciones permanentes que orientaron nuestra acción fue la de evitar por todos los medios a nuestro alcance que el Proyecto, en virtud de su ámbito de aplicación, pudiese afectar la posición de los diversos estados en las cuestiones del Derecho Marítimo Internacional y, muy especialmente, en aquellas referentes al mar territorial y a la plataforma continental. Dijimos y repetimos enfáticamente que un documento de esta índole no podía ni debía, directa o indirectamente, intentar resolver o siquiera interferir en los complejos problemas atinentes a la Ley del Mar (CCD/PV. 445, párrafo 48 y S.S., CCD/PV. 454, párrafos 10 y 11 y CCD/PV. 475/Add.1, párrafo 16). Por eso, tomamos debidamente nota de las Declaraciones hechas por los coautores en el sentido de que no es ésa la finalidad del Tratado y que sus prescripciones en manera alguna están destinadas o pretenden menoscabar reforzar o incidir en las posiciones de los Estados en dichas cuestiones, como tampoco perjudicar o influir en las decisiones que puedan ser tomadas en el futuro a ese respecto o respaldar o revocar obligaciones contraídas o que pudieran contraerse en virtud de instrumentos internacionales. Sobre la base de estas afirmaciones, a las cuales asignamos el valor de un compromiso formal, como también en virtud de las disposiciones del Artículo IV—la denominada “Cláusula de Salvaguardia”, a cuya letra y espíritu nos atenemos estrictamente—queremos dejar expresa constancia que interpretamos que las referencias a las libertades de la alta mar en modo alguno implican un pronunciamiento respecto de las distintas posiciones en las cuestiones del Derecho Internacional Marítimo. En el mismo orden de ideas, entendemos que la mención de los derechos de exploración y explotación de los Estados ribereños sobre sus plataformas continentales se efectúa exclusivamente en razón de que serían los que podrían ser más frecuentemente afectados por los procedimientos de verificación. En otras palabras, que excluimos desde ya toda posibilidad de que por vía de este documento se consoliden determinadas posiciones en lo concerniente a las</p>		

DISARMAMENT (continued)—

plataformas continentales, en detrimento de otras que sustentan criterios diferentes. (CCD/PV. 492, párrafos 51 y 52.)

Esta Declaración constituye la interpretación auténtica del Tratado y es en ese entendido que el Gobierno de la República Argentina ratifica el Instrumento.”

[Translation]

One of the constant concerns by which we have been guided has been to use all available means to obviate the possibility that the Draft, by virtue of its sphere of application, might affect the position of the various States with regard to questions of international maritime law and particularly those relating to the territorial sea and the continental shelf. We have said and we emphatically repeat that a document of this nature could not and must not, either directly or indirectly, attempt to solve or even affect the complex problems pertaining to the Law of the Sea (CCD/PV. 445, para 48 et seq., CCD/PV. 454, paras 10 and 11, and CCD/PV. 475/Add. 1, para 16). For that reason we have taken due note of the statements made by the co-sponsors of the Draft to the effect that such is not the aim of the Treaty and that its provisions are in no way intended or designed to undermine, strengthen or affect the positions of States with regard to such questions, nor to prejudice or influence any decisions that may be taken in future on that subject or endorse or revoke obligations that have been or may be assumed by virtue of international instruments. On the basis of those statements, which we consider equivalent to a formal commitment, and of the provisions of Article IV—known as the “safeguard clause”—by the letter and spirit of which we strictly abide, we wish to place on record that we interpret the references to the freedoms of the high seas as in no way implying a pronouncement on the different positions with regard to questions of international maritime law. By the same token it is our understanding that mention is made of coastal States’ rights of exploration and exploitation over their continental shelves purely because they are the ones that might be most frequently affected by verification procedures. In other words we exclude from the outset any possibility that by means of this document certain positions with regard to continental shelves may be strengthened, to the detriment of others based on different criteria (CCD/PV. 492, paras 51 and 52).

This Declaration constitutes the authentic interpretation of the Treaty and it is on that understanding that the Government of the Argentine Republic ratifies the instrument.

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

Geneva,
18 May, 1977

24/1979
Cmnd. 7469

Ratifications—

Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles) (with declaration)* ...
Romania

15 Apr., 1983
6 May, 1983

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
DISARMAMENT (continued)—		
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of the Netherlands is accompanied by the following declaration: "The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the obligations laid down in Article 1 of the said Convention as extending to states which are not a party to the Convention and which act in conformity with Article 1 of the Convention."		
DISPUTES—		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards	New York, 10 June– 31 Dec., 1958	20/1976 Cmnd. 6419
Accession— Uruguay	30 Mar., 1983	
Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ...	Washington, 18 Mar., 1965	25/1967 Cmnd. 3255
Ratification— Israel (with notification)*	22 June, 1983	
* At the time of ratification the Government of the State of Israel made the following notification: "(1) Art. 4 (2)—Israel's Representative to the Administrative Council shall be designated by the Israeli Minister of Finance; (2) Art. 25 (4)—Israel shall consider submitting to the jurisdiction of the Centre only disputes related to an approved investment under one of the Israeli Laws for the Encouragement of Capital Investments; (3) Art. 26—Israel requires the exhaustion of local administrative or judicial remedies as a condition under this Convention."		
DOMINICA—		
Note— In a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 23 December 1982 and received on 7 February 1983, the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of the <i>Commonwealth of Dominica</i> made the following declaration: "I have the honour to refer to the attainment of independence by the former British Associated State of Dominica on 3rd November, 1978, as the Commonwealth of Dominica, and to the question of status of conventions, treaties and other international instruments applied to, or entered into on behalf of Dominica by the United Kingdom Government prior to independence. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica considers that questions of succession to such conventions, treaties and other international instruments should be governed by the accepted rules of international law and by the relevant principles contained in the Convention on Succession of States in respect of Treaties done at Vienna on 23rd August, 1978."		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
DOMINICA (continued)—		
<p>The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica hereby declares that, with regard to multilateral treaties applied or extended to the former British Associated State of Dominica, it will continue to apply the terms of each such treaty provisionally and on the basis of reciprocity until such time as it notifies the depositary authority of its decision in respect thereof.</p> <p>As regards bilateral treaties applied or extended to, or entered into on behalf of the former British Associated State of Dominica, the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica declares that it will examine each such treaty and communicate its views to the other State Party concerned. In the meantime, the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica will continue to observe the terms of each treaty, which validly so applies and is not inconsistent with its independent sovereign status, provisionally and on basis of reciprocity."</p>		
Note—		
<p>In a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 18 April 1983 the Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> made the following declaration:</p> <p>The Government of the United Kingdom hereby declare that, when the Commonwealth of Dominica became an independent sovereign state on 3 November 1978, the Government of the United Kingdom ceased to have the obligations and rights they formerly had, as the authority responsible for the administration of the Commonwealth of Dominica, by virtue of any international instrument applying to the Commonwealth of Dominica.</p>		
FISHERIES—		
North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention	London, 24 Jan., 1959	68/1963 Cmnd. 2190
Denunciations—		
Denmark (for Faroe Islands)	1 Nov., 1983 (effective date)	
Poland	29 Apr., 1984 (effective date)	
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION—		
Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Quebec, 16 Oct., 1945	47/1946 Cmnd. 6955
Acceptance—		
Tonga	5 Nov., 1981	
HEALTH—		
European Agreement on the Exchange of Tissue-typing Reagents (with Revised Text of Protocol and Annex) and Additional Protocol signed at Strasbourg on 24 June 1976	Strasbourg, 17 Sept., 1974	51/1979 Cmnd. 7558
Ratification—		
Italy	15 June, 1983	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS—		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Paris, 9 Dec., 1948	58/1970 Cmnd. 4421
Ratification— China (with declaration and reservation)* ...	18 Apr., 1983	
* The instrument of ratification of the Government of China contains the following declaration and reservation, respectively:		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
1. The ratification of the said Convention by the Taiwan local authorities on 19 July 1951 in the name of China is illegal and therefore null and void.		
2. The People's Republic of China does not consider itself bound by Article IX of the said Convention.		
In accordance with Article XIII (3), the Convention will enter into force for China on 17 July 1983, i.e. the ninetieth day following the deposit of its instrument, subject to the legal effects which each Party might wish to draw from the reservation reproduced above as regards the application of the Convention.		
Accession— Gabon	21 Jan., 1983	
Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Rome, 4 Nov., 1950	71/1953 Cmnd. 8969
Declaration made under Article 25— Spain	1 July, 1983 (expiring on 14 Oct., 1985)	
Convention on the Political Rights of Women ...	New York, 31 Mar., 1953	101/1967 Cmnd. 3449
Accession— Venezuela (with reservation)*	31 May, 1983	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Venezuela contains the following reservation:		
[<i>Translation</i>]		
Venezuela makes a formal reservation with regard to the provisions of Article IX of the Convention since it does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention.		
Subject to the provisions of Article VII, the Convention will enter into force for Venezuela on 29 August 1983.		
Convention against Discrimination in Education ...	Paris, 15 Dec., 1960	44/1962 Cmnd. 1760
Ratification— Guatemala	4 Feb., 1983	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
Note—		
On 14 March 1983 the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization received notification that the Government of the Commonwealth of <i>Dominica</i> will, with regard to multilateral treaties applied or extended to the former British Associated States of <i>Dominica</i> , continue to apply the terms of each such treaty provisionally and on the basis of reciprocity until such time as it notifies the depositary authority of its decision in respect thereof. This notification applies to the above Convention.		
Protocol Instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be Responsible for seeking the Settlement of any Disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention Against Discrimination in Education	Adopted, Paris, 10 Dec., 1962	23/1969 Cmnd. 3894
Ratification— Guatemala	4 Feb., 1983	
Note—		
On 14 March 1983 the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization received notification that the Government of the Commonwealth of <i>Dominica</i> will, with regard to multilateral treaties applied or extended to the former British Associated States of <i>Dominica</i> , continue to apply the terms of each such treaty provisionally and on the basis of reciprocity until such time as it notifies the depositary authority of its decision in respect thereof. This notification applies to the above Protocol.		
Convention on consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	New York, 10 Dec., 1962	102/1970 Cmnd. 4538
Accession— Mexico Venezuela (with reservation)*	22 Feb., 1983 31 May, 1983	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Venezuela contains the following reservation:		
[<i>Translation</i>] Venezuela makes a formal reservation with regard to Article 8, of the Convention since it does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention.		
In accordance with Article 6 (2), the Convention will enter into force for Venezuela on 29 August 1983, i.e., the ninetieth day after the deposit of its instrument, subject to the legal effects which each Party might wish to draw from the reservation reproduced above as regards the application of the Convention.		
International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination	New York, 7 Mar., 1966	77/1969 Cmnd. 4108
Accession— Dominican Republic	25 May, 1983	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ...	New York, 19 Dec., 1966	6/1977 Cmdnd. 6702
Ratification— Belgium (with reservations and declarations)* ...	21 Apr., 1983	
The instrument of ratification of the Government of Belgium was accompanied by the following reservations and declarations:		
[Translation]		
1. With respect to Articles 2, 3 and 25, the Belgian Government makes a reservation, in that under the Belgian Constitution the royal powers may be exercised only by males. With respect to the exercise of the functions of the regency, the said articles shall not preclude the application of the constitutional rules as interpreted by the Belgian State.		
2. The Belgian Government considers that the provision of Article 10, paragraph 2 (a), under which accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons is to be interpreted in conformity with the principle, already embodied in the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners (resolution (73) 5 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of 19 January 1973), that untried prisoners shall not be put in contact with convicted prisoners against their will (rules 7 (b) and 85 (1)). If they so request, accused persons may be allowed to take part with convicted persons in certain communal activities.		
3. The Belgian Government considers that the provision of Article 10, paragraph 3, under which juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status refers exclusively to the judicial measures provided for under the régime for the protection of minors established by the Belgian Act relating to the protection of young persons. As regards other juvenile ordinary-law offenders, the Belgian Government intends to reserve the option to adopt measures that may be more flexible and be designed precisely in the interest of the persons concerned.		
4. With respect to Article 14, the Belgian Government considers that the last part of paragraph 1 of the article appears to give States the option of providing or not providing for certain derogations from the principle that judgements shall be made public. Accordingly, the Belgian constitutional principle that there shall be no exceptions to the public pronouncements of judgements is in conformity with that provision. Paragraph 5 of the article shall not apply to persons who, under Belgian law, are convicted and sentenced at second instance following an appeal against their acquittal of first instance or who, under Belgian law, are brought directly before a higher tribunal such as the Court of Cassation, the Appeals Court or the Assize Court.		
5. Articles 19, 21 and 22 shall be applied by the Belgian Government in the context of the provisions and restrictions set forth or authorized in Articles 10 and 11 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950, by the said Convention.		

HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—

6. The Belgian Government declares that it does not consider itself obligated to enact legislation in the field covered by Article 20, paragraph 1, and that Article 20 as whole shall be applied taking into account the rights to freedom of thought and religion, freedom of opinion and freedom of assembly and association proclaimed in Articles 18, 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed in Articles 18, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

7. The Belgian Government declares that it interprets Article 23, paragraph 2, as meaning that the right of persons of marriageable age to marry and to found a family presupposes not only that national law shall prescribe the marriageable age but that it may also regulate the exercise of that right.

The Covenant will enter into force for Belgium on 21 July 1983, i.e. three months after the date of deposit of its instrument, subject to the legal effects which each Party might wish to draw from the reservations reproduced above.

Accessions—

Afghanistan (with declaration)*	24 Jan., 1983
Gabon	21 Jan., 1983

* See International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Note—

By three notifications, made under Article 4 of the above Covenant and received on 5 and 23 April and 14 May, 1982, the Government of Nicaragua informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their derogation from their responsibilities and obligations under the above Covenant by the promulgation of Decree No. 996 suspending certain rights and guarantees established in Decree No. 52 of 21 August, 1979 for a period of thirty days from 15 March, 1982. This period was extended for a further thirty days consequent upon the extension of the state of emergency to 15 May. The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which remain in force during the period of emergency are those contained in Articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 15, 11, 16, 25, 23, 24, and 18.

In communication No. 312 of 14 May, 1982, received on 8 June, 1982, the Government of Nicaragua notified the Secretary-General that they had decided to extend the state of emergency in their territory for a thirty day period starting 15 May, 1982.

In a communication received at the Secretariat on 26 August 1982, the Government of Nicaragua notified the Secretary-General that they had decided to extend the state of national emergency for a six months period starting 26 July 1982, and that, as a consequence, the application of the following provisions of the Covenant had been suspended throughout Nicaragua during the period concerned:

Articles 1 to 5; 8, paragraph 3; 9; 10; 12 to 14; 17; 19 to 22; 26 and 27.

Date

Treaty Series
and
Command Nos.

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
<p>In a communication received at the Secretariat on 14 December 1982, the Government of Nicaragua notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 4 (3) of the Covenant, that they had decided to extend the state of national emergency until 30 May 1983, and that, as a consequence, the application of the following provisions of the Covenant would remain suspended throughout Nicaragua during the period concerned:</p>		
<p>Articles 1 to 5; Article 8, paragraph 3; Articles 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 to 22; and Articles 26 and 27.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 22 March, 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Peru the two following notifications:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>I have the honour to write to inform you, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that by Supreme Decree No. 003-83-IN of 25 February 1983, my Government has extended the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta, La Mar, Cangallo, Victor Fajardo y Huamanga in the Department of Ayacucho, Andahuaylas in the Department of Apurímac, and Angaraes, Tayacaja and Acobamba in the Department of Huancavelica, for a period of 60 days from the date of the issue of the aforementioned Supreme Decree.</p>		
<p>The Government has also suspended the constitutional guarantees provided for in paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 20 (g) of Article 2 of the Political Constitution of Peru, which relate to the inviolability of the home, liberty of movement in the national territory, the right of peaceful assembly and the right to liberty and security of person.</p>		
<p>The extension of the state of emergency and the suspension of the aforementioned constitutional guarantees have been necessitated by the persistence of acts of violence spawned by terrorism in the aforementioned provinces, as a result of which the Peruvian Government has had to take the necessary measures to restore internal order in the affected areas so as to preserve the peace and security which the region requires for its normal development.</p>		
<p>I have the honour to write to inform you, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that by Supreme Decree No. 005-83-IN of 9 March, my Government declared a state of emergency in the Department of Lima and suspended for a period of five days the constitutional guarantees provided for in paragraphs 9, 10 and 20 (g) of Article 2 of the Political Constitution of Peru relating to liberty of movement in the national territory, the right of peaceful assembly and the right to liberty and security of person.</p>		
<p>The reasons for declaring the state of emergency, as set out in the aforementioned Supreme Decree, are as follows:</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
<p>HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—</p>		
<p>“ That the delivery of supplies to the capital of the Republic has been seriously affected by the disaster that struck the Rímac Valley, paralyzing road and railway communications; “ That in such an emergency it is absolutely essential to ensure the free passage of traffic along the alternative routes of Canta-La Viuda y Cañete-Yauyos-Yauricocha and along the Pan American Highway; “ That the Ministry of Transport and Communications considers four days to be the minimum time necessary to restore traffic on the Central Highway, the main supply route of the capital of the Republic; “ That given the disaster which has struck the Department of Lima and the serious conditions obtaining there, it is necessary to declare a state of emergency.”</p>		
<p>I wish further to inform you that on 14 March the State of emergency was lifted and the constitutional guarantees in question were restored.</p>		
<p>In a further notification received on 4 April 1983, the Government of Peru specified that the state of emergency extended by Supreme Decree No. 003-83-IN of 25 February 1983 (see first paragraph of letter No. 7-1-SG/10) was initially proclaimed by Supreme Decree No. 026-81-IN of 12 October 1981. It was also specified that the provisions of the Covenant from which it is derogated as a result of the proclamation of the states of emergency are Articles 9, 12, 17 and 21.</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>On 19 April 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of Denmark the following declaration recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under Article 41 of the Covenant:</p>		
<p>“ On behalf of the Government of Denmark I hereby recognize, in accordance with Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, opened for signature in New York on December 19, 1966, the competence of the Committee referred to in Article 41 to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.”</p>		
<p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	<p>New York, 19 Dec., 1966</p>	<p>6/1977 Cmnd. 6702</p>
<p>Ratification—</p>		
<p>Belgium (with declarations)*</p>	<p>21 Apr., 1983</p>	
<p>* The instrument of ratification of the Government of Belgium was accompanied by the following declarations:</p>		
<p>[Translation]</p>		
<p>1. With respect to Article 2, paragraph 2, the Belgian Government interprets non-discrimination as to national origin as not necessarily implying an</p>		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
HUMAN RIGHTS (continued)—		
<p>obligation on States automatically to guarantee to foreigners the same rights as to their nationals. The term should be understood to refer to the <i>elimination of any arbitrary behaviour but not of differences in treatment based on objective and reasonable considerations, in conformity with the principles prevailing in democratic societies.</i></p> <p>2. With respect to Article 2, paragraph 3, the Belgian Government understands that this provision cannot infringe the principle of fair compensation in the event of expropriation or nationalization.</p>		
Accessions—		
Afghanistan (with declaration)*	24 Jan., 1983	
Gabon	21 Jan., 1983	
<p>* The instrument of accession by the Government of Afghanistan contains the following declaration in respect of the above Covenant and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:</p> <p>[<i>Translation</i>]</p> <p>The presiding body of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares that the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, according to which some countries cannot join the aforesaid Covenants, contradicts the international character of the aforesaid treaties. Therefore, according to the equal rights to all States to sovereignty, both Covenants should be left open for the purpose of the participation of all States.</p>		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY—		
Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	Stockholm, 14 July, 1967— 13 Jan., 1968	52/1970 Cmnd. 4408
Accession—		
Panama	17 June, 1983	
Universal Copyright Convention, as revised (with Protocols 1 and 2)	Paris, 24 July, 1971	9/1975 Cmnd. 5844
Accessions—		
Barbados (Convention and Protocols 1 and 2)* ...	18 Mar., 1983	
Dominican Republic (Convention and Protocols 1 and 2)*	8 Feb., 1983	
<p>* Accession by Barbados and the Dominican Republic to the above Convention also constitutes accession to the Universal Copyright Convention of 1952 (<i>see Treaty Series No. 66/1957, Cmnd. 289</i>).</p>		
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms	Geneva, 29 Oct., 1971	41/1973 Cmnd. 5275
Accession—		
Barbados	29 July, 1983 (effective date)	

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (continued)—		
<i>Budapest Treaty</i> on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	Budapest, 28 Apr., 1977– 31 Dec., 1977	5/1981 Cmnd. 8136
Ratification— Sweden	1 Oct., 1983 (effective date)	
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—		
<i>See</i> INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION		
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION—		
<i>See also</i> LABOUR (ILO)		
Constitution of the International Labour Organisation (as amended) (<i>see also</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1961), Cmnd. 1428; Treaty Series No. 9 (1964), Cmnd. 2259; and Treaty Series No. 110 (1975), Cmnd. 6207)	Montreal, 9 Oct., 1946	47/1948 Cmnd. 7452
Acceptances— Dominica Sao Tome and Principe	17 June, 1982 1 June, 1982	
Note— The Republic of <i>San Marino</i> became a Member of the International Labour Organisation on 18 June 1982 by virtue of a Resolution adopted on that date by the International Labour Conference at its 68th Session.		
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION—		
Convention on the International Maritime Organization	Geneva, 6 Mar., 1948	54/1958 Cmnd. 589
Acceptances— Fiji Guatemala	14 Mar., 1983 16 Mar., 1983	
<i>Amendments</i> to Articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, signed at Geneva on 6 March, 1948	Adopted London, 17 Oct., 1974	69/1978 Cmnd. 7262
Acceptance— Guatemala	16 Mar., 1983	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (continued)—		
<i>Amendments to the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, signed at Geneva on 6 March 1948</i>	Adopted London, 14 Nov., 1975	34/1982 Cmnd. 8632
Acceptance— Guatemala	16 Mar., 1983	
LABOUR (ILO)—		
International Labour Convention No. 10 concerning the Age for Admission of Children to Employment in Agriculture	Geneva, 16 Nov., 1921	1/1964 Cmnd. 2227
Denunciation— Italy	28 July, 1981	
International Labour Convention No. 115 concerning the Protection of Workers against Ionising Radiations	Geneva, 22 June, 1960	41/1963 Cmnd. 2058
Ratification— Nicaragua	1 Oct., 1981	
International Labour Convention No. 122 concerning Employment Policy	Geneva, 9 July, 1964	65/1967 Cmnd. 3360
Ratification— Nicaragua	1 Oct., 1981	
International Labour Convention No. 135 concerning Protection and Facilities to be afforded to Workers' Representatives in the Undertaking	Geneva, 23 June, 1971	30/1974 Cmnd. 5612
Ratifications— Egypt Nicaragua	25 Mar., 1982 1 Oct., 1981	
International Labour Convention No. 140 concerning Paid Educational Leave	Geneva, 24 June, 1974	37/1977 Cmnd. 6796
Ratification— Nicaragua	1 Oct., 1981	
International Labour Convention No. 141 concerning Organizations of Rural Workers and their Role in Economic and Social Development	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	16/1978 Cmnd. 7083
Ratification— Nicaragua	1 Oct., 1981	
International Labour Convention No. 142 concerning Vocational Guidance and Vocational Training in the Development of Human Resources	Geneva, 23 June, 1975	17/1978 Cmnd. 7086
Ratifications— Brazil Egypt	24 Nov., 1981 25 Mar., 1982	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
LABOUR (ILO) (continued)—		
International Labour Convention No. 144 concerning Tripartite Consultations to promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards	Geneva, 21 June, 1976	33/1978 Cmnd. 7164
Ratifications—		
Egypt	25 Mar., 1982	
Nicaragua	1 Oct., 1981	
International Labour Convention No. 148 concerning the Protection of Workers against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration	Geneva, 23 June, 1977	40/1980 Cmnd. 7901
Ratification—		
Brazil	14 Jan., 1982	
International Labour Convention No. 150 concerning Labour Administration: Role, Functions and Organisation	Geneva, 27 June, 1978	32/1981 Cmnd. 8251
Ratifications—		
Mexico	10 Feb., 1982	
Spain	3 Mar., 1982	
MARITIME LAW—		
International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Seagoing Ships (with Protocol of Signature)... ..	Brussels, 10 Oct., 1957	52/1968 Cmnd. 3678
Denunciation—		
Japan	19 May, 1983 (effective date 20 May, 1984)	
Protocol to amend the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading signed at Brussels on 25 August 1924	Brussels, 23 Feb., 1968	83/1977 Cmnd. 6944
Ratification—		
Egypt (with declaration)*	31 Jan., 1983	
* Does not consider itself bound by Article 8 of the Protocol.		
METEOROLOGY—		
Agreement for Financing of North Atlantic Ocean Stations	Geneva, 15 Nov., 1974	51/1977 Cmnd. 6833
Denunciation—		
Cuba	7 Dec., 1982 (effective date 31 Dec., 1983)	
OCEAN STATIONS—		
<i>See METEOROLOGY</i>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PLANTS—		
Plant Protection Agreement for the South-East Asia and Pacific Region (for amendment <i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 120 (1969), Cmnd. 4183)...	Rome, 27 Feb., 1956	40/1957 Cmnd. 170
Adherences—		
Korea, Republic of	4 Nov., 1981	
Tonga	5 Nov., 1981	
POLLUTION—		
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended in 1962 and 1969 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 59 (1967), Cmnd. 3354 and Treaty Series No. 21 (1978), Cmnd. 7094)	London, 12 May, 1954	56/1958 Cmnd. 595
Acceptance—		
Vanuatu	2 Feb., 1983	
International Convention relating to intervention on the High Seas in cases of Oil Pollution Casualties ...	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	77/1975 Cmnd. 6056
Accession—		
Sri Lanka	12 Apr., 1983	
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	Brussels, 29 Nov., 1969– 31 Dec., 1970	106/1975 Cmnd. 6183
Accessions—		
Sri Lanka	12 Apr., 1983	
Vanuatu	2 Feb., 1983	
Note—		
<p>In a communication dated 21 December, 1982, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization states that in accordance with a notification received from the Government of <i>Belize</i>, which attained independence on 21 September, 1981, the above Convention applies provisionally between Belize and any party to the Convention which expressly so agrees or by reason of its conduct is to be considered as having so agreed.</p>		
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971	Brussels, 18 Dec., 1971	95/1978 Cmnd. 7383
Approval—		
Netherlands	3 Aug., 1982	
Accessions—		
Fiji	4 Mar., 1983	
Gabon	21 Jan., 1982	
Sri Lanka	12 Apr., 1983	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
POLLUTION (continued)—		
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Pollution by substances other than Oil, 1973	London, 2 Nov., 1973	27/1983 Cmnd. 8924
Ratification— Denmark	9 May, 1983	
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969	London, 19 Nov., 1976	26/1981 Cmnd. 8238
Note—		
In a communication dated 21 December, 1982, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization states that in accordance with a notification received from the Government of Belize, which attained independence on 21 September, 1981, the above Protocol applies provisionally between <i>Belize</i> and any Party to the Protocol which expressly so agrees or by reason of its conduct is to be considered as having so agreed.		
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW—		
Statute of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (with the amendments adopted at the Nineteenth Session of the General Assembly on 18 February, 1969)	Rome, 15 Mar., 1940	78/1977 Cmnd. 6946
Re-acceptance— Chile	12 May, 1982 (effective date)	
Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legislation for Foreign Public Documents	The Hague, 5 Oct., 1961	32/1965 Cmnd. 2617
Signature— Norway	30 May, 1983	
Ratification— Norway*	30 May, 1983	
* Note—		
At the time of the deposit of the instrument of ratification Norway stated that the authority competent to issue the certificate referred to in Article 3, first paragraph, of the Convention is the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.		
Note—		
In accordance with Article 6, second paragraph, the Ambassador of the <i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i> notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands by Letter dated 7 June 1983, which was received at the Ministry on 9 June 1983, of a change in the designation of the authorities in <i>Hong Kong</i> competent to issue the certificate referred to in Article 3 of the abovementioned Convention.		
The authorities have been redesignated as follows:		
Deputy Director, Councils and Administration Branch		
Registrar, Supreme Court		
Deputy Registrar, District Court		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 15 Nov., 1965	50/1969 Cmd. 3986
Accession— Cyprus	1 June, 1983 (effective date)	
Extension— Saint Christopher and Nevis (with declarations)*	1 May, 1983 (effective date)	
* The United Kingdom notification of extension contained the following declarations:		
<p>“(a) In accordance with Article 18 of the Convention the Registrar of the West Indies Associated State Supreme Court, Saint Christopher and Nevis circuit (hereinafter called the designated authority) is designated as the authority competent to receive requests for service in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention;</p> <p>(b) the authority competent under Article 6 of the Convention to complete the Certificate of Service is the designated authority;</p> <p>(c) in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Convention the designated authority shall receive process sent through consular channels;</p> <p>(d) with reference to the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of Article 10 of the Convention, documents sent for service through official channels will be accepted by the designated authority and only from judicial, consular or diplomatic officers of other contracting states;</p> <p>(e) the acceptance by the United Kingdom of the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 15 of the Convention shall apply to Saint Christopher and Nevis.</p>		
<p>The designated authority will require all documents forwarded to it for service under the provisions of the Convention to be in duplicate and, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 5 of the Convention, will require the documents to be written in, or translated into, the English language.”</p>		
Note—		
<p>By a Note received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and dated 6 April 1983 the Government of <i>Turkey</i> declared as follows concerning the accession of <i>Cyprus</i>:</p>		
[Translation]		
<p>“The Republic of Turkey, while not exercising the right of objection provided for by the second paragraph of Art. 28 of the Convention, declares that it does not consider itself obliged to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the Greek Cypriot administration, which is not empowered, from the point of view of the constitutional order, to represent the whole of the ‘ Republic of Cyprus ’.”</p>		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	The Hague, 18 Mar., 1970	20/1977 Cmnd. 6727
Note—		
The following State declared its acceptance of the accession by the Republic of <i>Singapore</i> to the above Convention:		
Italy	23 Feb., 1983	
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession by <i>Barbados</i> to the above Convention:		
Germany, Federal Republic of	4 Feb., 1982	
Italy	23 Feb., 1983	
The following States declared their acceptance of the accession by <i>Cyprus</i> to the above Convention:		
Czechoslovakia	7 June, 1983	
Finland	14 Mar., 1983	
France	14 Mar., 1983	
Germany, Federal Republic of	28 Apr., 1983	
Israel	22 Mar., 1983	
Italy	14 June, 1983	
Luxembourg	10 June, 1983	
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	28 Feb., 1983	
Sweden	14 Apr., 1983	
In accordance with the provisions of Article 39 the Convention will enter into force as between—		
<i>Singapore</i> and		
Italy	24 Apr., 1983	
<i>Barbados</i> and		
Germany, Federal Republic of	5 Apr., 1982	
Italy	24 Apr., 1983	
<i>Cyprus</i> and		
Czechoslovakia	6 Aug., 1983	
Finland	13 May, 1983	
France	13 May, 1983	
Germany, Republic of	27 June, 1983	
Israel	21 May, 1983	
Italy	13 Aug., 1983	
Luxembourg	9 Aug., 1983	
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe)	29 Apr., 1983	
Sweden	13 June, 1983	
Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations	The Hague, 1 June, 1970	123/1975 Cmnd. 6248
Notes—		
The <i>Netherlands</i> declared its acceptance for the Kingdom in Europe of the accession of <i>Cyprus</i> to the above Convention on 4 March, 1983.		
In accordance with the provisions of Article 28, paragraph 5, the Convention will enter into force between Cyprus and the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe) on 3 May 1983.		
In a communication dated 17 February, 1983, received by the Government of the Netherlands on 18 February, 1983, <i>Denmark</i> declared its acceptance of the extension of the above Convention to <i>Bermuda</i> .		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued)—		
In accordance with Article 29, paragraph 4, the Convention will enter into force between Denmark and Bermuda on 19 April, 1983.		
Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations ...	The Hague, 2 Oct., 1973	49/1980 Cmnd. 7939
Acceptance— Finland (with reservation)*	29 Apr., 1983	
* The instrument of acceptance of the Government of Finland contains the following reservation: “... subject to the reservations in conformity with Article 34 of the Convention made in connection with the signing of the Convention.”		
On signing the Convention on 28 May, 1980, Finland made a reservation in respect of Article 26 (2).		
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
Accession— Botswana*	5 Apr., 1983	
* The Government of Botswana, in accordance with section 43 of the Convention, has undertaken to apply the provisions of the said Convention to the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (second revised text of annex II); International Civil Aviation Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Monetary Fund; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; World Health Organization (third revised text of annex VII); Universal Postal Union; International Telecommunications Union.		
Note— On 21 April 1983, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following objection to the reservations contained in the Government of Hungary's declaration upon application of the Convention to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 62 (1982), Cmnd. 8930): “With regard to the reservations accompanying this undertaking concerning Articles 24 and 32 of the Convention (jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice) the Government of the United Kingdom wish to reaffirm the statement in their communication of 5 January 1968 (<i>see</i> Treaty Series No. 61 (1968), Cmnd. 3751), namely that these reservations are not of a kind which parties to the Convention have the right to make.”		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
PUBLICATIONS—		
Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States	Paris, 5 Dec., 1958	43/1962 Cmnd. 1758
Succession— Solomon Islands	7 July, 1978	
Note— On 14 March 1983 the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization received notification that the Government of the Commonwealth of <i>Dominica</i> will, with regard to multilateral treaties applied or extended to the former British Associated States of <i>Dominica</i> , continue to apply the terms of each such treaty provisionally and on the basis of reciprocity until such time as it notifies the depositary of its decision in respect thereof. This notification applies to the above Convention.		
Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications	Paris, 5 Dec., 1958	41/1962 Cmnd. 1746
Note— On 14 March 1983 the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization received notification that the Government of the Commonwealth of <i>Dominica</i> will, with regard to multilateral treaties applied or extended to the former British Associated States of <i>Dominica</i> , continue to apply the terms of each such treaty provisionally and on the basis of reciprocity until such time as it notifies the depositary of its decision in respect thereof. This notification applies to the above Convention.		
RAILWAYS—		
Additional Convention to the International Convention concerning the Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Rail (CIV) of 25 February 1961 relating to the Liability of the Railway for Death of and Personal Injury to Passengers	Berne, 26 Feb.— 1 July, 1966	20/1973 Cmnd. 5249
Ratification— Lebanon	22 Feb., 1983	
International Convention concerning the Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Rail (CIV) with Additional Protocol to the International Conventions concerning the Carriage of Goods by Rail (CIM) and the Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Rail (CIV) signed at Berne on 7 February, 1970 ...	Berne, 7 Feb.— 30 Apr., 1970	41/1975 Cmnd. 5898
Ratification— Lebanon	22 Feb., 1983	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
RAILWAYS (continued)—		
<p>Protocol II drawn up by the Diplomatic Conference convened with a view to bringing into force the International Conventions concerning the Carriage of Goods by Rail (CIM) and the Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Rail (CIV) of 7 February 1970 concerning the Extension of the Period of Validity of the Additional Convention to the CIV of 1961 relating to the Liability of the Railway for Death of and Personal Injury to Passengers, signed on 26 February 1966 and entered into force on 1 January 1973</p>	<p>Berne, 9 Nov., 1973— 31 Jan., 1974</p>	<p>42/1975 Cmnd. 5899</p>
<p>Ratification— Lebanon</p>	<p>22 Feb., 1983</p>	
REFUGEES—		
<p>Convention relating to the Status of Refugees... ..</p>	<p>Geneva, 28 July, 1951</p>	<p>39/1954 Cmd. 9171</p>
<p>Accession— El Salvador (with declaration)*</p>	<p>28 Apr., 1983</p>	
<p>With reference to Article 1 B (1) of the Convention, the Government of El Salvador confirmed, in a communication received on 2 June 1983, that in acceding to the 1967 Protocol (<i>see below</i>) its intention was to apply the Convention without any geographical limitation, <i>i.e.</i> in accordance with alternative (b) ("events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951").</p>		
<p>Note—</p>		
<p>In a notification received on 21 January, 1983, the Government of <i>Botswana</i>, referring to their accession to the above Convention (<i>see Treaty Series No. 80 (1969), Cmnd. 4138, p. 11–12</i>), informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the following:</p>		
<p>"Having simultaneously acceded to the Convention and Protocol [relating to the Status of Refugees done at New York on 31 January 1967] on the 6th January 1969 and in view of the fact that the Protocol provides in Article I (2) that 'the term "refugee" shall . . . mean any person within the definition of Article 1 of the Convention' as if the words 'As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and . . .' and the words '. . . as a result of such events', in Article [I (A) (2)] were omitted and thus modifies in effect the provisions of Article 1 of the Convention, it is the position of the Government of Botswana that no separate declaration under Article 1 B (1) of the Convention is required in the circumstances."</p>		
<p>Accordingly, Botswana has been included in the list of States having accepted alternative (b) in Article 1 B (1) ("Events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951").</p>		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
REFUGEES (continued)—		
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	New York, 31 Jan., 1967	15/1969 Cmnd. 3906
Accession— El Salvador (with declaration and reservation)* ...	28 Apr., 1983	
<p>* With reference to Article 1 B (1) of the Convention (see above), the Government of El Salvador confirmed, in a communication received on 2 June 1983, that in acceding to the 1967 Protocol its intention was to apply the Convention without any geographical limitation, i.e. in accordance with alternative (b) ("events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951").</p> <p>In its instrument of accession to the above-mentioned Protocol, the Government of El Salvador made a reservation to the effect that Article IV would not apply in respect of El Salvador.</p>		
ROAD TRANSPORT—		
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. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages on passenger cars.		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	1 May, 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 17. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and of their anchorages.		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	1 May, 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 21. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings.		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	1 May, 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 22. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets for drivers and passengers of motor cycles.		
Acceptance— Luxembourg	1 May, 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 39. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation.		
Acceptance— Germany, Federal Republic of	13 June, 1983 (effective date)	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Regulation No. 40. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine.		
Acceptances—		
Germany, Federal Republic of	13 June, 1983	
Switzerland	1 Apr., 1983	(effective dates)
Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials.		
Acceptance—		
Luxembourg	1 May, 1983	(effective date)
Regulation No. 47. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine.		
Approval—		
Switzerland	1 Apr., 1983	
Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.		
Acceptance—		
Germany, Federal Republic of	10 June, 1983	(effective date)
Regulation No. 50. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lights, rear position lights, stop lights, direction indicators and rear-registration plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such.		
Acceptance—		
Belgium	5 July, 1983	(effective date)
Regulation No. 51. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise.		
Acceptance—		
Italy	6 May, 1983	(effective date)
Regulation No. 52. Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles.		
Acceptance—		
Belgium	5 July, 1983	(effective date)
Regulation No. 53. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.		
Proposing Governments—		
German Democratic Republic, Italy	1 Feb., 1983	(date of entry into force)

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
ROAD TRANSPORT (continued)—		
Acceptance— Belgium	5 July, 1983 (effective date)	
Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers.		
Proposing Governments— France, Netherlands	1 Mar., 1983 (date of entry into force)	
Acceptances— Belgium Luxembourg	<i>Effective dates</i> 5 July, 1983 1 May, 1983	
Regulation No. 55. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles.		
Proposing Governments— Italy, Netherlands	1 Mar., 1983	
Acceptance— Belgium	5 July, 1983 (effective date)	
Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used on such Carriage (ATP)	Geneva, 1 Sept., 1970– 31 May, 1971	42/1981 Cmnd. 8272
Accession— Poland (with reservation)* United States of America (with declaration)†	5 May, 1983 20 Jan., 1983	
* The instrument of accession of the Government of Poland contains the following reservation:		
[Translation] The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by Article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement.		
† The instrument of accession of the Government of the United States of America contains the following declaration:		
" [The accession is] subject to the declaration pursuant to Article 10 that the Agreement does not apply to carriage in the United States of America and its territories."		
SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA—		
See SHIPPING		
SHIPPING—		
See also INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION		

	Date	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
SHIPPING (continued)—		
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969	London, 23 June– 23 Dec., 1969	50/1982 Cmnd. 8716
Acceptance— Kuwait	2 Mar., 1983	
Accession— Maldives	2 June, 1983	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972	London, 20 Oct., 1972	77/1977 Cmnd. 6962
Accession— Fiji	4 Mar., 1983	
Note— In a communication dated 21 December, 1982, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization states that in accordance with a notification received from the Government of <i>Belize</i> , which attained independence on 21 September, 1981, the above Convention applies provisionally between <i>Belize</i> and any Party to the Convention which expressly so agrees or by reason of its conduct is to be considered as having so agreed.		
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea...	London, 1 Nov., 1974	46/1980 Cmnd. 7874
Ratification— Venezuela	29 Mar., 1983	
Accession— Fiji	4 Mar., 1983	
Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974	London, 1 June, 1978– 1 Mar., 1979	40/1981 Cmnd. 8277
Accession— German Democratic Republic	28 Apr., 1983	
SOCIAL SECURITY—		
European Code of Social Security	Strasbourg, 16 Apr., 1964	10/1969 Cmnd. 3871
Note— In a letter dated 19 July, 1982 to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the <i>United Kingdom</i> Permanent Representative stated: “The Government of the <i>United Kingdom</i> accepts the obligations of Part VII of the Code concerning Family Benefits.”		
SPACE—		
Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects	London, Moscow and Washington, 29 Mar., 1972	16/1974 Cmnd. 5551
Accession in London— Japan	20 June, 1983	

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
SPACE (continued)—		
Ratifications in Washington—		
Italy	24 Feb., 1983	
Morocco	15 Mar., 1983	
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects launched into Outer Space	London, Washington and Moscow, 22 Apr., 1972	56/1969 Cmnd. 3997
Accession in London—		
Japan	20 June, 1983	
Accession in Moscow—		
Japan	20 June, 1983	
TAXATION—		
<i>See</i> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
TELECOMMUNICATIONS—		
<i>See also</i> BROADCASTING		
Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "INTELSAT" (with Operating Agreement)... ..	Washington, 20 Aug., 1971	80/1973 Cmnd. 5416
Accession—		
Cape Verde	6 Jan., 1983	
Papua New Guinea	24 Mar., 1983	
Uruguay	7 Dec., 1982	
Operating Agreement. Signed by the telecommunications entity designated by the Government of—		
Cape Verde	6 Jan., 1983	
Papua New Guinea	24 Mar., 1983	
Uruguay	7 Dec., 1982	
Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) (with Operating Agreement)	London, 3 Sept., 1976	94/1979 Cmnd. 7722
Signature of the Operating Agreement—		
Tunisia	9 May, 1983	
TRANSPORT—		
<i>See also</i> RAILWAYS ROAD TRANSPORT		
TREATY SUCCESSION—		
<i>See</i> DOMINICA ZIMBABWE		

	Date	Treaty Series and Command Nos.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (as later modified—see Treaty Series No. 18 (1955), Cmnd. 9405; Treaty Series No. 33 (1959), Cmnd. 721; Treaty Series No. 62 (1959), Cmnd. 824; Treaty Series No. 33 (1964), Cmnd. 2396; Treaty Series No. 34 (1966), Cmnd. 3010; Treaty Series No. 65 (1966), Cmnd. 3128)	Washington, 16 Apr., 1945	26/1946 Cmnd. 6902
Termination of Extension— British Virgin Islands <i>by USA?</i>	1 Jan., 1983 (effective date)	
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—		
Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Tokyo, 14 Nov., 1969	72/1973 Cmnd. 5358
Ratification— Zambia	13 June, 1983	
Second Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	Lausanne, 5 July, 1974	56/1976 Cmnd. 6539
Ratifications— Bahrain Zambia	<i>Effective dates</i> 29 Mar., 1983 13 June, 1983	
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—		
Constitution of the World Health Organization (for amendments see Treaty Series No. 24 (1961), Cmnd. 1351; Treaty Series No. 109 (1975), Cmnd. 6204 and Treaty Series No. 50 (1977), Cmnd. 6832)	New York, 22 July, 1946	43/1948 Cmnd. 7458
Acceptance— Solomon Islands Vanuatu	4 Apr., 1983 7 Mar., 1983	
ZIMBABWE—		
Note— In a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 14 April 1983 and received the same day, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe made the following declaration: “On the 24th February, 1981 I had the honour to inform you of the attitude of my Government to all bilateral treaties concluded or recognised by the United Kingdom Government in respect of Southern Rhodesia (see Treaty Series No. 61 (1981), Cmnd. 8357, p. 27). “My Government intended to examine all bilateral treaties within three years of the date of Independence i.e. 18th April, 1980. However, because of difficulties in identifying all such treaties, it has not been possible to renegotiate, revise or terminate all bilateral treaties within the stated period.		

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Treaty Series and Command Nos.</i>
<p>ZIMBABWE (continued)—</p> <p>“Accordingly, my Government will continue to apply within its territory all such bilateral treaties until the 18th April 1984, unless terminated earlier or modified by mutual consent. Thereafter my Government will regard those treaties whose continuance or modification has not been agreed upon as having terminated.”</p>		

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